30.24-2879

THE BRIGADES WILL BE FORMED TO GIVE FIRST AID, PROVIDE AMBULANCE SERVICE AND SET UP DRESSING STATIONS; TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES, DISRUPTION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, CONTAMINATION OF BUILDINGS FROM POISONOUS GAS, AND STATIONING OF VOLUNTEERS AT POINTS WHERE HAZARDS ARE CREATED BY BOMBING, SABOTAGE, OR OTHER DAMAGE DONE BY ENEMY ATTACK.

SEP 1 1939

RA846PCS

NEW YORK, AUG. 31-(AP)-PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE "DIXIE CLIPPER," WESTBOUND FROM MARSEILLE, FRANCE, WOULD PUT IN AT BERMUDA TOMORROW BEFORE PROCEEDING TO NEW YORK.

THE PLANE, BEARING AMONG OTHER PASSENGERS THE ACTOR TYRONE POWER AND HIS BRIDE ANNABELLA, IS EXPECTED IN NEW YORK ABOUT 11:30 A.M.

THE BERMUDA GOVERNMENT AND THE U.S. CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY HAVE APPROVED THE USE OF THE HARBOR THERE BY TRANSATLANTIC CLIPPERS DURING THE EUROPEAN EMERGENCY. THE LANDING SERVES A DUAL PURPOSE--PUTS BERMUDA IN CLOSER TOUCH WITH THE UNITED STATES WHILE SHIP SERVICE TO THE ISLANDS IS RESTRICTED, AND ENABLES THE PLANES TO CARRY MORE PASSENGERS AND MAIL BECAUSE OF THE SHORTER WATER HOP FROM THE AZORES. NORMALLY CLIPPERS ON THE "SOUTHERN" ROUTE FLY NON-STOP BETWEEN PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, AND THE AZORES.

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C75-S65

SEP 1 1939

TAMPA, FLA., AUG. 31-(AP)-A SQUAD OF U.S. CUSTOMS INSPECTORS CARRYING HAMMERS AND STEEL TAPE CLIMBED ABOARD THE JAPANESE MOTORSHIP KARAMI MARU TODAY AND GAVE IT A THOROUGH SEARCH FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION THAT MIGHT BE OF SERVICE SHOULD WAR BREAK OUT.

IT WAS THE FIRST SHIP SEARCHED IN FLORIDA WATERS UNDER SPECIAL ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON TUESDAY TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS ALLIE J. ANGLE. NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE WAS FOUND.

ANGLE SAID THE CAPTAIN OF THE KARAMA (CORRECT) MARU ASKED HIS OFFICERS TO AID THE INSPECTORS WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

CUSTOMS MEN IN ALL FLORIDA PORTS WERE DIRECTED TO KEEP A SHARP LOOKOUT FOR THE GERMAN FREIGHTER WIEGAND, DUE HERE TUESDAY FROM PHILADELPHIA. OFFICIALS AT PHILADELPHIA PREPARED TO CLAIM A $50,000 BOND PUT UP BY THE SHIP WHICH HAD NOT BEEN REPORTED SINCE IT SAILED OUT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER AFTER AN UNEXPLAINED CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE CAPTAIN AND TWO MYSTERIOUS VISITORS.

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DANZIG CITY RE JOINS THE REICH

SEP 2 1939

Danzig Union With Reich Is Proclaimed

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POLISH PORT SHUT

Reich Army Ordered to

Meet Force With Force After Border Fights

FOREIGNERS ARE WARNED

They Remain in Poland at Own Risk—Nazis to Shoot at Any Planes Flying Over Reich

Proclaims Danzig in Reich

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—The German official news agency, D. N. B., announced today that Albert Forster, Nazi Chief of State in Danzig, had proclaimed the reunion of the Free City with the Reich.

Herr Forster notified Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer of Germany, of his action by telegram.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—The German Army was ordered to

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BRITAIN AND FRANCE SEND ULTIMATUMS; WARSAW CALLS ALLIES; ITALY NEUTRAL; GERMANS ATTACK POLES ON 4 FRONTS

"meet force with force" and Poland was declared dangerous territory for foreigners by Chancellor Hitler today at 5:30 A. M.

At the same time a naval blockade of the Polish harbor of Gdynia was announced.

Herr Hitler proclaimed his action was because of alleged Polish violations of the German frontier.

Neutral ships in the Baltic were warned they entered Danzig harbor or near-by harbors at their own peril.

The announcement said military operations necessitated these measures.

Herr Hitler gave his orders to his army at 5:30 A. M. to use "force against force."

The command was issued as the order of the day to the army massed on Polish frontiers from the Baltic to the High Tatra Mountains, and in East Prussia.

"A Fight for Honor"

No instruction was made public, however, for any action except for German soldiers to "conduct a fight for honor and the right to the life of the resurrected German people."

It was not known immediately whether the army had orders to make an advance along the frontiers.

Chancellor Hitler's order to the army follows:

"The Polish State has rejected my efforts to establish a neighborly relations, and instead has appealed to weapons.

"Germans in Poland are victims of a bloody terror, driven from house and home.

"A series of border violations unbearable for a great power show that the Poles no longer are willing to respect the German border.

"To put an end to these insane incitations, nothing remains but for me to meet force with force from now on.

"The German army will conduct a fight for honor and the right to the life of the resurrected German people with firm determination. I expect that every soldier, mindful of the great traditions of the eternal German military, will do his duty to the last.

"Remember always that you are representatives of the National Socialist Greater Germany. Long live our people and our Reich!"

German Schools Closed

The radio announced immediately an indefinite closing of all schools in Germany.

Rapid fire orders followed commanding masters of German vessels to get out of the Baltic Sea and not to enter the Danzig or Polish harbors.

The radio warned all foreigners that Polish territory is a danger zone and their presence was at their own peril because of the likelihood of military action.

Another order issued shortly before 6 A. M. prohibited all except military place flights over Germany.

A moment later came the radio order declaring the Polish harbor of Gydnia blockaded by the German Navy. Neutral vessels were warned to enter at their own peril because of "military operations in this region are necessary region are necessary."

Gydnia and Danzig are but a few miles apart in the same harbor.

The government announcement said German warships would meet foreign vessels steaming into the danger zone and instruct them where to go.

East German Cities Warned

Ships were warned to stay out of waters between 18 degrees 5 minutes [the German-Polish border] and 20 degrees, east longitude.

Warlike orders issued by the War Ministries to the German nation continued to pour forth.

East German communities were warned against possible attack by Polish planes.

But most of Berlin was still asleep and the streets were quiet, any many did not hear the instructions.

Between orders the radio blared forth martial music.

The order banning all but German military flights across Germany declared offending planes would be shot down.

Telephone communication with Danzig from Berlin was impossible.

Germans speculated on whether the Poles had cut the line across Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

LONDON THREATENS

Sends Final Demand to Germany to Cease Her Attack on Poland

WAR FUND IS VOTED

Chamberlain Pins Guilt on Hitler—Railways Are Taken Over

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Passed by Censor).—Great Britain and France have given Germany her final warning. Both powers were in full readiness tonight to go to war in defense of Poland.

The only hope of escape was for Germany to cease her aggression and withdraw her armies from Polish soil. This was the alternative British Prime Minister Chamberlain allowed Germany in a historic statement to the British Parliament.

He admitted there was almost no hope that Germany would call a halt.

France stood fully beside her partner in the defense pledges to Poland as Mr. Chamberlain cast the die.

Poland Invokes Pact

Neither power showed the slightest signs of wavering as Poland formally invoked the British-Polish mutual assistance treaty on the ground of German aggression.

The Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Raczynski, delivered his country's appeal in a call on Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary. His visit followed upon official reiteration that Britain and France were determined to fulfill their obligations to Poland.

King George signed an order in council to complete the mobilization of Britain's army, navy and air force. He signed it even before the Prime Minister went to the House of Commons and laid the guilt for war on Chancellor Hitler.

The British Ministry of Transport took over British railroads.

The Commons approved a bill providing £500,000,000 to pay for war, defense and the maintenance of public order. Anti-air raid orders enforced a blackout over virtually all of Great Britain

Three million children, women, invalids and the aged were evacuated from London and other city danger zones.

Agreement on Horror

Secret diplomatic exchanges between Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain, published in a White Paper today, disclosed agreement on one ominous point—that if war should come, it would be long and bloodier than the first World War.

The British Prime Minister warned on Aug. 22 that "no greater mistake could be made" than the assumption that the Russian-German pact would prevent the British from aiding Poland if the latter were attacked.

He added that "it would be a dangerous illusion to think that, if war once starts, it will come to an early end, even if success on any one of several fronts on which it would be engaged should have been secured."

Herr Hitler the next day wrotet "An incalculable war between Germany and England would be bloodier than that of 1914 to 1918." He said war "could at best bring some profit to Germany but none at all to England."

Parliament Meets Today

Another session of Parliament was summoned for 2:45 P. M. tomorrow and it was understood there would be a third session Sunday.

In his speech today, Mr. Chamberlain accused Herr Hitler of plunging "the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions."

"We shall stand at the bar of history," the Prime Minister told the tensely attentive chamber, "knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe rests on the shoulders of one man—the German Chancellor!"

Mr. Chamberlain declared that if Herr Hitler failed to heed the British warning to recall his armies the British and French Ambassadors in Berlin would ask for their passports—a customary act before a declaration of war.

The Prime Minister admitted that he could not suggest that Germany's answer would be other than unfavorable and said, "I fear I am unable to avoid the responsibility" of asking Britain to accept war. He spoke in low, even tones during most of his 25-minute address, showing signs of emotion only once or twice. Then his voice appeared to choke up.

Interrupted by Cheers

The crowded House interrupted with frequent cheers as he sought to hold Herr Hitler to blame and told of his efforts to save Europe's peace.

Mr. Chamberlain told how "eighteen months ago I prayed that the responsibility might not fall upon me to ask this country" to accept war. But, he went on:

"Now it remains for us to set our teeth and enter upon this struggle—which we have so earnestly endeavored to avoid—with determination to see it through.

"We shall enter it with a clear conscience, with the support of the Dominions and the British Empire and the moral approval of the greater part of the world.

"We have no quarrel with the German people except that they allow themselves to be governed by the Nazi government.

"As long as that government exists and pursues the method which it has so persistently followed in the last two years there can be no peace in Europe."

Lord Halifax made substantially the same speech in the House of Lords.

It was regarded as significant, in view of Italy's failure to enter the undeclared war on the side of Germany, that Mr. Chamberlain paid tribute to Premier Mussolini, "who has been doing his best to reach a peaceful solution."

The Prime Minister said a bill would be introduced making the ages for military service between 18 and 41 years.

King Visits Chamberlain

King George made a personal visit to 10 Downing Street while the War Ministry and Admiralty were issuing directions implementing the general mobilization proclaimed by the order in Council.

The King was greeted by tremendous cheers from the crowd. He had suggested that he drive to the Prime Minister's official residence rather than have Mr. Chamberlain interrupt the defense conferences to come to Buckingham Palace. It was believed to be the first time in English history that a King had journeyed to Downing Street to receive his Prime Minister's report.

A thin column of smoke issuing from the German Embassy and charred pieces of paper floating in the air led to the belief in some quarters that the Nazi staff was burning papers.

Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, mostly from poor districts of London, scrambled aboard trains bound for the country in the mass removal of the first 3,000,000 persons from cities throughout England and Scotland.

War Cabinet Expected

Hundreds of thousands hurried from London and other large cities under a pre-arranged evacuation plan which became urgent on news that Germany already had struck

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against Poland.

Creation of a war Cabinet including members of the Opposition and, perhaps, such Conservatives as Winston Churchill, who saw Mr. Chamberlain today, and Anthony Eden, was forecast in political quarters as an early step in the event of an actual declaration of war.

Lloyds of London, the insurance house, announced without explaining its action that it would close tomorrow.

Many main subway stations were ordered closed immediately "so that certain work may be done." This apparently indicated that anti-air raid measures were being taken.

CHAMBERLAIN WARNS NAZIS TO QUIT POLAND

Tells Commons Allies Are Ready to Fight—Denounces Hitler as Solely to Blame for 'Terrible Catastrophe.'

STARR

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P. via Radio).—Great Britain and France have sent their last warning to Germany, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the British Parliament tonight.

"If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I do not suggest that it is likely to be otherwise," Mr. Chamberlain said, "His Majesty's Ambassador is instructed to ask for his passport."

Both governments, Mr. Chamberlain said, had informed Adolf Hitler that they regarded Germany's actions as menacing to Poland and that this called for the "implementation" of the British-French agreement to come to the assistance of Poland.

Unless Germany was prepared immediately to withdraw its troops from Poland, Great Britain would be ready to go at once to the smaller country's support.

Hitler, he said, "has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions."

Says Time Arrives for Action.

Britain, he told Parliament, has sent a last warning to Germany. If it should be rejected, he added, and noted parenthetically that he expected it would be, the British Ambassador would ask for his passport.

The time has arrived for action, Mr. Chamberlain said, in a brief opening in which he said he did not propose to say many words.

Eighteen months ago, he pointed out, he had "prayed that the responsibility might not fall on me to ask this country to accept the awful arbitrament of war."

The Prime Minister said a bill would be introduced making the ages for military service between 18 and 41 years.

The British Press Association said this afternoon it understood Parliament would reconvene at 10 A. M. (5 A. M. New York time) tomorrow.

The Ministry of Transport today took over British railroads.

"Mussolini has been doing his best," Mr. Chamberlain told Parliament.

He began addressing the Commons at 6:04 P. M. (1:04 P. M., New York time) and finished at 6:30 P. M. (1:30 P. M., New York time).

At the Bar of History.

News of the German air raid on Warsaw came as he spoke.

Chamberlain declared:

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"We shall stand at the bar of history knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe rests on the shoulders of one man—the German Chancellor!"

The Prime Minister's statement came a few hours after Poland had called on Great Britain for help against Germany and after King George had signed an order for complete mobilization of the British army, navy and air force.

Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the crisis and the notes exchanged by Great Britain and Germany and asserted:

"One passage from the recent communications, dated August 30, showed easily that the final clash might have been avoided had there been at least a desire on the part of the German Government to arrive at a peaceful settlement."

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "The communication said, 'The British Government most strongly urge that both parties should undertake during the negotiations that no aggressive military movement should take place.' . . . The Polish Government replied instantly, on August 31, saying they would prepare on a reciprocal basis to give the formal guaranty. . . .

"We never had any reply from the German Government to that suggestion, one which, if it had been followed, might have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning."

Lords Appear in Uniforms.

As Mr. Chamberlain spoke in the House of Commons, Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, spoke in the House of Lords, where many of the peers already were wearing their service uniforms.

Mr. Chamberlain, dealing with Germany's contention that Poland had rejected her sixteen proposals for peace, asserted: "These proposals have never been communicated by Germany to Poland at all."

Mr. Chamberlain began his address to the House of Commons at 1:03 P. M., New York time. He was greeted with a roar of cheers, and waved solemnly in acknowledgment.

Cries of 'God Bless You!'

There were cries of "God bless you" and "Good luck."

"No man can say," the Prime Minister went on, "that the Government could have done more to try and keep open the way for honorable and equitable settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland.

"Nor have we neglected any means of making it crystal clear to the German Government that if they insisted on using force again in the manner which they have used it in the past we will resolve to oppose them by force."

Recounting Germany's deadline of August 30 for the arrival in Berlin of a Polish negotiator empowered to act on proposals which had not then been given to Poland, Mr. Chamberlain said that Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin on August 29 had urged Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop to give the proposals to the Polish Ambassador in Berlin whenever they were ready.

"Thereupon," said Mr. Chamberlain, "our Ambassador reports, Herr Von Ribbentrop in the most violent terms said he would never ask the Polish Ambassador to visit him.

Last Fateful Hours.

"On this Wednesday night, Herr Von Ribbentrop produced a lengthy document which he read aloud in German at top speed. Our Ambassador asked for a copy of the document. The reply was: 'It is now too late as the Polish representative has not arrived in Berlin.'

"So we never got a copy of those proposals. The first time we heard of them was on the broadcast last night."

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "Last night the Polish Ambassador saw Herr von Ribbentrop and expressed to him that they were willing to negotiate with Germany about their dispute on an equal basis.

"The German Government without any further warning crossed the Polish frontier at dawn and it is reported since then that open towns have been bombed." (The expression "open towns" refers to towns without military protection.)

The Prime Minister said the British Ambassador to Berlin had been instructed to inform the German Government: "That, unless the German Government are prepared to give his Majesty's Government assurances that the German Government have suspended aggressive acts against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will without hesitation fulfill their obligation to Poland."

Then Mr. Chamberlain added significantly:

"If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable—and I do not suggest it is likely to be otherwise—his Majesty's Ambassador is instructed to ask for his passports.

"In that case we are ready. Final steps have been taken in accordance with prearranged plans. . . .

"Regarding immediate manpower requirements, the Royal Navy, Army and Air Force have as many men as they can conveniently handle at the present moment."

The House approved a resolution offered by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to provide $500,000,000 ($2,110,000,000) to pay expenses that may be incurred in defense, maintenance of public order and prosecution of the war.

After Mr. Chamberlain finished his "we are ready" address, Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Labor party in Parliament, declared:

"This is the turning point in history. The die is cast."

Cites New White Paper.

After sharply accusing Hitler of "senseless ambitions," Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that a British White Paper just published "makes it perfectly clear that our object has been to try to bring about discussions about the Polish-German dispute between the two countries on terms of equality."

"One passage from a recent communication, dated August 30, showed easily the final clash might have been avoided had there been the least desire on the part of the German Government to arrive at a peaceful settlement," he said.

"The British Government most strongly urged that both parties should undertake during the negotiations no aggressive military movement."

Mr. Chamberlain said "only one course" was open now for Britain, adding that the British and French Ambassadors had handed a message this morning to the German Government in Berlin. The sense of this message was not immediately made known.

GEORGE VI SIGNS EDICT FOR FULL MOBILIZATION

Order Calls Up All Men in Army, Navy and Air Force.

KING VISITS CHAMBERLAIN

Churchill Also Talks With Prime Minister; May Enter Cabinet —London Evacuated.

STARR

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.) (Passed through British censorship).—King George VI today signed an order for complete British Army, Navy and air force mobilization after the Polish Ambassador had called on Britain to help Poland against Germany.

The momentous Polish step in invoking the British-Polish mutual assistance treaty was made on the grounds of German aggression against Poland.

The Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Raczynski, delivered his country's appeal in a call on Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary.

Afterward, Count Raczynski predicted confidently: "Great Britain will come to our aid."

His visit followed upon official reiteration that Britain and France were determined to fulfill their obligations to Poland.

Streets Piled With Sandbags.

Mr. Raczynski hurried before noon through streets piled with sandbags.

At the Foreign Office he told Lord Halifax that Poland was the victim of direct aggression and invoked the treaty.

A thin column of smoke issuing from the German embassy and charred pieces of paper floating in the air led to the belief in some quarters that the Nazi staff was burning papers.

Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, mostly from poor districts of London, scrambled aboard trains bound for the country in the mass removal of a first 3,000,-

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000 persons from cities throughout England and Scotland.

The Government has ordered lighting restrictions, effective tonight, which amount virtually to a general blackout of all England.

Churchill Sees Chamberlain.

The British Parliament had been summoned for 5 P. M., London time. The Cabinet had been in session and King George had summoned the Privy Council as fateful events swiftly developed after German troops and warplanes invaded Poland.

[The treaty Poland invoked was signed just one week ago today. It provides: "Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by the latter against the contracting party, the other contracting party will at once give the contracting party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power."]

Winston Churchill, Britain's world war First Lord of the Admiralty, conferred with Prime Minister Chamberlain.

King George made a personal visit to the Prime Minister at 10 Downing street while the War Ministry and Admiralty were issuing directions implementing the general mobilization proclaimed by the King's order in Council.

Tremendous Cheers for King.

The King was greeted by tremendous cheers from the crowd assembled in Downing street. The monarch had suggested that he drive to the Prime Minister's official residence rather than have Mr. Chamberlain interrupt the defense conferences to come to Buckingham Palace.

His Majesty raised his bowler hat to the crowd and hurried inside No. 10.

It was believed to be the first time in English history that a King had journeyed to Downing street to receive his Prime Minister's report.

The Government ordered all air raid warning systems in the country to be put into immediate operation.

Hundreds of thousands hurried from London and other large cities under a prearranged evacuation plan which became urgent on news that Germany already had struck against Poland.

The feeling of the public seemed general that war involving Britain was now inescapable.

The authorized British statement declared that Poland was fully justified in refusing to submit to more exacting treatment than "is customary even in the case of peace terms imposed on a defeated Power.

The creation of a War Cabinet including members of the Opposition and, perhaps, such Conservatives as Mr. Churchill and Anthony Eden was forecast in political quarters as an early step in the event of an actual declaration of war.

Preparedness measures already had been brought to a high peak after what was interpreted in official quarters as a virtual German ultimatum Tuesday that a Polish envoy be in Berlin by Wednesday with full powers to negotiate a settlement.

Lloyds to Close Tomorrow.

This explained yesterday's swift measures, among them the complete mobilization of the British Navy, the calling of additional army and air force reserves and the decision to remove children, women, invalids and the aged from dangerous metropolitan areas today.

Lloyds of London, the insurance house, announced without explaining its action that it would close tomorrow.

Numerous main subway stations were ordered closed immediately "so that certain work may be done." This apparently indicated that anti-air raid measures were being taken.

Queen Elizabeth early in the afternoon visited the headquarters of the Women's Volunteer Service in Westminster.

Cabinet Convenes.

King George summoned the Privy Council to a meeting today and Parliament was summoned to meet this afternoon as reports were received of a German offensive against Poland.

The Cabinet met at 11:30 A. M. and the Privy Council was to meet shortly thereafter.

Parliament was called to meet at 5 P. M.

The Polish Ambasasdor conferred with Prime Minister Chamberlain before the Cabinet meeting.

Dr. Kordt, the German charge d'affaires, called at No. 10 Downing street at 10:44 A. M.

The text of the authoritative British statement on the crisis said:

"It is pointed out in official circles that if the proclamation to the German people by Herr Hitler which has already been announced should mean as it would seem to mean that Germany has declared war on Poland, it can be stated on the high authority that Great Britain and France are inflexibly determined to fulfill to the uttermost their obligations to the Polish Government.

"The German account of the course of the negotiations is of course wholly misleading.

"On August 29 the German Chancellor informed the British Ambassador that he expected a Polish plenipotentiary to appear in Berlin by the following day with full powers to negotiate a settlement.

"He added that in the meantime he hoped to elaborate the proposals in other words the Polish Government was expected to submit to the procedure imposed on the President of Czecho-Slovakia and to despatch an emissary to Berlin who was to accept terms, the character of which was wholly unknown to the Polish Government.

"The Polish Government have not unnaturally been unwilling to place themselves in this humiliating position.

"It is not customary even in the case of peace terms imposed on a defeated Power to demand that negotiators should not be allowed to refer for instructions to their government.

"It is impossible to comment at such short notice on the misleading statements of the German Government but the general attitude of his Majesty's Government may be briefly defined as follows:

"If the German Government had been sincerely desirous of settling the dispute by negotiations they would not have adopted this procedure which has the character of an ultimatum.

"They would, on the contrary, have begun discussions with the Polish Government in accordance with the normal procedure of civilized governments in order to fix the place and time for the opening of negotiations.

"The Polish Government in the opinion of his Majesty's Government were fully justified in declining to submit to the treatment which the German Government endeavored to impose on them as regards the terms now published, which have never been hitherto communicated to the Polish Government.

"His Majesty's Government can only say that these terms should, of course, have been submitted to the Polish Government with time to consider whether or not they infringed on Poland's vital interests which Germany in a written communication to the British Government had declared her intention of respecting."

Statement of Prime Minister Chamberlain to the House of Commons

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement tonight to the House of Commons follows:

I do not propose to say many words tonight. The time has come when action rather than speech is required. Eighteen months ago I prayed that the responsibility would not fall upon me to ask this country to accept the awful arbitrament of war. I fear that I may not be able to avoid that responsibility, but, at any rate, I could not wish that conditions in which such a burden should fall upon me were clearer than they are today.

No man could say that the government could have done more to try and keep open the way for an honorable and equitable settlement for the dispute between Germany and Poland, nor have we neglected any means of making crystal clear to the German Government that if they insisted on using force in the manner in which they have used it in the past, we were resolved to oppose them by force.

Now that all the relevant documents are being made public, we shall stand at the bar of history knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man. The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions.

I would like to thank the House for the forbearance they have shown me on two recent occasions in not demanding from me information which they recognize I could not give while these negotiations were still in progress.

White Paper Being Prepared

All correspondence with the German Government is being published in the form of a White Paper which will be available to Members, coming in relays, while the House is sitting.

I do not think it necessary for me to refer in detail now to these documents, which are already past history. They make it perfectly clear that our object has been to try to bring about discussions about the Polish-German dispute between the two countries themselves, on terms of equality, the settlement to be one which safeguarded the independence of Poland and which secured its due observance by international guarantees. There is just one passage from a recent communication of ours, dated Aug. 30, which I should like to quote, for it shows how easily the final clash might have been avoided if there had been the least desire on the part of the German Government to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

In this document we state this: "This gove ent fully recognizes the need for speed in the initiation of discussions. They share the apprehensions of the Chancellor arising from the proximity of two mobilized armies standing face to face. They accordingly most strongly urge that both governments should undertake that during the negotiations no aggressive military movement will take place. His Majesty's government feels confident that they can obtain such an undertaking from the Polish Government of the German Government would give similar assurances."

Prompt Polish Response

That telegram, which was repeated to Poland, brought an instantaneous reply from the Polish Government, dated Aug. 31, in which they say that the Polish Government are also prepared, on a reciprocal basis, to give a formal guarantee, in the event of negotiations taking place, that Polish troops will not violate the frontier of the German Reich, provided that a corresponding guarantee is given that there would be no violation of Poland by troops of the German Reich.

We never had any reply from the German Government to that suggestion. It was one which, if it had been followed, must have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning. In the German broadcast last night, which recited the sixteen points of the proposals which they had put forward, there occurred this sentence: "In these circumstances, the Reich Government considered its proposals rejected."

I must examine that statement. I must tell the House what are the circumstances.

To begin with, let me say that these proposals have never been communicated by Germany to Poland at all. On Tuesday, Aug. 29, in replying to a note which we had sent to them the German Government said that they would immediately draw up proposals for a solution, acceptable to themselves, and would, if possible, place them at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of the Polish negotiators.

It will be seen by an examination of the White Papers that the German Government has stated that they counted on the arrival of a plenipotentiary from Poland in Berlin on the 30th, the following day.

In the meantime, of course, we were awaiting these proposals, but the next thing was that when our Ambassador saw Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Secretary, he urged upon him that when these proposals were ready —for we had heard no more about them—he should invite the Polish Ambassador to call and should hand him the proposals for transmission to his government.

Thereupon, reports our Ambassador, in the most violent terms Herr von Ribbentrop said he would never ask the Ambassador to visit him. If, he added, the Polish Ambassador asked him for an interview it might be different.

The House will see this was on Wednesday night, which, according to the German statement of last night, is now claimed to be the final date after which no negotiation with Poland would be possible.

It is plain, therefore, that Germany claims that Poland was in the wrong because she had not on Wednesday entered into negotiation with Germany on proposals which she [Poland] had never heard. Now, what of ourselves? On that Wednesday night, at the interview to which I have just referred, Herr von Ribbentrop produced a lengthy document which he read aloud in German at a rapid speed. Naturally, on this meeting, our Ambassador asked him for a copy of the document.

Document Not Given Out

He replied that it was now too late, as the Polish representative had not arrived at Berlin at midnight and so we never got a copy of those proposals. The first time we heard them was on the broadcast last night. These were the circumstances in which the German Government said they considered their proposals were rejected. It is now clear that their conception of negotiation was that on an almost instantaneous demand the Polish plenipotentiary should go to Berlin, where others have been before him, and should then be confronted with a statement of the demands to be accepted in their entirety or refused.

I am not pronouncing an opinion on the terms themselves, for I do not feel called upon to do so. The proper course, in my view, was that these proposals should have been put before the Poles, who would have been given time to consider them and to say whether in their opinion they did or did not infringe those vital interests of Poland which Germany had assured us on a previous occasions she intended to respect.

Only last night the Polish Ambassador did see the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Ribbentrop. Once again he expressed to him what indeed the Polish Government had already said publicity—that they were willing to negotiate with Germany about their disputes on an equal basis.

What was the reply of the German Government?

Invasion Is Answer

The reply was that without another word German troops crossed the Polish frontier this morning at dawn and are since reported to be bombing open towns. In these circumstances there is only one course open to us.

His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin and the French Ambassador have been instructed to hand to the German Government the following document:

"Early this morning the German Chancellor issued a proclamation to the German Army which indicated clearly that he was about to attack Poland. Information which has reached His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government indicates that German troops have crossed the Polish frontier and attacks on Polish towns are proceeding.

"In these circumstances it appears to the government of the United Kingdom and France that by their action the German Government have created conditions—namely, an aggressive act of force against Poland threatening the independence of Poland—which call for the immediate implementation by the government of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance.

"I am accordingly to inform Your Excellency that unless the German Government are prepared to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that the German Government have suspended all aggressive action against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Govern-

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ment in the United Kingdom will, without hesitation, fulfill their obligations to Poland."

Unfavorable Reply Expected

If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I do not suggest it is likely to be otherwise, His Majesty's Ambassador is instructed to ask for his passport. In that case we are ready.

Yesterday we took further steps toward the completion of our defense preparations.

This morning we ordered complete mobilization of the whole of the navy, army and air force. We have also taken a number of measures both at home and abroad which the House perhaps would not expect me to specify in detail.

Briefly, they represent the final steps in accordance with a prearranged plan. These last will be put into force rapidly and are of such a nature that they are deferred until war seems inevitable.

Steps have also been taken under powers conferred by the House last week to safeguard the position in regard to stocks and commodities of various kinds.

The thoughts of many of us must inevitably at this moment be turning back to 1914. In comparison with our position then how do we stand at this time? The answer is that all three services are ready and that the situation in all directions is far more favorable and reassuring than in 1914.

For behind the fighting services we have built up a vast organization of civil defense under the scheme of air-raid precautions.

Man Power at Full Strength

As regards immediate man power requirements, the navy, the army and the Royal Air Force are now in the fortunate position of having almost as many men as they can conveniently handle at this moment.

There are, however, certain categories of service in which men are required immediately both for military and civil defenses. These will be announced in detail through the press and the British Broadcasting Corporation. It is most satisfactory to observe that there is today no need to appeal in a general way for recruits, such as was issued by Lord Kitchener twenty-five years ago. That appeal has been anticipated by many months, and men are already available.

So much for the immediate present.

Now we must look for the future. It is essential in face of the tremendous task which confronts us, more especially in view of our past experience in this matter, to organize our man power this time upon as methodical, equitable and economical a basis as possible. We therefore propose immediately to introduce legislation directed to that end, and a bill will be laid before you which, for all practical purposes, will amount to an expansion of the military training act.

Workers to Stay in Industry

Under its operation all fit men between 18 and 41 will be rendered liable to military service if and when called upon. It is not intended at the outset that any considerable number of men, other than those already liable, will be called up, and steps will be taken to insure that men essentially required by industry will not be taken away.

One other allusion before the close of my speech, and that is to record my satisfaction and the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government throughout these days of crisis to Signor Mussolini, who has been doing his best to reach a peaceful solution.

It only remains to set our teeth and enter upon this struggle, which we so earnestly endeavored to avoid, with a determination to see it through to the end.

We shall enter it with a clear conscience and with the support of the Dominions and the British Empire and the moral approval of the greater part of the world. We have no quarrel with the German people except that they allowed themselves to be governed by a Nazi government. As long as that government pursues the method which it has so persistently followed during the last two years there will be no peace in Europe.

We should merely pass from one crisis to another and see one country attacked by another by methods which have now become familiar to us with their sickening technique. We are resolved that these methods must come to an end, and if, after the struggle, we can re-establish in the world the rules of good faith and the renunciation of force, then even the sacrifices entailed upon us will find their fullest justification.

Text of Statement On Britain's Stand

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—(Passed through British censorship)—The text of an authoritative British statement issued today follows:

It is pointed out in official circles that if the proclamation to the German people by Herr Hitler which has already been announced should mean, as it would seem to mean, that Germany has declared war on Poland, it can be stated on the high authority that Great Britain and France are inflexibly determined to fulfill to the uttermost their obligations to the Polish Government.

The German account of the course of the negotiations is of course wholly misleading.

On August 29 the German Chancellor informed the British Ambassador that he expected a Polish plenipotentiary to appear in Berlin by the following day with full powers to negotiate a settlement.

He added that in the meantime he hoped to elaborate the proposals. In other words, the Polish Government was expected to submit to the procedure imposed on the President of Czecho-Slovakia and to dispatch an emissary to Berlin who was to accept terms, the character of which was wholly unknown to the Polish Government.

Defends Poland

The Polish Government have not unnaturally been unwilling to place themselves in this humiliating position.

It is not customary, even in the case of peace terms imposed on a defeated Power, to demand that negotiators should not be allowed to refer for instructions to their Government.

It is impossible to comment at such short notice on the misleading statements of the German Government, but the general attitude of his Majesty's Government may be briefly defined as follows

If the German Government had been sincerely desirous of settling the dispute by negotiations they would not have adopted this procedure, which has the character of an ultimatum.

They would, on the contrary, have begun discussions with the Polish Government in accordance with the normal procedure of civilized governments, in order to fix the place and time for the opening of negotiations.

Poland Wasn't Told

The Polish Government, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, were fully justified in declining to submit to the treatment which the German Government endeavored to impose on them as regards the terms now published, which have never been hitherto communicated to the Polish Government.

His Majesty's Government can only say that these terms should, of course, have been submitted to the Polish Government, with time to consider whether or not they infringed on Poland's vital interests, which Germany, in a written communication to the British Government, had declared her intention of respecting.

Text of Ultimatum to Reich

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Following is the text of the ultimatum handed to the German Government today by the Ambassadors of Britain and France:

Early this morning the German Chancellor issued a proclamation to the German Army which indicated clearly that he was about to attack Poland. Information which has reached His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government indicates that German troops have crossed the Polish frontier and attacks on Polish towns are proceeding.

In these circumstances it appears to the Governments of the United Kingdom and France that by their action the German Government have created conditions—namely, an aggressive act of force against Poland threatening the independence of Poland—which call for the immediate implementation by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance.

I am, accordingly, to inform Your Excellency that unless the German Government are prepared to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that the German Government have suspended all aggressive action against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will, without hesitation, fulfill their obligations to Poland.

British White Paper on Correspondence With German Government Over Poland

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The White Paper setting forth the correspondence between Great Britain and the German Government follows:

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The letter of Aug. 22, 1939, from the Prime Minister to the German Chancellor:

Ten Downing Street, London, 22d of August, 1939:

Your Excellency: Your Excellency will have already heard of certain measures taken by His Majesty's Government and announced in the press and on the wireless this evening.

These steps have, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, been rendered necessary by the military movements which have been reported from Germany, and by the fact that apparently the announcement of a German-Soviet agreement is taken in some quarters in Berlin to indicate that intervention by Great Britain on behalf of Poland is no longer a contingency that need be reckoned with.

No greater mistake could be made. Whatever may prove to be the nature of the German-Soviet agreement, it cannot alter Great Britain's obligations to Poland which His Majesty's Government have stated in public repeatedly, and plainly said they are determined to fulfill.

It has been alleged that if His Majesty's Government had made their position more clear in 1914 a great catastrophe would have been avoided. Whether or not there is any truth in that allegation, His Majesty's Government are resolved that on this occasion there shall be no such tragic misunderstanding.

Ready to Use Force

If the case should arise, they are resolved and prepared to employ without delay all forces at their command, and it is impossible to foresee the end of hostilities once engaged.

It would be a dangerous illusion to think that if war once starts, it will come to an early end, even if the success on any one of the several fronts on which it will be engaged should have been secured.

Having thus made our position perfectly clear, I wish to repeat my conviction that war between our two peoples would be the greatest calamity that could occur. I am certain that it is desired neither by our people nor by yours, and I cannot see that there is anything in the questions arising between Germany and Poland which could not and should not be resolved without the use of force, if only a situation of confidence could be restored to enable discussions to be carried on in an atmosphere different from that which prevails today.

We have been and at all times will be ready to assist in creating conditions in which such negotiations could take place and in which it might be possible concurrently to discuss the wider problems affecting the future of international relations, including matters of interest to us and to you.

Admits Difficulties for Peace

The difficulties in the way of any peaceful discussion in the present state of tension are, however, obvious, and the longer that tension is maintained the harder will it be for reason to prevail.

These difficulties, however, might be mitigated, if not removed, provided that there could, for an initial period, be a truce on both sides, and indeed on all sides.

If such a truce could be arranged, then at the end of that period, during which steps could be taken to examine and deal with complaints made by either side as to treatment of minorities, it is reasonable to hope that suitable conditions might have been established for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland upon issues between them (with the aid of a neutral intermediary if both sides should think that would be helpful).

But I am bound to say that there would be slender hope of bringing such negotiations to a successful issue unless it were understood beforehand that any settlement reached would, when concluded, be guaranteed by other powers.

His Majesty's Government would be ready, if desired, to make such contribution as they could to the effective operation of such guarantees.

At this moment, I confess, I can see no other way to avoid a

catastrophe that will involve Europe in war. In view of the grave consequences to humanity which may follow from the action of their rulers, I trust that Your Excellency will weigh with the utmost deliberation the considerations which I have put before you.

Yours sincerely,
NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

II

The communication from Herr Hitler to the Prime Minister, handed to His Majesty's Ambassador, on the 23d of August, 1939:

Your Excellency:

The British Ambassador has just handed to me a communication in which Your Excellency draws attention in the name of the British Government to a number of points which in your estimation are of the greatest importance.

1. I may be permitted to answer your letter as follows: Germany has never sought conflict with England and has never interfered in England's interests. On the contrary, she has for years endeavored, although unfortunately in vain, to win England's friendship. On this account we recently assumed in a wide area of Europe the limitations of her own interest which from a national, military point of view it would have been otherwise very difficult to tolerate.

2. The German Reich, however, like every other state, possesses certain definite interests which it is impossible to renounce. These do not extend beyond the limits of the necessities laid down by former German history and deriving from vital economic prerequisites. Some of the questions held and still hold a significance both of a national political and psychological character, which no German government would be able to ignore.

To these questions belong the questions of Danzig and the connected problem of the Corridor. Numerous statesmen, historians and men of letters, even in England, have been conscious of that—at any rate, up to a few years ago. I would add that all these territories lying in the aforesaid German sphere of interest, and particularly those lands which returned to the Reich eighteen months ago, received their cultural development at the hands of not the English people, but exclusively of the Germans, and this moreover, already from a time dating back over a thousand years.

Hitler Claims Magnanimity

3. Germany was prepared to settle the questions of Danzig and of the Corridor by the method of negotiation on the basis of a proposal of truly unparalleled magnanimity. The allegations disseminated by England regarding a German mobilization against Poland, the assertion of aggressive ambitions toward Rumania, Hungary, etc., as well as the so-called guaranteed declaration which was subsequently given, had, however, dispelled Polish inclination to negotiate on the basis of this kind which would have been reasonable for Germany also.

4. The unconditional assurance given by England to Poland that they would render assistance to that country in all circumstances regardless of the causes from which a conflict might spring, could only be interpreted in that country as an encouragement henceforth to unloosen, under cover of such a charter, a wave of appalling terrorism against the one and a half million German inhabitants living in Poland.

The atrocities which since then have been taking place in that country are terrible for the victims, but intolerable for a great power such as the German Reich, which is expected to remain a passive onlooker during these happenings.

Poland has been guilty of numerous breaches of her obligations toward the Free City, has made demands in the character of ultimata and initiated a process of economic strangulation.

5. The Government of the German Reich, therefore, recently caused the Polish Government to be informed that it was not prepared, possibly, to accept this development of affairs; that it will not tolerate further the addressing of notes in the character of ultimata to Danzig; that it will not tolerate a continuance of the persecution of the German minority; that it will equally not tolerate the extermination of the Free City of Danzig by economic measures—in other words, the destruction of the population of Danzig by a kind of customs blockade—and that it will not tolerate any longer the occurrence of further acts of provocation between it and the Reich.

Demands Danzig Solution

Apart from this, the questions of the Corridor and Danzig must and shall be solved.

6. Your Excellency informs me in the name of the British Government that you will be obliged to render assistance to Poland in any such case of intervention on the part of Germany. I take note of this statement of yours and assure you that it can make no change in the determination of the Reich Government to safeguard the interests of the Reich as stated in Paragraph 5 above.

Your assurance to the effect that in such an event you anticipate a long war is shared by myself. Germany, if attacked by England, will be found prepared and determined. I have already more than once declared before the German people and the world that there can be no doubt concerning the determination of the new German Reich rather to accept, for however long it may be, every sort of misery and tribulation than to sacrifice its national interest, let alone its honor.

7. The German Reich Government has received information to the effect that the British Government has the intention to carry out measures of mobilization which, according to the statement in your own letter, are clearly directed against Germany alone. This is said to be true of France as well. Since Germany has never had the intention of taking military measures other than those of a defensive character against England or France, and, as it has already emphasized, has never intended and does not in the future intend to attack England or France, it follows that this announcement as confirmed by you, Mr. Prime Minister, in your own letter, can refer only to a complicated act of menace directed against the Reich. I, therefore, inform Your Excellency that, in the event of the military announcements being carried into effect, I shall order immediate mobilization of the German forces.

Blames Versailles 'Dictate'

8. The question of the treatment of European problems on a peaceful basis is not a decision which rests on Germany but primarily on those who, since the the crime committed by the Versailles dictate, have steadily and consistently opposed any peaceful revision. Only after a change of spirit on the part of the responsible powers can there be any real change in the relationship between England and Germany.

I have all my life fought for Anglo-German friendship. The attitude adopted by British diplomacy, at any rate up to the present, has, however, convinced me of the futility of such an attempt. Should there be any change in this respect in the future, nobody could be happier than I.

ADOLF HITLER.

III

The third document was a translation of a text of a verbal communication made to Sir Nevile Henderson by Herr Hitler in his interview on Aug. 25.

By way of introduction, Herr Hitler declared that the British Ambassador had given expression at the close of the last conversation to the hope that, after all, an understanding between Germany and England might yet be possible. He [Herr Hitler] had, therefore, turned things over in his mind once more and desired to make a move as regards England that should be as decisive as the move in regards to Russia that had led to the recent agreement. The document continued:

Assertions that Germany expects to conquer the world are ridiculous. The British Empire embraces 40,000,000 square kilometers, Russia 19,000,000 square kilometers, America 9,500,000 square kilometers, whereas Germany embraces less than 600,000 square kilometers. It is quite clear who desires to conquer the world.

The Fuehrer makes the following communication to the British Ambassador:

1. Poland's actual provocations have become intolerable. It makes no difference who is responsible. If the Polish Government denies the responsibility, that only goes to show that it no longer itself possesses any influence over its subordinate military authorities.

In the preceding night there have been a further twenty-one new frontier incidents. On the German side the greatest discipline has been maintained. All incidents have been provoked from the Polish side. Furthermore, commercial aircraft have been shot at. If the Polish Government stated it was not responsible, it showed it was no longer capable of controlling its own people.

Determined to End Conditions

2. Germany was, in all the circumstances, determined to abolish these Macedonian conditions on her own frontier and, what is more, to do so in the interest of quiet and order, but also in the interest of European peace.

3. The problem of Danzig and the [Polish] Corridor must be solved. The British Prime Minister has made a speech which was not in the least calculated to induce any change in the German attitude. At the most, results of this speech could be a bloody and incalculable war between Germany and England. Such a war would be bloodier than that of 1914 to 1918. In contrast to the last war, Germany would no longer have to fight on two fronts. Agreement with Russia was unconditional and suggested a change in foreign policy with the Reich which would last a very long time. Russia and Germany would never again take up arms against each other. Apart from this, the agreements reached with Russia would also render German security for the long possible period of war.

The Fuehrer had always wanted Anglo-German understanding. War between England and Germany could at best bring some profit to Germany but none at all to England.

The Fuehrer declared that the German-Polish problem must be solved and will be solved. He is, however, prepared and determined after the solution of this problem to approach England once more with a large and comprehensive offer. He is a man of great decisions, and in this case also he will be capable of being great in his action.

He accepts the British Empire and is ready to pledge himself personally for its continued existence, and to place power of the German Reich at its disposal if:

1. His colonial demands, which are limited and can be negotiated by peaceful methods, are fulfilled; and in this case he is prepared to fix the longest time limit.

Must Keep Ties With Italy

2. His obligations toward Italy are not touched; in other words, he does not demand that England give up her obligations toward France, and similarly for his own part he cannot withdraw from his obligations toward Italy.

3. He also desires to stress the irrevocable determination of Germany never again to enter into conflict with Russia. The Fuehrer is ready to conclude agreements with England, which, as has already been emphasized, would not only guarantee the existence of British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned, but also, if necessary, an assurance to the British Empire of German assistance, regardless of where such assistance should be necessary.

The Fuehrer would then also be ready to accept a reasonable limitation of armaments which corresponds to the new political situation and which is economically tolerable. Finally the Fuehrer renewed his assurances that he was not interested in Western problems and that frontier modification in the West does not enter into consideration. The Western fortifications which have been constructed at the cost of billions were the final Reich frontier on the West.

If the British Government would consider these ideas, a blessing for Germany and also for the British Empire might result.

If it rejects these ideas, there will be war. In no case would Great Britain emerge stronger; the last war proved this.

IV

The reply of His Majesty's Government dated Aug. 28, 1939, to the German Chancellor's communications of Aug. 23, and 25, 1939.

1. His Majesty's Government have received the message conveyed to them from the German Chancellor by His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin and have considered it with the care which it demands. They note the Chancellor's expression of his desire to make friendship the basis of relations between Germany and British Empire, and they fully share this desire. They believe with him that if a complete and lasting understanding between the two countries could be established, it would bring untold blessings to both peoples.

2. The Chancellor's message deals with two groups of questions: those which are matters now in dispute between Germany and Poland and those affecting the ultimate relations of Germany and Great Britain. In connection with these last, His Majesty's Government observe that the German Chancellor has indicated certain proposals which, subject to one condition, he will be prepared to make to the British Government for a general understanding. These proposals are, of course, stated in very general form and would require a closer definition, but His Majesty's Government is fully prepared to take them, with some additions, as subjects for discussion; and they would be ready, if differences between Germany and Poland are peacefully composed, to proceed as soon as practicable to such discussion with a sincere desire to reach an agreement.

Accepts Idea of Settlement

3. The condition which the German Chancellor lays down is that there must first be a settlement of differences between Germany and Poland. As to that, His Majesty's Government entirely agree. Everything, however, turns upon the nature of settlement and method by which it is to be reached. On these points, the importance of which cannot be absent from the Chancellor's mind, his message is silent; and His Majesty's Government feel compelled to point out that an understanding upon both of these is essential to achieving further progress. The German Government will be aware that His Majesty's Government have obligations to Poland by which they are bound and which they intend to honor. They could not, for any advantage offered Great Britain, acquiesce in a settlement which put in jeopardy the independence of a State to whom they have given their guarantee.

4. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government, a reasonable solution of the differences between Germany and Poland could and should be effected by an agreement between the two countries on lines which would include the safeguarding of Poland's essential interests; and they recall that in the speech of 28th April last, the German Chancellor recognized the importance of these interests to Poland. But, as was stated by the Prime Minister in a letter to the German Chancellor of 22d August, His Majesty's Government consider it essential for the success of the discussions which would precede agreement that it should be understood beforehand that any settlement arrived at would be guaranteed by the other powers. His Majesty's Government would be ready, if desired, to make their contribution to the effective operation of such a guarantee.

Urged Direct Discussion

In the view of His Majesty's Government it follows that the next step should be an initiation of direct discussions between the German and Polish Governments on a basis which would include the principles stated above; namely, safeguarding of Poland's essential interests and securing of a settlement by an international guarantee. They have already received definite assurance from the Polish Government that they are prepared to enter into discussions on this basis, and His Majesty's Government hope the German Government would for her part also be willing to agree to this course. If, as His Majesty's Government hope, such discussion led to an agreement, a way would be open to the negotiation of that wider and more complete understanding between Great Britain and Germany which both countries desire.

5. His Majesty's Government agree with the German Chancellor that one of the principal dangers in the German-Polish situation arises from reports concerning the treatment of minorities. The present state of tension with its concomitant frontier incidents, reports of maltreatment and inflammatory propaganda are a constant danger to peace. It is manifestly a matter of the utmost urgency that all incidents of the kind should be promptly and rigidly suppressed and that unverified reports should not be allowed to circulate in order that time may be afforded without provocation on either side for a full examination of the possibilities of settlement. His Majesty's Government are confident that both governments concerned are fully alive to these considerations.

6. His Majesty's Government have said enough to make their own attitude plain in the particular matters at issue between Germany and Poland. They trust that the German Chancellor will not think that, because His Majesty's Government are scrupulous concerning their obligations to Poland, they are not anxious to use all their influence to assist achievement of a solution which may commend itself both to Germany and to Poland. That such a settlement should be achieved seems to His Majesty's Government essential not only for reasons directly arising in regard to a settlement itself, but also because of wider considerations of which the German Chancellor has spoken with such conviction.

Warning on Force Cited

7. It is unnecessary in the present reply to stress the advantage of a peaceful settlement over a decision to settle the questions at issue by force of arms. The results of a decision to use force have been clearly set out in the Prime Minister's letter to the Chancellor of Aug. 22, and His Majesty's Government do not doubt that they are as fully recognized by the Chancellor as by themselves.

On the other hand, His Majesty's government, noting with interest the German Chancellor's reference in the message now under consideration to the limitation of armaments, believe that if a peaceful settlement can be obtained the assistance of the world could confidently be anticipated for practical measures to enable

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the transition from preparation for war to the normal activities of peaceful trade to be safely and smoothly effected.

8. A just settlement of these questions between Germany and Poland may open the way to world peace. Failure to reach it would ruin hopes of better understanding between Germany and Great Britain and would bring the two countries into conflict and might well plunge the whole world into war. Such an outcome would be a calamity without parallel in history.

V

The reply of the German Chancellor to the communication of 28th August, 1939, from His Majesty's government.

This reply was handed to Sir Nevile Henderson by Herr Hitler during the evening of Aug. 29, 1939.

The British Ambassador in Berlin has submitted to the British Government suggestions which I felt bound to make in order—

1. To give expression once more to the will of the Reich Government for sincere Anglo-German understanding, cooperation and friendship.

2. To leave no room for doubt as to the fact that such understanding could not be bought at the price of renunciation of vital German interests, let alone abandonment of demands which are based as much upon common human justice as upon the national dignity and honor of our people.

The German Government have noted with satisfaction from reply of British Government and from oral explanations given by the British Ambassador that the British Government for their part are also prepared to improve the relationship between Germany and England and develop and extend it in the sense of the German suggestions.

In this connection the British Government is similarly convinced that removal of German-Polish tension, which has become unbearable, is a prerequisite for realization of this hope.

Since the Autumn of the past year and on the last occasion in March, 1939, there were submitted to the Polish Government proposals both oral and written which, having regard to the friendship then existing between Germany and Poland, offered the possibility of a solution of the questions in dispute acceptable to both parties.

Poles Rejected Proposals

The British Government are aware that the Polish Government saw fit last March finally to reject these proposals. At the same time they used this rejection as a pretext or an occasion for taking military measures which since have been continuously intensified. In the middle of last month, Poland was in effect in a state of mobilization. This was accompanied by numerous encroachments in Danzig due to the instigation of Polish authorities; threatening demands in the nature of ultimata, varying only in degree, were addressed to that city. A closing of frontiers, at first in the form of a measure of customs policy but extended later in a military sense affecting also traffic and communications, was imposed with the object of bringing about political exhaustion and economic destruction of this German community.

To this were added barbaric actions of maltreatment which cry to heaven and other kinds of persecution of the large German national group in Poland and which extended even to the killing of many resident Germans or to their forcible removal under the most cruel conditions. This state of affairs was unbearable for a great power. It has now forced Germany, after remaining a passive onlooker for many months, in her turn to take necessary steps for the safeguarding of justified German interests. And indeed the German Government can but assure the British Government in a most solemn manner that a condition of affairs now has been reached which can no longer be accepted or observed with indifference.

The demands of the German Government are in conformity with the revision of the Versailles Treaty in regard to this territory, which always has been recognized as being necessary: viz., the return of Danzig and the [Polish] Corridor to Germany and the safeguarding of the existence of the German national group in the territories remaining to Poland.

Notes Accord in Principle

The German Government note with satisfaction that the British Government also are in principle convinced that some solution must be found for the new situation which has arisen. They further feel justified in assuming that the British Government, too, can have no doubt that it is a question now of conditions for elimination of which there no longer remain days, still less weeks, but perhaps only hours. For in the disorganized state of affairs obtaining in Poland the possibility of incidents intervening which it might be impossible for Germany to tolerate must at any moment be reckoned with.

While the British Government may still believe that these grave differences can be resolved by way of direct negotiations, the German Government unfortunately can no longer share this view as a matter of course. For they have made an attempt to embark on such peaceful negotiations, but instead of receiving a response from the Polish Government they were rebuffed by the sudden introduction of measures of a military character in favor of the development alluded to above.

The British Government attach importance to two considerations:

1. That the existing danger of an imminent explosion should be eliminated as quickly as possible by direct negotiation, and that

2. The existence of the Polish State, in the form in which it would then continue to exist, should be adequately safeguarded in the economic and political spheres by means of international guarantees.

On this subject the German Government make the following declaration:

Prepared to Accept

Though skeptical as to prospects of a successful outcome, they nevertheless are prepared to accept the English proposal and enter into direct discussions. They do so, as has already been emphasized, solely as a result of the impression made upon them by the written statement received from the British Government that they, too, desire a pact of friendship in accordance with general lines indicated to the British Ambassador.

The German Government desires in this way to give the British Government and the British nation proof of the sincerity of Germany's intentions to enter into a lasting friendship with Great Britain.

The Government of the Reich felt, however, bound to point out to the British Government that in the event of a territorial rearrangement in Poland they no longer would be able to bind themselves, give guarantees or participate in guarantees, without the U. S. S. R. being associated with them.

The German Government have never had any intention of touching Poland's vital interests or questioning the existence of an independent Polish State. The German Government, accordingly, in these circumstances, agree to accept the British Government's offer of their good offices in securing the dispatch to Berlin of a Polish emissary with full powers. They count on arrival of this emissary on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1939.

The German Government will immediately draw up proposals for a solution acceptable to themselves and will, if possible, place these at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of the Polish negotiator.

VI

A telegram from His Majesty's government to Sir Nevile Henderson, sent at 2 A. M., Aug. 30, 1939:

We shall give careful consideration to the German Government's reply, but it is, of course, unreasonable to expect that we can produce a Polish representative in Berlin today, and the German Government must not expect this.

"It might be well for you at once to let this be known in the proper quarters through appropriate channels. We hope you may receive our reply this afternoon."

VII

A message sent through Sir Nevile Henderson from the Prime Minister to the German Chancellor at 2:45 P. M., Aug. 30, 1939:

We are considering the German note with all urgency and shall send an official reply later in the afternoon.

We are representing at Warsaw how vital it is to reinforce all instructions for avoidance of frontier incidents, and I would beg you to confirm similar instructions on the German side.

I welcome evidence in the exchange of views which are taking place of that desire for Anglo-German understanding of which I spoke yesterday in Parliament.

VIII

A telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson, sent at 5:30 P. M., Aug. 30, 1939:

In informing the German Government of renewed representations which have been made in Warsaw, please make it clear that the Polish Government can only be expected to maintain an attitude of complete restraint if the German Government reciprocate on their side of the frontier, and if no provocation is offered by members of the German minority in Poland. Reports are current that the Germans have committed acts of sabotage which would justify sternest measures.

IX

A telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson, sent at 6:50 P. M., Aug. 30, 1939:

We understand that the German Government is insisting that a Polish representative with full powers must come to Berlin to receive German proposals.

We cannot advise the Polish Government to comply with this procedure, which is wholly unreasonable.

Could you not suggest to the German Government that they adopt the normal procedure, when their proposals are ready, of inviting the Polish Ambassador to call and of handing proposals to him for transmission to Warsaw and of inviting suggestions as to the conduct of negotiations?

The German Government have been good enough to promise they will communicate proposals also to His Majesty's Government. If the latter think they offer a reasonable basis, they can be counted on to do their best in Warsaw to facilitate negotiations.

X

Reply of His Majesty's Government to the German Chancellor's communication of Aug. 29, 1939.

This reply was handed by Sir Nevile Henderson to Herr von Ribbentrop at midnight on Aug. 30, 1939:

1. His Majesty's Government appreciate the friendly reference in the declaration contained in the reply of the German Government to the latter's desire for an Anglo-German understanding and to their statement of the influence which this consideration has exercised upon their policy.

2. His Majesty's Government repeat that they reciprocate the German Government's desire for improved relations, but it will be recognized that they could not sacrifice the interests of other friends in order to obtain that improvement. They fully understand that the German Government cannot sacrifice Germany's vital interests, but the Polish Government are in the same position and His Majesty's Government believe that the vital interests of the two countries are not incompatible.

3. His Majesty's Government note that the German Government accept the British proposal and are prepared to enter into direct discussions with the Polish Government.

4. His Majesty's Government understand that the German Government accept in principle the condition that any settlement should be made the subject of international guarantee. The question of who shall participate in this guarantee will have to be discussed further and His Majesty's Government hope that, to avoid loss of time, the German Government will take immediate steps to obtain the assent of the U. S. S. R., whose participation in a guarantee His Majesty's government have always assumed.

5. His Majesty's Government also note that the German Government accepts the position of the British Government as to Poland's vital interests and independence.

6. His Majesty's Government must make an express reservation in regard to the statement of particular demands put forward by the German Government in an earlier passage in their reply. They understand that the German Government are drawing up proposals for a solution. No doubt these proposals will be fully examined during discussions. It can then be determined how far they are compatible with essential conditions which His Majesty's Government have stated, and which in principle the German Government have expressed their willingness to accept.

7. His Majesty's Government are at once informing the Polish Government of the German Government's reply. The method of contact and arrangements for discussions must obviously be agreed with all urgency between the German and Polish Governments, but in His Majesty's Government's view it would be impracticable to establish contact so early as today.

8. His Majesty's Government fully recognize the need for speed in the initiation of discussion, and they share the apprehensions of the Chancellor arising from the proximity of two mobilized armies standing face to face. They would accordingly most strongly urge that both parties should undertake that, during negotiations, no aggressive military movements will take place. His Majesty's Government feel confident that they could obtain such an undertaking from the Polish Government if the German Government would give similar assurances.

9. Further, His Majesty's Government would suggest that a temporary modus vivendi might be arranged for Danzig which might prevent occurrence of incidents tending to render German-Polish relations more difficult.

XI

Following is the translation of a message communicated to His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin by the State Secretary:

His Majesty's Government informed the German Government in a note dated Aug. 28, 1939, of their readiness to offer their mediation toward direct negotiations between Germany and Poland over the problems in dispute. In so doing they made it abundantly clear that they, too, were aware of the urgent need for progress in view of the continuous incidents and the general European tension.

In a reply dated Aug. 29 the German Government, in spite of being skeptical as to the desire of the Polish Government to come to an understanding, declared themselves ready in the interests of peace to accept British mediation or suggestion. After considering all circumstances prevailing at the time, they considered it necessary in their note to point out that if the danger of catastrophe was to be avoided, then action must be taken readily and without delay. In this sense they declared themselves ready to receive a personage appointed by the Polish Government up to the evening of Aug. 30 with the proviso that the latter be in fact empowered not only to discuss but to conduct and conclude negotiations.

Further, the German Government pointed out, they felt able to make basic points regarding the offer of understanding available to the British Government by the time the Polish negotiator arrived in Berlin.

Instead of a statement regarding arrival of an authorized Polish personage, the first answer the Government of the Reich received to their readiness for an understanding was news of the Polish mobilization, and, only toward 12 o'clock on the night of Aug. 30, 1939, did they receive a somewhat general assurance of the British readiness to help toward a commencement of negotiations.

Condition "Removed"

Although the fact that the Polish negotiator, expected by the Government of the Reich, did not arrive removed the necessary condition for informing His Majesty's Government of the view of the German Government as regards possible bases for negotiation (since His Majesty's Government themselves had pleaded for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland), the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Ribbentrop, gave the British Ambassador, on the occasion of presentation of the last British note, precise information as to the text of the German proposals which would be regarded as a basis of negotiation in the event of the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary.

The Government of the German Reich considered themselves entitled to claim that in these circumstances a Polish personage would immediately be nominated, at any rate retroactively.

For the Reich Government cannot be expected for their part continually not only to emphasize their willingness to start negotiations but actually be ready to do so while being, from the Polish side, merely put off with empty subterfuges and meaningless declarations.

It has once more been made clear, as a result of the démarche which has meanwhile been made by the Polish Ambassador, that the latter himself has no plenary powers to enter into any negotiations.

The Fuehrer and the German Government have thus waited two days in vain for the arrival of a Polish negotiator with plenary powers.

In these circumstances the German Government regard their proposals as having this time, too, been to all intents and purposes rejected, although they considered that these proposals, in the form in which they were made known to the British Government, also were more than loyal, fair and practicable.

Published Proffered Terms

The Reich Government consider it timely to inform the public of the basis for negotiation which were communicated to the Brit-

1939

ish Ambassador by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Ribbentrop.

"The situation existing between the German Reich and Poland is at the moment of such a kind that any further incident can lead to an explosion on the part of military forces which have taken up their position on both sides. Any peaceful solution must be framed in such a way as to insure that the events which lie at the root of this situation cannot be repeated on the next occasion offered, and that thus not only the East of Europe but also other territories shall not be brought into such a state of tension. The causes of this development lie in:

"1. Impossible delineation of frontiers as fixed by the Versailles dictate.

2. Impossible treatment of the minority in ceded territories.

In making these proposals the Reich Government are therefore actuated by the idea of finding a lasting solution which will remove an impossible situation created by frontier delineation which may assure to both parties their vitally important line of communication, which may—as far as it is at all possible—remove the minority problem and in so far as this is not possible may give minorities assurance of a tolerable future by means of a reliable guarantee of their rights.

The Reich Government are content that in so doing it is essential that economic and physical damage done since 1918 should be exposed and repaired in its entirety. They, of course, regard this obligation as being binding for both parties.

These considerations lead to the following practical proposals:

1. Danzig shall return to the German Reich in view of its purely German character as well as of the unanimous will of its population.

2. Territory of the so-called Corridor, which extends from the Baltic Sea to the line of Marienwerde-Graudenz-Kulm-Bromberg (inclusive) and thence runs in a westerly direction to Schoenlanke, shall itself decide whether it shall belong to Germany or Poland.

3. For this purpose a plebiscite shall take place in this territory. The following shall be entitled to vote: All Germans who were either domiciled in this territory on Jan. 1, 1918, or who by that date had been born there, and similarly of Poles, Kashubes, etc., domiciled in this territory on the above day or born there up to that day. Germans who have been driven from this territory shall return to it in order to exercise their vote with a view to insuring an objective plebiscite and also with a view to insuring the extensive preparation necessary therefor. The above territory shall, as in the case of the Saar territory, be placed under supervision of an international commission, to be formed immediately on which shall be represented four great powers—Italy, the Soviet Union, France and England. This commission shall exercise all rights of sovereignty in this territory. With this end in view, the territory shall be evacuated within a period of utmost brevity, still to be agreed upon, by the Polish armed forces, Polish police and Polish authorities.

4. The Polish port of Gdynia, which fundamentally constitutes Polish sovereign territory so far as it is confined territorially to Polish settlement, shall be excluded from the above territory. The exact frontiers of this Polish port should be determined between Germany and Poland and, if necessary, be delimited by an international committee of arbitration.

5. With a view to assuring the necessary time for the execution of the extensive work involved in the carrying out of a just plebiscite, this plebiscite shall not take place before the expiration of twelve months.

6. In order to guarantee unrestricted communication between Germany and East Prussia and between Poland and the sea during this period, roads and railways shall be established to render all free transit traffic possible. In this connection only such taxes as are necessary for the maintenance of means of communication and for the provision of transport may be levied.

7. The question as to the party to which the area belongs is to be decided by simple majority of votes recorded.

8. In order to guarantee to Germany free communication with her Provinces of Danzig and East Prussia and to Poland her connection with the sea, after execution of a plebiscite—regardless of results thereof—Germany shall, in the event of the plebiscite area going to Poland, receive an extraterritorial traffic zone, approximately in a line from Butow to Danzig or Dischauin, in which to lay down an auto road and a four-track railway line.

Plans for Thoroughfare

The road and railway shall be so constructed that Polish lines of communication are not affected; that is, they shall pass either over or under the latter. The breadth of this zone shall be fixed at one kilometer [.62 of a mile] and it is to be German sovereign territory. Should the plebiscite be favorable to Germany, Poland is to obtain rights analagous to those accorded to Germany to similar extraterritorial communication by road and railway for the purpose of free and unrestricted communication with her port of Gdynia.

9. In the event of the Corridor returning to the German Reich, the latter declares its right to proceed to an exchange of population with Poland to the extent to which the nature of the Corridor lends itself thereto.

10. Any special right desired by Poland in the port of Danzig would be negotiated on a basis of territory against similar rights to be granted to Germany in the port of Gdynia.

11. In order to remove any feeling in this area that either side was being threatened, Danzig and Gdynia would have the character of exclusively mercantile towns—that is to say, without military installations and military fortifications.

12. The peninsula of Hela, which as the result of a plebiscite might go either to Poland or to Germany, would in either case have similarly to be demilitarized.

Committee of Inquiry

13. Since the Government of the German Reich hos most vehement complaints to make against Polish treatment of minorities and since the Polish Government for their part feel obliged to make complaints against Germany, both parties declare their agreement to have these complaints laid before an international committee of inquiry whose task would be to examine all complaints as regards economic or physical damage and any other acts of terrorism. Germany and Poland undertake to make good economic or other damage done to minorities on either side since the year 1918, or to cancel expropriation as the case may be, or to provide complete compensation to persons affected for this and any other encroachments on their economic life.

14. In order to free German who may be left in Poland and Poles who may be left in Germany from a feeling of being outlawed by all nations and in order to render them secure against being called upon to perform action or to render services incompatible with their national sentiments, Germany and Poland agree to guarantee the rights of both minorities by means of a most comprehensive and binding agreement in order to guarantee to these minorities preservation, free development and practical application of their nationality (Volkstum) and in particular to permit for this purpose such organization as they may consider necessary. Both parties undertake not to call upon members of a minority for military service.

15. In the event of an agreement on the basis of these proposals Germany and Poland declare themselves ready to decree and to carry out immediate demobilization of their armed forces.

16. Further measures necessary for a more rapid execution of the above arrangement shall be agreed upon by both Germany and Poland jointly.

XI

A telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson dispatched at 11 P. M., Aug. 31:

Please inform the German Goverment that we understand that the Polish Government are taking steps to establish contact with them through the Polish Ambassador in Berlin.

Please also ask them whether they agree to the necessity for securing an immediate provisional modus vivendi as regards Danzig. (We have already put this point to the German Government.) Would they agree tht M. Burckhardt [Dr. Karl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig] might be employed for this purpose if it were possible to secure his services?

XII

The reply to the above telegram, received in the early hours of Sept. 1, 1939:

Written communication was made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs early this morning in the sense of Paragraph 2 of your telegram.

The following explanatory note upon the actual course of events should be read in conjunction with the documents published above.

A reply to the German Government of Aug. 28 was, before its delivery, communicated to the French and Polish Governments. The Polish Government authorized His Majesty's Government to inform the German Government that Poland was ready at once to enter into direct discussions with Germany. It will be seen that Paragraph 4 of the British reply to Aug. 28 made plain the attitude of the Polish Government on this point.

The British reply was handed to Herr Hitler at 10:30 P. M. on Aug. 29 and he promised to give a written reply the following day.

The German reply in writing was handed to His Majesty's Ambassador at 7:15 P. M. on Aug. 28. Apart from a complete distortion of events leading up to the crisis, the German Government's reply demanded the arrival in Berlin of a Polish emissary with full powers during the course of the following day.

The reply of the British Government is self-explanatory. It was communicated by His Majesty's Ambassador to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs at midnight on Aug. 30. Herr von Ribbentrop's reply was to produce a long document which he read out rapidly in German. It was apparently the sixteen point plan which the German Government have since published.

Text Denied to British Envoy

When Sir Neville Henderson asked for the text of these proposals in accordance with undertaking in the reply of Aug. 29, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted that it was now too late as the Polish plenipotentiary had not arrived in Berlin by midnight as had been demanded by the German Government in their communication of the previous evening.

The Polish Government on learning of these developments informed His Majesty's Government during the afternoon of Aug. 31 that they would authorize their Ambassador to inform the German Government that Poland had accepted the British proposals for negotiations.

The Polish Ambassador in Berlin (M. Lipski) was not received by Herr von Ribbentrop until the evening of Aug. 31. After this interview, the German Government broadcast their proposals forthwith. M. Lipski at once tried to establish contact with Warsaw but was unable to do so because all means of communication between Poland and Germany had been closed by the German Government.

PARIS SERVING ULTIMATUM ON REICH AT ONCE

Will Go to Poland's Aid if Germany Doesn't Withdraw Troops.

FULL MOBILIZATION ORDERED

Decree Will Put Eight Million Men Under Arms---State of Siege Proclaimed.

PARIS, Sept. 1 (A. P.). — The French Government tonight announced that an ultimatum demanding that Germany "immediately stop all aggressive actions and withdraw troops from Poland" would be handed the German Government at once.

The ultimatum, the Government added, states that in case of an unfavorable response, France will fulfill her obligations and go to Poland's aid.

The French Ambassador to Berlin, it was stated, has been instructed to ask at once for his passport—the usual preliminary to a declaration of war—in case Germany refuses to accede to the terms of the ultimatum.

The French ultimatum follows almost exactly the lines of the one which Prime Minister Chamberlain today told the House of Commons the British Government is making.

The French and British action was understood here to be based on Poland's formal invocation of her mutual assistance pacts with France and Britain.

Polish circles said Polish Ambassador Lukasiewicz had formally advised Foreign Minister Bonnet that an "act of aggression" had been committed by Germany against Poland.

Act Under British Pact.

Diplomats explained that, technically, it would most likely be through her firm military alliance with Great Britain that France would enter the conflict if it becomes general.

France, they added, also is bound by repeated verbal promises to aid Poland in case of aggression.

Both French and Polish diplomats explained that the present situation was one of rapid-fire consultations between their governments on means of halting the German invasion while Great Britain made the direct approach to Germany under the terms of the Anglo-Polish treaty.

At the same time, the French Government announced that it had accepted a final Italian offer of mediation "in principle."

This came after the earlier discussion of a detailed Italian plan for a general conference of all the Powers concerned and was considered in diplomatic circles more of a "gesture" than anything else. What form the Italian proposal has taken was not made known.

Ready to Declare War.

French diplomats gave the impression that little remained but a formal declaration of war, which they believed likely at any time after Parliament starts its session tomorrow.

France today ordered general mobilization, decreed a state of seiege and summoned Parliament to meet tomorrow in quick reaction to Germany's invasion of Poland.

The mobilization means that every able-bodied Frenchmen is called for military service and experts estimated that it would put a total of 8,000,000 men under arms. Mobilization date is tomorrow.

The state of siege was proclaimed throughout France and Algeria by an emergency Cabinet meeting.

French official reaction was immediate to reports that Hitler's troops were on the march in Poland and that his warplanes were bombing Polish cities.

Premier Daladier, after the Cabinet meeting at Elysee Palace, went into conference with Generalissimo Gustave Maurice Gamelin at the War Ministry. Naval Minister Ce-sar Campinchi was called in, as was Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy.

Hitler's swift move in the face of repeated British and French statements that they would go to the aid of Poland in the event she finds it necessary to fight left the next fateful move up to those two countries.

French Government Fixes Blame.

The French Government, in a communication broadcast to the nation, placed blame for the outbreak of hostilities on Germany.

The statement declared Germany "without provocation on behalf of the Poles" crossed the frontier early this morning, at the same time bombing Polish cities. This attack, the statement added, was being prepared last night even while Germany was seeking by official statements to throw the blame on Poland.

The French added that Germany never sent its propositions to Poland in a valid diplomatic fashion and never tried to carry on normal diplomatic relations with Poland.

Parisians, quickly informed of the fast-moving events through newspapers, maintained calm. The French capital, although partly evacuated in response to previous Government requests, was still teeming with people, the downtown streets crowded.

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Two Nazi Armies Reported Trying Pincer Move

Dispatches by Havas, French news agency, said that Warsaw, Krakow, Gdynia and numerous other Polish cities had been bombed by the Germans. The Polish Ambassador was talking by telephone to the Foreign Office in Warsaw at the time bombs were reported dropping.

Two German armies were reported here to be striking swift, hard blows toward the heart of Poland in an apparent effort to pinch off the Corridor before the French and British war machines could be brought into action.

One German Army was reported striking southwest from East Prussia and another moving northeast from German Silesia. Their apparent objective was to meet a few miles west of Warsaw, cutting off virtually the western third of Poland, which borders Germany.

German strategy, it has long believed, is to make a quick conquest of Poland, then proclaim that the situation is under control and ask Poland's allies what there is to fight about.

United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt worked far into the night and was at his office again early this morning. He has been in almost continuous conference with French officials.

Reports reaching here said the army attacking from East Prussia was fanned out in the direction of Dzialdowo, Mlawa and Ciechanow. Ciechanow, the southernmost of these objectives, is only seventy-five miles north of Warsaw, midway from the German frontier.

The Silesian Army was reported sweeping into the mining area surrounding Czestochowa in southwestern Poland. At the same time, reports reaching Paris said German divisions spread out along the Slovakian-Polish frontier were feinting heavily in order to keep an estimated 100,000 Polish troops out of the main campaign.

No Indication What Fight Poles Are Making

There was no news reaching Paris to indicate what resistance the Poles were offering or what success the Germans were having.

It was announced here, however, that the German plan for a "lightning war" called for Nazi troops to make a spectacular advance before the French Parliament can meet tomorrow.

Military observers in Paris do not believe Germany will commit any overt acts against France or Britain for the moment, preferring to force them to attack along the Rhine frontier. It was not believed, either, that Germany would make any effort to draw Italy into the conflict until France and Britain are definitely involved.

France Answers Duce's Mediation Offer

Havas announced that Foreign Minister Bonnet had delivered the French reply to an Italian offer of mediation to the Italian Ambassador. The announcement did not disclose details of the plan or the nature of the reply. An answer also was sent to French Ambassador Francois-Poncet at Rome for delivery to the Italian Government.

Copies of the general mobilization order were posted on all public buildings late in the afternoon. Although the order had been previously announced, groups of silent men and women quickly gathered around.

First Time Since 1914

It was the first time they had seen such an order since 1914.

While most men read the notice hastily and then passed along, wet-eyed women seemed unable to tear themselves away. They gazed steadily at the fateful white notice with the crossed flags.

Meanwhile, there were obvious preparations at the German embassy for a quick departure. The courtyard was piled high with baggage and from inside the embassy came an odor of burning paper.

Police patrolled the street in front of the embassy, keeping pedestrians moving and guarding the long line of embassy automobiles parked there. Other police patrolled the garden wall at the rear.

When news of the French order for general mobilization reached the Bourse, French stock traders virtually suspended operations by tacit consent. There was no formal closing order. The news became known about the end of the first hour of trading and groups of specialists quietly left the floor together. When operations halted, the entire list had dropped sharply on news of fighting between Polish and German troops.

In French sources it was said that Polish Ambassador Lipski at Berlin called on Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop last evening to advise him Poland agreed to direct negotiations. The same evening, German authorities called in the foreign press and issued a communique listing their demands and stating that Poland had rejected them.

The same sources said Polish Foreign Minister Beck had agreed to direct negotiations after the British Government, supported by the French, had urged him to do so. It was on instructions of Col. Beck, these sources added, that Mr. Lipski early yesterday afternoon solicited an audience with Von Ribbentrop.

There were scenes of great animation in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies as members informally discussed the situation. It was generally agreed that the Government would get a quick vote of full support when Parliament meets tomorrow.

Premier Daladier was expected to reorganize the Cabinet, creating a new national ministry.

The communique issued after the Cabinet meeting follows:

"The Cabinet approved unanimously the following decrees presented by Edouard Daladier, President of the Council (Premier):

"First, a decree ordering a general mobilization of the French armies of the land, sea and air on all French territory, in Algeria, in the colonies, and in the other territories under French allegiance (the first day of mobilization is September 2);

"Second, a decree establishing a state of siege in eighty-nine French Departments and the territory of Belfort as well as in the three Departments of Algeria;

"Third, a decree convoking the Chamber for tomorrow, September 2."

The removal of civilians from the French capital continued even as Premier Daladier called on his chief aids. More than 31,000 school children already had been sent to the provinces.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet this morning received the Italian Ambassador, Raffaele Guaraglia, and the Spanish Ambassador, Jose Felix Lequerique. Later Ambassador William C. Bullitt of the United States talked with the Foreign Minister.

Reports of the German invasion came from Berlin and from the Polish embassy here. The ministers were called to Elysee Palace to meet with President Albert Lebrun.

Upon receipt of word of the German operations, M. Daladier rushed to the War Ministry and called Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, supreme commander of land, sea and air forces, into consultation. A little later M. Daladier summoned Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

The Polish embassy said that Germans violated the Polish frontier at four points and at the same time it characterized German charges that Poles had crossed into Germany as "pure invention."

Havas, French news agency, announced that "a German declaration of war against Poland probably will lead France and Great Britain to take new military measures."

Pledged to Aid Poland

Britain and France are committed to aid Poland in any fight to save her independence.

"German reports of pretended violation of German territory by Poland are pure invention, as is the fable of 'attack' by Polish insurgents on Gleiwitz," the Polish embassy announcement said.

The report caught Paris by surprise on a sunny morning when newspapers were proclaiming that "French and British firmness can still save peace."

The removal of civilians from the French capital continued even as Premier Daladier called on his chief aids. More than 31,000 school children already had been sent to the provinces.

Last night Paris underwent her first complete blackout, in furtherance of orders putting air raid precautions on a wartime basis. With windows closed and black curtains drawn, Parisians who had to work through the night sweltered in the summer heat. But nature laughed at the blackout. The city was bathed with brilliant moonlight.

French leaders and diplomats accredited here conferred far into the night.

A half hour before midnight Polish Ambassador Lukasiewicz, a husky, youthful figure, strode into Mr. Bonnet's office through the velvet-carpeted anti-chambers, where several Deputies and Senators chatted of the chances of war and peace.

A few minutes later United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt arrived, hatless, for one of his information-seeking calls on the Foreign Minister. He waited in the private salon outside Mr. Bonnet's office until the Polish envoy emerged at 11:45 P. M.

Mr. Bullitt and the Polish diplomat exchanged greetings and then Mr. Bullitt talked with Mr. Bonnet until about midnight. After Mr. Bullitt left, Mr. Bonnet conferred with his aids for more than an hour.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's sixteen-point demands on Poland were communicated to the French Government through the embassy in Berlin yesterday.

A proposal by Italy for a meeting of France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia and Poland to seek peaceful settlement was said to have been transmitted to Paris from the French embassy in Rome.

Both proposals were said to have been debated in a Cabinet meeting last night and to have been judged unacceptable, at least in their present form.

The Italian plan was described by Claude Vivieres in L'Ordre as a "kind of permanent Munich conference" calling for immediate surrender of Danzig to the Reich and control of Pomorze (the Polish Corridors) for a year by France, Britain, Russia and Italy.

BY MAKING WAR ON GERMANY.

A FRENCH-BRITISH ULTIMATUM DELIVERED

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN TROOPS

UNANSWERED. (THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED

TIME--11:15 P.M., FRIDAY, E.S.T.)

FRANCE'S POWERFUL XX FIRST GRAPH.

normal control by civil authorities.

Parliament Called.

Parliament has been called into a "national defense" session tomorrow. Many deputies will appear in service uniform for the session, which is expected to be similar to that historic session of Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1914.

Interest Wanes.

In official Paris, interest waned in diplomatic efforts to keep peace or find a settlement in view of the German invasion of Poland.

In spite of the situation on the German-Polish border, however, the Daladier Government found the time to agree "in principle" to a final Italian mediation proposal.

French observers, however, considered both the offer and the acceptance as little more than gestures.

President Roosevelt's message on outlawing the bombing of civil populations was well received in France. The main worry of most Frenchmen marching off to their posts was the safety of those at home.

The French Government told the American President that "orders already have been given the commander-in-chief of all French forces" to avoid bombardment of civilian populations. It declared the orders were to "limit aerial bombardment strictly to military objectives."

Significant Reservation.

This, however, was significantly added:

"It goes without saying that the French Government reserves any action it considers appropriate if its adversary fails to observe the restrictions which the French Government has placed on the operations."

By CHARLES FOLTZ JR. (AP).—France's powerful fighting forces, strengthened by general mobilization, tonight were prepared to go to the aid of her Polish ally in war against Germany.

They awaited only the word to move.

France, like Great Britain, today sent Germany an ultimatum demanding an immediate halt of aggressive action and the withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

Answer Certain 'No.'

But the Nazi answer, even before the message was delivered to German diplomats preparing to leave Paris, was practically certain to be a flat "no."

Officially, the first day of French general mobilization dates from midnight tonight. Actually, it has been in effect for several days.

A state of siege was proclaimed today throughout France. But the fact is that the Army, Navy and Air Force have been in control of everything necessary for days in a smooth, orderly change-over from

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

PARIS, SEPT. 2-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE FRENCH SOURCES S

TODAY THAT PARLIAMENT WOULD DECIDE UNANIMOUSLY TO SUPPORT POLAN

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tions of its aerial forces.

Where France will strike—if war comes—remained a secret with tight-lipped Generalissimo Gamelin.

There was no doubt, however, that when France strikes, her land army, with general mobilization completed, will number more than 8,000,000 well-trained, well-equipped men whose places in the giant military machine long have been determined.

Swarms Flee Capital.

Parisians swarmed out of France's capital city by the hundreds of thousands today. Soldiers, boy scouts and other volunteers kept the lines of travelers moving through the railway stations on one of the brightest, sunlit days Paris has known this Summer and through one of its hottest nights. The people of this city seemed grim and determined.

Americans, stranded in Paris without sailings for the next few days, jammed the Embassies and travel bureaus. Some of them, when they found nothing was available, calmly returned to their hotels, stopping to buy gas masks on the way, then dressed and sallied forth to see Paris night life while they were waiting.

Communists Pledge Loyalty

One striking development of the evening showed that France, in the midst of this emergency, is unifying as it never has since the World War.

The Communist Deputies in the Chamber, who virtually were outlawed after their futile attempt to convince Frenchmen that the German-Soviet pact was a move for peace, proclaimed that their followers would be "in the first rank of resistance to Hitlerian fascism." Many of their number declared "we are Frenchmen first; politics is finished."

There was every indication that France's strong man, Premier Daladier, would strengthen the nation still further by the creation of a national union government.

There already is one vacancy pending in the Cabinet. Jean Zay, the 35-year-old Minister of Education, announced that he would quit to fight as a soldier immediately after Parliament meets.

FORSTER TELLS HITLER DANZIG IS REICH CITY

Issues Edict Proclaiming New Law to People Under Nazi Rule.

FUEHRER SENDS HIS THANKS

Decree Suspends Constitution of Area as Guaranteed by the League of Nations.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler today accepted the Free City of Danzig into the Reich.

The Fuehrer acted after Albert Forster, Nazi Chief of State of the Free City and Nazi district leader there, had proclaimed the reunion of the Baltic city with Hitler's Germany, and begged the Fuehrer to accept it.

In a telegram to Herr Forster, Herr Hitler acknowledged the reception of Herr Forster's proclamation and thanked him for "the loyalty of Danzig to Germans."

He declared a newly proclaimed law by Herr Forster for the reunion of Danzig to Germany "immediately effective" and named Herr Forster, already chosen by the Danzig Senate as Chief of State, to head the City Government.

"I acknowledge your proclamation of the return of the Free City of Danzig to the Reich," the Fuehrer's telegram said.

"I thank you, Gauleiter Forster and all Danzig men and women, for your loyalty which you have displayed for so many years.

"Greater Germany welcomes you with joy in her heart.

Law of Reunion to Follow.

"The law of reunion will be enacted forthwith. I appoint you, Herr Forster, chief of the civil administration in the Danzig territory."

Herr Forster notified Hitler, Fuehrer of Germany, of his action by telegram.

Article 1 of Herr Forster's decree suspended the Constitution of the Free City immediately.

Under the city's League of Nations status its Constitution was guaranteed by the league, and changes without its consent were declared illegal.

Article 2 of the decree placed all legal and administrative power exclusively in the hands of the Chief of State, Herr Forster himself.

Herr Forster's telegram to Herr Hitler read:

"My Fuehrer—I have just signed and then put into effect the following basic law, concerning the reunion of Danzig with the German Reich:

"The basic State law of the Free State of Danzig and the reunion of Danzig with the German Reich is effective September 1, 1939.

"To lift the immediate distress of the people and State of the Free City of Danzig, I decree the following basic State law.

"Article 1: The Constitution of the Free City of Danzig has been suspended, effective immediately.

"Article 2: All legal and administrative power will be executed exclusively by the head of the State (Forster).

Article 3: The Free City of Danzig with its territory and its peoples forms a part of the German Reich, effective immediately.

Article 4: [illegible] a final decision regarding the introduction of German Reich's laws by the Fuehrer, the entire laws of the constitution remain in force as they apply at the moment.

"Signed at Danzig, September 1, 1939, Albert Forster, Gauleiter (District Leader.)

Begs Hitler's Approval.

"I beg you, my Fuehrer, in the name of Danzig and its population to consent to this basic State law and to carry out the reunion with the German Reich through Federal law.

"Obediently, my Fuehrer, Danzig pledges to you imperishable thankfulness and eternal loyalty. Hail my Fuehrer.

(Signed)

"ALBERT FORSTER,
GAULEITER."

Herr Forster followed the act with a proclamation to Danzigers that "the hour for which you have longed for twenty years has come.

"Effective today, Danzig has returned to the great German Reich. Our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, has freed us.

"The swastika flag, the flag of the German Reich, waves for the first time today on the public buildings in Danzig. It waves, however, also from former Polish buildings and everywhere in the harbor.

Citizens of Reich.

"Church bells peal forth and we thank the Lord for our liberation and also the Fuehrer, who has given us the opportunity to get rid of the evils of the Versailles Treaty.

"Long live a free Danzig, now returned home, and long live our great fatherland.

"We Danzigers are happy now also to be allowed to be citizens of the Reich. Danzig men and women, in this ceremonial hour, we want to stand together, clasp hands and give the Fuehrer our holy promise to do everything within our power for our wonderful great Germany.

"Danzig is now returned home into the Reich. Long live our great German fatherland. Long live our beloved Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler."

HITLER VOWS HE WILL GET FREE CITY AND CORRIDOR OR DIE FIGHTING IN THE EFFORT

Now Meeting Force With Force, He Tells Cheering Reichstag, Which Proclaims Danzig Annexed. War Is Another Undeclared One

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 1—Adolf Hitler declared to the German nation today that he would achieve the return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor and halt Polish attacks on Germans or die fighting.

As a sign of his determination to "live henceforth more than ever for Germany alone," the Führer and his adjutants appeared at the momentous Reichstag session in gray army uniforms.

"I am putting on the uniform and I shall take it off only in victory or death," Hitler vowed in his impassioned thirty-six-minute speech.

Hitler dramatically disclosed that he had picked his successors as leaders of the Reich in case anything happened to him—Field Marshal Hermann Goering and Rudolf Hess. Hitler's deputy, were first and second choices, respectively. If something also happened to both Goering and Hess, he said, the nation would be led by men chosen as the bravest by the Senate of the Nazi party.

Not Counting On Italian Support, He Says

Germany does not count on Italian support, Hitler said, while, on the other hand, Russia now is the Reich's eternal friend.

Said Herr Hitler: "I should above all like to thank Italy, which has supported us this whole time. You will understand, however, that for carrying this fight through I do not want to appeal for foreign help. We shall solve our task ourselves.

In essence, Hitler's speech was a reiteration of the German plea that every attempt to get a peaceful revision of "intolerable conditions" had failed. He said Germany's demands were "modest and loyal," but the reply of Poland and the Western powers was only provocation.

To neutral nations Hitler pledged scrupulous respect as long as Germany's opponents do likewise.

Makes Last Effort To Stave Off Britain And France

In a last-minute effort to stave off action by Britain and France, Hitler renounced all claims on them. By implication, this included renunciation of Germany's colonial claims.

"We want nothing from the Western powers and we have formally declared we have no claims against them," Hitler said. "Our west wall (of fortifications) is also our west border."

Hitler refrained from declaring war on Poland, but said he would continue to fight until Poland's Government yields or is supplanted by a Government which will yield.

Germany will not fight women and children, he said, but if its opponent resorts to such warfare Germany will answer "bomb with bomb and gas with gas."

Now Returning Shot For Shot, He Says To Cheers

He said that if Germany submitted to Poland's treatment of his latest settlement proposals—Poland refused even to discuss them—Germany would deserve to withdraw from the political stage.

This morning, Hitler told the cheering Reichstag, Germany has been returning shot for shot.

He called the German Army the best equipped in the world—it was equipped at a cost of 90,000,000,000 marks ($36,000,000,000) since the Nazis came into power.

Hitler was at his oratorical best. He looked worn and harried, but his voice was strong, his eyes fiery and his gestures vigorous.

Hitler was followed on the rostrum by Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick, who proposed a law which decreed that Danzig was a part of the Reich and that its citizens had German nationality. The measure was adopted unanimously by the cheering assembly.

At the conclusion of the session in the Kroll Opera House, Field Marshal Goering, on behalf of the Reichstag and the German people, pledged Hitler unswerving loyalty and unquestioning obedience. The singing of national anthems ended the session.

Hitler spoke throughout as if war already were well under way, and said he intended to be "the first soldier of the German Reich."

Greeted by a great ovation by the Reichstag, which had been summoned at 3 A. M. for a special 10 o'clock meeting, Hitler had plunged directly into the subject of Poland and Danzig by

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declaring:

"We meet to solve the problems raised by the Versailles Treaty."

"It Is A Lie That We Do All By Force," He Says

Denying that the Reich is not peaceably inclined—Hitler less than five hours before had announced that his army was meeting "force with force" because of alleged border violations by the Poles—he declared that we "tried to solve [illegible] problems peacefully."

"It is a lie," he said, "that we do all by force."

"Fifteen years of peaceful effort to meet this issue were of no avail," he added.

"Danzig is German. The Corridor was and is German. More than 1,000,000 Germans who lived in this territory had to leave their homes in 1919 and 1920.

"The dictate of Versailles is not a law for us Germans."

Says He Offered Peace, But Poland Mobilized

Reciting Germany's peaceful efforts, he said it had made proposals for revising "unbearable conditions" in Austria, the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia and other places, but all without result.

"We also proposed a solution of the Corridor problem. It was clear that it had to be solved," he shouted, to cheers.

Hitler said he had spoken frequently with Polish statesmen about the Corridor problem and finally drew up a moderate formula for meeting the issue. "Only I could make such terms," he said to great applause.

"These proposals were rejected. The answer (by Poland) was first mobilization and then pressure on Danzig."

Asserts Reich Treats Polish Minority Fairly

Hitler said Germany always had treated fairly the Polish minority in Germany. Then he related that the Polish Ambassador was called and informed that Germany no longer would look on quietly if "abuse" of German minorities in Poland and ultimatums to Danzig continued.

"I have left no doubt that the Germany of today nowise resembles the Germany of the Hohenzollerns.

"No great power would long tolerate such conditions. I made a last attempt by proposing to Britain that she play the role of mediator.

"I sought to establish a direct connection between Germany and Poland."

This apparently was a reference to the sixteen-point settlement proposal upon which Germany had expected Warsaw to send a negotiator to Berlin.

Patience Gone, He Ended British Talks, He Says

"I sat for two days with my Government waiting for a Polish plenipotentiary without seeing him," the Führer said.

Hitler declared his love of peace and patience was worn out and so he had informed the British Government last night that negotiations were broken off.

To great applause, he said he had decided to "talk as Poland talks"—with force.

He denied that Western powers have any legitimate interest in the Polish Corridor or Danzig.

"We want nothing from the Western powers and we have formally declared we have no claims against them. Our west wall (of fortifications) is also our west border."

"Poland Fired On German Soldiers On German Soil"

Hitler referred to the non-aggression pact with Russia, saying Germany did not propose to export the Nazi doctrine and saw no reason for further separation from Russia.

"I am going to see to it that peace reigns on our eastern border as it does on other frontiers. Poland last night fired on German soldiers on German soil. But they already have been chased back with shots."

The Reichstag cheered.

Turning again to Russia, Hitler recalled that "Germany and Russia fought each other in the last war.

"This will not happen a second time," he said. "The non-aggression pact was ratified yesterday in Moscow and Berlin. It was greeted the same way in Berlin and Moscow.

"Without Germans, Eastern Europe Would Be Barbaric"

"Our aims: I am determinted to solve the question of Danzig and the Corridor in relation to Poland and effect an arrangement for peacefully living together.

"I am willing to fight till this threefold aim is achieved or until there is a Government in Poland which accepts this.

"Without the German people there would be barbarism in Eastern Europe. Minorities have been persecuted. Hitherto I have tried peacefully by revision proposals to bring about a solution."

It was at this point that Hitler disclosed his wishes on succession to the Nazi leadership of Germany, and said:

"I have never desired anything more than to serve the state as a soldier. I am putting on the uniform and I shall take it off only in victory or death.

Demands Discipline, Devotion To Duty, From Women

"One must not confuse my patience with cowardice. . . . I have decided to speak the same language to the Poles as they spoke to us."

The Deputies rose and "hailed."

Hitler addressed a word to German women, saying he required of them strict discipline and devotion to duty. He made a passionate general appeal that they and the whole nation accede to every privation for sake of German honor.

"I remember that once a Prussian King won three battles against a coalition of enemies because he had a stanch heart. I want to assure the world there will never again be a November, 1918, in German history.

"Nobody May Ask About Personal Comfort"

"It is entirely unnecessary that we live—it is necessary that Germany live. You Reichstagers must be the banner bearers of resistance. Nobody may ask about personal comfort. Others before us have brought sacrifices."

Closing the session, Goering said:

"The German Reichstag stands unanimously behind the Führer. The German people are ready to make every sacrifice. The Reichstag pledges implicit obedience. All will do their to the utmost. In the fight forced on us by Poland we tru shakably in our defense force. *Sieg heil* to our Führer—Hail victory to our leader!"

Hysterical Enthusiasm Marks Session's End

Scenes of hysterical enthusiasm marked the end of the meeting.

For the first time in Nazi Germany, soldiers stood guard with party formations at the opera house where the Reichstag session was held.

Notice of the session was so short that some Reichstag members were in informal attire.

The diplomatic box filled slowly. British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson was not present, but Britain was represented by Embassy Counsellor Sir Ogilvie Forbes.

Secretary Donald Heath represented the United States.

Called on Short Notice

The Reichstag convened at 10:09 a. m. (4:09 a. m. E. S. T.). For the first time in Nazi Germany, soldiers stood guard with party formations at Kroll opera house, where the session was held. Notice of the meeting was so short there was no time to put all swastika decorations into place. Some Reichstag members had not found time to put on formal attire.

The diplomatic box was filled slowly. Among the earliest arrivals was the Chinese Ambassador. He was followed by the Japanese, Italian and Belgian envoys.

Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador, was not present but Britain was represented by Sir Ogilvie Forbes, Embassy Counselor, Donald Heath, secretary, represented the United States.

Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering opened the session.

"The Reichstag is opened," he said. "I could not call you before 3 a. m. today. But thanks to good organization on the greater part of you have been able to arrive.

"More than 100 members are not here because they are soldiers of the German army. They are going to do their duty."

Axis Broken, Hitler Hints To Reichstag

Germany Claims Victories, Complete Control of 'Polish Air'

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—Germany, at the end of the first day of her undeclared war on Poland, claimed victories all along the line, but especially insisted on having complete control of "Polish air."

Authorized sources insisted there was no war—but merely that a counter-blow had been struck in retaliation for last night's alleged Polish attack on Gleiwitz and for border incidents which have been occurring for weeks.

The German attack on all Polish fronts had begun at 5:45 a.m. (12:45 a.m., Friday, Brooklyn time) or almost a quarter of a day before Chancellor Hitler in an impassioned 36-minute speech before the Reichstag, once more pleaded his case before the nation and the world.

In that memorable session, the Reichstag members not only unanimously pledged allegiance to their Fuehrer, who now is also their war lord, but formally annexed Danzig to the Reich.

Hitler further declared at that session, that Germany would fight against Poland alone, at least without the help of Italy, her partner in the Rome-Berlin axis.

Hitler's warm indorsement, however, of Germany's non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, and official admission that a Soviet military mission is expected soon in Berlin, probably today, left the interpretation open that Soviet Russia may yet join Germany in a "counter-bloc" against Poland.

Germany was speedily getting down to a war basis. Throughout the day the radio instructed the populace what to do under completely altered conditions.

The day was crowded with fast-moving events. Orders of the day to the army, navy and air force, admonished the nation's fighters to do all for the Fatherland. An appeal by the Reich's women's leader, Gertrude Scholz Klink, vied with similar appeals for support by leaders of civil servants and other organizations.

At noon today an official announcement said the Nazi air force had gone into action over Polish territory and that the German army was "counterattacking all along the German-Polish frontier.

German land forces, the announcement said, were determined to break all resistance.

The commanders-in-chief of Germany's army, navy and air force—Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Admiral Erich Raeder and Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering—issued "orders of the day" pledging loyalty to Hitler and the Reich.

The army and navy orders were short but Goering's command to the air force was an exhortation:

"Comrades! For weeks and months you experienced unheard of, unbelievable provocations with clenched fists and gritted teeth . . .

"The measure now is full. No longer can the German people stand for the criminal measures to which hundreds and thousands of Germans already have fallen victims.

"The Fuehrer has called. Your great hour has arrived!"

In his passionate 36-minute Reichstag speech the Fuehrer declared significantly that Germany does not count on Italian help. On the other hand he pictured Soviet Russia as Germany's eternal friend.

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In a passionate thirty-six-minute Reichstag speech Der Fuehrer declared significantly that Germany does not count on Italian help. On the other hand, he pictured Soviet Russia as Germany's eternal friend.

Herr Hitler spoke as if war already were under way, but he did not go through the old-fashioned procedure of formally declaring war.

Infers Axis Is No More

He inferred that the Rome-Berlin axis had been smashed. Germany, he said, does not count on Italian help. He vowed eternal friendship for Soviet Russia.

Said Herr Hitler: "I should above all like to thank Italy, which has supported us this whole time. You will understand, however, that for carrying this fight through I do not want to appeal for foreign help. We shall solve our task ourselves.

The supreme Nazi leader declared to his nation and the world that Germany would fight until the Polish Government yields or is supplanted by a government that will yield.

He threatened to answer "bomb with bomb and gas with gas"—depending on the sort of warfare Poland wages.

The Reichstag unanimously shouted its approval of a law annexing Danzig—original bone of German-Polish contention.

League Official Leaves.

The German radio announced that the League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, Prof. Carl Burckhardt, and his staff left Danzig at 9 A. M. (4 A. M., New York time).

The German swastika immediately was raised over the red brick house which had been headquarters of league commissioners since after the world war Danzig became a free city, under league protection, and a unit of the Polish customs administration.

Herr Hitler declared his intention to lead his forces at the front and named Field Marshal Goering as his first choice for succession to the Nazi leadership if he were killed.

He called Germany's Army the best equipped in the world and confidently assured Germany that "there will not be another November, 1918."

A few hours earlier Herr Hitler had ordered his mighty army to "meet force with force," and artillery fire was heard near the Polish-Silesian border.

Cannonading Heard.

The sound of cannonading rumbled over the Silesian fields near Gleiwitz on the Polish frontier.

Danzig meanwhile was cut off from telephone communication and it was assumed that Poles had cut communication lines in Pomorze, the Polish Corridor, which Hitler has demanded as Germany's own.

The German fleet swung into action on the Baltic. It blockaded the Polish port of Gdynia, neighbor of Danzig.

German warships started clearing neutral shipping off the Baltic.

The German air defense ordered the grounding of all but military planes and threatened to shoot down the others—German and foreign.

Germany tensed herself to repel air attacks. Schools were dismissed. War conditions prevailed all along the Eastern frontier.

Guards were stationed on top of Hitler's palatial Chancellery. They scanned the skies with field glasses. Several hundred persons gathered in front of the building, singing for the first time since the birth of the crisis and chanting, "We want to see our Fuehrer."

Numerous overnight skirmishes ushered in the heavy fighting along the Polish-German border. But Hitler withheld his order to strike in force until after dawn. Then in an order of the day to his massed forces he declared German patience had been exhausted by Polish "provocations."

Berlin Outwardly Calm.

Despite the tension Berlin was outwardly calm. Stores were open. Housewives stood in line before the meat shops.

Many persons remained close to radios to hear the frequent news bulletins and official statements. But the citizenry was completely in the dark as to developments outside Germany and the zone of hostilities.

"What are France and England doing?" This was a frequent question.

A Government spokesman denied reports by Warsaw radio that the German air force was bombing open Polish cities, including Krakow, Katowice and Grodnow.

"Our planes bombed military objectives near these cities," the spokesman said, "but no attack was made on defenseless towns or on the Polish population."

The Propaganda Ministry announced that two war bulletins would be issued daily, at noon and 4:30 P. M. (7 A. M. and 11:30 A. M. New York time).

Troops Pledge Loyalty.

The commanders-in-chief of Germany's army, navy and air force—Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitisch, Admiral Erich Raeder and Field Marshal Goering—issued "orders of the day" pledging loyalty to Hitler and the Reich.

The army and navy orders were short, but Marshal Goering's command to the air force was an exhortation:

"Comrades! For weeks and months you experienced unheard of, unbelievable provocations with clenched fists and gritted teeth. . . .

"The measure now is full. No longer can the German people stand for the criminal measures to which hundreds and thousands of Germans already have fallen victims.

"The Fuehrer has called. Your great hour has arrived!

"Flyers—In lightning attacks you will annihilate the enemy wherever he presents himself for battle or retreats in full route! . . .

"Men of the Ground Organization—You will be happy conscientiously to make preparations for attacks and for the safety of your comrades in the air!

Order Attackers Brought Down.

"Anti-aircraft Artillerymen—You will bring down every attacker!

"Radiomen — Upon you devolves the responsibility of insuring the quick and frictionless co-operation of our air force!

"Comrades! I look each of you in the eyes and pledge each of you to give all for the people and the fatherland. At your head, our beloved fuehrer; behind you, the entire German nation united in national socialism.

"Then there can be but one slogan for us: Victory!"

Gen. von Brauchitisch's orders said: "In the certainty of our just cause we enter the fight for a clear aim: The lasting security of German folkdom and German living space against foreign attacks and claims to power. . . . Forward with God for Germany!"

Admiral Raeder stated "Der Fuehrer's call has reached us. The hour of decision finds us ready to give our all for the honor, justice and liberty of our fatherland.

"Remembering our glorious tradition, we will conduct the fight in unshakable confidence in our Fuehrer and in firm belief in the greatness of our people and the Reich.

"Long live the Fuehrer!"

Herr Hitler's order to his army was issued at 5:30 A. M. (12:30 A. M. Friday, New York time).

"The German army will conduct a fight for honor and the right to the life of the resurrected German people, with firm determination," his command said.

"The Polish State has rejected my efforts to establish neighborly relations, and instead has appealed to weapons.

"Germans in Poland are the victims of a bloody terror, driven from house and home.

"A series of border violations, unbearable for a great Power, shows tha the Poles no longer are willing to respect the German border.

"To put an end to these insane incitations, nothing remains but for me to meet force with force from now on.

Invokes Traditions.

"The German Army will conduct a fight for honor and the right to the life of resurrected German people with firm determination. I expect that every soldier, mindful of the great traditions of the eternal German military, will do his duty to the last.

"Remember always that you are representatives of the National Socialist great Germany. Long live our people and our Reich."

The first report of firing was from citizens of Gleiwitz, but a few miles from the Polish-Silesian border. They said it was artillery fire.

An almost unbroken line of pack wagons, artillery, cavalry, trucks and infantry was to be seen in the neighborhood of Gleiwitz.

Out of hours of solitary mediation Adolf Hitler mapped his course today. During the entire crisis, since his arrival in Berlin August 24, the Fuehrer had not left the chancellery nor had he stepped to the balcony to greet the crowds intermittently in the Wilhalmplatz.

No 'Heils' Are Heard.

The crowds had differed from those in days past. There had been no loud "heils" for the chancellor nor shouts of "We want to see our Fuehrer." The watchers had been silent, almost pathetic, waiting for something to break the strain they were under.

Night after night the Fuehrer had conferred or deliberated until 4 A. M. In darkness and daylight he summoned advisers, experts and aids, averaging four hours of sleep each day. Between conferences Herr Hitler had long hours alone.

Last night he was reported to have entered another period of solitude such as he observed Wednesday night after British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson presented Britain's counter-questions to his proposals for a Polish settlement. No one could see him.

REICH CHARGES BRITAIN REALLY IS 'AGGRESSOR'

Poland Is Only A "Sub-Worker" In Unfairness, Commentary Says

Germany Declared Ready For 10-Year War For "Final Peace"

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent.

Berlin, Sept. 2—In a long attack on Great Britain, German political circles through the official news agency declared today that "Germany is ready to fight even a ten-year war for its rights and the final peace of Europe."

Answering what it charged were English efforts to put the blame on Germany for failure of recent diplomatic negotiations in the Polish conflict, the commentary said:

"England did not play fair. When one considers that England, through unconditional support of the Polish standpoint, immediately removed every possibility of German-Polish understanding and the strange diplomatic attitude of England during the last days, then one realizes that England wants a European war and intentionally prepared it."

"Only Real Aggressor"

"England today still faces the choice of whether it wants to plunge the world into misery, but its politics of the last months and the aims it thereby pursued leave no doubt that it will not be deterred from the consequences of European catastrophe.

"The only real aggressor, therefore, from the political and historical viewpoint is Great Britain, while the Polish Government functions only as a subworker."

These political quarters said "England didn't even have a desire to accomplish an understanding."

England "will pay the bill" if it enters war, the commentary said.

With the German army declaring its columns were "deep in Polish territroy" tonight, the German nation was somewhat stunned and dazed at the sweep of events of the first day of undeclared war.

The people were grimly determined, however, that each man and woman would do his duty to achieve those objectives which Hitler, in an impassioned Reichstag speech, declared to be the purpose of the resort to arms.

Objectives Outlined

Those objectives were reunion of Danzig with the Reich, restitution of the Polish Corridor region to Germany and a cessation of conditions along the German-Polish border which Hitler earlier described as "Macedonian," or terroristic.

From the viewpoint of military tactics, Germany went beyond the Danzig Corridor during the first day of the undeclared war and announced the German army which advanced on Poland from East Prussia was "deep in Polish territory."

German troops were attacking all along the Polish-German frontier and were reported to have pushed into several sections of Poland. A communique from the high army command said advances of German troops and air force which started from Pomerania, Silesia and East Prussia this morning were well under way toward their objectives.

The chief command's report on the first day's operation was especially enthusiastic in reference to the exploits of the air force. As the result of various air raids into Polish territory, including one at Warsaw, Germany was pronounced "in complete control of Polish air."

War Status Denied

The official interpretation on the status of relations between Poland and Germany was that there is no state of war existing. The embassies of both nations are still functioning. In fact, Jozef Lipski, Polish Ambassador, is understood to have made a protest at the Foreign Office against German military operations in Poland.

In Warsaw, too, the German Embassy remains staffed.

German officialdom insists that all that happened was that Germany struck back after Poland attacked at Gleiwitz last night and consistently violated the border in recent weeks.

Informed quarters frankly admitted, however, that if, for instance, Katowice in Polish Silesia should be "liberated," it might be retained permanently by Germany, although Hitler's sixteen points submitted last night to the world said nothing of Silesia. In other words, it was indicated the sixteen points no longer stand as Germany's offer in the crisis.

As further argument that a state of war does not exist, officials pointed to the fact that the German-Italian military alliance has not become operative in the sense that Italy must give Germany military assistance.

Russia May Aid

Tonight, in fact, it appeared more as if Soviet Russia was likely soon to aid Germany.

A military mission of high Russian officers was expected momentarily in Berlin, and there was a general expectation that a military alliance would be quickly concluded with Soviet Russia.

This possibility received nourishment when Hitler, in his Reichstag speech, spoke of Russia with warmth which six months ago would have been thought impossible.

Hitler was expected to leave the capital shortly, although officials said the question as to his whereabouts might as well immediately be struck off reporters' daily bill of fare.

"We only hope he won't venture too far forward," one official said. "It would be just like him."

There was still hope in some official

quarters that Germany's expedition into Poland might not lead to a general war. It was pointed out that there were still contacts with London and between the German Embassy and the British Foreign Office. These officials also intimated that Premier Mussolini was still at work trying to prevent a major conflict.

Censorship Likely

Less optimistic realists were planning measures looking considerably ahead. From Saturday on, for example, censorship will likely be in operation, as is customary everywhere in wartime.

Germany, looking to the possibility of a long conflict and of declared war, has asked the Government of The Netherlands to take care of its interests in Poland should a declared war result from today's developments.

Further concrete evidence of the grim reality of war was a fifteen-minute air-raid alarm which swept through Berlin. It was later announced to be a rehearsal.

Preparations for blackouts had already been made during the day, as one of the first tasks for the citizenry in wartime. Painters put white marks on the curbs to guide drivers and pedestrians in the event of attack from the air.

Bombing Report Denied

The army high command issued a communique denying reports that the German air force had bombed open Polish cities.

"Official investigations show that all such assertions are untrue," the communique said. "The German air force, in fulfillment of its task, has attacked only military objectives."

In general, Germany during the first day of her armed conflict with Poland was trying to organize life on a martial basis as the emotional strain of the Führer's fervid appeal before the Reichstag gave way to practical considerations.

Economy measures were put into effect immediately. Bills of fare at restaurants were reduced to a minimum. Display of electric advertising signs was forbidden, shops and stores were ordered to cease window lighting after 9 P. M. and the schools were closed until further notice.

Additional private cars and trucks were requisitioned by the military.

The management of the state theaters announced that the state operas and theaters would not resume presentations for the present.

As a further sign of the times, the American Consulate arranged for the first evacuation train for the embassy and consulate staffs for Saturday morning.

German officials heatedly denied Polish and British charges that Warsaw had had inadequate or no notice of Hitler's sixteen-point offer of adjustment.

Official quarters were particularly indignant at English radio reports that Britain did not receive Hitler's program for transmission to Poland.

Summary of Hitler's Speech

The National Broadcasting Company issued the following summary of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech as released in Berlin by the German Government and read over the air by Max Jordan, NBC representative in Europe:

Danzig was always, and still is, German. The Corridor always was and still is German. The German people have developed those territories, otherwise they would still be barbarian. These territories were severed from Germany, causing untold suffering to the people who live there. By peaceful offers of a peaceful revision, I have tried once more to settle this problem. It is not true that we have tried to force the issue, and previous issues, all the time. There would have been time enough to bring about such peaceful revision.

I made proposal after proposal, concerning disarmament, concerning Austria, concerning Czecho-Slovakia, and many other issues, but it is impossible to carry on if such peaceful revision is found to be unachievable and if the intolerable conditions persist. It has been said that Germany breaks existing treaties.

I must reply that the Versailles Treaty to Germany does not mean law, as it was forced upon Germany with point of guns. The existing problems have to be solved. The western powers may think that there was no hurry in bringing about such a solution, but the time element is not indifferent to us.

Talks of Generous Offer.

I have discussed many possible solutions with Polish statesmen. I made an offer to them some time ago which was the most loyal and most generous imaginable. Only I, myself, could have made such an offer, although I knew millions of Germans disagreed with me at the time. The proposal was turned down and Poland then started a struggle and started oppressing the German minorities in that country.

She did not observe her treaty obligations. We do observe obligations we have entered into. No Frenchman who lives in the Saar territory is being oppressed. Over a period of four months I have been looking on. I have warned Poland that further measures of oppression and measures of disregarding existing treaties on the part of Poland would mean that Germany would have to act sooner or later. I told the Polish Ambassador here that the Germany of today is no longer the Germany of old.

No Power on earth could tolerate such conditions in the long run. After a time, because I was convinced Poland really did not want a peaceful agreement, I proposed a solution on the basis of direct negotiations. For two long days I have been waiting to see what Poland would do. All I received as an answer was that Poland did not want to negotiate with us, and this message did not even reach us directly.

The German nation would deserve to disappear from the political scene if she stood for this sort of treatment.

Peace Not Weakness.

My love of peace and my endless patience should not be mistaken for weakness. I, therefore, told the British Government last night that I considered the suggestion I had made for a peaceful settlement of the Polish question as a failure, but that I saw no possibility now of carrying on serious negotiations with Poland. That country's mobilization was the answer to my proposal, and last night again, no less than fourteen border incidents have occurred which are Poland's responsibility.

I am now determined to talk the same language to Poland that Poland has been talking to us. I have given in to the Western Powers for quite some time, and particularly I have offered to England that we come to terms on the basis of a general settlement affecting our relations, but it must be mutual; it must come from both sides.

Germany has no interest in the situation of western borders being changed in any respect. The German fortifications in the west are meant to be a recognition of the borders as they exist today. I also want to thank Italy at this time that she has consistently backed us up. Of course, I do not want to appeal to others for help. We shall help ourselves.

As for the neutrals, as long as they remain neutral, we shall respect their neutrality.

[Then the Chancellor started discussing briefly the pact between Soviet Russia and Germany. He said that everybody knew that different political doctrines were subscribed to in the two countries, but he said Germany has no desire of exporting her own doctrines into Soviet Russia.]

If Soviet Russia agrees that she will not export her doctrines to our country, the assurance is thereby given that we can live together as peaceful neighbors. The pact that we have concluded with Soviet Russia means an assurance of peace, and that never again will we have to consume our energies in a major struggle.

The tremendous change which has been brought about by the Soviet-German pact will probably mean at the same time that the political trend in the future will be in a different direction. This pact is of outstanding importance and I am convinced that it will never be changed. I think that the whole of the German people approve of the friendship with Russia.

[At this point the Chancellor discussed the situation a it is seen by him this very morning in respect to Poland. He said that he was determined to solve the existing problem, that Danzig had to return to the Reich, that the Corridor also had to become German again, and that he wanted that relations with Poland should be revised in such a manner that never again can peace be disturbed at the eastern borders.]

Promises to Fight On.

We will fight as long as it will be necessary to bring such peaceful conditions about on our eastern borders. We will fight until this present Polish Government, or any other Polish Government, will make such a settlement possible.

I have no intention of fighting women or children. I have, therefore, given strict orders to the German air force that only military fortifications and points of military importance should be attacked. However, if our opponents should not understand what positions we are taking, then Poland is liable to make an experience that will be terrible beyond description.

[Hitler then said that since 5:45 o'clock this morning, German time, fire was being exchanged between Poland and Germany. The shots had come across the border.]

From now on we will talk the same language. There will be bombs against bombs, and if our opponents should find that they cannot restrain themselves and use poison gas against us, it will be poison gas against them at the same time from us. We shall fight until our rights are granted.

We have spent some 90 billion marks for our national defense. Our army and navy today are more powerful than they ever were and we shall not back down. I myself am today, and will be from now on, nothing but the soldier of the German Reich; just as I have fought in the last war, so I will fight now. I shall not take off this uniform until we have achieved victory.

However, if something should happen to me, I want the German people to know that I have appointed Field Marshal Goering to become my successor. If something should happen to Field Marshal Goering, my deputy Rudolf Hess, will take his place; and if something should happen to Hess, a senate which I will soon appoint, will elect his successor, the man most worthy to succeed me.

I never knew what the word 'capitulation' means . If some people should ever think that we could back down and give in, they will be mistaken. Never again will a defeat such as in November, 1918, occur. It will never be repeated in German history. You men of the German Reichstag, it is not important that we live, but it is necessary that our nation should live. If our will power is strong enough, we shall win in the end.

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Warsaw, Sept. 1 (Via Budapest)—Battles between German and Polish troops raged unabated tonight in Polish border areas, a general staff communique said.

The most violent fighting was reported from Silesia, one of the three main sectors in which Germany launched its invasion of Poland early today to begin her undeclared war.

16 German Planes Shot Down

The general staff said sixteen German warplanes were shot down and that Nazi flyers had bombed seventeen Polish cities, including Warsaw. Two Polish planes were lost.

Casualties had not been determined.

Huge, high-flying bombers dropped large cargoes of explosives in the Warsaw area close on the heels of similar raids on numerous smaller cities. The land attacks, official advices said, were in these main sectors:

First, from East Prussia against Dzialdowo and Mlawa.

Second, from Pomerania against Chojnice at the narrowest part of the disputed Corridor.

Third, from Breslau against Katowice.

The Nazi air raiders succeeded in getting over Warsaw after they had been balked in four earlier attempts.

Vistula Bridges Apparent Objectives

Apparently directing their attack on bridges across the Vistula river, Poland's outlet to the sea, the air raiders started the hour-and-ten-minute attack at 4.30 P. M.

An hour later they came back and headed toward Government buildings in the center of the city.

16 NAZI PLANES DOWNED, TWO OF OWN LOST, POLISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES

17 Cities, Including Warsaw, Shelled By Germans. Women And Children Reported Killed In Bombardment Of Refugee Train

1939

A visit to the highway and railroad bridges across the Vistula, immediately after the "all-clear" signals were given, disclosed there was no visible damage. Destruction of the railroad bridge would be a serious blow to Poland's traffic from here to the coast and the west.

Both bridges were intact and traffic was proceeding normally.

No Sign Of Damage To Buildings

There was no sign of damage to buildings in the vicinity, although bomb fragments were picked up on the bridges and on the shore near by.

Official reports were lacking and it was announced that complete surveys of the bombed areas around the capital had not yet been received.

Some observers expressed the belief the bombs had landed either in the river or in open spaces on the shore opposite the city.

One explanation was that the bombers had dropped their explosives on military objectives just outside the city and merely were making a reconnaissance flight over the capital.

A walk through the streets showed the population had taken the bombing without panic, although many admitted they had undergone an hour and ten minutes of terrific strain.

With a telephone in one hand and a gas mask in the other, I dictated this dispatch to Budapest while the battle was on.

Fascinated residents stood on rooftops and watched. I could hear the wail of power-diving, pursuit ships which took off against the big, droning bombers. I could see the puffs of anti-aircraft guns.

Bombs Fall Near U. S. Embassy

Tremendous explosions shook the city. Some of the projectiles fell only two blocks from the United States Embassy.

Warsaw had little warning. Elmer W. Peterson, chief of the Associated Press bureau here, and I heard the anti-aircraft guns before we could hear the air-raid alarm sirens.

Reports reaching the capital told of the Nazi air raids in other parts of the nation.

A Government communique said a large number of women and children were killed in the bombardment of a refugee train from Poznan at the Kutno station, seventy miles west of Warsaw.

The first aerial attack on Poland was reported at Puck, near Danzig, at 5.40 A. M.

An official statement said three German planes were shot down near Krakow and four near Gdynia, Polish port on the same harbor as Danzig. It said Polish troops seized a German armored train at Chojnice.

The announcement said German troops invading Pomorze, the Polish Corridor, were "murdering the Polish population."

"Contrary to Hitler's announcement, many of the towns bombed had no military or strategic value," it added.

The bombers which raided Warsaw were unaccompanied, as they usually are, by their own pursuit planes. I counted fourteen of the big ships.

While the Polish communique declared the manner of the German invasion constituted "undoubted aggression," Poland awaited eagerly news from Britain and France, with whom she has mutual assistance agreements.

The impression prevailed here that Germany was making an effort to localize the war, but Poles were confident the Western powers would come to their assistance.

Moscicki Calls Parliament

Meanwhile, President Ignace Moscicki summoned Parliament for an extraordinary session beginning tomorrow. Parliament will pass emergency financial, economic and military measures to run the nation during the undeclared war.

President Moscicki also issued a statement to citizens of the republic reading:

"During the night the eternal enemy began aggressive activity against the Polish Republic before God and history.

"At this momentous time I address all citizens, deeply convinced the entire nation will defend its freedom and independence.

"The entire Polish nation, blessed by God, will fight for the nation's righteous cause shoulder to shoulder with its army on the battlefield until final victory."

It was emphasized here that Poland, so far, was fighting only defensively to establish beyond all doubt that Germany is the aggressor.

Many Without Gas Masks

Foreign circles speculated that Germany might be seeking only a partial conquest, while driving to keep the western powers neutral.

Warsaw's radio was turned over completely to announcements about the war and instructions to civilians.

Gas attacks were feared, but a majority of the citizens were without gas masks.

The American Embassy and consulate were working at top speed to evacuate hundreds of Americans, most of whom are of Polish descent. All Americans had gas masks.

One bomb in the afternoon raid destroyed a building near the Warsaw race course. Another wrecked the telephone lines to Conscancin, twelve miles from Warsaw, where the American Embassy had established emergency headquarters.

Rendezvous Of Americans

Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel-Biddle and his aides had choice seats for the afternoon's bombing.

Other members of the embassy and consulate staffs had gone to Brzesc-Litewski (Brest-Litovsk), seventy miles from Warsaw, where Americans will be collected. Some 6,000 Polish-Americans are scattered throughout the country, and a broadcast advised them to gather at Brzesc-Litewski for an attempt at evacuation via the Baltic.

An unidentified American woman and her son had a hair-raising experience. Bombed at Katowice in the morning, they started by automobile for Warsaw, only to be bombed again at Radomskon and to arrive here just in time for the big afternoon raid.

American Jailed As Spy

Another American, a man, whom the embassy also left unidentified, was jailed all night on suspicion of being a German spy and in spite of his United States passport. He was released with apologies.

In a special decree, Marshal Smigly-Rydz was appointed commander in chief of all Poland's armed forces, and also was named as successor to President Moscicki in the event the Presidency should become vacant before the war ends.

The Information Agency, published in the German language, was suspended indefinitely.

Sympathy From Slovaks

The Slovak Minister to Poland, Ladislaw Szathmaky, handed Foreign Minister Josef Beck a letter assuring Poland it had the sympathies of the Slovak nation.

The letter contained a protest against Germany's "use of Slovakia as a base of military action against Poland" and "asked Beck to assure Poland that Slovakia awaits help from Poland in regaining its independence.

The Slovak Minister charged that Slovak leaders were tools in German politics.

The Jewish Veterans Union appealed to all unconscripted members to volunteer immediately.

Warsaw, bathed in full moonlight, feared a night of air raids, so a complete blackout was ordered.

Fighting Starts In Danzig, Warsaw Takes To Shelter

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Sept. 1—German warplanes have raided Polish cities, official reports said today, and German troops have begun a heavy movement toward the Polish frontier from East Prussia.

Official information indicated German troops were making major drives in three sectors—first, from East Prussia against Dzialdow and Mlawa; secondly, from Pomerania against Chojnice at the narrowest part of the Corridor's west border, and, third, from Breslau against Kotowice, believed evacuated.

Reports were received here that planes attempted to bomb the Polish port of Gdynia, but that the bombs fell into the sea.

Bomb Explosions Heard In Warsaw

Bomb explosions were heard in Warsaw, but no damage or casualties were reported in this city. The explosions seemed to come from eight or ten miles to the west, where air raiders were believed to be attacking railway communications.

Official sources still were without information of the extent of damage or casualties in air raids elsewhere.

The Foreign Office said German planes had bombed Krakow and Katowice, in southwestern Poland, and also Czestochowa, Tczew and Grudziaz.

Fighting Under Way In Danzig

It confirmed that fighting had started in Danzig, and official sources said German soldiers had attacked Polish defenses near Mlawa, bordering the southern part of East Prussia.

When alarms sounded here, this correspondent was just entering the Foreign Office press room to confer with Edward Kulikowski, formerly of the Polish Embassy staff in Washington and now the Polish foreign press officer.

All Foreign Office employes immediately gathered gas masks and were taken to nearby bomb shelters, where they remained for an hour, both men and women exhibiting utmost calm.

Police Clear All Traffic

Caught in the streets when the second alarm came, I saw police and air-raid wardens clearing all traffic. The streets were left virtually deserted. Everyone was forced to take shelter in the nearest building until the "all clear" signal was sounded.

Scores lacking gas masks waited calmly in open entrances.

[Diplomatic dispatches received in Budapest from Warsaw said the outskirts of the Polish capital also had been bombed. There were no figures on casualties. The Budapest dispatches were supported by similar dispatches of Reuters, British news agency, and Havas, French news agency.

[The Havas dispatches said air-raid alarms were sounded in Warsaw three times before the German planes finally dropped bombs on the city at 9.30 A. M. Sounds of the raiding planes and anti-aircraft artillery were heard.

[Many were killed and injured when the Polish frontier town of Tczew, not far from the Danzig border, was bombed, Exchange Telegraph reported. This agency said the railroad station and other buildings were destroyed, and the bombing continued for at least an hour.

[One air raid also was reported by Exchange Telegraph to have been carried out against a railway station and tunnel on the Krakow-Warsaw Railway.

[In Paris, Havas News Agency said six Polish cities had been bombed this morning—Krakow, Putsk, Vilna, Grodno, Zukw and Bialapowlask.]

Warsaw was awakened at 6.20 A. M. by sirens, but the alarm was recalled at 7.15.

Mist and clouds were overhanging the city. A light drizzle apparently afforded momentary protection against air raids.

Munitions Base Under Fire

It was officially announced that Germany began an air and land action against Westerplatte, a Polish munitions base in Danzig harbor, at 5 A. M. (The Polish Legation in Budapest said the attack had been repulsed.)

Simultaneously, she started an air action against Puck, the Polish naval base in the Bay of Gdynia.

Artillery shelling was reported on a line between Grudziadz and Mlawa, on the southern border of East Prussia.

Artillery fire also was reported at Chojnice, on the western border of the Polish Corridor.

Civilians Still Unevacuated

It was pointed out that all points bombed, except Westeplatte, have civilian population which had not been evacuated.

At 8.45 A. M. Warsaw experienced its second air-raid alarm and anti-aircraft fire was heard. The alarm finished at 9.15.

Polish officials said late last night that they had heard a report of the occupation of the German radio station at Gleiwitz, in Silesia, but had no official information. It was stated that Polish troops were not involved in any way.

Up to a late hour last night, a Foreign Office spokesman still was emphasizing Poland's determination to defend herself. He said that, under present conditions, there could be no question of sending a Polish mission to Berlin to talk with Hitler.

"A Bad Neighbor Has Come"

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Talks with Germany, he added, could be conducted only on a basis of "equality, good faith and freedom."

The pro-Government newspaper *Express Poranny* said:

"A bad neighbor has come to the gates of the serene Polish republic. This indicates that, after Polish diplomacy has done everything it can to maintain peace, the Polish armed forces will have to play their role."

POLES HOLD FAST, WARSAW REPORTS

Communique Tells of All-Night Fighting and Heavy Toll—Capital Bombed 4 Times

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, Poland, Saturday, Sept. 2.—Official reports said today that Polish forces were resisting the German invasion on three fronts and were holding fast.

A General Staff communiqué said heavy fighting had raged through the night in the border area, but there were no late reports giving details of land engagements.

The first heavy impact of the undeclared war had come from German planes that bombed more than a score of cities, including Warsaw, in advance of the invading German armies.

A government communiqué admitted "many civilians were killed and wounded" on the first day of hostilities. It was said officially, however, that the air raids had inflicted only slight damage to vital services.

Throughout Poland today's dawn was awaited fearfully, with all cities darkened.

In addition to raids on Warsaw yesterday, a communiqué said, Nazi planes also bombed the following cities: Kutno, Lwow, Cracow, Gdynia, Katowice, Augustow, Brodbica, Tczew, Radomsko, Torun, Tunel, Krosbo, Trzebiba, Jslo, Tomaszew, Misk-Mazowieski, Grodno, Biale-Podlaska, Radom, Modlin, Pultusk, Kobryn, Plnock and Otwock.

Many Duds Reported

A German plane, the communiqué said, "fired the first shot in the war" by bombing Puck yesterday at 5:20 A. M. An air-defense communiqué said many of the German bombs in the first day's fighting had been duds and failed to explode.

The "most violent fighting," a General Staff communiqué declared, was in Silesia, one of the three main sectors of the German drive.

The main German columns were said to be pointed from East Prussia against Dzialdowo and Mlawa; from Pomerania against Chojnice at the narrowest point of Pomorze (the so-called Polish Corridor), and from Breslau against Katowice.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, who was made Commander in Chief of all Poland's armed forces yesterday and designated as successor to President Ignaz Moscicki should the Presidency become vacant during the war, broadcast a message of encouragement to Polish soldiers defending the Westerplatte, a munitions base opposite Danzig.

A company of Poles reported it was holding the Westerplatte, despite three German attacks and bombardment by the German naval training ship Schleswig-Holstein. [A German communiqué reported capture of the Westerplatte.]

Gdynia, Polish port near Danzig, was reported being kept under heavy bombardment.

Official reports on air-raid tolls were confined to the terse statement that civilian casualties had been severe, "since most attacks were on unfortified cities." There was no estimate of the number of dead and injured.

Officials also said bombs had fallen on a health resort for tuberculosis sufferers at Otwock, on the Vistula River, ten miles from Warsaw.

The German raiders that came over the capital yesterday failed to hit railroad or highway bridges across the Vistula River, Poland's outlet to the sea, or, as far as could be ascertained, any military objectives. Anti-aircraft batteries encircling Warsaw made it impossible for the German planes to dive low to reach their objectives.

Targets, apparently, were government buildings in the center of the city and the bridges across the Vistula, which, if put out of commission, could seriously impede communications between Western land, the coast and Warsaw.

Although tremendous explosions shook the city, and the populace underwent terrific strain, there was no panic.

German Air Raid On Warsaw Told By Eye Witness

By LLOYD LEHRBAS.

Warsaw, Sept. 1 (5:35 P. M., 11:35 A. M. N. Y. time) (AP).—German warplanes swooped over Warsaw this afternoon in an air attacq in advance of three German armies invading this country.

I am telephoning this dispatch to Budapest with the 'phone in one hand and a gas mask in the other.

Fro mwhere I am I can hear the wail of power-diving fighting ships and can see 14 German bombers slowly, steadily following the coursc of the Vistula River, Poland's outlet to the sea.

Apparently they are attempting to destroy all bridges.

The raid began at about 4:30 P. M. (11:30 A. M., N. Y. time) and is still continuing more than an hour later.

Head Back to City.

The German air raiders now—5:35 P. M.,—are coming back after making a wide circle.

They apparently are heading toward government buildings in the center of downtown, Warsaw.

I can see puffs of anti-aircraft fire.

Although the raid is still on, there is no panic.

Across the street from me, hundreds of inhabitants are watching fascinated on roof tops.

Tremendous explosions are shaking the city and rattling windows.

Anti-aircraft shells are bursting around the bombers which are coming over at an altitude of about 6,000 feet.

Warsaw had little warning.

Heard Shell Fire.

Elmer W. Peterson, Associated Press chief of bureau here, and I heard the anti-aircraft guns before we heard the scream of air-raid alarm sirens.

If the bombers have tied up traffic over the steel railroad bridge spanning the Vistula it is a serious blow for Poland's traffic from here to the coast and to the west.

The Germans apparently tried for definitely military objectives.

Reports have started reaching here of German air attacks elsewhere in Poland.

A large number of women and children were killed, a Government communique said, when German planes bombed a refugee train from Poznan at the Kutno station, 70 miles west of Warsaw.

The first air raid on Polish territory, it said, occurred at Puck—near Danzig—at 5:40 A. M. (11:40 P. M., N. Y. time, last night.)

It said three German planes were shot down near Krakow, four others near Gdynia—the Polish port on the same harbor as Danzig—and that Polish troops had seized a German armored train at Chojnice.

The communique charged that German troops invading Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) were "murdering the Polish population."

Open Towns Bombed.

"Contrary to Hitler's announcement," the communique said, "many of the towns bombed had no military or strategic value."

Nine of the bombers that raided Warsaw flew in a westerly direction across the city, apparently toward the central railroad station.

They have been doing some exceptionally daring bombing, however, sometimes diving to about 3,000 feet over the Vistula bridges.

It is now 5:40 P. M. (12:30 P. M. New York time), and the sound of anti-aircraft guns and roaring airplane motors has died away.

Apparently, the raid is over.

A large hospital for feeble-minded Jewish children was said to have been hit by the German air raiders late in the afternoon.

Europe's Crisis Pilots

[By the Associated Press]

Adolf Hitler—German leader (Führer). Born in Austria, April 20, 1889. Once a paper hanger. Corporal in World War; twice wounded. Organized Nazi movement, 1921. Led ill-fated putsch against Government and imprisoned. Chancellor, January, 1933. Assumed dictatorial powers after Hindenburg's death. Ignored Treaty of Versailles. Marched into Rhineland; took over Austria, Sudetenland, Czecho-Slovakia; established protectorates over Bohemia and Moravia; annexed Memel. Made pacts with Italy, Japan, Russia. Aided Franco in Spanish civil war. Took severe measures against Jews. Unmarried.

—o—

Neville Chamberlain—British Prime Minister. Born March 18, 1869. Third member of family prominent in British politics. Steel magnate and nearly fifty years old before he became national figure. Became Prime Minister May 28, 1937, after having been Chancellor of Exchequer. Noted worker for peace. Staved off probable European war, September, 1938, by holding conference at Munich with Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier over Czecho-Slovakian crisis. Married. Has son and daughter.

—o—

Edouard Daladier—French Premier. Born June 18, 1884, of peasant stock. History teacher. Came out of the World War as lieutenant with three citations for valor. Entered politics, becoming right-hand man of Edouard Herriot, outstanding French leader. In three Cabinets. Became Premier April 10, 1938, and given great powers during emergency. Nickname: "Wild Bull of the Camargue." Regarded as most powerful peacetime Premier in Third Republic. Widower. Has one son.

—o—

Jozef Beck—Polish Foreign Minister. Born October 4, 1894. Left school to join legions of Marshal Pilsudski. Under secretary in Foreign Office in 1930. Negotiated non-aggression pacts with Russia and Germany as Poland emerged as a power after World War. Became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1932. His wife, Madame Jadwiga Beck, one of most charming members of Warsaw society.

—o—

Edward Smigly-Rydz—Polish marshal. Born 1886. Studied art in Vienna. Joined Marshal Pilsudski in forming nucleus of army to help establish independent Poland. Became colonel and later general. When Pilsudski died, President Moscicki appointed him chief army inspector. Known for his military astuteness and calmness in emergencies. Married but has no children.

Poland Puts War Guilt on Reich; Says Warsaw Agreed to Mediation

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Polish officials squarely placed the guilt of starting the war on Germany. Officials said the Polish Government yesterday agreed to an act of mediation by the British Government, the aim of which was to start conversations between the Polish and German governments in order to avoid war.

Authorities declared that an understanding to this effect was given Berlin late yesterday by the Polish Ambassador and that the German answer was an announcement of a long list of conditions.

A few hours later, Polish officials asserted, Germany began war action without further communication.

1939

Mussolini Decides Against 'Starting Any War Operations'

Decision of Italian Cabinet Is Made Known After the British and Polish Envoys Call Upon Ciano.

ROME, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The Italian Cabinet announced today that Italy would refrain from starting any military operations.

The Ministers had met with Premier Mussolini at 3:50 P. M. (10:50 A. M., New York time) to decide Italy's course of action as an ally of Germany.

They met knowing of French mobilization and that Adolf Hitler had declared Italy's aid would not be solicited in the German hostilities with Poland for the time being.

The Cabinet session lasted less than an hour. It was announced officially that the Cabinet approved the precautionary military measures already taken, together with "the necessary economic and social measures" which accompanied them.

However, it was asserted that Italy would "not take any initiative of military operations" as a result of the war between Germany and Poland.

Cites Duce's Peace Moves.

The official announcement said the Cabinet had examined the situation which had arisen in Poland as the result of the German-Polish conflict, "the origin of which goes back to the Versailles Treaty."

The Cabinet, said the statement, took cognizance of "all the documents presented by the Foreign Minister (Ciano)" which showed "the work carried out by Il Duce to assure Europe of a peace based on justice."

Then, said the communique, the Cabinet, "declares and announces to the people that Italy will not take any initiative of military operations," adding that it "addresses high praise to the Italian people for the example of discipline and calm of which it has given—as always—proof."

The British and Polish Ambassadors had conferred with Count Ciano before the Cabinet meeting, presumably to learn Italy's intentions, which the subsequent communique revealed.

The Fascist press, fully accepting Germany's version of her efforts to settle the dispute with Poland over Danzig and the Corridor, railed at Great Britain for not joining in the move.

But reaffirmation of the Rome-Berlin axis and its military alliance as a pact of steel, which a few weeks ago filled the newspapers, was missing from today's comment.

The general tenor of newspaper articles was pro-German, but commentators were circumspect, making no definite commitments. Regarding Italy's determination to fight for her own rights if necessary they were enthusiastic and adamant.

Reliable sources said the Italian Foreign Office, in striving to forestall war, had successively presented France, Britain and Poland with two "final" offers coming directly from Hitler. In the second of these, they said, Hitler agreed to take only Danzig, leaving the rest to peaceful settlement.

This was rejected, these sources said, the British offering a counter-proposal that Hitler take nothing and leave everything to peaceful settlement, with Britain administering Danzig during the negotiations.

Britain also offered Germany her consent to a conference to consider a general revision which would make raw materials available to the Reich, the same sources said.

This account was purported to have been the subject of the intense diplomatic activity in Rome yesterday, when Foreign Minister Count Ciano saw the British and Polish envoys and the French Ambassador twice.

Britain Asks Italy's Intention

Envoy Seeks Talk With Ciano on Part Mussolini Will Play in War.

ROME, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, sought an interview with Foreign Minister Count Ciano today for urgent discussions on the intentions of the Italian Government in view of the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities.

Count Ciano was busy during the morning. He was believed to be in conference with Premier Mussolini.

Italy seemed undetermined in the situation brought about by swiftly moving events since the period of extreme tension began over a week ago.

While the nation took resolute measures to be ready in case of war, there were indications she was overwhelmed by the latest events and was not quite sure of her course.

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ITALY WAVERS ON WAR'S BRINK, RAILS AT BRITAIN

Dazed By Latest Events, Doesn't Seem Quite Sure Of Course

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 1 (Transmitted via Berlin)—Italy seemed undetermined today as Europe entered a crisis within a crisis—the new situation brought about by swiftly-moving events since the period of extreme tension began over a week ago.

Says Britain Blocks Peace

While the nation took resolute measures to be ready in case of war, there were indications she was overwhelmed by the latest events and was not quite sure of her course.

The Fascist press, fully accepting Germany's version of her efforts to settle the dispute with Poland over Danzig and the Corridor, railed at Great Britain for not joining in the move.

But reaffirmation of the Rome-Berlin Axis and its military alliance as "a pact of steel," which a few weeks ago filled the newspapers, was missing from today's comment.

Circumspect In Comment

The general tenor of newspaper articles was pro-German, but commentators were circumspect, making no definite commitments. Regarding Italy's determination to fight for her own rights if necessary they were enthusiastic and adamant.

Reliable sources said the Italian Foreign Office had successively presented France, Britain and Poland with two "final" offers from Hitler. In the second of these, they said, Hitler agreed to take only Danzig, leaving the rest to peaceful settlement.

Tell Of Counter-Offer

This was rejected, these sources said, the British offering a counter-proposal that Hitler take nothing and leave everything to peaceful settlement, with Britain administering Danzig during the negotiations.

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Polish Ambassador to London today notified Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax that Poland invoked the British-Polish mutual-assistance treaty on the grounds of German aggression.

The Polish Ambassador took the momentous step in a personal call on Lord Halifax.

The mutual-assistance pact, signed August 25 by Great Britain and Poland, provides:

"Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by the latter against that contracting party, the other contracting party will at once give the contracting party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power."

London, Sept. 1 (AP) (Passed through British censorship)—King George today signed an order in Council for complete army, navy and aviation mobilization.

Berlin Reports All of Free City In Nazi Control

Fortress Yields After Brief Resistance; Burckhardt and League Staff Depart

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP).—A brief communique tonight announced the bombardment and capture of Westerplatte, Polish munitions depot off Danzig Harbor, by the German cruiser Schleswig-Holstein.

The Poles held Westerplatte, a wooded peninsula near the harbor, under League of Nations authority. The presence of the Polish military guard in the heart of the Baltic city had long been offensive to Nazis.

The Schleswig-Holstein has been in Danzig harbor for several days on a formal visit, but has kept its guns in readiness.

The Nazi communique said that after a short but sharp bombardment of the Polish guards, Westerplatte was captured.

Danzig Put In War Area

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—The commander of the German army, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, tonight declared the former Free City of Danzig to be a region of military operations.

The East Prussian army was moving in to occupy the region and posters throughout the city informed citizens that Hitler had "taken them under his protectorate."

Danzig's new administration under Nazi Albert Forster, took possession of the areas and railway and dock properties. Danzig Naval District Leader Albert Forster, took possession of the areas and railways formerly operated by Poland, and wharves in the harbor, railway and dock properties.

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Nazis Drive "Deep Into Poland."

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The army high command issued a communique at 5:45 P. M. (11:45 A. M., Eastern standard time) which said the German Army which advanced on Poland from East Prussia is "deep in Polish territory," and that the air force is "controlling Polish air."

The communique said that advances of German troops and air force which started from Pomerania, Silesia and East Prussia this morning were well under way toward their objectives.

German troops were reported advancing toward Neumark and Sucha from Maerisch-Ostrau. They crossed the Osia River near Teschen, the communique said, heading for Katowicz and Czenstochowa in Upper Silesia.

The communique said the troops reached the Netze River near Nakel in the Polish Corridor and that a battle was raging near Grudziacz.

The communique said that the air force is "controlling Polish air," adding that "strong (aviation) forces are retained in Western Germany."

Tells of Victorious Raids.

The army high command said many successful air raids were reported on various Polish military objectives in the Polish Corridor, Polish Upper Silesia and the military harbor at the Polish port of Gdynia.

No casualties were mentioned.

"German airplanes attacked with great enthusiasm and destroyed military establishments of the air drome at Rahmel, Putzig, Grauden, Posen, Plock, Lodz, Tomaszow, Radom, Ruda, Katowice, Lemberg, Krakow, Brest and Terespol," the communique said.

It was also officially announced that the German cadet training cruiser Schleswig Holstein, anchored in Danzig harbor, opened fire on the Polish munitions dump at Westerplatte.

Tell of Polish Attack.

A report by DNB, German news agency, said that Polish airplanes attempted to raid the outskirts of Beuthen, in German Silesia, at 4 A. M. (11 o'clock last night, New York time) and dropped six bombs in the homestead settlement on Hohenlinde Strasse. The report said there were no casualties and little damage.

DNB also reported that Polish artillery had shelled the Beuthen railroad station at 11:30 A. M. (6:30 A. M. New York time), firing five shells of 7.5 centimeter caliber which hit the rail embankment and caused no damage.

Shellfire at Polish Border

By The Associated Press

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Sept 1 (Friday), (Direct).—Gleiwitz residents reported that artillery fire was heard "in the distance" at 5:30 a. m. today (12:30 a. m., New York daylight saving time). Gleiwitz is only a few miles from the Polish Silesian border.

An army ambulance carrying wounded soldiers arrived at the emergency hospital here today at 9:10 a. m.

The men were on stretchers. One had a first aid field bandage. It could not be ascertained where the ambulance came from.

About 9:30 a half-mile-long truck train manned by engineering corps drove through the heart of the city with pontoon bridge building material. In the train were twenty-passenger motor vans with caterpillar treads. Obviously the train had been on the road for some time. All equipment was thickly covered with gray mud.

A scouting plane of the air force was patrolling the area over Gleiwitz

Between Buethen and Gleiwitz on the border an almost unbroken line of pack wagons, artillery, cavalry, motorized machine-guns and military lorries and infantry was to be seen earlier this morning.

Military traffic between the two cities was the heaviest noted here in almost a week.

Yesterday it was noticed that several officers were called away from their afternoon coffee by helmeted messengers coming on motorcycles from company headquarters. The hotel headquarters here was almost deserted this morning.

The highway between Hindenburg and Beuthen, two of the leading industrial cities of Upper Silesia, was closed early today and heavy tank hindrances were thrown across the roadway.

The same street here was mined in two places on Aug. 25.

Nazis Report Air Victory.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio station today announced the first "successful air raid" of a German bombing squadron on Warsaw's military airdrome, Radom.

Three German air units started from a Silesian town into Poland this morning, according to the announcement.

The announcer said that heavy, low-hanging clouds favored the aerial attack.

Reaching their goal, the planes droped their bombs on the Polish airport, it was aserted. No Polish anti-aircraft guns went into action, it was stated.

Returning home, the report said, the airmen observed Polish troop movements on a "Polish railroad station," which also was successfully bombed.

The entire quadron returned unhampered, according to the announcement.

Nation-Wide Blackout Clamped Down In Reich

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—Germany was a nation-wide blackout was clamped down as a precaution against war raids.

As dusk fell, Germans completed their last preparations to conceal lights.

Streets were pitch black. While considerable traffic moved on main streets, side streets were practically deserted. Residents of Berlin gathered in knots along the stree to observe the effectiveness of the blackout and talk over the undeclared war with Poland.

Auto Lights Dimmed

Automobile drivers felt their way through the darkness with only a slit of light shining through their headlight covers. Orange-colored blinkers, used to indicate a motorist's right and left turns, bobbed in the blackness.

Busses with a single dim blue light, and street cars with a couple of pale orange lights, continued service while conductors fumbled with their change in the semi-darkness. Some, with foresight, had provided themselves with tiny flashlights to poke into their change bags.

White Way Is Silent

Berlin's popular white way, the fashionable Kurfuerstendamm, was silent and depressed. The usual strolling couples and window shoppers were absent. Movie theaters were open but without their brilliantly lighted fronts. Few Berliners felt the urge to see a show.

Boulevard cafes were open too, but the lively sidewalk trade had withdrawn indoors, behind heavily curtained windows.

White-painted curbings, lamp posts, trees and stairways leading to underground trains, standing out in the darkness like sore thumbs, were welcome guides to pedestrains wary of obstructions.

Hitler Dons Simple New Field Uniform

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler today wore the new field gray uniform which, presumably, he will use in the field. It differs in shade from the regular army uniform and is unlike any other worn in Germany.

Simple and showing no insignia of rank, it is adorned with gold buttons, the party insignia, and an iron cross on the breast.

His corporal's uniform in the world war carried more decoration.

Storks Over Berlin Cheer Residents

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Berlin residents cheered at noon today when they sighted a flock of peaceful storks flyover the city at the time guns were booming on the eastern front. Germans consider a flock of storks is a good omen.

Warsaw station, in an English-language broadcast, had reported that Warsaw had been bombed by German fliers and that the city was burning.

Berlin authorities said only military objectives had been bombed.

Germany Puts Curb On War Correspondents

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—There will be no regular foreign war correspondents at the front in Germany's undeclared war on Poland, the army command advised the Associated Press today.

It was announced that groups of newspaper men would be taken from Berlin from time to time to such points as Danzig, Gleiwitz, Schneidemuehl or whatever activities are especially interesting. The correspondents will be equipped with gas masks and steel helmets and conducted to the front for short periods. Foreign correspondents now in military areas must leave.

Americans Seek to Flee Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Americans remaining in Germany hurriedly sought any means today to leave. The American consulate, taking charge of evacuation measures, sought transportation first for wives and children of consular officials. Compartments were reserved for September 6 on trains via Hamburg and Flensburg to Copenhagen.

Polish Officials Quitting Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Methods for the departure of Polish embassy officials from Berlin were being worked out by a Polish and German mission this afternoon, a Polish embassy spokesman said. Ambassador Joseph Lipski still was in Berlin at 2 P. M. (9 A. M., New York time) and the hour of the embassy staff's departure was uncertain. The British and French Ambassadors and their staffs also remained at that hour.

8,500,000 Were Killed During World War

More than 8,500,000 persons were killed in action or died of wounds and other causes during the last world war.

The allies, including the United States, contributed 5,152,115 lives, while the central Powers lost 3,386,209 men. These figures do not include those wounded, maimed or left helpless for life through blindness or other causes.

With 65,038,810 men under arms during 1914-18, more than half that number became casualties, the total being 37,494,186, or 57.6 per cent of those under arms.

Germans Say Poles Are Burning Villages

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP).—The official German news agency, D. N. B., reported tonight that the glare of burning Polish villages, inhabited by Germans and set afire by Polish "insurgents," could be seen from Schneidemuehl, a border town.

Death in Reich for Telling 'False' Foreign Radio News

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—A decree fixing the death penalty for spreading "false reports" broadcast to Germany by foreign radio stations was issued today.

Listening to any foreign station is forbidden, but the death penalty is reserved for "aggravated cases" of disseminating statements by foreign stations.

The decree was issued after a

Proclamation by Polish President

PARIS, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The Polish embassy today issued the following statement, made by President Ignace Moscicki to the Polish nation:

During the night our age-long enemy began an offensive operation against the Polish State.

In this hour I address myself to all my countrymen with the deep conviction that the entire nation will rally around the commander-in-chief of the armed forces to defend its liberty, its independence, and its honor and will give a worthy reply to the aggression, as it has done many times in the history of Polish-German relations.

The entire nation, blessed by God in the struggle for its holy and righteous cause, and in union with the army, will march in close ranks to the fight and to complete victory.

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Paris, Sept. 1 (AP) — France agreed today to President Roosevelt's proposal to European powers that in case of war civilians and open cities be spared from aerial bombardment.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt presented the appeal to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet at 1 P. M. (7 A. M., E.S.T.) and received an immediate favorable answer on behalf of France.

Paris, Sept. 1 (AP)—Hostilities between Germany and Poland have spread to the entire frontier, including that of Slovakia, Havas, French news agency, reported today from Warsaw.

Havas said Westerplatte and Puck, Polish territory near Danzig, were bombed at 6.30 A. M. (12.30 A. M., E. S. T.).

It said Krakow, Kattowice, Teschen and Tczew were bombed between 6.05 and 6.30 A. M. (12.05 A. M. and 12.30 A. M., E. S. T.). It reported also that three bombs were dropped on Gdynia.

The first alert signal was given in Warsaw at 6.30 A. M. and the first anti-aircraft fire heard in the Polish capital at 9 A. M. (3 A. M., E. S. T.), the agency said.

Two more alert warnings were given Warsaw, it said, at half-hour intervals up to 10 A. M. (4 A. M., E. S. T.).

Havas said the population of Warsaw was calm.

It said the Polish radio had confirmed the start of a German offensive toward Mlawa, Ciechanow, Dzialdowo and Czestochowa.

How French Order For Mobilization Reads

PARIS, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The text of the French general mobilization order follows:

"Order of General Mobilization:

"By decree of the President of the Republic mobilization of the armies, land, sea and air, is ordered as well as the requisition of animals, vehicles, wagons, balloons, automobiles, boats, engines and all necessary means to supplement the regular supply of the armies.

"The first day of general mobilization is Saturday, September 2, at midnight.

"All colonial troops of land, sea and air armies are called to the flag as well as men of the auxiliary service.

"All men who fail to rejoin their corps are liable to punishment with all force of the law."

Zay, 35, in Education Post, Spurns Exemption

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP).—Jean Zay, thirty-five-year-old minister of education, submitted his resignation from the Cabinet today so that he might fight with the French forces. He told friends he intended to leave even if Premier Edouard Daladier refused to accept the resignation.

Zay in his letter to Daladier said he had no intention of taking advantage of the law permitting members of the government to remain at their posts even if mobilized. He said he felt that his youth gave him the right to fight.

Populations Of Powers

(By the Associated Press)

Populations of the European nations involved in the present crisis, as given by the 1939 World Almanac, follow:

Germany — 78,700,000, including Austria and Sudetenland.

Italy—42,527,561.

Russia—168,000,000 (official 1934 government estimate).

Poland—32,347,300, including Teschen area.

Great Britain—494,870,104 for entire British Empire; British Isles, 1931 estimate, 46,189,176.

France—111,014,594 for entire empire; France proper has 42,014,594.

ROYALISTS BACK FRENCH REPUBLIC

Follow Orders of Leaders of France, Advises De Guise

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP).—French monarchists made political peace with republicans today.

"Give absolute support to leaders responsible for the destinies of France in the present circumstances," Courrier Royal, organ of the Duc de Guise, pretender to the non-existent throne, advised royalists.

Because of the crisis, the newspaper said, the Comte de Paris, son of the Duke, would hasten back from a visit to Brazil.

At the other extreme of the political scale, the Communist Party headquarters was raided by 100 policemen yesterday and Michel Marty, brother of Communist Deputy Andre Marty, was among forty persons arrested and charged with distributing leaflets of "foreign inspiration."

PARIS EVACUATION BEGUN IN EARNEST

Thousands Jam Stations as Citizens for First Time Take Warnings Seriously

PARTING SCENES DRAMATIC

Tears, Weariness and Spirit of Good-Fellowship Mark Exodus From Homes

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP).—An ever-growing stream of perspiring humanity was pouring out of Paris this sweltering September night—possible eve of another general war. It was the first time the public had taken seriously the government's repeated admonitions for all who could do so to leave.

Thousands of school children have been cleared out in the last two days, but their parents had held back, refusing to abandon hope. A few hours ago, however, they read their afternoon papers—and went home to pack. They didn't need the extra prodding of the sixth evacuation request that was printed today.

Most of them were leaving by railway, for many of those having cars are forbidden by requisition order to take them out of the city. The streets in front of the stations were clogged with hooting taxis. The sidewalks were piled high with luggage.

Most of the evacuees came by subway, however, for they were unable to get cabs and many would have been unable to pay for them even if they could have got them. They carried battered suitcases, knapsacks and blankets into which they hastily had tossed a few belongings. Long, green cylinders containing gas masks dangled from their shoulders.

The dramatic scenes in the stations themselves were enough to make even unemotional persons wince. Young lovers had a long kiss of farewell. Pretty girls sat alone in corners, trying hard to keep back their tears. Tired mothers slumped on cheap valises, too exhausted to pursue their offspring scampering merrily about.

One middle-aged woman clung tightly and affectionately to the arm of her gray-haired officer-husband. Neither of them spoke as they paced slowly up and down until train time. Suddenly she saw a speck on his khaki tunic—and whisked at it vigorously.

In the city that the crowds were leaving behind, class lines virtually had been obliterated under the common danger. Grand ladies and charwomen conversed animatedly as equals.

The debut of what is probably the most tragic week-end since the start of the World War found many men, however, doing nothing but fishing. There was a reason. They will be mobilized tomorrow. So they thronged the quais along the Seine for one last fling with the rod.

AMERICANS IN PARIS ASK QUICK WAY OUT

Embassy, Travel Bureaus and Shipping Offices Flooded With Anxious Inquiries

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP).—Americans today resumed frantic efforts for a hurried exodus from Paris, flooding the United States Embassy, travel bureaus and shipping offices with queries on the best and quickest ways to leave.

The renewed barrage of inquiries—which in some cases amounted to tearful exhortations—came after the comparative lull in the crisis during the last few days led many to hope there would be no war.

Comedy contrasted with sorrow at the embassy. A fashionably-dressed matron, holding a leash attached to a Scotch terrier, explained at great length to a harried official just who her husband was.

"In view of that," she concluded sharply, "I wish to leave France immediately."

A few feet away a small, elderly woman sitting on a bench wept quietly as she told of her missing son, last reported in Berlin.

Band Instruments Stranded

Five students of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., who as an orchestra played for passage over here, said their instruments were stranded at Hamburg. The German liner Deutschland, on which they had booked return passage, was not sailing; so the young musicians, in the words of their leader, Robert Savage of Chicago, were "now praying instead of playing."

A young American school teacher, seeking information at a shipping office, had a gas mask slung over her shoulder. She complained that it fitted too tightly.

Among others making sailing inquiries at various places were William Warren, son of Charles H. Warren, Dean of Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School; Marjory Pheland, Newton, Mass.; Marylien Porr, Lowell, Mass.; Esther MacClelland and Catherine Schioll, Philadelphia; Dorothy Walker, Evansville, Ind.; Robert Leving, Greensboro, N. C., and Clifton Stevens, Boston.

Most of them college students, they were agreed on three points: They were "mad at Hitler, sorry for Poland and anxious to get home."

Milton Hull of Richmond, Va., one of sixteen Americans until recently studying art at Florence, Italy, on scholarships, said that only one of that party had obtained passage home. He added ruefully: "That one isn't me."

air raid precaution orders, but in dread of a winged-terror that might fly in the dark.

Three weeks ago London had a "blackout rehearsal," but it was nothing like this.

In the streets you ran your head into lamp posts and whistled vainly for taxis that were only wavering shapes in the fog and drizzle that swept in from the channel.

Joke To No One

No one treated the blackout as a joke and there was little traffic on the streets.

In cavernous railway stations, covered windows kept the light in as families gathered to leave the city and as reservists with rifles in one hand and umbrellas in the other wandered about looking for trains.

The pubs were comparatively empty and stores did little business. Firehouses, air-raid precaution centers and police stations were the busiest places.

Dig In Grimly

During the day sandbags and khaki dotted the city as Englishmen dug in grimly. There was no excitement, no cheering and few smiles as news on glaring posters sank home. The one aim seemed preparedness.

The poker-faced Londoners gave little indication that Europe was plunging deeper and deeper into war and picadilly circus looked little different from usual.

It's Real To London This Time, Not Just A War Rehearsal

Blackout Was Tried 3 Weeks Ago, But It's Life Or Death Now And Not Treated As A Joke

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 1—The lights of London went out tonight, not alone by

London Man In Street Ready To March, Prepared To Fight

Turns From Office Or Factory To Battleship Or Dug-out—Thousands Pour Out Of Paris

London, Sept. 1 (Passed by British Censorship)—With more than 1,000,000 children already evacuated from London and while the big men of Whitehall weighed the sword of war, the little men of London kissed their wives and sweethearts good-by today and prepared for war.

They packed grips and turned from factory and office to battleship and dugout. At the same time the whole city, which has taken the Polish crisis in stride up to now, awoke and shook itself.

The man in the street was ready to march, apparently fully conscious of what loomed ahead. There were crowds, but they didn't cheer; there were soldiers, but they didn't preen; slow, crowded trains, jammed army trucks in the streets, flags on nearly every building—all the machinery of the nation looking toward war, grimly.

"Our Fight," Says Flyer

"We know what it's like, all right," said a young lieutenant in the uniform of the Royal Air Force. "We've heard all about it, but we have to go. This is our fight now. He (Hitler) is bombing Warsaw now. Think we want that to happen here?"

The same feeling of resolution could be felt in the crowds ringing Parliament to see the nation's leaders arrive. They didn't do much cheering, although Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain drew a few cries of "Keep at it, Nev."

The commonest sight in London was man and wife, he in uniform, she clinging to his arm as they threaded their way along the streets. With the departure of the children and men, many homes were left with only a mother.

But even the women in the squalid sectors showed the same resolution as the officers.

Piles Of Sandbags Grow

"Ah, they took my Liz and Alf this morning," said one old woman outside of Parliament. "They'll take their Dad tomorrer, but what odds? We got to have it. There's no peace with that fellow Hitler abaht."

Piles of sandbags grew and gangs of half-naked laborers were as common a sight as air-raid precaution signs. Banks, public buildings, monuments and other structures were reinforced; work continued on air-raid shelters in the parks.

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Million Children Quit London Each One Carrying Gas Mask

Sadness Marks Departure of Youngsters for Country Out of Range of Shells From Raiding Planes.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.). (Passed Through British Censorship.).—London sent away its children and turned its face to the grim prospect of war today as more than a million youngsters, beginning at dawn, left the metropolis for safety in the English countryside.

Within the next few days more than 3,000,000 persons will have been sent from the various key cities. Today's withdrawal jammed surface traffic throughout London's business section and touched the busy "city" streets with sadness.

At the Liverpool street and London Bridge railroad stations, in the heart of London's poorer sections, children were in line, with their mothers near by, from early morning.

School teachers lined them up: children of 4 and 5, scared by the roar and bustle of the big stations; older boys yanking the girls' hair; big girls with a toddler clinging to each hand.

There were 3,000 children in one line at London Bridge, which gave its name to a children's game.

All Have Gas Masks.

Each had a gas mask slung over his shoulder and even the smallest among them clutched a big canvas duffel bag containing blankets and clothes. From the tops of some bags dolls peered out. One boy dropped his bag and a box of lead soldiers spilled out onto the platform.

These children were poor. But even the poorest had a bag of candy or cakes, a departing gift from his parents.

One child of 5 had a tiny tin bucket and spade with him. He thought he was going to the seashore. Really he didn't know. Neither did his mother. None of them knew where they were going.

Loudspeakers in the stations boomed orders, teachers shepherded their charges down the platforms, and the trains were loaded swiftly.

Children Were Silent.

The children, who had treated the evacuation as a huge joke in their rehearsal foy it last Saturday, were silent and wondering today. When the time came to leave, they turned anxious eyes toward their mothers, who stood behind a line of police. The children cried:

"Good-by, mother. When will I see you? I'll write. Tell dad good-by."

Many mothers, who had been up all night getting their children ready, broke down as the long files shuffled down the platform. Eyes red from weeping, they stood with coats hastily thrown over cheap house aprons and waved.

They stood there, waving, as long as the trains remained in sight, crying openly. Commuters who had rearranged their schedules to come in after the trains had pulled out arrived while they still were there, and women, rich and poor, stood weeping together while the men stood silent and grim.

Not until the last car had disappeared down the tracks did they leave, for empty homes.

HAVEN FOR KENNEDY

U. S. Envoy Picks Place 15 Miles From London.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy announced today that five prominent Britons and Americans had placed their English country residences at the disposal of the American embassy.

They were the Earl of Derby, Sir James Calder, J. P. Morgan, Horace E. Dodge and George K. Weeks. Mr. Kennedy last week accepted the offer of Mr. Weeks, a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, to move the embassy staff to his place at Headley Park, near Epsom, fifteen miles from London, if the necessity arose.

Mr. Kennedy said the country houses would be available for use in any way he saw fit for the duration of the current emergency.

British Press Resigned To Inevitability Of War

Since Hitler Has Chosen Conflict, Conflict There Must Be, London Times Says

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 2 (AP) (Passed by British Censors)—Typical of the almost unanimous acceptance by the British press that war is inevitable was this comment today in the *Times* of London:

"Since Herr Hitler has chosen war, in spite of the many chances given to him up to the last hour to avoid it, war there must be.

"There was abundant evidence yesterday that, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, 'We are ready.'"

The newspaper proudly pointed out the smoothness with which the removal of children, women, invalids and the aged was carried out in London and other metropolitan centers.

It said, British efficiency and spirit were better than in 1914 or 1938.

German Embassy Burns Files

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—(Passed by Censor).—The German Embassy today began burning some files, apparently as a precaution in preparation for possible withdrawal from London.

British Scientists Halt Session

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 1 (AP).—(Passed through British censorship)—The British Association for the Advancement of Science canceled today the rest of its meeting as a result of developments in the European crisis.

Italy Makes Reply.

ROME, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The Italian Government replied today to President Roosevelt's appeal against bombing of non-combatants.

While the reply was not made public here it was understood that Italy considered its earlier announcement that it planned to take no military initiative was sufficient assurance in this regard.

The reply was delivered orally to the American embassy and transmitted immediately to Washington.

Hitler Sends Message to Il Duce Thanking Him for His Support

ROME, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini received a telegram from Adolf Hitler tonight thanking him for Italy's diplomatic support of Germany and expressing confidence that he would not need Italian military aid.

The text of Hitler's telegram to Mussolini was:

"I thank you most cordially for the diplomatic and political aid you recently extended Germany and its just rights. I am convinced of being able to accomplish the task assigned us with Germany's military forces.

"I believe, therefore, I will not need Italian military aid in these circumstances. Thank you, Duce, also for all you may do in the future for the common cause of Fascism and National Socialism."

Duke of Windsor Expected Home.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.) (Passed through British censorship).—The London Star quoted a Buckingham Palace official tonight as saying that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were certain to return to England in the event of a war.

Poles Barricaded in Danzig.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.) (Passed through British censorship).—Reuters, British news agency, said today that Poles were reported barricaded in the Danzig post office, holding out against Germans, but that Nazis expected to occupy the building late this afternoon. Reuters attributed its information to a DNB, official German news agency, dispatch.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—German troops crossed the Polish border between the Vistula River and Deutsch-Eylau early this mornig. German planes attacked Tczow and the bridge over the Vistula.

German tanks attacked the region of Mukulowo, reports reaching here said. Bombing planes attacked Krakow and Katowice, the reports stated. The attack on the tunnel near Krakow was called unsuccessful. A tank attack was directed against Zakopani from Slovakia.

German armored cars moved against a section of Kraszta and against Praepice.

An infantry battalion equipped with tanks moved against Lubliniec, Tarnowski and Gori, the reports said.

Other German attacks listed by the Polish Telegraph Agency included:

An offensive with bombing plane support against Myszyniec; air attacks on Grajewo, Chorzele and the northern section of Warsaw; in Upper Silesia, a drive against Neumittelwalde, south of Ostrow, and an air attack on Poznan at 7 A. M. (2 A. M. New York time).

German troops occupied Zsaszyn. Troops moved against Leszno in the Poznan region. The Polish garrison repelled a German attack against Westerplatte. Germans moved against Notec in Polish Pomerania. German tanks attacked Smilow in the Poznan region.

POPE DISAPPOINTED

More Diplomatic Activity Is Reported at Vatican.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Vatican circles said today Pope Pius XII was profoundly disappointed over the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Poland.

Prelates said the Pontiff, after yesterday's last minute appeal for a peaceable solution, continued to hope that war would be averted.

Much diplomatic activity was evident at Vatican City throughout the day. Among the diplomats who visited the State secretariat were the Ambassadors or Ministers from Italy, France, Rumania, Great Britain, Portugal, Venezuela, Poland and Belgium.

Danzig's Return to Rule Of Germans Is Its Third

City First Taken From Poles, Then From France in 1814

By The Associated Press

By Albert Forster's proclamation, if it is sustained by events, Danzig has been switched for the third time in its history to German rule.

The city was founded by Germans at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Until 1308 the city was under the sovereignty of Polish Pomeranian dukes. Then for more than 200 years, 1308-1454, it was German-ruled, by Teutonic knights.

For more than 300 years, without losing its sovereignty, the city was associated in a personal union with the Kings of Poland, from 1454 to 1793.

But in the latter part of the eighteenth century Poland was partitioned among Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary, and Danzig became a part of Prussia. This status lasted but fourteen years.

In 1807 Danzig became a free city, under French rule. Seven years later, in 1814, with the beginning of the collapse of Napoleon, Danzig returned to Prussia and thus remained until the Treaty of Versailles at the end of the World War established it as a free city again.

Now it is German again—by proclamation of Forster, Danzig and Nazi leader, and its acceptance by Hitler—after eighteen years, nine months and fifteen days. The city was proclaimed free under the League of Nations on Nov. 15, 1920.

The city is more than 90 per cent German-populated, a fact admitted by Poles. However, it is situated at the mouth of the Vistula River, which taps the heart of Poland, and the city has depended on Polish trade. Poles have declared the city the "lung" of Poland's economic life.

Danzig has a population of about 407,000 and an area of 754 square miles.

Tell Americans How to Leave

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (AP).—All American citizens living in Poland were warned by the Polish radio tonight that if they wish to leave they must proceed to Brzesc-Litewsk (Brest-Litovsk), in northeastern Poland, where help to reach the frontiers will be provided.

Slovak Minister Shares Polish View on Protest

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, Sept. 1.—The Slovak Minister to Poland, Ladislaw Szathmaky, handed to Foreign Minister Josef Beck today a letter assuring Poland that she had the sympathies of the Slovak nation.

The letter contained a protest against Germany's "use of Slovakia as a base of military action

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against Poland" and "asked Colonel Beck to assure Poland that Slovakia awaits help from Poland in regaining its independence."

The Slovak Minister charged that Slovak leaders were tools of German politics.

Other Polish Cities Bombed

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (Friday) (AP).—The Foreign Office said today that German planes had bombed Cracow and Katowice, in southwestern Poland. German planes also bombed Czestochowa, Tczew and Grudziadz early this morning, the Foreign Office said.

It was reported officially that German troops had attacked Polish defenses near Mlawa, bordering the southern part of East Prussia.

There was no announcement of the damage resulting from the bombing.

The Foreign Office also confirmed that fighting had started in Danzig.

[Cracow has a population of 221,260; Katowice, 127,044; Rybnik, 23,046; Tczew, 22,728, and Czestochowa, 117,594.]

Spanish Neutrality Seen.

MADRID, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The immediate reaction in Spain to news of fighting between Polish and German troops was that the nation would maintain the strictest neutrality.

Newspapers carried editorials urging that Spain take all necessary steps to remain neutral in the conflict.

The Spanish Government today issued a proclamation subordinating all private interests to the State and assumed administrative control of all businesses capitalized at $500,000 or more.

Spain Withholds Stand

MADRID, Sept. 1 (AP).—The government, meeting today, announced it had "carefully examined the serious situation created in eastern Europe and follows with keen interest the developments."

Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Cabinet avoided stating Spain's neutrality officially, though it is generally known that Spain, with the wounds of its long civil war still unhealed, plans to remain neutral.

Portugal Won't Go In

LISBON, Sept. 1 (AP).—The government announced tonight that Portugal would remain neutral.

Burgos Takes Business Reins

BURGOS, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Spanish government issued today a proclamation subordinating all private interests to the state, and assumed administrative control of all businesses capitalized at $500,000 or more.

Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Holland Ready to Say They Will Stay Out

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 1 (AP).—King Carol II called a crown council today to proclaim neutrality. It was expected the government would order general mobilization to protect the frontiers.

Yugoslavs Await Developments

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Yugoslav government announced today that it was awaiting the development of the European situation before issuing a proclamation of neutrality, which already has been drafted.

Swiss Order Mobilization

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Swiss Federal Council today decreed general mobilization of the Swiss Army for tomorrow.

Danes Declare Neutrality

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1 (AP).—Denmark officially announced tonight its intention of maintaining strict neutrality. The statement explained it was based on a declaration signed in May, 1938, by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

The War Ministry announced that five classes have been called to the colors, three of which will be sent home with their uniforms after a ten-day period.

Copenhagen Exchange Closed

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Stock Exchange was closed today. Crowds gathered outside the newspaper offices reading the war news on the bulletin boards.

Latvia Keeps Hands Off

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 1 (AP).—President Ulmanis signed a declaration today announcing that Latvia "keeps strict neutrality in the present war between foreign countries."

Sea Attack on Gdynia Reported

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 1 (AP) (Passed Through British Censorship).—Unconfirmed reports were received here today that the German fleet had bombarded Gdynia, Poland's port on the Baltic Sea.

Bulgaria Neutral

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 1 (AP)—A Government spokesman announced tonight that Bulgaria was more than ever determined to maintain strict neutrality since the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities.

Costa Rican President Acts.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—After a Cabinet meeting today, President Leon Cortes announced he would ask Congress for extraordinary powers to confront the economic situation caused by the European conflict. He planned control of imports and a ban on gold exports.

English Liner Leaves Buenos Aires For Home

Buenos Aires, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Royal Mail liner Alcantara prepared to sail for England tonight. She did not carry passengers for Montevideo or Brazilian ports and it was understood she would not dock at these ports.

The liner, usually white, had been repainted a dull gray.

Hungarian Premier Acts

BUDAPEST, Sept. 1 (AP).—Premier Count Paul Teleky appealed to Hungarian patriotism tonight and announced he would ask for extraordinary powers to preserve his country's neutrality.

Count Teleky will ask Parliament to give him the power of censorship, order internment and restrict the rights of assembly and association—all of which, it is interpreted, is deemed necessary to curb increasingly turbulent Hungarian Nazis.

The Premier also will ask the right to control prices, conscript raw materials and regulate labor.

RUSS-JAPANESE PACT SEEN AIM OF REICH AIDES

Non-Aggression Efforts Viewed By Moscow With Skepticism

Tass Reports Soviet Forces Have "Liquidated" Rival Force On East Border

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 1—Germany was reported unofficially tonight to be making feverish diplomatic efforts to arrange a non-aggression pact between Soviet Russia and Japan—which are engaged in an unofficial war on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia frontier.

Immense difficulties obviously lie in the way of such an agreement, but German diplomats were said nevertheless to be trying desperately to engineer such a pact.

Rumor Of Alliance Doubted

On another diplomatic front, informed sources said they were skeptical of rumors from abroad that Russia and Germany would enter a military alliance as sequel to their own non-aggression pact.

The suggestion of a non-aggression pact between Japan and Russia seemed a bit distant in view of a Tass (Soviet telegraphic agency) report today Russian forces had "liquidated" masses of Japanese troops fighting on the eastern border.

The Tass communique asserted Soviet and Outer Mongolian troops had annihilated Japanese and Manchoukuoan army commands, compelling the remainder of those forces to "adopt defensive operations."

Reports 164 Planes Lost

The report said that between August 3 and 27 the Japanese had lost 164 planes compared with 15 lost by the Soviet-Mongolian forces.

Tass said thirty-one Japanese planes were shot down August 30 and that the Japanese-Manchoukuoans were moving up heavy reinforcements, indicating that severe fighting still was continuing.

The Tass announcement recited great losses by the Japanese air force—totaling 225 planes shot down August 5 to 30, inclusive, as against 25 for the Soviet force.

In the "liquidation," Tass said, 294 Manchoukuoan soldiers voluntarily went over to the Soviet side and the Soviet force captured 124 field guns of various sizes, 67 heavy machine guns, 98 light machine guns, 36 trench mortars, 9,000 rifles, 12,000 shells of various calibers, 8 tanks, 8 armored cars, 14 tractors, 63 trucks and 19 passenger cars.

See More Complications

The formation of the new moderate Japanese Cabinet also, it was suggested, would present more complications for German diplomats seeking non-aggression ties between Russia and Japan.

The extraordinary session of the Soviet Parliament, which last night ratified the non-aggression pact with Germany, concluded its work tonight.

In the final session both houses in separate meetings devoted themselves exclusively to the ratification of the final drafts of the conscription and agricultural taxation bills which differed only in minor details from the bills originally presented.

RUSSIANS DOUBT MILITARY PACT WITH GERMANY

Rumors Abroad Taken in Informed Circles With Skepticism.

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Rumors abroad of a possibility that Russia and Germany will follow up their non-aggression pact with a military agreement met with extreme skepticism in informed circles today.

While the foreign colony in Moscow heard alarming reports of European war, the Russian population was tranquil and 34,000,000 children went back to school today.

Great Britain and France, says Premier Vyachesla Molotov, balanced their desire for Soviet Russian help against their fear of strengthening the Soviet Union and their fear prevailed.

This was the explanation, in part, offered last night by the Premier-Foreign Minister for the conclusion August 24 of the Russian-German non-aggression pact which doomed the projected Russian - British-French mutual assistance pact after more than four months of negotiation.

The Russian Parliament applauded Molotov explanation and unanimously ratified the pact with Germany, erstwhile bitter opponent of the Soviet Union.

[Informed quarters in Berlin indicated that a Russian mission was on its way there possibly to conclude a military accord with the Reich. Molotov made no mention of this.]

Molotov said it was only after the Russian Government was convinced that negotiations with Britain and France were futile that Moscow turned to Berlin.

Called Duty to People.

"It is our duty to defend the interests of the Soviet people particularly since we are convinced that the interests of the U. S. S. R. coincide with the interests of the peoples of other states," he said.

"The question arises: Why cannot the U. S. S. R. allow herself the same privilege as Poland and England allowed themselves long ago?

[A reference to the now annulled Polish-German non-aggression pact and the peace declaration between Britain and Germany which Prime Minister Chamberlain took home from Munich.]

"Finally there are wiseacres who construe from the pact more than is written in it. For this purpose all kinds of conjectures and hints are mooted in order to cast doubt on the pact in one or another country.

"But all this merely speaks for the hopeless impotence of the enemies of the pact who are exposing themselves more and more as enemies of both the Soviet Union and Germany, striving to provoke war between these countries."

Molotov disclosed that Polish insistence, with British support, that Russian troops be barred from crossing Polish soil, was a principal factor in the breakdown in mutual assistance negotiations.

He declared that the projected mutual assistance pact could have been "significant only if military co-operation were possible.

"But the negotiations and the staff talks proved not only that, but also that England, far from objecting to the Polish stand, supported it."

Thus Russia turned to Germany, he said—a Germany which "abandoned her anti-Soviet policy and offered the most favorable trade treaty ever made at a time when other countries plotted to involve us in war."

He derided British-French arguments that Russia should side with London and Paris against Berlin, asking, "Is it not clear to them that we do not have to get involved in war either way?

"If these gentlemen feel such a strong desire to fight let them fight without us and we shall see what sort of soldiers they make."

Japanese Keep Silent On Border Fight Reports

Tokyo, Sept. 1 (AP)—Japanese sources were silent today regarding reports of fighting at Nomonhan on the border of Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia.

While reports from abroad said fighting was on the greatest scale since its beginning last May, Domei, Japanese news agency, and other Japanese sources merely described the combat as a continuation of daily artillery duels and aerial engagements.

In the latter encounters Japanese flyers were said to have downed twenty-three of eighty Soviet planes.

Both official and unofficial sources failed to report the progress of the infantry struggle which began Thursday when 10,000 Russian soldiers made a general assault upon strategic Balshagar Heights.

RUSSIANS CLAIM BORDER VICTORY

Report Successful Attack on Japanese Force.

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Tass, official news agency, announced today that a Japanese-Manchoukuoan force had been "liquidated" by a Soviet-Outer Mongolian land and air offensive along the common border of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia.

The announcement gave no estimate of the strength of the enemy force, but said the troops were double-flanked and suffered "great losses in man power and equipment" between August 21 and 28.

"On the night of August 28-29 the remnants of the Japanese Manchoukuoan troops in the territory of the Mongolian peoples republic were liquidated and Mongol-Soviet troops firmly established themselves in positions along the State frontier of the Mongolian people's republic," Tass said.

The announcement recited great losses by the Japanese air force—totaling 235 planes shot down August 5 to 30, inclusive, as against twenty-five for the Soviet force.

In the "liquidation," Tass said, 294 Manchoukuoan soldiers voluntarily went over to the Soviet side and the Soviet force captured 124 field guns of various sizes, 67 heavy machine-guns, 98 light machine-guns, 36 trench mortars, 9,000 rifles, 12,000 shells of various calibers, 8 tanks, 8 armored cars, 14 tractors, 63 trucks and 19 passenger cars.

URGED TO REMAIN CALM

Argentines Issued Communique By Government

Buenos Aires, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Argentine Government today issued a communique urging its people to remain calm in the face of the European crisis.

Pedro Groppo, Finance Minister, in a nation-wide broadcast, promised the nation to maintain an ample supply of meat, wheat and other products for home consumption.

30.24 - 2899

30.24-2899

EUROPEAN CRISIS. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT WAS READY TO TAKE PROMPT STEPS TO CONTROL COMMODITY PRICES AND REGULATE SPECULATION.

U. S. Army In Move To Guard Panama Canal

Ships With Explosives Must Be Unloaded At Terminal For Transportation By Rail

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Sept. 1 (AP)—The United States Army moved today to protect the Panama Canal against possible repercussions of war.

Steamship agents notified ships carrying explosives that such cargo must be unloaded at the canal terminal for transportation by rail or canal carriers.

Fifty men of the Fourteenth Infantry Regiment formed a guard at the Mount Hope filtration plant to protect the Cristobal and Colon water supply.

ORIGINALLY THE COLUMBUS HAD RECEIVED ORDERS FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO RETURN TO NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY. BUT TODAY NEW ORDERS WERE ISSUED TO LAND THE PASSENGERS AT THE NEAREST PORT, WHICH WAS HAVANA. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES, WHO EXPECTED

THE U.S. GUNBOAT ERIE OF THE [illegible] WAS ORDERED TO GATUN LAKE TO JOIN THE U.S.S. CHARLESTON IN CONTROLLING TRAFFIC.

THE FRENCH SHIPS BRETAGNE AND OREGON, WHICH HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO SAIL FOR HAVRE YESTERDAY, HERE STILL HERE AWAITING SAILING ORDERS.

HELENDER 61220 LPY-245PED

German Liner Drops Americans At Havana

S. S. Columbus Expected To Leave Cuban Port For Home This Morning

Havana, Sept. 1 (AP)—The North German Lloyd liner Columbus entered Havana harbor tonight to disembark 775 American tourists who had been making a West Indies cruise.

Immigration authorities said they thought the liner probably would leave for Germany tomorrow morning.

The disembarked passengers will sail for home tomorrow on the P. & O. liner Florida, chartered for the trip by the North German Lloyd.

Canada Stands By Britain, Calls Its Parliament

Session Set for Thursday to Approve Cabinet Steps to Co-operate in Strife

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 1 (CP).—In the event that Great Britain becomes engaged in a war to resist aggression, the Government of Canada has unanimously agreed to seek Parliamentary authority "for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Great Britain," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared today.

The Prime Minister announced the following emergency measures.

Parliament has been called to meet at 3 p. m., Thursday.

The war measure act of 1914, giving the Governor in Council extraordinary powers to act in a war-time emergency, is being proclaimed at once.

The militia, air and naval forces of Canada have been placed on active service under authority of Section 64 of the militia act.

Showing little the effects of an all-night vigil and a Cabinet Council lasting four hours, the Prime Minister met newspaper correspondents at 1 o'clock and issued a statement covering the government's emergency action.

Within ten minutes after the Cabinet met, at 9 o'clock this morning, the Prime Minister announced the decision to call Parliament in an emergency session at 3 p. m. Thursday. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister said, every effort will be made to provide for the defense and security of the dominion. When Parliament meets the government will present recommendations for the measures it believes will offer the best form of co-operation with Great Britain.

"I think what I have said this morning is what the people of Canada, Great Britain and of the whole world will be pleased to know," the Prime Minister said.

The Cabinet adjourned at 1 o'clock and met again at 4 this afternoon. The second meeting broke up at 5:30 and no announcement or statement was issued.

In allowing only six days for the members of Parliament to get to Ottawa the government's action contrasted with that taken in 1914, when fourteen days were allowed. Prime Minister King has stated several times that he believed only the Canadian Parliament should decide if Canada should participate—and to what extent—in any war in which the British Empire is involved. Ian Mackenzie, Defense Minister, said he had no statement to make on internal security. The entire Cabinet, he said, would institute such measures.

The war measures act gives the government extraordinary powers to act in an emergency, pending the assembly of Parliament, it was proclaimed by an order in council after a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet. Under the act the government has a wide measure of control over shipping, censorship, trade and commerce, expropriation of private property and transportation.

Scenes reminiscent of 1914 were enacted in the historic Privy Council chamber when the Cabinet, in full strength assembled for today's momentous session. Messengers rushed about in confusion, and high officials of the army and navy were in attendance upon Defense Minister Mackenzie, who was one of the first ministers to reach the chamber, but there was no apparent panic among the ministers who, though grave in mien, seemed perfectly calm. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who had been receiving official advices throughout the early morning, reached his office at 7:35.

It was apparent the government had made all preparations for this emergency. Within a few minutes after 9 o'clock, the dates had been inked in on the order in council [illegible] and it was made public. A few minutes later a messenger was dispatched to the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, bearing a large sheaf of orders-in-council for his signature. Obviously they had been prepared well in advance and needed only the formality of adoption.

Canadian soliders with fixed bayonets already are patrolling such vulnerable points as bridges, canals, harbors, airports, radio stations and industrial plants.

CANADA GETTING READY TO FIGHT

Thousands Quit Civil Occupations To Take Up Military Duty

Special Session Of Parliament Called For Next Thursday

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 1—Thousands of Canadians today left their civil occupations to take up duty with the Dominion's militia, naval and air forces as the Cabinet put these branches of the service on an active basis under proclamation of the War Measures Act of 1914.

At the same time Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced a special session of Parliament had been called for 3 P. M. September 7. When it convenes, Parliament will be asked to authorize the Government to provide "effective cooperation by Canada at the side of Great Britain."

War Declaration Awaited

The form this cooperation will take is being worked out in consultations with the British Government.

It was not anticipated any details would be given of the emergency measures planned until Great Britain actually has declared war, but it was believed all preliminary work has been completed, needing only the formality of Cabinet sanction to put war emergency measures into operation.

Gives Extraordinary Powers

Pending the assembly of Parliament, the War Measures Act gives the Government extraordinary powers. These include wide control over shipping and transportation, trade and commerce, censorship, and expropriation of private property.

The non-permanent militia called up today can serve only in Canada, but regular troops already are patrolling bridges and other key points, and anti-aircraft stations have been manned along the coasts. These troops can be sent abroad immediately if needed.

Police Forces Enlarged

Quebec and Ontario enlarged their provincial police forces and Ontario swore in 500 war veterans as special guards.

The German exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto was closed.

The Swiss consulate at Montreal ordered all Swiss reservists resident in Canada to return to Switzerland immediately.

Polish residents in the major cities held meetings and offered men and money to assist their homeland.

Bids on Army Boots Asked

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (CP).—The Defense Purchasing Board is calling for tenders for the manufacture of 28,000 pairs of ankle boots for the Canadian military forces. Tenders will be received by the board up to 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 12.

FLYERS MOVE EAST

Members of Canadian Air Squadron Entrain.

CALGARY, Alta, Sept. 1 (Canadian Press).—Thirty-one members of No. 1 Fighter Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, carrying gas masks, left Calgary last night on an eastbound Canadian Pacific Railway train for an undivulged destination.

The men, led by Sergt.-Major A. H. Warner, are half of the ground crew forces of the squadron. They left less than twelve hours after two squadron planes, capable of 400 miles an hour, soared away to eastern Canada.

All R. C. A. F. planes, formerly stationed at Currie barracks here, have gone to Eastern Canada, semi-official quarters disclosed. Seven Wapiti bombers of the No. 3 Squadron and one of the No. 1 Squadron hurricane ships left here last Saturday.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1 (Canadian Press).—The Canadian Red Cross announced today that hundreds of applications for information as to how to serve in the present war crisis were being received hourly.

War May Block Plans Of U. S. Rhodes Scholars

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American secretary to the Rhodes trustees, said today that the outbreak of hostilities in Europe means that sixty-four Rhodes scholars, now abroad, probably will be called home.

He said that plans for thirty-two new American scholars to sail for England October 4 may be canceled. Dr. Aydelotte, who is president of Swarthmore College, said he had been unable to reach the Rhodes trustees in London because of telephone service interruption

TWO APPROVE BOMB APPEAL

England and France Reply to Roosevelt Plea.

WILL SPARE CIVILIANS

Three Other Nations Are Yet to Respond, Hull Reveals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull announced today that Great Britain and France had agreed to refrain from bombing civilian populations in response to an appeal from President Roosevelt.

The President addressed such appeals this morning to the governments of England, France, Germany, Poland and Italy immediately after learning of the opening of hostilities.

The British acceptance message said:

"His Majesty's Government welcomes the weighty and moving appeal of the President of the United States against the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities.

"Deeply impressed by the humanitarian considerations to which the President's message referred, it was already the settled policy of his Majesty's Government, should they become involved in hostilities, to refrain from such action and to continue bombardment to strictly military objectives upon the understanding that those same rules would be scrupulously observed by all their opponents."

Secretary Hull said the State Department had received a message from the American embassy in Paris stating that the French Government has taken favorable action on the President's proposal and that a formal reply would be sent shortly, or is on its way.

Hitler Answers Peace Plea

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—With his Nazi legions already thrusting into Poland, Adolf Hitler replied today to President Roosevelt's recent peace appeals and assured him that he had "left nothing untried" in seeking a friendly settlement of the German-Polish dispute.

His response to Mr. Roosevelt's messages of last week was made in the form of a note from Dr. Hans Thomsen, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy, to secretary Hull, although the President had addressed his communications directly to Herr Hitler.

The note said:

"By order of my government, I wish to use your kind intermediary for the purpose of stating to the President of the United States that his messages of Aug. 25 and 26 addressed to the German Fuehrer and Reichschancellor have been greatly appreciated by the latter.

"The German Fuehrer and Reichschancellor has also, on his side, left nothing untried for the purpose of settling the dispute between Germany and Poland in a friendly manner. Even at the last hour he accepted an offer from the Government of Great Britain to mediate this dispute.

"Owing to the attitude of the Polish Government, however, all these endeavors have remained without result.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my highest consideration."

SEES POLAND DEFIANT

Count Potocki Says Nation Will Stand Firm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador, said in a statement today that his nation "has been ruthlessly attacked by the armed forces of Germany." He added:

"Poland stands firm. We shall fight back."

Count Potocki said his country had lost military benefits by refraining from striking first against Germany, but explained, "We desire to stand clean before history."

"We shall fight this war for Poland," the Ambassador said, "for the sanctity of our homes, for the right to maintain our faith and our treaties.

"But we shall also fight to remove from Europe the specter of force and intimidation; to assure to the free nations of the world the right to enjoy freedom and independence, the right to pursue their happiness in such a way as they themselves think fit."

GERMAN WARNING RECEIVED BY U. S.

Government Told to Keep Planes Out of Poland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The United States received, as a neutral, today its first warning from the German Government not to violate neutrality in the air over Danzig and Poland.

The warning, forwarded to the State Department by the charge d'affaires at Berlin, Alexander C. Kirk, referred to neutral aircraft which are "warned in their own interest against flying over the territories mentioned."

The communication read:

"The Foreign Office has the honor to inform the embassy of the United States of America as follows with the request for immediate forwarding to the Government of the United States of America:

"Declaration of territory of aviation warning.

"For the sake of protection against hostile attacks by Polish air forces, military operations over the Danzig bay and the territory of the Polish State must be expected from the time of this announcement. (It is dated September 1.)

"All neutral aircraft are warned in their own interest against flying over the territory of the Polish State and the sea area bounded on the west by the parallel longitude 16 degrees 5 east, also the Polish border, on the east by the parallel of longitude 20 degrees east (near Bruesterort) on the north by the parallel of latitude 55 degrees north In these areas neutral aircraft are exposed to the danger of being shot at if they render assistance to the Polish forces, if they do not land immediately on warning shots given by German air forces with tracer shells in front of the warned aircraft, or if they act contrary to the instruction to keep to a given course or to abstain from communications."

ROOSEVELT ASKS BOMBERS SPARE UNARMED CITIES

Sends Plea To Germany, Britain, France, Italy And Poland

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 1 — President Roosevelt appealed to the European powers today to soften the horrors of modern warfare from the skies.

To Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland, he addressed before daybreak identical messages asking each for a public pledge that it would not bombard civilian populations and unfortified cities during "the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted."

Cites Plight Of Thousands

Otherwise, Mr. Roosevelt said, "hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings who have no responsibility for, and who are not even remotely participating in the hostilities which have now broken out will lose their lives."

Seeks Scrupulous Observance

"I am, therefore, addressing this urgent appeal to every Government which may be engaged in hostilities publicly to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event and under no circumstances undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities, upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents.

"I request an immediate reply."

U. S. Forces Get Notice

The White House announcement concerning notification of the army and navy follows:

"The President received word at 2.30 A. M., Eastern standard time, by telephone from Ambassador Biddle at Warsaw and through Ambassador Bullitt in Paris that Germany has invaded Poland and that four Polish cities are being bombed.

"The President directed all naval ships and army commands be notified by radio at once.

"There probably will be a further announcement by the State Department in a few hours."

Telephones Secretary

The announcement was issued by William Hassett, acting White House press secretary, after the President telephoned him at his home.

White House offices had been dark during the night, but Mr. Roosevelt himself was keeping in constant touch with European developments. Across the street from the Executive Mansion there were few lights burning in the rambling State Department Building.

Ambassador Bullitt telephoned the State Department that he had official information that the Polish cities of Warsaw and Krakow were being bombed.

Polish Envoy Relays Word

Bullitt also had been in direct communication with Mr. Roosevelt. Bullitt reported that his information came to him from the Polish Ambassador in Paris, who had received ot from Warsaw by telephone.

State Department officials said the President got in touch immediately with Secretary Hell and Under Secretary Sumner Welles by telephone, and they came to their offices before Adolf Hitler delivered his Reichstag speech. Aides quickly joined them.

The Secretary then had two telephone conversations with Bullitt.

Also Hears From Berlin

Meanwhile, the department received a telegram from Alexander Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, reporting Hitler's statement that force must be met with force and the proclaimed reunion of Danzig with the Reich.

One factor creating immediate concern in the Capital was the presence of many Americans in Europe who have been unable to obtain passenger space on transatlantic liners. There was speculation that naval vessels in European waters might be ordered to lend a hand to merchant ships in evacuating Americans.

To Cushion Financial Shocks

A stack of orders designed to cushion the shock of a conflict on the financial and commodity markets and business in general was in readiness whenever President Roosevelt might deem it wise to issue them.

It has been taken for granted here that the President would put the Neutrality Act in effect in the event a widespread war broke out. It was expected that simultaneously he would call for a special session of Congress to consider repeal of the arms embargo which the law places against belligerents.

Set To Cope With Spies

While White House and State Department officials followed every step in the European situation, Attorney General Murphy disclosed a broadening of the Justice Department's campaign against spies in the United States.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, he said, will open new offices in this connection in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and Alaska. He is considering adding an office in Manila, Philippine Islands.

PLAN TO ABSORB SHOCK OF WAR

Government Agencies Make Final Preparations.

ORDERS READY TO BE ISSUED

Sale of Surplus Commodities May Aid Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Final preparations to keep American industry stable in the event of a general European war were being made by Government agencies today amid increased official concern over German-Polish develop-

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ments.

A stack of orders designed to cushion the shock of a conflict on the financial and commodity markets and business in general was in readiness whenever President Roosevelt might deem it wise to issue them.

It has been taken for granted here that the President will put the neutrality act in effect in the event a widespread war occurs. It was expected that simultaneously he would call for a special session of Congress to consider repeal of the arms embargo which the law places against belligerents.

While White House and State Department officials followed every step in the European situation, Attorney General Murphy disclosed a broadening of the Justice Department's campaign against spies in the United States.

New F. B. I. Offices to Open.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, he said, will open new offices in this connection in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and Alaska. He is considering adding an office in Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the new Federal Lending Agency, were taking part in the study of war's possible effect on American business.

Jesse Jones, Federal Lending Administrator, conferred with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday and afterward said that Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, was abroad canvassing further possibilities for extending trade credits.

Other Government agencies said today this country had these surplus commodities for possible sale:

1. More than 10,000,000 bales of cotton.
2. Approximately 260,000 bushels of corn.
3. Fifty-two and a half million bushels of wheat.

Farmers still holding title to these commodities as security for Government loans would have to say whether they could be released for foreign sale. Some officials believe war would create quite a demand for these surpluses at prices that might bring the farmers a profit.

Mr. Jones said neither the RFC nor the Export-Import Bank was subject to the Johnson act prohibiting the floating of all except normal short-term commercial credits in this country by foreign nations in default on their war debts.

As for the domestic situation, Mr. Jones said he had told President Roosevelt the RFC had a lot of unused credit available for American business and industry.

Search Proves Futile For German Motor Ship

Coast Guard Unable To Contact Boat Which Left Everett, Wash., Wednesday

Portland, Ore., Sept. 1 (AP)—Coast Guard amphibian planes searched off the Oregon coast today for the German motor ship Portland, unreported since leaving Everett, Wash., en route here.

The Coast Guard cutter Onondaga said the planes traveled forty miles seaward. Mackay Radio reported calls to the ship went unanswered.

The Portland sailed Wednesday night from Everett, where it was held three days because of th international crisis. The ship, long overdue, ostensibly was to load lumber and logs here.

U.S. Station to Send in German

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP). American news of the European situation will be broadcast to Europe in the German language beginning this afternoon by the General Electric Company's powerful short-wave station WGEA, company officials announced.

Heretofore, said C. W. Bullock, the company's assistant manager of broadcasting, all news broadcasts have been in the English language.

Earlier in the day, the station directed its beam on Europe in broadcasting a summary of President Roosevelt's appeal to Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland for pledges they would not bombard civilian populations.

Company officials call the station "the mightiest in the Western Hemisphere."

Reasons Suggested For Hitler's Initial Penetration Of Poland

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Officials today expressed belief that Germany was not throwing her whole military force into the fight against Poland and did not seem to be penetrating far into that country.

They gave three possible explanations:

1. Germany intends to occupy Danzig in the Polish Corridor, then "sit tight" and tell the Western powers, "We want to make peace. Do you want to make war?"
2. Germany wants to use the border hostilities as another maneuver to force Poland to accept her conditions.
3. The German communications and transportation did not live up to expectations.

But this last explanation is not considered probable.

1,321 Plants Here Have Sealed Orders for War

Instant Production Provided in Mobilization Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Locked away in the safes of 1,321 New York manufacturing plants are sealed orders for airplanes, munitions and other articles of war.

Even the company heads don't know what they will be asked to produce.

At a moment's notice, however, under a vast plan of industrial mobilization prepared by the War Department's allocation division, these and thousands of other plants in the country, could swing into production to meet every conceivable need of the Army and Navy.

Besides airplanes, made largely at Buffalo and on Long Island, the Department in time of emergency would call on New York plants for these products: Fire control instruments, bomb sights, ammunition components, wire, radio, telegraph, anti-aircraft searchlights, surgical instruments, beds, mattresses, drugs, strategic chemicals, X-ray equipment, photographic equipment, artillery parts, canvas and canvas items, pyrotechnics, powder and explosives and tentage.

Just how the orders would be put into effect if an emergency should arise has not been determined.

Americans Safe

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1 (AP).—North Winship, counselor of the American Embassy in Warsaw, reported by telephone to Secretary Hull late today that as far as he knew all Americans in Warsaw were safe.

Louis Johnson Makes Plea

Calls on All Americans to Aid in Staying Out of War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, appealed tonight for the "undivided and loyal support" of every American for the efforts of the President and the Administration to keep the United States out of war.

"This is an hour of danger and crisis," Mr. Johnson said in a radio talk; he added that it was "the essence and glory of a democracy that men can differ," but that in times of crisis "there is a moral duty resting on us all to sink our differences."

U. S. Told Finland Is Neutral

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Finnish Minister Procope informed the State Department today that Finland had declared its strict neutrality.

War Map Put in White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—A war map was installed in the White House today for keeping track of progress of the German-Polish hostilities. Brig. Gen. E. M. Watson, Presidential secretary and military aide, said that two Army and Navy officers would keep it up to date, but that nothing had been marked on it yet because only unconfirmed reports of military action had been received.

Wheat Supplies Reach Record

Crops Smaller Than Last Year, but Reserves in Europe Have Been Accumulating.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The world's wheat harvest, a factor in war plans, today was virtually in the bin, bulging granaries with the largest supply in history.

The end of the harvesters' work in most of the bread grain fields of Europe and North America is in sight. Harvesters are threading through northern stretches of the wheat belts of the two continents and expect to finish in a few weeks.

In contrast to the rather short supply in August, 1914, when armies marched into the world's worst conflict, the 1939 world wheat stock assures an ample food reserve for many months. More than a year of government hoarding in the principal European countries has made much of this reserve readily accessible to armies and civilian populations.

Smaller Yield Than 1938.

The world did not produce quite as much wheat this year as in 1938 but the new crop is being piled upon a record-breaking carry over. Exclusive of Russia and China, for which reliable figures are lacking, the world has approximately 5,290,000,000 bushels in reserve, or 120,000,000 more than a year ago and 1,450,000,000 more than normally needed, based on consumption the past decade, according to Government estimates.

This huge supply is the result of adding the 4,090,000,000 bushels of the 1939 crop to a world carryover estimated at 1,200,000,000 bushels. When Europe went to war in 1914 the world produced 2,834,000,000 bushels, but the next season the crop was raised to 3,497,000,000 bushels. This season's harvest, while the largest since the world war, except for 1938, is about 480,000,000 bushels smaller than last year.

Good Weather in Europe.

Weather conditions in Europe recently have been more favorable for harvesting. The continent's expected crop is 1,840,000,000 bushels, or about 200,000,000 less than last year. Wet weather took some toll both in France and Germany as well as in other countries, but large supplies have been carried over.

In the last week England and France bought 25,000,000 bushels of Argentine grain, England purchased 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian, and Argentina speeded shipments of approximately 3,750,000 bushels to Germany under a barter agreement. Grain traders expect further large-scale Government operations in the event of war.

In 1914, when the closing of the Dardanelles cut off Russian shipments, Europe looked anxiously to the United States, which had the largest wheat reserve. Argentina had raised only 114,000,000 bushels, Australia 108,000,000 and Canada 140,000,000. This season, however, Argentina and Canada hold much greater exportable supplies resulting from crops of 336,000,000 bushels in the Southern Hemisphere and approximately 400,000,000 bushels in Canada. The United States has produced more than 700,000,000 bushels, but unlike its competitors, consumes most of its wheat at home.

Despite large world supplies and cheapness of actual wheat in exporting countries, with Argentina, Canada and the United States paying grain down in Europe under subsidy, the surplus is not allowed to enter and circulate freely, with the result that bread prices in Europe are high. Broomhall, the British grain authority, reported recently that cash wheat was selling as high as $1.60 in Paris, $2.18 in Berlin and $1.93 in Genoa.

WAR FINANCES NOT ORTHODOX

Authorities Agree Debts Do Not Prevent Conflicts.

CREDIT NOW AT A LOW EBB

Wiping Out of German Savings by World Struggle Is Recalled.

Claude Jagger
By Associated Press.

How can Europe finance a war?

It is difficult for the layman to understand how nations wallowing in debt, budgets unbalanced, gold reserves depleted, and currencies depreciated, can pay the fantastic costs of war.

International credit today is at a low ebb, and definitely not what it was in 1914, but authorities agree that is no deterrent to war.

Money is but a medium of exchange, and credit a medium of deferred exchange, and when they don't work according to conventional banking practice, governments under pressure of war adopt unconventional methods of seeing that the exchanges of goods and materials are made, perhaps with disastrous results eventually, but they do it.

The last war wiped out the value of the German currency, and with it the savings of the nation's middle class. Her financial status has been regarded as more or less precarious almost ever since, but that has not held her back from one of the most spectacular rearmament programs the world has ever seen.

Reich Abandons Gold.

Gold, traditionally regarded as an indication of financial strength, has been dispensed with by the Reich. When Herr Hitler came into power in 1933, he paid out almost the entire gold reserve of the Reich in settlement of certain debts, and in effect told Germany's creditors if they wanted further payments they would have to buy German goods.

Without gold, which automatically settles differences in the balance of international payments, business men cannot freely trade in world markets, and there can be no free flow of merchandise.

But by a rigid control, balancing imports against exports, the Reich not only has continued to carry on, but has accelerated her internal industrial activity to record-breaking levels. Her iron, steel and cement production has surpassed all nations save the United States, and she has become the biggest producer of aluminum.

Despite the drive for self-sufficiency, Germany still looks to the rest of the world for a large portion of her food supply, such as meat, butter and cereals, and for textiles, rubber, tin, petroleum, and other important products. She lacks funds to buy them, and international credit on which to borrow, but with her big industrial capacity, has been exporting goods in exchange.

Big Supplies Are Reported.

War would presumably shut off her sea-borne trade, but claims are made that she has stored sufficient supplies to keep going some time. Rigid rationing is already in effect. Also, the agreement with Russia opens up, at least potentially, a source of large quantities of raw materials, for which the Reich could trade manufactures.

The German rearmament program has been accompanied by huge internal borrowing and a staggering tax burden. How well the Nazi economic program is working, how long it will work, whether huge expenditures will bring internal inflation, with a disastrous rise in price levels, are moot questions.

Financially, compared with England and France, Germany is regarded as weak. Against this she has man power and great industrial capacity.

England's borrowing capacity today is scarcely what it was in 1914. Her debt is about three times what it was twenty-five years ago. France wiped out a good part of her world war debt in the post-war inflation, and has been through a number of financial crises in recent years, but England and France each have more than $2,000,000,000 in gold, more than twice what they had in 1914.

Question of U. S. Position.

During the world war, the United States made cash loans to England and France of $4,766,000,000, and more after the armistice. Further borrowing in America would presumably be banned by the Johnson act forbidding loans to defaulters.

Jesse Jones, administrator of the Federal loan agency, said in Washington yesterday, however, that the Johnson act did not apply to the lending power of the RFC or the Import-Export Bank.

But England and France could raise some billions in cash for foreign purchases. They could spend their gold, assuming the United States would continue to take it.

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and they could mobilize and liquidate foreign investments. The Commerce Department estimates their investments here at between $2,800,000,000 and $3,000,000,000. In addition Canada has some $1,400,000,000 invested here.

France is economically one of the more self-sufficient nations in Europe. England imports most of her food supply, and other essentials, but still is supreme on the seas and has her dominions to draw from.

U. S. SHIP MEN WONDER IF SHE WILL MAKE IT

Say It Is Unlikely German Liner Will Arrive Before Monday

Two Other Nazi Vessels Are On Ocean Headed For Hamburg

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 1—Europe's fear of general hostilities communicated itself to the New York water front today, with the keenest speculation centering on the chances of the German liner Bremen reaching her home port of Bremerhaven safely.

The Bremen, detained here for two days while customs agents searched her for contraband, sailed Wednesday night without passengers and was somewhere at sea tonight, her wireless silent lest she disclose her position. Shipping men said she hardly could be expected to get to Germany before Monday morning.

No other Nazi ships, either passenger or cargo, were in New York harbor. The liners New York and St. Louis left for Hamburg early this week, but were still far from home ports.

Another German ship, the Columbus, which sailed from New York August 19 with 745 West Indies' cruise passengers, was to disembark them late today at Havana, Cuba, before proceeding for Germany.

Company To Foot Bill

John Schroeder, managing director of the North German Lloyd Line here, said the passengers who had been held for several days at Curacao, Dutch West Indies, would be sent from Havana to Miami and then to New York by rail at the company's expense.

Meanwhile, the prize of the French merchant marine, the $60,000,000 Normandie, still lay at her pier here with sailing indefinitely postponed pending word from Paris.

The Italian liner Roma lay in dock here, too, the only sizable Italian ship outside of home waters.

The sailing of the Cunard White Star liner Franconia (British) was held up at least sixteen hours by a continued customs search which began yesterday. Two hundred passengers were booked for the voyage.

Three other British liners, the Georgic, Carinthia and Lancastria, were in port tonight. All have been acting as cruise ships.

Queen Mary On Way To U. S.

The Queen Mary, biggest of the British merchant fleet, was bound from Cherbourg to New York and was due early next week. The new Mauretania was in home waters.

The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam arrived from Europe today with 1,286 passengers, 136 more than her normal capacity. Among them were Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, the former Lady Ashley, and her sister, Mrs. Basil Bleck: Edna Best and Mona Barrie, film actresses; Miss I. A. R. Wylie and Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, writers. Many of the passengers slept on mattresses on the floor.

The United States Lines speeded up its schedules to evacuate Americans from Europe. The American Farmer sailed late today, and it was announced she would omit her Plymouth (England) stop and make London her only scheduled port.

Sailing Moved Up

The Washington's sailing, originally scheduled for next Wednesday, was moved up to Saturday.

Manned by a skeleton crew, the Furness-Bermuda liner, Queen of Bermuda, was a day out of New York, bound for England. Line officials here understood she would be taken over for transport duty in the event of war.

The Gdynia-American Line (Polish) said the Batory would arrive in New York Monday with passengers from Gdynia, Copenhagen and Cherbourg, among them Mrs. Eddie Rickenbacker and the war ace's two sons, David, 14, and William, 12. Rickenbacker recently returned to the United States by clipper plane.

The Polish liner announced it would accept no freight shipments to Gdynia or Copenhagen. Officials said the Pilsudski, due in Gdynia yesterday, was safe in British waters, but declined to say where.

The Holland-America liners Pennland and Zaandam sail tomorrow for Europe.

Other foreign shipping companies were reluctant to give out information about ship movements.

Taking note of the potential risks ahead, the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) today demanded $25,000 insurance policies and $250 monthly war-risk compensation for seamen on ships entering the zones of war or undeclared war.

The demands were transmitted to the American Merchant Marine Institute. The union also asked a forty per cent. increase in unlicensed personnel on ships entering danger zones, pointing out there would be additional work and extra watches.

Pittman Gives Formula For Staying Out Of War

Salt Lake City, Sept. 1 (AP)—Due caution by American citizens traveling abroad and strict observance of international law by American shipping will be enough to keep the United States out of a European war, Senator Pittman (Dem., Nev.) declared today.

"Why, sure we can keep out," the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman said. "We can take care of the situation with our present neutrality laws or without any neutrality laws at all."

Pittman offered this formula for guaranteeing American immunity from any foreign conflict:

"First, simply order our citizens to keep off the ships of belligerent nations, for that is the law now. Instruct them to keep out of danger zones. Advise them to return to the United States as soon as possible."

Borah Bases Hopes Upon Arms Embargo

Poland Springs, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, tonight foresaw United States entry into the European conflict if the arms embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act should be repealed.

Declaring, "We cannot enter the struggle in part and stay out in part," the 74-year-old elder statesman said, in a statement released at his vacation hotel.

"Our boys would follow our guns into the trenches."

Thomas Urges Repeal Of Foreign Loans Act

Medicine Park, Okla., Sept. 1 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) said today if a special session of Congress should be called in the war crisis the Johnson Act ought to be repealed.

The act forbids loans to defaulting nations, but Jesse Jones, administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, said it did not apply to the lending power of the RFC or the Import-Export Bank.

"We should aid the democracies in every way we can," Thomas declared.

Johnson's Basic Rule Is Simply "Keep Out"

San Francisco, Sept. 1 (AP)—Senator Hiram W. Johnson (Rep., Cal.), today issued a statement regarding hostilities in Europe in which he warned:

"It will be very difficult in the days to come, with emotions aroused, and rampant and insidious propaganda, for us to maintain our age-old policies. Beware the words 'We can't keep out,' 'Our entry into the war is inevitable,' 'We must fight to preserve democracy,' and all the devil's messages we heard twenty years ago. Think for America.

"A decent regard for our own, our experiences not yet forgotten, should make our cardinal rule—keep out. We want no war."

FLEEING TOURISTS JAM ARRIVING SHIP

Nieuw Amsterdam Here With 1,286 Passengers, 150 More Than Normal Capacity

The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam and channel ports carrying nearly 150 more passengers than her normal capacity. There were 1,286 passengers in three classes, including many who booked in the last few days before the liner sailed.

Arnold Bernstein, former head of the Arnold Bernstein and Red Star Lines, who recently was released after a long term in a German prison, returned on the liner accompanied by his wife, still in possession of the Iron Cross which he won during the World War and which the Germans permitted him to keep.

They took his steamship empire and "got rid" of him because, he said, he was a Jew and they wanted to remove him from the shipping world. In addition, he declared, he was forced to make a payment of $30,000 in United States currency, as he crossed the frontier from Germany into Holland. His friends had put up the fund, and refused to pay it until they were sure he was at the frontier, and free, he added.

Normal Crossing Made

Being a neutral ship, and in no danger of any kind, the Nieuw Amsterdam crossed the Atlantic under normal conditions, following her regular course.

Sixteen women passengers slept in the ship's hospital during the voyage, twenty-six lived in the playroom, and six others in the officers' mess. Fourteen men slept in the engineers' mess. These temporary sleeping quarters were cleared of usual furnishings and mattresses were placed on the floor.

Some of the passengers who had reserved accommodations in advance permitted strangers to sleep on their cabin floors and to store belongings in extra space.

The liner was the first war-refugee ship, because other vessels arriving here in recent days have carried in most cases normal passenger lists, or at least not in excess of capacity.

Because of the unusual interest in the ship's arrival several thousand persons were on the pier, waiting for relatives and friends.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks Sr., whose husband had bid her bon voyage in Southampton and later decided to come home by air, arriving here on Thursday. He was at the pier to meet her as a surprise. Accompanying Mrs. Fairbanks were Mrs. Basil Black, her sister, and Mrs. Black's two small children.

Film Actress Rushes Home

Edna Best, film actress, accompanied by her daughter, Sarah Marshall and the girl's nurse, were among the passengers who booked late when the crisis arose. Mona Barrie, also an actress; Miss Ida A. R. Wylie, novelist; Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, novelist, and Carleton Bunce, vice president of the Chase National Bank, were on the liner.

Continuing his story of the nineteen-month imprisonment in Germany, Mr. Bernstein said he had been grateful when placed in a civil prison instead of a concentration camp. The food, he added, was just enough to keep the prisoners from starving, but he lost only twelve pounds. He is 51 years old, and worked nine and one-half hours a day, doing everything, he said, from laboring on stones to bookkeeping.

"At some times they put me to work making paper bags for coffee, and I am an expert on those bags now," he declared.

He said the German people did not have much better food than what he received, and he added: "I was an officer in the first world war, and I know."

Poles and Germans Pray Together at Pax Romana

Share Vigil at Own Request at Washington Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Polish and German delegates to the World Catholic Student Congress prayed together for peace today as their nations fought.

At their own request, the four German delegates—including one young priest—and six Polish students shared the first hour of watch at the exposure of the blessed sacrament in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Delegations of fourteen other nations took their turns hour by hour as the Pax Romana Congress met the news of war with an announcement of continuous prayers for peace throughout the day and all night.

The Inter-Federal Assembly voted to hold next year's congress in Spain at Santander and Santiago de Compostela, with one day in Coimbra, Portugal, and one day at the Eucharistic Congress in Nice.

The Spanish federation was asked to name the next president. Other officers chosen were Edward J. Kirchner, of Washington; Anton Tepez, of Yugoslavia, and Roger Millot, of Paris, France, vice-presidents, and Abbe Gremaud, secretary-general.

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LONDON, SE[illegible]P)-(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-SECRET DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHANCELLOR HITLER AND PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WERE PUBLISHED IN A WHITE PAPER BY GREAT BRITAIN TONIGHT.

IT DISCLOSED AN AGREEMENT ON ONE OMINOUS POINT-THA IF WAR SHOULD COME IT WOULD BE LONG AND BLOODIER THAN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

CHAMBERLAIN WARNED AUG. 22 THAT "NO GREATER MISTAKE COULD BE MADE" THAN THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE RUSSO-GERMAN PACT WOULD PREVENT THE BRITISH FROM AIDING POLAND IF ATTACKED.

"IT WOULD BE A DANGEROUS ILLUSION TO THINK THAT, IF WAR ONCE STARTS, IT WILL COME TO AN EARLY END EVEN IF SUCCESS ON ANY ONE OF SEVERAL FRONTS ON WHICH IT WOULD BE ENGAGED SHOULD HAVE BEEN SECURED," HE SAID.

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"AN INCALCULABLE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND," HITLER SAID AUG. 23, "WOULD BE BLOODIER THAN THAT OF 1914-18" AND THAT WAR "COULD AT BEST BRING SOME PROFIT TO GERMANY BUT NONE AT ALL TO ENGLAND."

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE RUSSO-GERMAN PACT, HITLER WARNED: "IN CONTRAST TO THE LAST WAR, GERMANY NO LONGER WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT ON TWO FRONTS."

CHAMBERLAIN, IN THE EXCHANGES, REPEATEDLY URGED FOR CLARIFICATION. HE SAID HE WANTED "NO SUCH TRAGIC MISUNDERSTANDINGS" AS WERE ALLEGED AGAINST BRITAIN IN 1914.

HE PROPOSED A "PERIOD OF TRUCE," URGING SUPPRESSION OF POLEMICS, INCITATIONS, AND UNVERIFIED REPORTS OF BORDER INCIDENTS UNTIL POLAND AND GERMANY COULD BRING ABOUT AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THEY COULD DIRECTLY NEGOTIATE.

HITLER COUNTERED THAT "ALLEGATIONS DISSEMINATED BY ENGLAND REGARDING GERMAN MOBILIZATION AGAINST POLAND AND THE ASSERTION OF

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AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS TOWARD RUMANIA AND HUNGARY," PLUS BRITISH GUARANTEES TO POLISH INDEPENDENCE HAD DISPELLED POLAND'S INCLINATION TO NEGOTIATE.

IT WAS REPEATEDLY STATED BY THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR THAT THE DANZIG AND CORRIDOR QUESTIONS MUST BE SETTLED.

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LONDON-FIRST ADD WHITE PAPER ABSTRACT XXX BE SETTLED.

POLAND'S "ACTUAL PROVOCATIONS" HAVE BECOME INTOLERABLE, HITLER WROTE, AND "IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHO IS RESPONSIBLE."

THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE POLISH PROBLEM, DER FUEHRER WROTE, "IS NOT A DECISION WHICH RESTS ON GERMANY, BUT PRIMARILY ON THOSE WHO. . HAVE STUBBORNLY AND CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED ANY PEACEFUL REVISION" OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

HITLER CONTENDED HE HAD FOUGHT FOR ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP "ALL MY LIFE." HOWEVER, HE SAID "THE ATTITUDE ADOPTED BY BRITISH DIPLOMACY- - AT ANY RATE UP TO THE PRESENT- - -HAS, HOWEVER, CONVINCED ME OF THE FUTILITY OF SUCH AN ATTEMPT. SHOULD THERE BE ANY CHANGE...NOBODY COULD BE HAPPIER THAN I."

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IN THEIR EXCHANGES OF AUG. 23, 25 AND 28, HITLER AND CHAMBERLAIN DISCUSSED BROADLY A "LASTING UNDERSTANDING" BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND WHICH WOULD "BRING UNTOLD BLESSINGS TO BOTH PEOPLES."

THEY WERE AGREED, TOO, THAT BEFORE THEY COULD PROCEED TO A DISCUSSION OF THESE RELATIONS THAT THE POLISH QUESTION MUST BE SOLVED. "EVERYTHING, HOWEVER, TURNS UPON THE NATURE OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THE METHOD BY WHICH IT (THE POLISH QUESTION) IS TO BE REACHED," CHAMBERLAIN WROTE.

OF HITLER'S PROFESSED WILLINGNESS TO RESPECT THE TERRITORIES OF THE

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BRITISH EMPIRE, CHAMBERLAIN WROTE HIS GOVERNMENT "COULD NOT FOR ANY ADVANTAGE OFFERED...ACQUIESCE IN A SETTLEMENT WHICH PUT IN JEOPARDY THE INDEPENDENCE" OF POLAND.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HIS GOVERNMENT TRUSTED "THAT THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR WILL NOT THINK THAT BECAUSE HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE SCRUPULOUS CONCERNING THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND THEY ARE NOT ANXIOUS TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE TO ASSIST THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A SOLUTION WHICH MAY COMMEND ITSELF BOTH TO GERMANY AND TO POLAND."

A FAILURE TO SOLVE THE POLISH QUESTION BY NEGOTIATION, IT WAS WARNED, "WOULD RUIN THE HOPES OF A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN AND WOULD BRING THE TWO COUNTRIES INTO CONFLICT AND MIGHT WELL PLUNGE THE WHOLE WORLD INTO WAR. SUCH AN OUTCOME WOULD BE A CALAMITY WITHOUT PARALLEL IN HISTORY."

IN REPLY, HITLER CALLED ATTENTION TO PROPOSALS THE REICH HAD MADE TO POLAND FOR A SOLUTION OF THE POLISH QUESTION. THESE, HE SAID, HAD BEEN REJECTED, AND, FURTHER, WERE USED BY POLAND AS A PRETEXT FOR MILITARY MEASURES. HE SAID "TO THIS WERE ADDED BARBARIC ACTIONS OF MALTREATMENT WHICH CRY TO HEAVEN"--PERSECUTIONS OF GERMAN MINORITIES.

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LONDON-SECOND ADD WHITE PAPER ABSTRACT XXX GERMAN MINORITIES.

"WHILE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MAY STILL BELIEVE THESE GRAVE DIFFERENCES CAN BE RESOLVED BY X X X DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT UNFORTUNATELY CAN NO LONGER SHARE THIS VIEW," HITLER WROTE. HE BLAMED REBUFFS BY POLAND AND ITS MILITARY MEASURES FOR THE SITUATION.

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DISCUSSING AN IMPROVEMENT OF BRITISH-GERMAN RELATIONS, HITLER STATED HIS GOVERNMENT FELT BOUND "TO POINT OUT. X X X THAT IN EVENT OF A TERRITORIAL REARRANGEMENT IN POLAND, THEY NO LONGER WOULD BE ABLE TO FIND THEMSELVES, GIVE GUARANTEES OR PARTICIPATE IN GUARANTEES WITHOUT THE USSR BSING ASSOCIATED THEREWITH."

IT WAS PROMISED THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WOULD DRAW UP PROPOSALS FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE POLISH QUESTION AND "IF POSSIBLE PLACE THESE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE POLISH NEGOTIATOR."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON AUG. 30 ASKED FOR TIME TO CONSIDER HITLER'S NOTE, AND URGED BOTH POLAND AND GERMANY TO MAINTAIN ATTITUDES OF COMPLETE RESTRAINT.

A LATER MESSAGE THE SAME DAY FROM LONDON TO SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, SAID:

"WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS INSISTING THAT A POLISH REPRESENTATIVE WITH FULL POWERS MUST COME TO BERLIN TO RECEIVE GERMAN PROPOSALS.

"WE CANNOT ADVISE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

"COULD YOU NOT SUGGEST TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT THEY ADOPT THE NORMAL PROCEDURE, WHEN THEIR PROPOSALS ARE READY, OF INVITING THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO CALL AND OF HANDING THE PROPOSALS TO HIM FOR TRANSMISSION TO WARSAW?"

AT MIDNIGHT, AUG. 30, SIR NEVILE HANDED GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP A NOTE WHICH SAID THAT, IN VIEW OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL FOR DIRECT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY, "THE METHOD OF CONTACT AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCUSSIONS MUST OBVIOUSLY BE AGREED WITH ALL URGENCY" BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

SEP 2-1939

(MORE)

1939

30.24-2905

LONDON-THIRD ADD WHITE PAPER ABSTRACT XXX TWO GOVERNMENTS.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT," THE COMMUNICATION SAID, "FULLY RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR SPEED XXX AND THEY SHARE THE APPREHENSIONS OF THE CHANCELLOR ARISING FROM THE PROXIMITY OF TWO MOBILIZED ARMIES STANDING FACE TO FACE."

A GERMAN COMMUNICATION TO BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR STATED THAT "THE FIRST ANSWER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REICH RECEIVED TO THEIR READINESS FOR AN UNDERSTANDING WAS THE NEWS OF A POLISH MOBILIZATION.

"ONLY TOWARDS 12 O'CLOCK ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 30, DID THEY RECEIVE THE SOMEWHAT GENERAL ASSURANCE OF BRITISH READINESS TO HELP TOWARDS COMMENCEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS."

ALTHOUGH THE POLISH NEGOTIATOR DID NOT ARRIVE, IT WAS STATED, VON RIBBENTROP GAVE THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR "PRECISE INFORMATION AS TO THE TEXT OF GERMAN PROPOSALS."

THE WHITE PAPER ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THAT VON RIBBENTROP HAD PRODUCED "A LONG DOCUMENT WHICH HE READ OUT RAPIDLY IN GERMAN. IT WAS APPARENTLY THE 16-POINT PLAN WHICH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAVE SINCE PUBLISHED."

SEP 2-1939

THE 16-POINT PLAN PROPOSED THE RETURN OF DANZIG TO THE REICH, AND PLANNED THE DISPOSITION OF THE CORRIDOR AND OTHER DISPUTED AREAS THROUGH PLEBISCITES OR NEGOTIATION.

AT 11 P.M., AUG. 31, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTED SIR NEVILE TO INFORM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT "THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ARE TAKING STEPS TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THEM THROUGH THE POLISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN (JOSEF LIPSKI)."

LIPSKI HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP ON THE EVENING OF AUG. 31.

30.24-2905

"AFTER THIS INTERVIEW, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT BROADCAST THEIR PROPOSALS FORTHWITH," THE WHITE PAPER SAID. "M.LIPSKI AT ONCE TRIED TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH WARSAW, BUT WAS UNABLE TO DO SO BECAUSE ALL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY HAD BEEN CLOSED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

RELEASED

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SIXTH GRAPH, LONDON, WHITE PAPER ABSTRACT XXX ON TWO FRONTS."

"THE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA," IT WAS STATED, "WAS UNCONDITIONAL AND SIGNIFIED A CHANGE IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE REICH WHICH WOULD LAST A VERY LONG TIME. RUSSIA AND GERMANY WOULD NEVER AGAIN TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST EACH OTHER."

HITLER BRANDED "RIDICULOUS" THE ASSERTION THAT "GERMANY AFFECTED TO CONQUER THE WORLD," ADDING:

"THE BRITISH EMPIRE EMBRACED 40,000,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS; RUSSIA, 19,000,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS; AMERICA, 9,500,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS, WHEREAS GERMANY EMBRACED LESS THAN 600,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS.

"IT IS QUITE CLEAR WHO IT IS WHO DESIRES TO CONQUER THE WORLD." CHAMBERLAIN, IN THE EXCHANGES XXX SEVENTH GRAPH.

RELEASED

SEP 2-1939

LONDON, SEPT. 1 -- (AP) -- (PASSED THROUGH THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP) -- THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED ALL AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTRY TO BE PUT INTO IMMEDIATE OPERATION.

SEP 2-1939

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS, MEANWHILE, ASSERTED BRITAIN WAS STANDING FIRM ON THE POSITION THAT ANY ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE NEGOTIATION PLAN WOULD BE ENTIRELY UP TO POLAND, AND THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE PREPARED AND DETERMINED TO FIGHT "FROM THE FIRST DAY" IF POLAND TAKES UP ARMS TO DEFEND HER INDEPENDENCE.

IN WARSAW LAST NIGHT, A POLISH SPOKESMAN SAID POLAND ALWAYS HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT BUT THAT HITLER'S CONDITIONS WERE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

THE INFORMATION ABOUT HITLER'S ARMY ORDER, THE BLOCKADE OF GDYNIA AND ALBERT FORSTER'S DECLARATION THAT [redacted] DANZIG WAS PART OF THE REICH ARRIVED AFTER THE LONDON MORNING PAPERS WERE ON THE STREETS AND BEFORE THE FIRST EDITIONS OF THE EVENING PUBLICATIONS WERE OUT.

SEP 2-1939

THERE WERE NO QUICK [redacted] EXTRAS ON THE NEWS, AS IS THE CASE WITH AMERICAN PAPERS WHEN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS BREAK.

THE DAILY MAIL PUT OUT A SPECIAL EDITION AT 8:30 A.M. (2:30 A.M., E.S.T.), CARRYING THE TEXT OF HITLER'S ORDER TO THE TROOPS AND FORSTER'S PROCLAMATION ON DANZIG UNDER FOUR-COLUMN HEADLINES.

0646...BR...4thADD

LONDON, SEPT 1-(AP)-(PASSED BY BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY)-DISPATCH FROM WARSAW TODAY SAID THE POLISH OFFICIAL RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAD INVADED POLAND, ATTACKING TOWNS IN OR NEAR THE POLISH CORRIDOR (POMORZE) AND IN UPPER SILESIA.

AT THE SAME TIME POLISH TOWNS, INCLUDING KRAKOW AND KATOWICE, WERE BOMBED FROM THE AIR.

THE RADIO SAID GERMANY WAS STRIKING AT THE CORRIDOR BOTH FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST--FROM THE EAST AT THE TOWN OF DZIALDOWO ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER, AND FROM THE WEST AT CHOJNICE, ABOUT 60 MILES FROM DANZIG.

DZIALDOWO IS ABOUT 80 MILES NORTHWEST OF WARSAW.

FIGHTING IN UPPER SILESIA IS IN THE REGION OF CZESTOCHOWA, ABOUT 120 MILES SOUTHWEST OF WARSAW.

LONDON, SEPT 1-(AP)-(PASSED THROUGH THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP.)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM BERLIN TODAY THAT THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND HAD ISSUED THIS ANNOUNCEMENT AT 11:40-A.M. (5:40 A.M., E.S.T.):

SEP 2-1939

"IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THEIR TASK TO OFFER RESISTANCE TO POLISH FORCE, GERMAN TROOPS HAVE CROSSED ALL THE FRONTIERS TO COUNTERATTACK.

"THE AIR ARM HAS ALSO COME INTO ACTION. THE NAVY WAS TAKEN OVER THE PROTECTION OF THE BALTIC."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, REUTERS SAID, WAS BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO.

1FASSART

30.24-2907

THEATERS OF THE CITY, WHICH WILL BE CLOSED AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, WERE AS ATTRACTIVE AS COAL YARDS. HUGE ELECTRIC SIGNS WHICH COPY NEW YORK'S GREAT WHITE WAY STOOD DARK TONIGHT. BARS AND NIGHT CLUBS RELIED ON DOORMEN RATHER THAN NEON FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

SEP 2-1939

CROWDS IN THE AMUSEMENT SECTOR WERE HUSHED BY THE DARKNESS. IT WAS EERIE WALKING WITH HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE AND HEARING NOTHING BUT THE DULL MURMUR OF CONVERSATION IN A DISTRICT WHERE THE NIGHT AIR USUALLY IS LOUD WITH MUSIC AND LAUGHTER.

ONLY IN WHITEHALL AND AT THE HORSE GUARDS OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT WAS THERE ACTIVITY.

THERE, MOTORCYCLES ROARED AS COURIERS ARRIVED WITH DOCUMENTS AND SPED AWAY WITH ORDERS. DIPLOMATS AND CABINET MINISTERS THREADED THEIR WAY THROUGH DARKNESS TO NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

SEP 2-1939

CROWDS WHICH STOOD THERE AND AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WHICH WAS COMPLETELY DARKENED, HAD DWINDLED. AT DOWNING STREET, BOBBIES STOOD CLOAKED IN MIST. A FEW STRAGGLERS WERE SILENT AT THE PALACE AS THE GUARDS' CHALLENGE RANG OUT, "HALT! WHO GOES THERE?"

SEP 2-1939

EVERYONE KNEW THE ANSWER.

AN AUTHORITATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT, ISSUED AS THE CABINET MET TO DECIDE A COURSE OF ACTION, TOLD OF DETERMINATION TO FULFILL THE OBLIGATIONS TO THE UTMOST IF ADOLF HITLER'S PROCLAMATION SHOULD MEAN "AS IT WOULD SEEM TO MEAN, THAT GERMANY HAS DECLARED WAR ON POLAND."

PARLIAMENT WAS SUMMONED TO MEET TO GIVE FULL FORCE TO THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION, WHICH THE AUTHORIZED STATEMENT FORESHADOWED.

THE BRITISH PLEDGE TO POLAND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY STATED AS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE AND FULL SUPPORT IN THE EVENT THAT POLAND RESISTED A THREAT TO HER INDEPENDENCE.

KING GEORGE, ETC., FIRST GRAPH FIRST LEAD.

SEP 2-1939

WFBOSAED

LONDON--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH X X X CABINET MEETING.

DOCTOR KORDT, THE GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, CALLED AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET AT 10:44 A.M.

SEP 2-1939

THE REUTERS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED CONFIRMATION OF A GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST POLAND. THE AGENCY ADDED THAT KRAKOW AND OTHER POLISH TOWNS HAD BEEN BOMBED; THAT THE GERMANS ATTACKED WITHOUT DELIVERING

ANY ULTIMATUM, AND THAT THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE WAS DEVELOPING IN THREE DIRECTIONS: ONE FROM EAST PRUSSIA, ANOTHER TOWARD SILESIA, AND THE THIRD NORTHWARD FROM SLOVAKIA.

A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM WARSAW SAID THAT TOWNS IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR BEING ATTACKED WERE DZIALDOWO AND CHOJNICE, AND THAT THE FIGHTING IN UPPER SILESIA WAS IN THE REGION OF CZESTOCHOWA.

GREAT BRITAIN, MEANWHILE, STANDING PAT ON HER PLEDGE, ETC., (PICK-ING UP FIRST GRAF OF PREVIOUS AND ELIMINATING SECOND GRAF, REFERRING TO LIKELIHOOD OF CABINET MEETING.)

(EDS:-IN FIRST GRAF OF FIRST LEAD, DATELINE SHOULD CARRY INSERT "(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP.")

SEP 2-1939

JH719AED

LONDON,SEPT.1-(AP)-(6:46 A.M.)-(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-GREAT BRITAIN, STANDING PAT ON HER PLEDGE TO FIGHT FOR POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE, RECEIVED THE NEWS OF GERMANY'S LATEST MOVES IN THE EUROPEAN CRISIS WITH THE DEEPEST GRAVITY TODAY AS THE NATION MOVED SWIFTLY TOWARD A FULL WAR FOOTING.

AN IMMEDIATE CABINET MEETING WAS EXPECTED TO SURVEY THE IMPLICATIONS BOTH OF GERMANY'S ELEVENTH-HOUR 16-POINT PROPOSAL TO POLAND AND HITLER'S EARLY MORNING ORDER TO THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE POLISH BORDER TO MEET FORCE WITH FORCE.

SEP 2-1939

BJ1024ED

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH X X X FORCE WITH FORCE.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, AFTER A NIGHT MARKED BY INTENSE ACTIVITY WERE EMPTY OF OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK WHEN NEWS OF HITLER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ARMY WAS RECEIVED. BUT THIS, TOGETHER WITH THE RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN NAVY'S BLOCKADE OF THE POLISH PORT OF GDYNIA, CREATED A STIR AMONG THOSE ON DUTY.

SEP 2-1939

ATTENTION WAS ATTRACTED PARTICULARLY BY THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE ARMY ORDER AND HARBOR BLOCKADE FOLLOWED THE GERMAN BROADCAST WHICH SAID HITLER HAD PROPOSED TO POLAND THAT DANZIG BE RETURNED TO THE REICH AND THAT A PLEBISCITE BE HELD TO DECIDE WHETHER POMORZE (THE POLISH CORRIDOR) SHOULD BE POLISH OR GERMAN TERRITORY.

MEANWHILE, WITH THE BRITISH FLEET MOBILIZING SWIFTLY UNDER THE ORDER ISSUED YESTERDAY AND THE ENTIRE ARMY RESERVE CALLED UP, BRITAIN BEGAN THE EVACUATION OF 3,000,000 WOMEN, CHILDREN AND INFIRM FROM THE DANGER AREAS.

SUBURBAN TRAINS RAN ON SKELETON SCHEDULES SO THAT THE ROLLING STOCK WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO HANDLE THE EXODUS FROM LONDON. MANY OF THE LONDON UNDERGROUND STATIONS WERE CLOSED EXCEPT TO THOSE BEING EVACUATED.

SEP 2-1939

A GERMAN SPOKESMAN IN LONDON, REFERRING IN A DECLARATION CONSIDERABLY AT VARIANCE WITH RECENT AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH STATEMENTS, SAID GERMANY STILL WAS WAITING FOR A REPLY FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TO HITLER'S PROPOSALS, THAT THERE WAS NO TIME LIMIT ON THEM, AND THAT THEY CONSTITUTED NOT DEMANDS, BUT MERELY A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

SEP 2-1939

OFFICIAL BRITISH SOURCES SAID GERMANY HAD GIVEN NO ANSWER OF ANY KIND TO THE BRITISH NOTE ASKING CLARIFICATION OF

A PREVIOUS COMMUNICATION FROM HITLER. THESE [illegible] SOURCES SAID THE BROADCAST DID NOT CONSTITUTE A REPLY TO ANY BRITISH SUGGESTIONS.

SEP 2-1939

30.24-2909

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID IT HAD LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY TONIGHT THAT FULL PLANS WERE READY FOR THE SETTING UP OF A WAR CABINET WHICH MIGHT INCLUDE SUCH OPPOSITION LEADERS AS ARTHUR GREENWOOD OF THE LABOR PARTY AND SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR OF THE LIBERALS, AND POSSIBLY WINSTON CHURCHILL, WORLD WAR FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, AND ANTHONY EDEN, FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY.

SEP 2-1939

CENSORSHIP

BE743PED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GREAT BRITAIN IMPOSED CENSORSHIP ON ALL COMMUNICATIONS ABROAD THURSDAY EVENING AT 6:57 P.M. (12:57 P.M. EST) AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS INDICATING THIS BY MARKING AS "PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP" ALL DISPATCHES FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FEW EUROPEAN MESSAGES THAT OCCASIONALLY ARE RELAYED THROUGH LONDON.

DISPATCHES FROM GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE, POLAND, RUSSIA, HUNGARY AND OTHER COUNTRIES ARE TRANSMITTED DIRECTLY FROM THE VARIOUS CAPITALS TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK. MOST OF THEM COME WITHOUT CENSORSHIP, BUT UNDER THE RULE OF "RESPONSIBILITY CENSORSHIP." THAT IS A SYSTEM WHEREBY A CORRESPONDENT IS PERMITTED TO SEND ANYTHING HE WISHES BUT HE IS HELD ANSWERABLE FOR OBJECTIONABLE MATTER SENT ABROAD. SUCH A "RESPONSIBILITY" CONTROL IS EXERCISED IN RUSSIA AND ITALY AND TO SOME DEGREE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

SEP 2-1939

[illegible]PED

30.24-2909

LONDON, SEPT 1-(AP)-(PASSED THROUGH THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP.)-THE GERMAN EMBASSY TODAY BEGAN BURNING SOME FILES, APPARENTLY AS A PRECAUTION IN PREPARATION FOR POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL FROM LONDON.

SEP 2-1939

HF823AED

DUBLIN, SEPT 1-(AP)-THE IRISH CABINET DECIDED TODAY TO SUMMON THE DAIL AND SENATE FOR A SESSION TOMORROW TO DISCUSS GOVERNMENT MEASURES "FOR PROTECTION OF THE STATE."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE WAS CLOSED.

SEP 2-1939

A54

DUBLIN, SEPT. 1-(AP)-(PASSED BY BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT IRELAND'S (EIRE'S) ARMY RESERVE OF ABOUT 25,000 MEN WILL BE CALLED FOR PERMANENT SERVICE. THE DAIL AND THE SENATE HAVE BEEN CALLED FOR A MEETING TOMORROW.

SEP 2-1939

B738PED

LONDON, SEPT. 1--(AP)--(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-- A CENSORSHIP ON POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE ABROAD WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. HOWEVER, CORRESPONDENCE TO AND FROM THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES GENERALLY IS NOT AFFECTED BY THE ORDER.

LCD 01716 01359P

SEP 2-1939

1939

MOBILIZATION

BY JOHN MARTIN

ABOARD FRENCH NIGHT EXPRESS, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THIS "MOBILIZATION SPECIAL" ROARED ACROSS FRANCE TONIGHT, PICKING UP SOLDIERS AND HURLING THEM TOWARD THE DAWN OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

BEHIND ERAWN SHUTTERS, BLUE LAMPS CAST A GHOSTLY LIGHT, AS THE TRAIN SPED ACROSS FRANCE'S PLACID STREAMS AND THROUGH FIELDS RIPE WITH FRUIT AND GRAIN.

THE CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS ABOARD DIDN'T HAVE MUCH TO SAY.

WHEN THE TRAIN GROUND TO A HALT, RETIRED OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS GOT ABOARD. PEOPLE READ NEWSPAPERS THAT WERE MONOPOLIZED BY HEADLINES CLEAR TO EVERYONE OF THEM.

FRANCE WAS ON THE VERGE OF ANOTHER WAR WITH GERMANY.

THERE WERE BEADS OF PERSPIRATION ON THE CONDUCTOR'S FACE. HE SAID:

"I'VE BEEN PUNCHING TICKETS FOR TEN YEARS. TOMORROW I TURN OVER MY JOB TO A 70-YEAR-OLD AND TAKE UP A GUN. BUT IT'S ABOUT TIME."

THIS TEN-CAR SPECIAL WAS A CROSS-SECTION OF FRANCE ROCKETING TOWARD WAR--TIGHT-FACED, WITH LITTLE TO SAY AND ONLY FEW TEARS.

GIRLS RODE PART WAY WITH YOUNG SOLDIERS BEAUX, TRYING TO PROLONG THE INEVITABLE PARTING. OTHERS WERE FLEEING TO THE COUNTRY. MOTHERS NURSED THEIR BABIBES. CHILDREN PLAYED WITH GAS MASKS.

A FRENCH COLONEL SAID:

"IT'S BEEN COMING FOR A LONG TIME. YOU CAN'T DODGE IT NOW."

A YOUNG SCHOOL TEACHER SAID:

SEP 2-1939

"DON'T ASK ME. I'VE BEEN CONCERNED WITH TEACHING THE BEGINNING OF LIFE, NOT THE END."

BE820PED

PARIS,SEPT 1-(AP)-THE TURN IN THE EUROPEAN CRISIS PRECIPITATED BY FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMAN AND POLISH TROOPS TODAY WAS REFLECTED IN A TENSE ATMOSPHERE WHICH SWEPT THE PARIS BOULEVARDS.

PEOPLE RUSHED TO BUY NEWSPAPERS AND THEN STOOD IN GROUPS ON STREET-CORNERS DISCUSSING THE DEVELOPMENTS, PARTICULARLY FRANCE'S ORDER FOR GENERAL MOBILIZATION. MANY WOMEN WERE IN TEARS.

PARIS WAS CALM, BUT VISIBLY EMOTIONAL FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE CRISIS BEGAN.

THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED ITS SIXTH APPEAL TO CITIZENS TO EVACUATE THE CAPITAL AND ANNOUNCED EXTRA TRAINS WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR THE NEXT 24 HOURS. AIDING IN THE EVACUATION WERE WOMEN BUS DRIVERS WHO REPLACED MEN ANSWERING THE MOBILIZATION CALL. TAXIS HAD ALL BUT DISAPPEARED FROM THE STREETS.

ONE RESERVIST LEAVING TO JOIN HIS REGIMENT WAS SEEN CARRYING A DOG IN A WICKER BASKET.

SEP 2-1939

"I COULDN'T BEAR TO LEAVE IT BEHIND," HE SAID. "IT'S IN POOR HEALTH."

ONE OF THOSE FRENCH HOUSEWIVES JUSTLY FAMOUS FOR THRIFT LET PATRIOTISM GET THE BETTER OF HER. SHOPPING AT A MARKET, SHE HAD THE CHOICE OF TWO KINDS OF PEAS--EXPENSIVE NATIVE PEAS OR CHEAPER ONES FROM RUSSIA. SHE CHOSE THOSE GROWN IN FRANCE.

DETERMINED GOURMETS PAID LITTLE HEED TO THE UNDECLARED WAR.

THEY OPENED THE OYSTER SEASON ON SCHEDULE.

A MARKET PEDDLER WAS PELTED WITH TOMATOES WHEN HE ADVISED HIS CUSTOMERS TO BUY THEM AT THE PRICE OFFERED SINCE "TOMORROW WILL BE WAR AND THE PRICE WILL BE DOUBLED."

SEP 2-1939

A CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST VICTORY OF THE MARNE WAS HELD AT MEAUX AS THE AMERICAN CLUB IN PARIS ARRANGED

1939

30.24-2911

FOR MEMBERS TO OFFER AUTOMOBILES TO ASSIST IN THE EVACUATION OF AMERICANS IN THE EVENT OF HOSTILITIES.

EZ147PED

SEP 2-1939

PARIS-SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH XXX MEETS.

SEPT. 1—

NOT FAR FROM THE BUILDING WHERE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WILL MEET TOMORROW, THE STAFF OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY WAS BURNING THE LAST OF ITS SECRET PAPERS TONIGHT AND PREPARING TO LEAVE. HEAVY POLICE GUARDS AROUND THE EMBASSY WERE TELLING IDLERS TO "MOVE ALONG."

FROM EARLY AFTERNOON UNTIL LATE EVENING, FRANCE HAD NO FURTHER NEWS ON THE FIGHTING IN POLAND, EITHER FROM THE GERMAN OR THE POLISH SIDE.

THE GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDERS, POSTED ON THE WALLS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS WITH THE CROSSED TRI-COLOR STAMPED AT THE TOP, HAD THE EFFECT OF MAKING EVERY PARISIAN EVERY OTHER PARISIAN'S FRIEND.

ON THE SQUARE BEFORE THE PALACE OF JUSTICE I SAW A DEPUTY, EN ROUTE TO THE CHAMBER IN HIS LIMOUSINE, MAKE HIS CHAUFFEUR STOP TO GIVE A MOTHER AND HER TWO CHILDREN A LIFT TO THE STATION.

A DRIVER AS OLD AND RATTLING AS HIS TRUCK PULLED UP BEFORE THE STATION WITH AN ASSORTED LOAD OF RICH, MIDDLE CLASS AND POOR PARISIANS AND THEIR LUGGAGE. HE HAD PICKED THEM UP ON HIS WAY THROUGH PARIS. ALL WERE SITTING TOGETHER ON THE BACK OF THE TRUCK.

HE UNLOADED THEM AND THEN PICKED UP ANOTHER LOAD OF PARISIANS WHO PREFERRED TO TAKE THE MOTOR-ROAD ROUTE OUT OF THE CAPITAL.SEP 2-1939

THE MORNING PAPERS CARRIED A BRIEF NOTICE SAYING THAT ALL AUTO BUSES WOULD CEASE OPERATION IN PARIS SATURDAY MORNING ALTHOUGHTHEY WOULD CONTINUE WITH SERVICE TO THE SUBURBS.

30.24-2911

AT NIGHTFALL ALL POLICEMEN WENT TO THEIR STATIONS CARRYING GAS MASKS AND STEEL HELMETS SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS.

ALONGSIDE MANY OF THE POLICEMEN AT THE MORE IMPORTANT POSTS STOOD STEEL-HELMETED FIREMEN, READY FOR EMERGENCY SERVICE IN CASE OF AN AIR ATTACK.

IN THE HEART OF PARIS, IN THE PLACE DE L'OPERA, A HUGE BLACKBOARD WAS HUNG FROM A LAMP POST, WHICH GAVE ONLY PENCIL-THIN RAYS OF LIGHT. ON THE BOARD WAS CHALKED IN HUGE LETTERS INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CITY IN CASE OF AIR RAIDS.

AT 8 P.M. GENERAL LOUIS COLSON, CHIEF OF THE ARMY'S GENERAL STAFF, WENT TO THE WAR MINISTRY FOR A CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER DALADIER.

PARIS' FAMED NIGHT MARKET, THROUGH WHICH ALL OF THE CITY'S FOOD PASSES, WAS ORDERED CLOSED AFTER SUNDAY TO AVOID ANY DANGER OF ITS BEING BLASTED BY BOMBS FROM THE AIR.

THE MARKET, WHICH IS ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF PARIS NIGHTLIFE FROM MIDNIGHT TO DAWN, WAS ORDERED TO OPERATE DURING THE DAY TIME, FROM NOON TO 3 P.M. ONLY.

SEP 2-1939

FD950PED

EDITORS

SEPT. 1.

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SEVENTH GRAF PARIS, NIGHT LEAD FRENCH XXX INVASION OF POLAND.SEP 2-1939

THE GERMAN EMBASSY STAFF APPARENTLY HAD NO DOUBTS ABOUT FRENCH ACTION ON THE MORROW. THEY PACKED TO BE READY TO GO AS SOON AS THEY LEARN FROM BERLIN WHETHER THEY HAVE A REPLY TO DELIVER TO THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM OR WHETHER IT SIMPLY WILL BE IGNORED.

PARIS' BALLOON BARRAGE WAS UP TODAY. PARISIANS WHO TOOK A LAST

1939

LOOK AT THE EIFFEL TOWER AS THEY LEFT THE CITY BEFORE SUNDOWN SAW SAUSAGE BALLOONS SPACED AROUND THE CAPITAL SWINGING THEIR CABLES. THEY WERE UP SO HIGH THEY LOOKED LIKE TINY CHILDREN'S TOY BALLOONS.

IN SPITE OF THE SITUATION ON THE GERMAN-POLISH, ETC., PICKING UP EIGHTH GRAF OF PREVIOUS. SEP 2-1939

BE1108PED

BERLIN, SEPT 1-(AP)-WARNINGS OF AN AIR RAID GIVEN BERLIN BY SIRENS AT 6:57 P.M. TODAY (12:57 P.M.EST) WERE LATER EXPLAINED AS A REHEARSAL.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES, AT THE SAME TIME, DENIED LONDON REPORTS THAT POLISH PLANES HAD BOMBED BERLIN.

RG40SPED SEP 2-1939

BERLIN, SEPT. 1 (AP)--- TWO [redacted] CRISIS-TIRED AP MEN NEARLY LOST THEIR AUTOMOBILE TODAY IN THE GERMAN MOBILIZATION OF TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES AND PRIVATE CARS.

AFTER AN HOUR AT THE KROLL OPERA HOUSE SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG THEY [redacted] FOUND THEIR PARKED CAR HAD BEEN STENCILED FRONT AND BACK WITH LARGE WHITE LETTERS, "W.L." ---INITIAL DESIGNATION OF THE AIR FORCE. SEP 2-1939

BY ACCIDENT THEY HAD PARKED IN A LINE OF VEHICLES WAITING TO BE DRIVEN OFF INTO GOVERNMENT SERVICE. IT TOOK A POLICEMAN'S AID AND A DAB OF GASOLINE TO CLEAN OFF THE STENCILS AND SET EVERYTHING RIGHT. SEP 2-1939

BRO SHANKLE 0122D GAF 910A

BERLIN, SEPT. 2-(SATURDAY-(AP)-EXTENSIVE STEPS WERE UNDER WAY EARLY TODAY TO PROTECT VALUABLE ART OBJECTS IN BERLIN MUSEUMS. SEP 2-1939

SAND BAGS WERE PILED BEFORE PAINTINGS IN THE WORLD-KNOWN BERLIN PERGAMON MUSEUM WHILE OFFICIALS IN THE KAISER FRIEDRICH MUSEUM REMOVED COSTLY ART WORKS TO THE BASEMENT.

JB LERIN SHANKE'S 00215 -EDS-1144PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 1--(AP)--GERMANY'S AIR DEFENSE LEAGUE WAS MOBILIZED SECRETLY EARLY TODAY.

MEN AND WOMEN IN OVERALLS WITH STEEL HELMETS AND GASMASKS SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS, GUARDED PRIVATE AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.

EMERGENCY FIRE SQUADS IN PRIVATE APARTMENT HOUSES ALSO WERE MOBILIZED. SEP 2-1939

PL SCHILDBACHS 00910 CCC 607A

1939

BERLIN, SEPT 1-(AP)-A REPORT BY DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT POLISH AIRPLANES ATTEMPTED TO RAID THE OUTSKIRTS OF BEUTHEN, IN GERMAN SILESIA, AT 4 A.M. (10 P.M. EST. THURSDAY) AND DROPPED SIX BOMBS IN THE HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT ON HOHENLINDE STRASSE. THE REPORT SAID THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AND LITTLE DAMAGE.

DNB ALSO REPORTED THAT POLISH ARTILLERY HAD SHELLED THE BEUTHEN RAILROAD STATION AT 11:30 A.M., (5:30 A.M., EST,) FIRING FIVE SHELLS OF 7.5 CENTIMETER CALIBRE WHICH HIT THE RAIL EMBANKMENT AND CAUSED NO DAMAGE.

SEP 2 1939

M0223PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 1-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICIALS HEATEDLY DENIED TONIGHT POLISH AND BRITISH CHARGES THAT WARSAW HAD HAD INADEQUATE OR NO NOTICE OF CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER'S 16-POINT OFFER OF ADJUSTMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH POLAND.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS WERE PARTICULARLY EXERCISED BY ENGLISH RADIO REPORTS THAT BRITAIN DID NOT RECEIVE HITLER'S PROGRAM FOR TRANSMISSION TO POLAND.

IT WAS EMPHATICALLY STATED THEY WERE GIVEN THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, AND THAT THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE WAITED TWO DAYS FOR A POLISH REPRESENTATIVE TO COME AND GET HIS COPY.

IT WAS STATED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS THERE WOULD BE NO NOTICE TO OTHER POWERS OF A CONDITION OF WAR PREVAILING ALONG THE POLISH BORDER.

THERE WAS NO DECLARATION RELATING TO THE SITUATION BECAUSE IT WAS HELD THAT HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH EARLIER IN THE DAY WAS ADEQUATE FORMAL NOTICE TO THE WORLD.

SEP 2-1939

JS524PED

30.24-2913

30.24-2913

ADD-BERLIN—SEPT. 1-

THE TENSE HOURS PRECEDING HITLER'S EARLY MORNING ORDER OF THE DAY FOR USE OF "FORCE AGAINST FORCE" WERE MARKED BY REPORTS OF SCATTERED CLASHES BETWEEN GERMAN BORDER POLICE AND "POLISH INSURGENTS" IN ADDITION TO AN ATTACK ON THE GERMAN RADIO STATION AT GLEIWITZ, IN SILESIA, WHERE SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED.

TWO POLES AND A GERMAN WERE KILLED AT PITSCHEN, ABOUT A MILE WITHIN THE UPPER SILESIAN BORDER, IT WAS REPORTED BY DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, AND MANY WERE WOUNDED WHEN A DETACHMENT OF GERMAN BORDER POLICE CLASHED WITH MORE THAN 200 POLES. FIFTEEN POLES, INCLUDING SIX SOLDIERS, WER CAPTURED, DNB SAID.

"POLISH INSURGENTS" AND SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE STORMED THE CUSTOMS HOUSE AT HOCHLINDEN AND THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WAS STILL UNDETERMINED. GERMAN BORDER POLICE WERE SAID TO HAVE WRESTED THE CUSTOMS BUILDING FROM THE POLES AFTER A HALF-HOUR FIGHT.

SEP 2 1939

BANDS OF POLISH IRREGULARS, SUPPORTED BY REGULAR SOLDIERS, ATTACKED THE RAILWAY STATION AT ALTE EICHE, WEST PRUSSIA, DNB REPORTED, AND THE GERMAN GUARDS RESPONDED WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE. A GERMAN WAS KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED AND THE ATTACKERS WERE SAID TO HAVE FALLEN BACK WITH AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

APPARENTLY THESE BORDER CLASHES CAME ABOUT THE SAME TIME THAT "POLISH INSURGENTS"--AS DNB PUT IT--SEIZED THE RADIO STATION AT GLEIWITZ AND BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GLEIWITZ HAD FALLEN INTO POLISH HANDS.

POLICE, LEARNING OF THE INVASION THROUGH THE BROADCAST ITSELF, SURROUNDED THE RADIO BUILDING AND, DNB SAID, CAPTURED ALL POLES WHO WERE NOT KILLED IN THE EXCHANGE OF FIRE. BERLIN NAZIS SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED WHILE A POLICE REPORT SAID BUT

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ONE POLE DIED.

"A GROUP OF POLISH INSURGENTS FORCIBLY ENTERED THE STATION BUILDING WHERE ONLY A NORMAL GUARD WAS PRESENT, SHORTLY AFTER 8 P.M. (THURSDAY.) ARMED WITH CLUBS, THE POLES INVADED THE STUDIO," DNB SAID.

"THE INVADERS THEN BROADCAST AN APPEAL IN POLISH AND PARTLY IN GERMAN 'IN THE NAME OF THE POLISH VOLUNTEER CORPS OF THE UPPER SILESIAN INSURGENTS.' THE BROADCAST ANNOUNCED THAT THE CITY OF GLEIWITZ AND THE RADIO STATION WERE IN POLISH HANDS AND SPOKE OF A POLISH BRESLAU AND A POLISH DANZIG."

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DNB CALLED THE SEIZURE OF THE RADIO STATION "THE SIGNAL FOR A GENERAL ATTACK BY POLISH INSURGENTS ON GERMAN TERRITORY."

THE 24 HOURS WHICH PRECLUDED ADOLF HITLER'S "FORCE WITH FORCE" ORDER INCLUDED:

1.-POLAND'S SENSATIONAL LACK OF RESPONSE TO A SURPRISINGLY MODERATED LIST OF 16 SUGGESTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN-POLISH QUARREL. GERMANY EXPECTED AT LEAST THAT POLAND WOULD SEND A NEGOTIATOR TO BERLIN BUT THE POLES SHOWED NOT THE SLIGHTEST INTEREST IN THE FUEHRER'S DEMANDS.

(WARSAW SPOKESMEN SAID HITLER'S PROPOSAL FOR RETURN OF DANZIG TO GERMANY AND A PLEBISCITE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF POMORZE, THE POLISH CORRIDOR, TO DECIDE THE QUESTION OF REUNION WITH GERMANY WERE UNACCEPTABLE. POLAND, THEY SAID, INSISTS ON FULL RESTITUTION OF HER CURTAILED RIGHTS IN DANZIG.)

2.-DEPARTURE OF THE POLISH FLEET FROM ITS BALTIC BASE, PRESUMABLY TO JOIN THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE NORTH SEA, CONCURRENTLY WITH MOBILIZATION OF THE BRITISH FLEET. THE BRITISH MOBILIZATION CREATED A PROFOUND IMPRESSION IN BERLIN.

3.-SIMULTANEOUS RATIFICATION IN BERLIN AND MOSCOW OF THE AUG. 24 NONAGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, ALONG WITH INDICATIONS IN INFORMED QUARTERS THAT A RUSSIAN MISSION WAS ENROUTE TO BERLIN POSSIBLY TO NEGOTIATE A MILITARY ACCORD WITH THE REICH.

4.-THE PRESS WAS GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND THAT HITLER WOULD ADDRESS THE NATION AND THE WORLD TODAY, POSSIBLY SPEAKING BEFORE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG.

AN AIR OF BEWILDERMENT PERVADED BERLIN WHEN IN STRIKING SUCCESSION HITLER'S COMPARATIVELY MODERATE TERMS FOR A POLISH SETTLEMENT, THE POLISH SNUB AND THE BORDER FIGHTING WERE MADE KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE, CROWDS THAT HAD GATHERED IN FRONT OF THE PALATIAL CHANCELLERY QUICKLY BOUGHT EXTRAS HEADLINED, "POLAND REJECTS PEACE."

THERE WERE CHEERS FOR THE RATIFICATION OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PACT BUT THE CHANCELLERY WATCHERS DISPERSED AFTER THE TERMS FOR A POLISH-GERMAN SETTLEMENT WERE ANNOUNCED OVER LOUDSPEAKERS. IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE "WAR OF NERVES" WAS CLAIMING VICTIMS IN BERLIN. MANY WONDERED WHEN THE FUEHRER WOULD GIVE THE WORD FOR AN ATTEMPT AT FORCEFUL SOLUTION OF THE CRISIS.

THE IMPACT OF THE POLISH REBUFF WAS EMPHASIZED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE WHERE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAS TOLD THAT BRITAIN HAD ASSURED GERMANY THAT A POLISH NEGOTIATOR WOULD COME TO DISCUSS HITLER'S NEWEST TERMS.

SEP 2-1939

"VON RIBBENTROP (GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER) WAITED ALL DAY AUG. 30 FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEGOTIATOR, WHO DID NOT COME," SAID THE FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMANT.

"THEN THE POLISH AMBASSADOR, JOZEF LIPSKI, WAS SENT FOR AND HE

MERELY SAID HE WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO TALK AND COULD NOT EVEN RECEIVE THE PROPOSALS."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE MOUTHPIECE, DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, FOUND IN THE SITUATION WHICH DEVELOPED AMONG BERLIN, LONDON AND WARSAW INDICATIONS THAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS HAD WORKED AT CROSS PURPOSES.

"DURING THE TIME THAT THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN EXPRESSED THE INTEREST OF HIS GOVERNMENT TOWARD PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF GERMAN-POLISH DIFFERENCES AND CONDUCTED DISCUSSIONS AIMED AT MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, OTHER OFFICES IN LONDON APPARENTLY WORKED IN A DIFFERENT DIRECTION."

WHILE THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE STILL UNDERWAY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTARY ASSERTED, INFLUENTIAL CIRCLES IN LONDON TIPPED OFF WARSAW ON THE NATURE OF THE TALKS WITH THE RESULT THAT POLAND ORDERED GENERAL MOBILIZATION.

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KORRESPONDENZ THEN SAID THAT "SUCH ENGLISH PROCEDURE" WOULD NOT BE NEW AND RECALLED THAT ON MAY 21, LAST YEAR, AFTER A SIMILAR "ENGLISH MANEUVER" THE CZECHO-SLOVAK MOBILIZATION WAS ORDERED.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND WERE SAID TO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO JUSTIFY THEIR EXISTENCE AS CREATIONS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY BY THEIR READINESS TO BE ALWAYS AT THE DISPOSAL OF "THE VERSAILLES DICTATORS," ESPECIALLY IN PROVOCATIONS TO GERMANY.

JH502AED

20.24-2915

30.24-2915

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

(10 P.M., THURSDAY)

DANZIG, AUG. 31-(DELAYED-TRANSMITTED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-(AP)-THE LONG FUSE OF EUROPE'S POWDER BARREL SPUTTERED OMINOUSLY TONIGHT AND DANZIGERS KEPT CLOSE TO THEIR RADIOS HOPING TO HEAR SOME WORD OF PEACE AS TREMENDOUS DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY MOVES PASSED OVER THEIR HEADS.

SEP 1-1939

A FEW MILES WEST OF THE FREE CITY, DANZIG TROOPS WERE ENTRENCHED BEHIND BARBED WIRE AND TANK TRAPS ON ONE SIDE OF THE POLISH BORDER. ON THE OTHER SIDE WERE THOUSANDS OF POLISH TROOPS, SIMILARLY WAITING FOR WHATEVER IT MIGHT TAKE TO START A CONFLICT.

THE BORDER WAS CLOSED FROM THE POLISH SIDE, THE POLISH CUSTOMS STATIONS WERE NOT EVEN OCCUPIED. ONLY A FEW SMALL PASSENGER TRAINS CROSSED THE POLISH BORDER FROM DANZIG. NO FOOD SUPPLIES ARE COMING INTO THE FREE CITY FROM POLAND.

EAST OF THE FREE CITY STRETCHES THE LONG, BROAD HIGHWAY CONNECTING DANZIG WITH THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS IN EAST

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PRUSSIA. THIS ROAD ALREADY IS EQUIPPED WITH A MILITARY COMMUNICATION LINE, AND MACHINE GUN AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMPANIES ARE ON GUARD AT THE PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER VISTULA.

IN DANZIG ITSELF LONG RED FLAGS, HUNG UP NEARLY A WEEK AGO IN THE EXPECTATION OF HITLER'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY, WAVED HEAVILY IN THE RAIN. MILITARY OFFICERS CROWDED THE CITY'S HOTELS, WAITING, LIKE THE CITIZENS, FOR SOME DECISIVE WORD.

IN THE POLISH COMMISSARIAT A SMALL STAFF OF OFFICIALS CONTINUED AT WORK.

"OUR ATTITUDE IS THE SAME TODAY AS IT WAS YESTERDAY AND WILL BE THE SAME TOMORROW," ONE OFFICIAL SAID.

SEP 1-1939

THIRD LEAD BOMBINGS

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WARSAW, SEPT 1-(AA-12:30 P.M.-6:30 A.M., E.S.T.)-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY NAZI WARPLANES, INVADED POLAND TODAY IN THREE MAJOR DRIVES ACCOMPANIED BY BOMBING OF POLISH CITIES.

SEP 2-1939

THREE AIR RAIDALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN WARSAW DURING THE MORNING AND WHILE BOMB EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD IN THE CAPITAL, NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED HERE. THE GERMAN RAIDERS APPARENTLY FAILED TO BREAK THROUGH WARSAW DEFENSES.

THE POLISH PUBLIC WAS TAKING THE ALARMS WITH REMARKABLE CALM AND

THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF PANIC.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION INDICATED NAZI TROOPS WERE DRIVING IN THREE MAIN SECTORS--FIRST, FROM EAST PRUSSIA AGAINST OZIALDOWO AND MLAWA; SECOND, FROM POMERANIA AGAINST CHOJNICE AT THE NARROWEST PART OF THE WEST BORDER OF THE DISPUTED CORRIDOR, AND THIRD FROM BRESLAU AGAINST KATOWICE, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN EVACUATED.

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(MORE)

SEP 2-1939

WARSAW, FIRST ADD THIRD LEAD BOMBINGS. X X X BEEN EVACUATED.

THERE WERE REPORTS HERE THAT GERMAN PLANES ATTEMPTED TO BOMB THE POLISH PORT OF GYDNIA, BUT THAT THE BOMBS FELL INTO THE SEA.

INITIAL ATTACKS ON WESTERPLATTE IN DANZIG, WHERE POLAND HAS MAINTAINED AN AMMUNITION DEPOT, WERE ANNOUNCED REPULSED BY POLISH TROOPS.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT GRODNO, ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER, HAD BEEN BOMBED AND THAT KATOWICE WAS HEAVILY BOMBED, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THE EXTENT OR THE CASUALTIES.

POLISH OFFICIALS SQUARELY PLACED THE GUILT OF STARTING THE WAR ON GERMANY. OFFICIALS SAID THE POLISH GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY AGREED TO AN ACT OF MEDIATION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, THE AIM OF WHICH WAS TO START CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE POLISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS IN ORDER TO AVOID WAR.

AUTHORITIES DECLARED THAT AN UNDERSTANDING TO THIS EFFECT WAS GIVEN BERLIN LATE YESTERDAY BY THE POLISH AMBASSADOR AND THAT THE GERMAN ANSWER WAS AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF A LONG LIST OF CONDITIONS.

A FEW HOURS LATER, POLISH OFFICIALS ASSERTED, GERMANY BEGAN WAR ACTION WITHOUT FURTHER COMMUNICATION.

SEP 2-1939

1939

DURING THE NOON HOUR HERE, MORE FIRING WAS HEARD IN WARSAW, BUT THERE WERE NO DEVELOPMENTS. POLISH PLANES WERE PATROLLING THE GRAY SKIES OVER THE CAPITAL.

(REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY X X X SEVENTH GRAF (INSERTED) SECOND LEAD.

SEP 2-1939

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN WARSAW SECOND LEAD POLISH AFTER THIRD GRAF (INSERTED) ENDING XXX INTO THE SEA.

A THIRD AIR RAID ALARM WAS SOUNDED HERE AT 9:55 A.M. (3:55 A.M. EST) AND LASTED UNTIL 10:30 A.M. (4:30 A.M. EST) AS THE GERMAN RAIDERS APPARENTLY FAILED TO BREAK THROUGH WARSAW DEFENSES.

THE POLISH PUBLIC WAS TAKING THE ALARMS WITH REMARKABLE CALM AND THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF PANIC.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT INITIAL GERMAN ATTACKS ON WESTERPLATTE IN DANZIG (WHERE POLAND HAS MAINTAINED AN AMMUNITION DEPOT) WERE REPULSED BY POLISH TROOPS. IT WAS ALSO REPORTED THAT GRODNO, ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER, HAD BEEN BOMBED. FIRST REPORTS SAID KATOWICE WAS HEAVILY BOMBED, BUT THERE WAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THE EXTENT OR THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM WARSAW THAT THE MAIN GERMAN ATTACK WAS FROM EAST PRUSSIA ON A FRONT BETWEEN DZIALDOWO AND WOJNITZE. REUTERS REPORTED GERMAN PLANES ATTACKED POLAND IN TWO WAVES. SEVEN TOWNS, THEY SAID, WERE BOMBED ON THE FIRST RAID--KURSK, GDYNIA, THORN, GIALYSTOCK, GRODNO, DIRIVO AND BYDGOSZOZ. THE SECOND WAVE WAS A FEW HOURS LATER WHEN WARSAW, KRAKOW, KATOWICE AND CZESTOWICE WERE BOMBED.)

BOMB EXPLOSIONS X X X ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD.

30.24-2917

30.24-2917

WARSAW, AUG. 31-(11:10 P.M., THURSDAY, TRANSMITTED VIA COPENHAGEN TO LONDON AND THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-(AP)-POLAND'S DETERMINATION TO DEFEND HERSELF [redacted] HAS BEEN RE-EMPHASIZED BY A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN.

[redacted], THIS SPOKESMAN INSISTED THAT "POLAND HAS NOT GIVEN UP DANZIG AND PERSEK (THE POLISH CORRIDOR) AND WILL NOT GIVE THEM UP."

SEP 1-1939

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, HE SAID, THERE COULD BE NO QUESTION OF SENDING A POLISH MISSION TO BERLIN TO TALK WITH HITLER.

POLAND'S ANSWER TO HITLER'S "TERMS", EMBODIED IN HIS 16 POINTS, WAS TO DEMAND THAT POLISH RIGHTS IN DANZIG BE FULLY RESTORED, HE ASSERTED. (IN THE LAST FEW DAYS IT WAS REPORTED NAZIS HAD TAKEN OVER CERTAIN POLISH CUSTOMS AND RAILWAY FUNCTIONS, THOUGH DANZIG SUPPOSEDLY IS UNDER POLISH CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.)

AS TO HITLER'S PROPOSAL FOR A PLEBISCITE IN THE CORRIDOR, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "WE SUGGEST WE BEGIN WITH A PLEBISCITE IN GERMANY

SLOVAKIA."

HE EMPHASIZED THAT POLAND ALWAYS HAS BEEN INTERESTED IN PEACE-

FUL ADJUSTMENT BUT THAT PRESENT CONDITIONS FOR DIRECT NEGOTIA-

TIONS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY THIS COUNTRY. TALKS WITH GERMANY COULD

BE CONDUCTED ONLY ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY, GOOD FAITH AND FREEDOM.

IN THE MIDST OF REPORTS OF CLASHES BETWEEN POLISH UNITS

AND GERMAN BORDER PATROLS, POLAND MOVED SWIFTLY ABOUT THE TASK OF

FURTHER MOBILIZATION.

SEP 1 - 1939

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW RECRUITS WENT TO THEIR

STATIONS FROM CITIES, TOWNS AND FARMS. OLDER MEN, NOT YET ORDERED

TO REPORT, RUSHED TO VOLUNTEER AT MOBILIZATION CENTERS IN SUCH

NUMBERS THAT AUTHORITIES HAD TO ORDER THEM TO KEEP AWAY FROM THESE

CONCENTRATION POINTS, AND SO MANY UNDER-AGED YOUTHS VOLUNTEERED

THAT THE WAR MINISTRY WAS REPORTED TO BE CONSIDERING FORMATION

OF SPECIAL SERVICE UNITS.

WARSAW WAS BLACKED OUT LAST NIGHT, AND DURING THE DAY

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEFT FOR [redacted] RURAL AREAS.

CIVILIAN EVAQUATION ALSO WAS GOING FORWARD IN FRONTIER SECTIONS,

WHILE IN THE CITIES POLICEMEN AND MAIL CARRIERS WERE OUTFITTED

WITH GAS MASKS.

BEGINNING AT MIDNIGHT [redacted], ALL CIVILIANS WERE REQUIRED

TO HAVE PERMITS FOR RAILROAD TRAVEL. TRAIN SCHEDULES WERE REDUCED

SHARPLY.

MEANWHILE, SEP 1 1939 SOURCES SAID THE GOVERNMENT

DID NOT PLAN TO PLACE THE NATION ON A WAR-TIME ECONOMY AT PRESENT.

SOME NEW REGULATIONS WERE INTRODUCED, BUT IT WAS SAID THERE WAS

NO PLAN FOR A DEBT MORATORIUM. GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF FOREIGN

EXCHANGE, RECENTLY EXTENDED TO COVER IMPORTATION OF POLISH CURRENCY,

ALREADY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.

INCIDENTS PILED UP DURING THE NIGHT TO HEIGHTEN POLISH

TENSION. POLISH SOURCES REPORTED GERMAN PATROLS HAD CROSSED THE

BORDER AT VARIOUS POINTS; A GERMAN BOMBER, IT WAS SAID, HAD FLOWN

OVER POLISH SILESIA AND BEEN PURSUED BY POLISH PLANES; "NEW AGGRES-

SIVE ACTIVITY" BY DANZIG NAZIS WAS REPORTED TO INCLUDE BREAKING OFF

1939

30.24-2919

OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE FREE CITY AND GDYNIA, AND TWO GERMANS, IT WAS REPORTED, HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING TO DYNAMITE THE WARSAW CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

A LARGE HOSPITAL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED JEWISH CHILDREN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN HIT BY THE GERMAN AIR RAIDERS EARLIER IN THE AFTERNOON.

SEP 1-1939

POLAND HAS ASSURED LITHUANIA, A COMMON NEIGHBOR WITH POLAND ON THE FRONTIER OF EAST PRUSSIA, THAT SHE WILL RESPECT LITHUANIAN NEUTRALITY.

A312

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WARSAW, SEPT 1-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE AT 5:30 P.M. (12:30 P.M. EST) TODAY ASSERTED THE POLES HAD BROUGHT DOWN FOUR GERMAN AIRPLANES NEAR GDYNIA, POLISH PORT ON THE BALTIC SEA, AND THREE OTHERS NEAR KRAKOW.

MQ236PED

SEP 2-1939

WARSAW, SEPT. 1-(AP)-IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY THAT KRAKOW, KATOWICE, TCZEW AND CZESTOCOHOWA WERE BOMBED BY GERMAN AIRPLANES EARLY THIS MORNING.

JH301AED

SEP 2-1939

30.24-2919

WARSAW--FIRST ADD BOMBING X X X MORNING.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE BOMBING.

FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AT DANZIG.

WARSAW WAS AWAKENED AT 6:20 A.M. (12:18 A.M., E.S.T.) BY ALARMING SIRENS AS AN AIR RAID WAS AWAITED HERE.

SEP 2-1939

JH301AED

FOURTH LEAD BOMBINGS

WARSAW, SEPT 1- 4:30 P.M., 10:30 A.M., E.S.T. -(AP)-GERMAN WARPLANES RAIDED THE CENTER OF WARSAW THIS AFTERNOON.

SEP 2-1939

ED1252PED

WARSAW--FIRST ADD FOURTH LEAD BOMBINGS X X X THIS AFTERNOON.

THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME GERMAN BOMBS HAD DROPPED IN THE POLISH CAPITAL ALTHOUGH INVADING PLANES HAD ATTEMPTED FOUR TIMES EARLIER TO GET OVER THE CITY.

SEP 2-1939

THE RAID CAME ABOUT 4:30 P.M., 10:30 A.M., E.S.T.

ED1254PED

WARSAW--SECOND ADD FOURTH LEAD POLISH X X X A.M., E.S.T.

THE RAID STILL WAS CONTINUING AS THIS DISPATCH WAS BEING TELEPHONED TO BUDAPEST AT 5:10 P.M., (11:10 A.M., E.S.T.).

THE GERMAN SQUADRONS SWOOPED OVER THE CITY APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO SMASH THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE VISTULA RIVER, POLAND'S OUTLET TO THE SEA.

ED1PED SEP 2-1939

1939

WARSAW--THIRD ADD FOURTH LEAD BOMBING X X X THE SEA.

(BYLINE: BY LLOYD LEHRBAS)

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED AT THE RAIDERS.

SOME GERMAN BOMBERS APPEARED TO HAVE FALLEN INTO THE VISTULA.

FROM TIME TO TIME I CAN HEAR THE EXPLOSIONS OF FALLING BOMBS.

THEY ARE DROPPING CLOSE BY US NOW, TWO BLOCKS FROM THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY.

SEP 2-1939

WE102PED

WARSAW--FOURTH ADD FOURTH LEAD BOMBINGS STATES EMBASSY.

BOMBARDMENT OF POLISH CITIES ACCOMPANIED MAJOR DRIVES BY THREE GERMAN LAND ARMIES.

UNTIL THIS RAID, HOWEVER, THE CLOSEST THE GERMAN AIR RAIDERS HAD COME TO WARSAW WAS EIGHT MILES AWAY. THEY APPARENTLY WERE ATTEMPTING TO SMASH POLISH RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS THERE.

WARSAW--FIFTH ADD FOURTH LEAD POLISH X X X COMMUNICATIONS THERE.

THE GERMAN WARPLANES HAD ATTEMPTED FOUR TIMES TO GET OVER WARSAW BEFORE THEIR EXPLOSIVES BEGAN DROPPING IN THE CITY'S HEART.

SHORTLY AFTER 5 P.M. (11 A.M., E.S.T), A POLISH DEFENSE PLANE ATTACKED A WAVE OF GERMAN BOMBERS.

I CAN HEAR THE WAIL OF POWER-DIVING FIGHTING PLANES. SEP 2-1939

THREE AIR ETC., SECOND GRAPH PVS.

WARSAW,SEPT 1-(AP)-ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS LIVING IN POLAND WERE WARNED TONIGHT BY THE POLISH RADIO THAT IF THEY WISH TO LEAVE POLAND THEY MUST PROCEED TO BRZESC-LITEWSK (BREST-LITOVSK) IN NORTH-EASTERN POLAND WHERE HELP TO REACH THE FRONTIERS WILL BE PROVIDED. SEP 2 1939

BE102PED

Add Warsaw - Sept 1 -

THE FIRST COMMUNIQUE FROM THE POLISH GENERAL STAFF ASSERTED THAT SIXTEEN GERMAN AIRPLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DURING THE VARIOUS AIR RAIDS THROUGHOUT THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS AND THAT TWO POLISH PLANES WERE LOST IN AIR BATTLES.

SEP 2-1939

THE COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT POLISH TROOPS GAINED POSSESSION OF TWO GERMAN ARMORED TRAINS. IT SAID THAT POLISH SOLDIERS STILL WERE DEFENDING THE WESTERPLATTE, POLISH MUNITIONS BASE IN THE HARBOR OF DANZIG.

APPARENTLY DIRECTING THEIR ATTACK, ETC., PICKING UP FIFTH GRAF OF PREVIOUS.

JS625PED

(A DISPATCH FROM COPENHAGEN, PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP, SAID THE WARSAW RADIO STATION REPORTED THE SLOVAKIAN MINISTER IN WARSAW HAD PROTESTED TO POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK AGAINST THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF SLOVAKIA AND CHARGED THAT SLOVAKIAN LEADERS WERE TOOLS IN GERMAN POLITICS). SEP 2-1939

BE1057PED

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

ROME,SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARED TODAY IT WOULD REFRAIN FROM TAKING "ANY INITIATIVE" IN MILITARY OPERATIONS GROWING OUT OF THE GERMAN-POLISH HOSTILITIES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, ISSUED AFTER A BRIEF CABINET MEETING CALLED BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI, WAS INTERPRETED IN FOREIGN CIRCLES AS MEANING THAT ITALY INTENDED TO STAY OUT OF WAR UNTIL HER OWN TERRITORY WAS ATTACKED. SEP 2-1939

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT CONSIDERED THAT THE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF A MILITARY NATURE ALREADY TAKEN WERE ADEQUATE.

1939

30.24-2921

SHORTLY BEFORE THE CABINET MET, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS DELIVERED TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT WARRNING NATIONS WOULD REFRAIN FROM AIR BOMBARDMENTS ON CIVILIANS.

WHILE THE REPLY WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC HERE, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE CABINET FELT ITS COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING THE MEETING--STATING IT WAS NOT TAKING MILITARY ACTION AT PRESENT--COVERED THE GROUND SUFFICIENTLY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CABINET'S DECISION RELIEVED ITALIANS, WHOSE HOPE OF AVOIDING CONFLICT HAD DWINDLED WITH THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND. THEY HAD TAKEN SOME COMFORT EARLIER FROM CHANCELLOR HITLER'S DECLARATION THAT HE DID NOT INTEND CALLING ON ITALY FOR AID.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CABINET HAD EXAMINED THE POLISH SITUATION, "THE ORIGIN OF WHICH GOES BACK TO THE VERSAILLES TREATY."

THE CABINET, SAID THE STATEMENT, TOOK COGNIZANCE OF ALL DOCUMENTS PRESENTED BY FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO WHICH SHOWED "THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY IL DUCE TO ASSURE EUROPE OF A PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE."

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THE COMMUNIQUE ADDRESSED "HIGH PRAISE TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE FOR THE EXAMPLE OF DISCIPLINE AND CALM OF WHICH IT HAS GIVEN--AS ALWAYS--PROOF."

REFLECTING THE GENERAL ITALIAN HOPE THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD LET GERMANY AND POLAND FIGHT ALONE, THE AUTHORITATIVE VIRGINIO GAYDA WROTE IN THE GIORNALE D'ITALIA:

"ITALY HAS DONE ALL SHE COULD TO AVERT THIS WAR. IT IS UP TO THE

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OTHER POWERS TO CIRCUMSCRIBE IT."

AMONG THE DOCUMENTS THE CABINET HAD BEFORE IT IN REACHING ITS DECISION WAS A TELEGRAM FROM HITLER TO MUSSOLINI EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE THAT GERMANY WOULD NOT NEED THE AID OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

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EDITORS

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRTEENTH GRAF ROME, NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XXX SUEZ CANAL.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SPECULATED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF AN BRITISH-FRENCH OFFER OF SETTLEMENT OF THE ITALIAN CLAIMS ON JIBUTI, (CORRECT) THE SUEZ AND TUNISIA IN RETURN FOR CONTINUED NEUTRALITY. SOME WERE OF THE OPINION THIS SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED IN TODAY'S DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES IN ROME.

THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND POLISH AMBASSADORS HAD LEARNED OF THE ITALIAN ATTITUDE IN VISITS TO COUNT CIANO BEFORE THE CABINET MET.

THERE WAS MUCH SPECULATION IN FOREIGN CIRCLES AS TO WHETHER MUSSOLINI'S DECISION MIGHT HAVE RESULTED FROM REPORTS CURRENT RECENTLY OF WIDESPREAD GRUMBLING AMONG THE PEOPLE AT THE PROSPECT OF A WAR IN AID OF GERMANY, OR FROM A PRE-ARRANGED PLAN WITH HITLER TO FORCE BRITAIN AND FRANCE INTO THE POSITION OF ATTACKERS. THEY NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT DECLARATION WAS ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE.

SOME DIPLOMATS THOUGHT, ETC., PICKING UP FOURTEENTH GRAF.

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ALTHOUGH MUSSOLINI HAS CALLED FOR A GENERAL REVISION OF THE EUROPEAN SET-UP IN WHICH ITALY, AS WELL AS GERMANY, WOULD GAIN, HIS CABINET'S DECISION INDICATED HE WOULD FOREGO THE CHANCE TO OBTAIN FORCEFULLY THE ADVANTAGES WHICH HE SEEKS FOR ITALY IN TUNISIA, DJIBOUTI AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

SOME DIPLOMATS THOUGHT THE CABINET'S STATEMENT LENT ITSELF TO TWO INTERPRETATIONS:

FIRST, THAT ITALY WAS DETERMINED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL AS LONG AS THE WAR INVOLVED ONLY GERMANY AND POLAND, OR

SECOND, THAT ITALY WOULD STAY OUT OF WAR EVEN IF FRANCE OR BRITAIN ENTERED THE CONFLICT, PROVIDED SHE HERSELF WAS NOT ATTACKED.

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ITALIANS FREELY PREDICTED THAT DIVISION OF POLAND BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA COULD BE AN OUTCOME OF POLISH RESISTANCE. MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER, IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, EVEN SPOKE OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA AS ALLIES IN ARMS.

RECALLING POLAND'S RISE TO INDEPENDENCE AS A RESULT OF WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA, THE PAPER SAID:

"NOW CONDITIONS ARE REVERSED. GERMANY AND RUSSIA ARE ALLIED. GERMANY AND RUSSIA ARE IN ARMS. POLAND IS IN A VISE."

THE NEWSPAPER FURTHER WARNED THAT WHEN GERMANY HAD CRUSHED POLAND SHE WOULD THROW HER WHOLE WEIGHT AGAINST THE WEST "AND THEN WHAT WILL THE FRENCH ARMY DO?"

IL REGIME FASCIATA, NEWSPAPER OF THE INFLUENTIAL FASCIST, ROBERTO FARINACCI, MADE SIMILAR ALLUSIONS TO A POSSIBLE PARTITION OF POLAND, ASSERTING THAT RUSSIANS WERE CONCENTRATING FORCES ON THE POLISH FRONTIER.

WITH ITALY CONTENT TO BASE HER DEFENSE AGAINST A POSSIBLE ATTACK ON NEARLY 2,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS OR CALLED TO THE COLORS, MILITARY AUTHORITIES WATCHED DEVELOPMENTS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

CROWN PRINCE HUMBERTO, WHO SHARES COMMAND OF THE HOME ARMY WITH MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, CAME TO ROME BY TRAIN FROM HIS NAPLES HOME TO ASSUME DUTIES ASSIGNED HIM BY MUSSOLINI YESTERDAY.

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ROME, SEPT 1-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS SOUGHT TODAY TO INTERVIEW FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO TO DELIVER AN APPEAL BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT NATIONS LIKELY TO BECOME EMBROILED IN WAR REFRAIN FROM BOMBARDMENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS.

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ROME, SEPT 1-(AP)-WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY 20 MINUTES BEFORE THE CABINET MET AND DELIVERED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL AGAINST BOMBING OF NON-COMBATANTS.

HE DID NOT SEE FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, BUT LEFT A MESSAGE REQUESTING AN IMMEDIATE REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA.

(NO PICKUP)

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ROME, SEPT 1-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPLIED TODAY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL AGAINST THE BOMBING OF NONCOMBATTANTS.

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WHILE THE REPLY WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC HERE IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ITALY CONSIDERED ITS EARLIER ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT IT PLANNED TO

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TAKE NO MILITARY INITIATIVE WAS SUFFICIENT ASSURANCE IN THIS REGARD.

THE REPLY WAS DELIVERED VERBALLY TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AND TRANSMITTED IMMEDIATELY TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

U.S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, WHILE UNABLE TO SEE FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, HAD LEFT THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE WITH A REQUEST FOR AN IMEDIATE REPLY.

KENNEDYS BJB 01800 (NO PUBLICATION) LPV-206PED SEP 2-1939

Add-Rome-Sept 1

THE CABINET MET KNOWING OF FRENCH MOBILIZATION AND THAT HITLER HAD DECLARED ITALY'S AID WOULD N O T BE SOLICITED IN THE GERMAN HOSTILITIES WITH POLAND FOR THE TIME BEING.

(IN LONDON, KING GEORGE VI SIGNED AN ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR FULL BRITISH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE MOBILIZATION. ALSO.)

BEFORE THE CABINET MET AT VIMINALE PALACE, WHERE IL DUCE HAS AN OFFICE AS MINISTER OF INTERIOR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR PERCY LORAINE HAD SOUGHT AN INTERVIEW WITH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, TO LEARN ITALY'S INTENTIONS. SEP 2-1939

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INTENTIONS.

THE ITALIAN CABINET SESSION WITH MUSSOLINI LASTED LESS THAN AN HOUR. IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY AS APPROVING THE PRECAUTIONARY MILITARY MEASURES ALREADY TAKEN TOGETHER WITH "THE NECESSARY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MEASURES" WHICH ACCOMPANIED THEM.

HOWEVER, IT WAS ASSERTED THAT ITALY WOULD NOT TAKE ANY INITIATIVE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS" AS A RESULT OF THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND. SEP 2-1939

B140 (AGENCIES OUT)

17

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

THE LAST FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR WAS ON MAY 10, 1933, WHEN PARAGUA

THE LAST FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR WAS ON MAY 10, 1933, WHEN PARAGUAY STARTED HOSTILITIES WITH BOLIVIA IN THE GRAN CHACO DISPUTE.

DURING THE WORLD WAR, HONDURAS WAS THE 23RD AND LAST NATION TO JOIN THE ALLIES BY DECLARING WAR AGAINST GERMANY JULY 19, 1918.

1939

UNDECLARE WAR IN MODERN TIMES GOES BACK TO SEPT. 18, 1931, WHEN JAPANESE TROOPS OPENED THEIR ATTACK ON MUKDEN, WHICH RESULTED LATER IN THE SETTING UP OF THE NEW STATE OF MANCHOUKUO.

JAPAN DID NOT AND HAS NOT YET DECLARED WAR IN THE CURRENT INVASION OF CHINA.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR WHEN ITALY MARCHED INTO ETHIOPIA IN 1935. AND, LIKEWISE, THERE WAS NO DECLARATION WHEN ITALY TOOK OVER ALBANIA IN APRIL, 1939.

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17

UNDATED POLISH NAMES

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(NY) NAMES OF SOME POLISH PERSONS AND PLACES IN THE NEWS AND HOW TO PRONOUNCE THEM:

PERSONS:

PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI--IG-NAH'SAY MOS-TSYETS'KE.

MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ--SMIG'LEY RITZ.

AMBASSADOR JULIUS LUKASIEWICZ--LUKA-SHAVE'ITZ.

AMBASSADOR COUNT EDWARD RACZYNSKI--RAH-CHEEN'SKEE.

PLACES:

CHOJNICE--HOY-NEE'SEE.

CIECHANOW--CHEKA'NOOF.

CZESTOCHOWA--CHENS-TO-KO'VA.

GDYNIA--GDEEN'YAH.

GLEWITZ--GLY'VITS.

GRUDZIADZ--GROO'JYONDZ

KATOWICE--KA'TO-VEE'TSE.

KRAKOW--KRA'KOF.

MLAWA--MLAH'VUH.

RAKOW--RA'KOF.

TCZEW--CHEF.

TESCHEN--TESH'EN.

ZUKW--ZOOKV.

W1140AED

AMS & PMS

NEW YORK, AUG. 31-(AP)-THE TEXT OF MAX JORDAN'S INTERPRETATION OF THE REMARKS OF AN UNIDENTIFIED OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN FOR GERMANY IN A BROADCAST FROM BERLIN, AS TRANSCRIBED IN NEW YORK BY NBC, FOLLOWS:

YOU HAVE JUST HEARD THE GERMAN BROADCAST WHICH CAME FROM ALL THE NATIONAL STATIONS OF THIS COUNTRY AS A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. THE SPEAKER'S NAME WAS NOT DIVULGED, BUT I UNDERSTAND HIM TO BE A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS DEPARTMENT WHO DELIVERED THIS MESSAGE, OF COURSE WITH THE FULL AUTHORITY OF THE REICH'S CABINET TO INFORM THE GERMAN PUBLIC AND THEREBY THE WORLD OF THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. SEP 1-1939

THE CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE WHICH HAS JUST BEEN BROADCAST CAN BE SUBDIVIDED INTO FOURTEEN PARAGRAPHS.

THESE FOURTEEN PARAGRAPHS CONSTITUTE THE PROPOSALS WHICH CHANCELLOR HITLER HAS MADE FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE POLISH QUESTION. THIS PROPOSAL WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND WAS BASED ON A REQUEST OF GERMANY THAT A NEGOTIATOR, A DELEGATE OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, SHOULD COME TO BERLIN TO DISCUSS ALL THE DETAILS.

AS I HAVE POINTED OUT IN AN EARLIER BROADCAST TONIGHT, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN UNWILLING TO TAKE UP SUCH DISCUSSIONS ON GERMAN GROUND.

THEY THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE ENTERED INTO ON A NEUTRAL TERRITORY SOMEWHERE ELSE IN EUROPE. THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS MADE CONSISTS PRIMARILY IN AN EFFOR TO ARRANGE FOR A PLEBISCITE IN THE SO-CALLED CORRIDOR DISTRICT, THAT STRETCH OF TERRITORY WHICH W4939 SEP 1-1939 TURNED OVER TO POLAND FROM GERMANY UNDER THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

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GERMANY CLAIMS THAT DANZIG AS A PURELY GERMAN CITY SHOULD RETURN TO THE REICH. NO PLEBISCITE WOULD BE ARRANGED FOR THE FREE CITY, BUT THE CORRIDOR TERRITORY AND ALL THE INHABITANTS THERE WOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF A DECISION PUT UP TO THE PEOPLE, TO THE PEOPLE TO BE EXACT WHO HAVE BEEN RESIDING THERE AND WHO WERE BORN AFTER JANUARY 1, 1918.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE STATUS QUO AS IT EXISTED AT THE END OF THE LATE WAR IS PROPOSED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO BE THE BASIS FOR A VOTE WHICH WOULD DECIDE DEFINITELY THE FATE OF THE LAND WHICH IS NOW THE BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ALSO INSISTS THAT ALL THOSE GERMAN CITIZENS AND THOSE POLES OF GERMAN ORIGIN WHO HAD BEEN FORCED IN RECENT WEEKS, AS THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, TO LEAVE POLAND, THAT THESE PEOPLE, TOO, SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO TAKE PART IN THE PLEBESCITE.

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IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE AN INDEPENDENT VOTE, A COMMISSION SHOULD BE SET UP ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN PROPOSAL, WHICH WOULD BE CONSTITUTED BY FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE HARBOR OF GDYNIA, THE POLISH HARBOR ADJOINING THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE TERRITORY WHOSE FATE WOULD HAVE TO BE DECIDED BY POPULAR VOTE.

THE GERMAN PROPOSAL GOES ON BY SAYING THAT THIS PLEBESCITE SHOULD NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL AFTER AN INTERVAL OF TWELVE MONTHS FROM THE DATE WHEN THE GERMAN PROPOSAL WOULD HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. IN OTHER WORDS, IF THIS PROPOSAL SHOULD BE ACCEPTED BY POLAND, ONLY A YEAR AFTERWARDS COULD THE VOTE TAKE PLACE.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ALSO EXPLAINED THAT IT IS ITS VIEW THAT THE ABSOLUTE MAJORITY SHOULD DECIDE THE ISSUE IN THIS PLEBESCITE. IF POLAND WINS, THE GERMAN PROPOSAL GOES ON BY SAYING GERMANY WOULD GET THE RIGHT TO OBTAIN AN AUTOMOBILE ROAD AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS OVER FOUR PARALLEL TRACKS CONNECTING THE GERMAN TERRITORY OF EAST PRUSSIA, DANZIG AND THE REICH PROPER ON SO-CALLED NEUTRAL GROUND.

THIS CORRIDOR, HOWEVER, THROUGH THE CORRIDOR WILL BE UNDER GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY. IF, HOWEVER, GERMANY SHOULD WIN, THE LATTER WOULD BE WILLING TO GRANT THE SAME PRIVILEGES TO THE POLISH REPUBLIC.

IN OTHER WORD, POLAND WOULD THEN OBTAIN A CORRIDOR THROUGH THE CORRIDOR, A CORRIDOR WHICH IN THE LATTER CASE WOULD BE GERMAN TERRITORY. ONLY AN AUTOMOBILE ROAD AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS WOULD BE ASSIGNED TO POLAND IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE HARBOR OF GDYNIA AND THE TERRITORY OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC.

THE GERMAN PROPOSAL ALSO EXPLAINS THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WOULD BE WILLING TO EXCHANGE THE POPULATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND WHICH MIGHT BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE RESULT OF THE POPULAR VOTE.

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DANZIG, THE CITY OF DANZIG AND ALSO THE CITY OF GDYNIA, THE POLISH HARBOR, WOULD BE DEMILITARIZED AND ONLY MAINTAIN THEIR CHARACTER AS COMMERCIAL CENTERS.

BOTH COUNTRIES, THE GERMAN PROPOSAL GOES ON BY SAYING, WOULD BE WILLING TO SUBMIT THE COMPLAINTS, WHICH THEY HAVE RAISED IN RECENT TIMES WITH REGARD TO THE TREATMENT OF THEIR MINORITIES, TO A NEUTRAL COMMISSION AND ALL DAMAGES WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN CONNECTION WITH THESE ALLEGED COMPLAINTS OF ILL TREATMENT OF THE MUTUAL MINORITY WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE GOOD.

IF THIS PROPOSAL WERE ACCEPTED, THS GERMAN GOVERNMENT GIES AMPLE ASSURANCES THAT IMMEDIATE MEASURES WOULD BE TAKEN TO DEMOBILIZE, BUT SUCH DEMOBILIZATION WOULD HAVE TO TAKE PLACE SIMULTANEOUSLY, BOTH IN GERMANY AND IN POLAND.

THIS, BRIEFLY, IS THE GIST OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH WAS JUST GIVEN OVER THE GERMAN STATIONS. IT WAS RATHER INDICATIVE OF THE PRESENT SITUATION THAT NO COMMENT WAS ADDED, NO WORD WAS SAID ABOUT THE FURTHER STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, BUT WE CAN ADD THAT HITLER HAD ORIGINALLY EXPECTED THAT POLAND

SUCH A REPLY HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED, BUT IT WAS EMPHASIZED BY THE OFFICIAL GERMAN SPEAKER A MOMENT AGO THAT A NEW EFFORT HAD BEEN UNDERTAKEN, A NEW DIPLOMATIC APPROACH HAD BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WHICH APPARENTLY WAS MEANT TO RENDER POSSIBLE FURTHER DISCUSSION.

IN THESE LATTER CONVERSATIONS, HOWEVER, THE GERMAN SPEAKER POINTED OUT, POLAND AGAIN EMPHASIZED THAT SHE WOULD NOT BE WILLING TO CARRY OUT SUCH NEGOTIATIONS IN GERMANY AND THAT SHE WOULD PREFER THAT THEY BE CARRIED ON ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS.

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WELL, THIS IS THE LATEST NEWS. WE KNOW NOW THAT A DEFINITE PROPOSAL HAS BEEN MADE BY GERMANY, THAT THIS PROPOSAL HAS BEEN PASSED ON TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND THAT GREAT BRITAIN IN TURN SUBMITTED IT TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT. IT SEEMS FROM ALL INFORMATION THAT WE HAVE HERE NOW AT THIS HOUR, THAT NO FINAL DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED ON EITHER SIDE.

THERE IS STILL A GLIMMER OF HOPE; THERE IS STILL A PROSPECT OF PEACE, AND MY OWN PERSONAL IMPRESSION WHICH I WANT TO PASS ON TO OUR LISTENERS WITH ALL DUE RESERVATION IS THAT WE SHOULD NOT DESPAIR, THE WORLD STILL HAS THE CHANCE OF PEACE.

THE MIRACLE OF PEACE CAN STILL OCCUR AT THE LAST HOUR. LET'S HOPE THAT WHEN WE GO AGAIN ON THE AIR FOR NBC LISTENERS, A LITTLE LATER THIS EVENING, WE WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE YOU ENCOURAGING AND PROMISING NEWS.

(END TEXT)

NYC IN

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-MORE THAN 8,500,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF WOUNDS AND OTHER CAUSES DURING THE LAST WORLD WAR.

THE ALLIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, CONTRIBUTED 5,152,115 LIVES WHILE THE CENTRAL POWERS LOST 3,386,209 MEN. THESE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE THOSE WOUNDED, MAIMED OR LEFT HELPLESS FOR LIFE THROUGH BLINDNESS OR OTHER CAUSES.

WITH 65,038,810 MEN UNDER ARMS DURING 1914-18, MORE THAN HALF THAT NUMBER BECAME CASUALTIES, THE TOTAL BEING 37,494,186 OR 57.6 PER CENT OF THOSE UNDER ARMS.

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NYC IN

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-POPULATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT CRISIS, AS GIVEN BY THE 1939 WORLD ALMANAC FOLLOW:

GERMANY--78,700,000, INCLUDING AUSTRIA AND SUDETENLAND.

ITALY--42,527,561.

RUSSIA--168,000,000 (OFFICIAL 1934 GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE).

POLAND--32,347,300, INCLUDING TESCHEN AREA.

GREAT BRITAIN--494,870,104 FOR ENTIRE BRITISH EMPIRE; BRITISH ISLE, 1931 ESTIMATE, 46,189,176.

FRANCE--111,014,594 FOR ENTIRE EMPIRE; FRANCE PROPER HAS 42,014,594.

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NEW YORK, SEPT 1-(AP)-SENATOR KEY PITTMAN (D-NEV), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY ADOLF HITLER IN HIS ADDRESS BEFORE THE GERMAN REICHSTAG HAD "WRITTEN HIS POLITICAL DEATH."

IN A FIVE-MINUTE SPEECH OVER THE NBC NETWORK FROM SALT LAKE CITY WHERE HE IS ATTENDING A MINING CONFERENCE, SENATOR PITTMAN DECLARED:

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"HE (HITLER) IS A COWARD. THE REFERENCE TO HIS POSSIBLE DEATH (MADE BY THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR DURING HIS ADDRESS) NO BRAVE MAN WOULD MAKE."

SENATOR PITTMAN SAID HITLER HAD BEEN "GUILTY OF SUBTERFUGE" AND WAS "UNWORTHY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

"POSSIBLY HE CAN DESTROY THE POLISH PEOPLE," THE SENATOR ADDED, "BUT HE WILL NEVER WIN!

"HITLER HAS SHOWN THE INSTABILITY OF DICTATORSHIPS. THE WRONG OF DICTATORSHIP. HITLER HAS TODAY WRITTEN NOT HIS OWN PHYSICAL DEATH, WHICH WOULD BE SMALL, BUT HE HAS WRITTEN HIS POLITICAL DEATH WHICH WILL MEAN MUCH TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND TO ALL THE WORLD."

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-FRITZ KUHN, NATIONAL LEADER OF THE PRO-NAZI GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT THE BUND WAS A "NEUTRAL, AMERICAN ORGANIZATION FIGHTING FOR ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY."

"I HOPE," HE ADDED, "THAT THE UNITED STATES STAYS OUT. WE DON'T WANT WAR. THE BUND IS NOT SUPPORTING WAR."

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(NYC OUT)

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NIGHT LEAD ENLISTMENT

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-GERMAN MEN STOOD IN LINE HERE TODAY, 3,000 MILES FROM THE SOUNDS OF THE GUNS IN EUROPE, TO ENLIST IN THE REICH'S MILITARY FORCES. FOR THEM THE ALTERNATIVE WAS THE LOSS OF GERMAN CITIZENSHIP.

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THE POLISH CONSULATE SAID IT HAD MADE NO APPEAL FOR RECRUITS, BUT INTIMATED THAT ONE MIGHT SHORTLY BE EXPECTED.

AT THE BRITISH CONSULATE, NOT EVEN BRITISH RESERVISTS WERE ALLOWED TO REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE. ONE APPLICANT, INQUIRING HOW HE COULD GET ACROSS TO JOIN THE ARMY, WAS TOLD IT WAS UP TO HIM--THAT IF HE HAD THE MONEY AND COULD BOOK PASSAGE HE COULD GO.

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THE REGISTRATION OF GERMANS AT THEIR CONSULATE WAS WHOLLY WITHOUT DRAMA. ONE YOUNG CALLER, WHO CONFIRMED THAT ENLISTMENT WAS HIS PURPOSE, REMARKED:

"IF I DON'T DO THIS I'LL LOSE MY CITIZENSHIP IN GERMANY."

ASKED IF HE WANTED TO FIGHT, HE SHRUGGED, AND SAID:

"THE MUNITIONS MAKERS WILL MAKE THE MONEY AND WE WILL DO THE FIGHTING."

ANOTHER, ABOUT THE SAME AGE, SAID HE WAS EAGER TO GO.

"THIS OFFICE," A BRITISH CONSULATE CLERK TOLD REPORTERS, "DOES NOT ENLIST MEN FOR HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY. WE HAD A TREATY FROM 1914 TO 1918 WHICH ALLOWED US TO ENLIST MEN HERE, AND ALLOWED THE UNITED STATES TO ENLIST MEN IN GREAT BRITAIN AFTER YOUR COUNTRY ENTERED THE WORLD WAR. THAT TREATY IS OUTDATED."

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SO FAR AS OBSERVATION INDICATED, THERE WAS NO UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AT EITHER THE ITALIAN OR FRENCH CONSULATES.

NEW YORK, SEPT 1-(AP)-FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD HAS COME INTO NEW YORK IN TWO DAYS--A MOVEMENT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EUROPEAN SITUATION. THE U.S.LINER WASHINGTON BROUGHT $25,000,000 YESTERDAY FROM ENGLAND; THE HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINER NIEUW AMSTERDAM BROUGHT A SIMILAR AMOUNT TODAY FROM THE NETHERLANDS.

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NEW YORK, SEPT 1-(AP)-CROWDED FAR BEYOND HER NORMAL CAPACITY, THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER NIEUW AMSTERDAM ARRIVED FROM EUROPE TODAY WITH WOMEN PASSENGERS JAMMED INTO THE SHIP'S HOSPITAL AND THE CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND AND IN OTHER AVAILABLE SPACE.

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NORMALLY THE VESSEL CARRIES 1,150 PASSENGERS. ON THIS TRIP SHE HAD 1,256, INCLUDING MANY AMERICANS FLEEING FROM THE EUROPEAN TROUBLE AND HAPPY TO BE HOME AGAIN.

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PROMINENT AMONG THOSE ON BOARD WERE MRS.DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, THE FORMER LADY ASHLEY, WHO TRAVELED WITH HER SISTER, MRS.BASIL BLECK AND THE LATTER'S TWO CHILDREN, TIMOTHY MICHAEL, 5, AND LORETTA, 3. ALL SLEPT IN THE SHIP'S HOSPITAL. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, WHO RETURNED FROM EUROPE BY CLIPPER YESTERDAY, MET THEM AT THE PIER.

PASSENGERS AND SHIP'S OFFICERS SAID THERE WAS LITTLE EXCITEMENT ON BOARD AND NO COMPLAINTS ALTHOUGH THE PASSENGERS WERE CROWDED. IN SOME INSTANCES SIX AND SEVEN PERSONS OCCUPIED STATEROOMS USUALLY OCCUPIED BY TWO. THE EXTRA PASSENGERS SLEPT ON MATTRESSES ON THE FLOOR.

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS PICTURES SENT FROM BERLIN BY RADIO TODAY BROUGHT THE FIRST PICTORIAL RECORD OF HOSTILITIES ON THE POLISH FRONT.

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EVEN BEFORE COMPLETE WORD ON THE FIRST DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNDECLARED WAR HAD BEEN RECEIVED, ASSOCIATED PRESS WIREPHOTO PAPERS HAD THE FIRST ACTION PICTURE FROM THE "FRONT" TO REACH AMERICA-- A SCENE NEAR WESTERPLATTE SHOWING GERMAN TROOPS MOVING IN AN AREA WHERE POLISH SOURCES REPORTED HITLER TROOPS WERE REPULSED.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER WIREPHOTO TRANSMITTED THE SECOND ACTION PICTURE TO REACH THIS COUNTRY--SHOWING THE SCENE AS THE GERMAN TRAINING CRUISER SCHLEISWIG-HOLSTEIN BOMBARDED WESTERPLATTE. IT WAS NOT LONG BEFORE BERLIN REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE POLISH MUNITIONS DEPOT THERE.

THESE WERE NOT WIREPHOTO'S ONLY FIRSTS OF THE DAY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE STORY OF EVACUATION OF 1,000,000 CHILDREN FROM LONDON EARLY TODAY, THREE CABLED PHOTOS MOVED OVER THE WIREPHOTO NETWORK SHOWING THE ACTUAL EVACUATION.

FIRST ALSO WAS WIREPHOTO WITH A RADIO PHOTO OF CHANCELLOR HITLER ADDRESSING THE REICHSTAG'S HISTORIC SESSION AT WHICH HE ANNOUNCED THE POLISH WAR AND ACCEPTANCE OF DANZIG INTO THE REICH. BE905PED

PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y., SEPT. 1-(AP)-AFTER A 70-HOUR DELAY IN LISBON AND A TRANSATLANTIC TRIP THAT INCLUDED, FOR THE FIRST TIME, A STOP AT BERMUDA, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS' DIXIE CLIPPER ARRIVED AT ITS HOME PORT TODAY WITH 14 PASSENGERS AND 250 POUNDS OF MAIL.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE TYRONE POWER AND HIS BRIDE, ANNABELLA, MOVIE ACTORS, WHO LEFT IMMEDIATELY FOR NEWARK TO CATCH A PLANE FOR HOLLYWOOD. POWER SAID THE OUTSTANDING EVENT OF THEIR TRIP WAS AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE PIUS, WHO, HE SAID, "WAS THE MOST DYNAMIC PERSONALITY I HAVE EVER SEEN AND HE, IF ANYONE, CAN BRING PEACE."

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ALSO ABOARD WERE ERNEST HAYWOOD, 79, OF RALEIGH, N.C., WHO IS CONCLUDING A ROUND-THE-WORLD TRIP BY AIR BEGUN IN 1937, AND JANE ALDEN, CHICAGO STYLIST.

TA110AED

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT.1-(AP)-IF A GENERAL EUROPEAN CONFLICT DEVELOPS IT WILL BE A LONG WAR, AND AMERICANS SHOULD SUPPORT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN TRYING TO KEEP US OUT OF IT, FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER SAID TONIGHT.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY OVER A NATIONAL RADIO HOOKUP (NBC), THE FORMER CHIEF EXECUTIVE WHO HAS SEEN SOMETHING OF WAR AND THE FAMINE AND PESTILENCE IN ITS WAKE, SAID:

"THIS IS ONE OF THE SADDEST DAYS THAT HAS COME TO HUMANITY IN 100 YEARS. A SENSELESS WAR SEEMS INEVITABLY FORCED UPON HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. IT MEANS THE KILLING OF MILLIONS OF THE BEST AND MOST COURAGEOUS OF MEN WHO MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO HUMAN PROGRESS. IT MEANS THE KILLING AND STARVATION OF MILLIONS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IT MEANS ANOTHER QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF IMPOVERISHMENT TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

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"IT WILL LIKELY BE A LONG WAR. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT POLAND MAY BE OVERRUN IN A FEW MONTHS. BUT THERE SEEMS NO POINT OF ACCESS

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FROM WHICH AN OVERWHELMING ATTACK CAN BE DELIVERED FROM THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ON ONE SIDE AND THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS ON THE OTHER, WHICH MIGHT QUICKLY END THE WAR. IT IS LIKELY TO BE A WAR OF SLOW ATTRITION.

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"THE LAND DEFENSES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND, THEIR GREATLY SUPERIOR NAVAL STRENGTH, THEIR MANPOWER AND RESOURCES, THEIR RESOLUTION, MAKE IT CERTAIN THAT THEY CAN DEFEND THEMSELVES. IT IS TRUE THAT VAST FLEETS OF AIRPLANES ON BOTH SIDES INTRODUCE A NEW AND UNCERTAIN FACTOR. BUT THERE IS NOTHING WHICH PROVES THAT EVEN SUPERIORITY IN AIRPLANES CAN WIN A WAR. AND WHILE ASSURANCES HAVE BEEN GIVEN THAT THERE WILL BE NO BOMBING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, THERE MAY COME A TIME OF DESPERATION WHEN ALL RESTRAINTS GO TO THE WIND IT IS LIKELY TO BE THE MOST BARBAROUS WAR THAT WE HAVE EVER KNOWN.

THERE MAY COME A TIME OF DESPERATION WHEN ALL RESTRAINTS GO TO THE WIND IT IS LIKELY TO BE THE MOST BARBAROUS WAR THAT WE HAVE EVER KNOWN.

"THIS SITUATION IN THE WORLD TODAY IS NOT THE ACT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. IT IS THE ACT OF A GROUP WHO HOLD THEM IN SUBJECTION. THE WHOLE NAZI SYSTEM IS REPUGNANT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. THE MOST OF AMERICAN SYMPATHIES WILL BE WITH THE DEMOCRACIES.

"WHATEVER OUR SYMPATHIES ARE WE CANNOT SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF EUROPE. AMERICA MUST KEEP OUT OF THIS WAR. THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS SHOULD BE SUPPORTED IN THEIR EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP US OUT. WE CAN KEEP OUT IF WE HAVE THE RESOLUTE NATIONAL WILL TO DO SO. WE CAN BE OF MORE SERVICE TO EUROPE AND HUMANITY IF WE PRESERVE THE VITALITY AND STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES FOR USE IN THE PERIOD OF PEACE WHICH MUST SOMETIME COME. AND WE MUST KEEP OUT IF WE ARE TO PRESERVE FOR CIVILIZATION THE FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRACY AND FREE MEN." RA-XA8PCS

30.24-2929

DETROIT, SEPT. 1-(AP)-EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES DID NOT DETER A 33-YEAR-OLD INVALID FROM SETTING OUT TONIGHT ON A TRIP TO THE SHRINE OF MIRACLES AT LOURDES, FRANCE.

DAVID VAN WALLACE, OF MT. CLEMENS, LEFT ON A STEAMER FOR BUFFALO AND WILL BE DRIVEN TO NEW YORK, WHERE HE EXPECTS TO SAIL FOR EUROPE SOMETIME NEXT WEEK. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS PARENTS.

VAN WALLACE HAD JUST COMPLETED HIS FRESHMAN YEAR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME WHEN HE WAS PARALYZED BY A DIVE INTO SHALLOW WATER OF LAKE ST.CLAIR ON JULY 4, 1924.

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HE HAS BEEN BEDRIDDEN SINCE BUT TRAVELS IN A SPECIALLY-DESIGNED AUTOMOBILE WHICH IS BEING TAKEN ON THE TRIP ABROAD.

GH1152PES

SWARTHMORE, PA., SEPT 1-(AP)-DR. FRANK AYDELOTTE, AMERICAN SECRETARY TO THE RHODES TRUSTEES, SAID TODAY OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE MEANS THAT 64 RHODES SCHOLARS NOW ABROAD PROBABLY WILL BE CALLED HOME.

HE SAID PLANS FOR 32 NEW AMERICAN SCHOLARS TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND OCTOBER 4 MAY BE CANCELED.

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DR. AYDELOTTE, PRESIDENT OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SAID HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO REACH THE RHODES TRUSTEES IN LONDON BECAUSE OF TELEPHONE SERVICE INTERRUPTION, BUT ADDED:

"IN ALL PROBABILITY OXFORD UNIVERSITY WILL NOT OPEN IN THE FALL IF THE DIFFICULTIES CONTINUE." RM1039AED

BAR HARBOR, ME., SEPT. 1-(AP)-HALLETT JOHNSON, UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL TO STOCKHOLM, WAS ORDERED TONIGHT TO RETURN TO SWEDEN.

HE SAID HE WOULD SAIL ON THE GRIPSHOLM SEPTEMBER 8, WITHOUT HIS FAMILY, WITH WHOM HE HAD BEEN VACATIONING HERE.

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WE1040PED

1939

BOSTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-A POLICE GUARD WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE GERMAN CONSULATE TODAY FOR 24-HOUR DUTY. THE REASON WAS NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY. EZ154PED

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BY FRANKLIN MULLIN

CHICAGO,SEPT.1-(AP)-THE WORLD'S WHEAT HARVEST, A FACTOR IN WAR PLANS, TODAY WAS VIRTUALLY "IN THE BIN," BULGING GRANARIES WITH THE LARGEST SUPPLY IN HISTORY.

END OF HARVESTERS' WORK IN MOST OF THE BREAD GRAIN FIELDS OF EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA IS IN SIGHT AS THE LATE SUMMER WAR SCARE REACHES A CRISIS. HARVESTERS ARE THREADING THROUGH NORTHERN STRETCHES OF THE WHEAT BELTS OF THE TWO CONTINENTS AND EXPECT TO FINISH IN A FEW WEEKS.

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IN CONTRAST TO THE RATHER SHORT SUPPLY IN AUGUST, 1914, WHEN ARMIES MARCHED INTO THE WORLD'S WORST CONFLICT, THE 1939 WORLD WHEAT STOCK ASSURES AN AMPLE FOOD RESERVE FOR MANY MONTHS. MORE THAN A YEAR OF GOVERNMENT HOARDING IN PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAS PUT MUCH OF THE RESERVE IN POSITION READILY ACCESSIBLE TO ARMIES AND CIVILIAN POPULATIONS IN THE ZONES OF POSSIBLE HOSTILITIES.

THE WORLD DID NOT PRODUCE QUITE AS MUCH WHEAT THIS YEAR AS IN 1938 BUT THE NEW CROP IS BEING PILED UPON A RECORD-BREAKING CARRYOVER. EXCLUSIVE OF RUSSIA AND CHINA, FOR WHICH RELIABLE FIGURES ARE LACKING, THE WORLD HAS APPROXIMATELY 5,290,000,000 BUSHELS IN RESERVE, OR 120,000,000 MORE THAN A YEAR AGO AND 1,450,000,000 MORE THAN NORMALLY NEEDED, BASED ON CONSUMPTION THE PAST DECADE, ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES.

THIS HUGE SUPPLY IS THE RESULT OF ADDING THE 4,090,000,000 BUSHELS OF THE 1939 CROP TO A WORLD CARRYOVER ESTIMATED AT 1,200,000,000 BUSHELS. WHEN EUROPE WENT TO WAR IN 1914 THE WORLD PRODUCED 2,834,000,000 BUSHELS BUT THE NEXT SEASON THE CROP WAS RAISED TO 3,497,000,000 BUSHELS. THIS SEASON'S HARVEST, WHILE THE LARGEST SINCE THE WORLD WAR, EXCEPT FOR 1938, IS ABOUT 480,000,000 BUSHELS SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN EUROPE RECENTLY HAVE BEEN MORE FAVORABLE FOR HARVESTING. THE CONTINENT'S EXPECTED CROP IS 1,640,000,000 BUSHELS, OR ABOUT 200,000,000 LESS THAN LAST YEAR. WET WEATHER TOOK SOME TOLL BOTH IN FRANCE AND GERMANY AS WELL AS IN OTHER COUNTRIES BUT LARGE SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN CARRIED OVER.

IN THE PAST WEEK ENGLAND AND FRANCE BOUGHT 25,000,000 BUSHELS OF ARGENTINE GRAIN, ENGLAND PURCHASED 5,000,000 BUSHELS OF CANADIAN AND ARGENTINA SPEEDED SHIPMENTS OF APPROXIMATELY 3,750,000 BUSHELS TO GERMANY UNDER A BARTER AGREEMENT. GRAIN TRADERS EXPECT FURTHER LARGE SCALE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

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THE WORLD WHEAT PRICE HAS BEEN ONLY SLIGHTLY AFFECTED BY PROSPECTS OF WAR, TRADERS BEING UNCERTAIN, IN VIEW OF "FALSE ALARMS" IN RECENT YEARS, WHETHER ACTUAL WIDESPREAD HOSTILITIES WOULD BREAK OUT. A PRICE OF AROUND 68 CENTS FOR CHICAGO WHEAT BEFORE THE OPENING TODAY WAS ONLY A FEW CENTS ABOVE THE LOWEST LEVEL IN SEVEN YEARS. ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER IN 1914 THE PRICE WAS AROUND $1.21, HAVING RISEN AFTER START OF FIGHTING FROM 76 CENTS IN JULY.

IN 1914, WHEN CLOSING OF THE DARDANELLES CUT OFF RUSSIAN SHIPMENTS, EUROPE LOOKED ANXIOUSLY TO THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAD THE LARGEST WHEAT RESERVE. ARGENTINA HAD RAISED ONLY 114,000,000 BUSHELS, AUSTRALIA 108,000,000 AND CANADA 140,000,000. THIS SEASON, HOWEVER, ARGENTINA AND CANADA HOLD MUCH GREATER EXPORTABLE SUPPLIES RESULTING FROM CROPS OF 336,000,000 BUSHELS IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE AND APPROXIMATELY 400,000,000 BUSHELS IN CANADA. THE UNITED STATES HAS PRODUCED MORE THAN 700,000,000 BUSHELS, BUT UNLIKE ITS COMPETITORS, CONSUMES MOST OF ITS WHEAT AT HOME.

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DESPITE LARGE WORLD SUPPLIES AND CHEAPNESS OF ACTUAL WHEAT IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES, WITH ARGENTINA, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES LAYING GRAIN DOWN IN EUROPE UNDER SUBSIDY, THE SURPLUS IS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER AND CIRCULATE FREELY, WITH THE RESULT THAT BREAD PRICES IN EUROPE ARE HIGH. BROOMHALL, BRITISH GRAIN AUTHORITY REPORTED RECENTLY THAT CASH WHEAT WAS SELLING AS HIGH AS $1.60 IN PARIS, $2.18 IN BERLIN AND $1.93 IN GENO

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WD NM

BINGHAMTON,N.Y., SEPT. 1-(AP)-ERNST SCHWARZ, GERMAN-BORN PRESIDENT OF THE AGFA ANSCO CORPORATION, TODAY SWORE ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES AND WAS ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP AS HIS NATIVE LAND MOVED IN AN UNDECLARED WAR UPON POLAND.

ACTION WAS TAKEN BEFORE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE RILEY H.HEATH WHO TOLD THE CAMERA COMPANY'S HEAD, "I AM VERY HAPPY TO RECEIVE YOU, SIR."

MR.SCHWARZ, WHENN QUESTIONED AS TO HIS SYMPATHIES IN THE UXXX EUROPEAN SITUATION, SAID, "I AM NOW AN AMERICAN AND HAVE ONLY SYMPATHIES WITH AMERICA AND AS AN AMERICAN." HE ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL, 1934, TO TAKE UP PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND SAID IT HAD BEEN HIS INTENTION, EVER SINCE HIS ARRIVAL, TO BECOME A CITIZEN.

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ALSO ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP BY JUSTICE HEATH TODAY WAS BALTRONY ZUKOUSKY, NATIVE OF LITHUANIA, WHOSE SON, RANK JOHN PAUL, IS KNOWN TO FIGHT FANS AS JACK SHARKEY.

WP125PED NM

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK,SEPT 1-WHAT PROFIT OR LOSS IS POSSIBLE IN ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR FOR ANYBODY?

SEP 2-1939

30.24-2931

30.24—2931

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THERE CAN BE ANY REAL MATERIAL PROFIT IN WAR HAS BEEN DEBATED EVER SINCE MAN USED TO FIGHT HIS BATTLES WITH HIS BARE HANDS.

IN THE WORLD WAR EVERYBODY PAID SO HEAVILY FOR THE PRIVILGE OF ROLLING THE DICE THAT EVEN THE WINNERS WERE LOSERS.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE ESTIMATED THE DIRECT COST AT $186,000,000,000.

THE INDIRECT COST WAS SET AT ALMOST AS MUCH MORE.

THE NUMBER KNOWN DEAD WAS PLACED AT 9,998,771, AND THE PRESUMED DEAD AT 2,991,800--MAKING A TOTAL OF 12,990,571.

THIS DOESN'T TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE MILLIONS OF WOUNDED.

KAISER WILHELM OF GERMANY WAS ONE OF THE LOSERS. HE LOST HIS THRONE.

GERMANY LOST ALL THOSE TERRITORIES AND PREROGATIVES OF SOVEREIGNTY WHICH ADOLF HITLER HAS BEEN TRYING (WITH MUCH SUCCESS) TO RESTORE EVER SINCE HE CAME TO POWER IN 1933.

THE LANDS LOST INCLUDE THE SAME DANZIG AND POLISH CORRIDOR WHICH ARE THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF TODAY'S IMBROGLIO.

ALL THAT IS QUITE BESIDE THE LOSS OF 1,600,000 DEAD AND THE DIRECT COSTS OF $39,000,000,000.

NATURALLY GERMANY DOESN'T EXPECT TO LOSE A WAR. BUT WE CAN SPECULTE ON THE HYPOTHETICAL QUERY AS TO WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF IT DID LOSE.

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THE END OF THE WORLD WAR FOUND BITTERNESS SO GREAT THAT WE GOT THE VERSAILLES TREATY WHICH GERMANY HAS BEEN BUSY TEARING UP FOR SIX YEARS. WITH THE PASSING OF TIME MANY ALLIED STATESMEN HAVE AGREED THAT THIS TREATY WAS HARSH, AND THAT SOME OF ITS CLAUSES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY SUBSEQUENT ILLS OF EUROPE.

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HOWEVER, ANOTHER WAR COMING RIGHT ON TOP OF THE WORLD WAR MIGHT REVIVE THE OLD ANIMOSITIES TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE VERSAILLES TREATY WOULD BE RESTORED AND EVEN ADDED TO.

WHATEVER MIGHT HAPPEN IN THE WAY OF TREATIES, IT IS CERTAIN THAT AT LEAST SOME OF HERR HITLER'S WORK WOULD BE UNDONE.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA LIKELY WOULD BE REESTABLISHED. AUSTRIA MIGHT FOLLOW SUIT. GERMANY'S NAVY, ARMY AND AIRFORCE MOST CERTAINLY WOULD AGAIN BE REDUCED TO THE IMPOTENCE WHICH EXISTED WHEN DER FUEHRER TOOK HOLD AND RESTORED THEM.

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SHOULD ITALY PARTICIPATE AND BE ON THE LOSING SIDE, ONE ASSUMES THAT ETHIOPIA WOULD BE RESTORED TO INDEPENDENCE UNDER HAILIE SELASSIE, HER EMPEROR. PRESUMABLY ALBANIA ALSO WOULD GET HER INDEPENDENCE BACK AND THE FUGITIVE KING ZOG, WITH HIS YOUNG QUEEN AND THEIR BABY SON, WOULD RETURN TO THE THRONE.

THE POTENTIAL LOSSES ARE SO GREAT THAT MANY WONDER WHY GERMANY SHOULD GAMBLE ALL THE AMAZING GAINS WHICH HAVE MADE DURING RECENT YEARS. ITS POSITION WAS SO STRONG UP TO THE DANZIG CRISIS THAT IT MIGHT HAVE CONTINUED ITS POLITICO-ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS TO VAST ADVANTAGE.

BERNE,SWITZERLAND,SEPT.1-(AP)-THE NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG'S CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN WROTE TODAY:

"IT IS DECLARED HERE CATEGORICALLY THAT THE FUEHRER'S PROCLAMATION AMOUNTS TO OPENING A STATE OF WAR." MILITARY OPERATIONS WERE BEGUN AT 6 A.M. ALONG THE ENTIRE GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIER."

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BUDAPEST, SEPT 1-(AP)-DISPATCHES RECEIVED HERE BY THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY LISTED SEVENTEEN ALLEGED GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON POLISH CITIES AND TOWNS.

HF823AED

Add Budapest Sept 1

"THE EUROPEAN SITUATION HAS TURNED SERIOUS," SAID COUNT TELEKY IN HIS APPEAL, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE TONIGHT. "A NUMBER OF NATIONS, INCLUDING SEVERAL WHICH AS NEUTRAL, HAVE INTRODUCED MEASURES TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND SAFEGUARD PRODUCTION AND EVERY-DAY LIFE."

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THE PREMIER ALSO ADDED:

"NATURALLY, THE GOVERNMENT & I HEAD HAS COME TO A SIMILAR DECISION AND WILL TAKE ALL MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND OUR ECONOMIC LIFE.

"I EXPECT THE SOBER HUNGARIAN POPULATION TO FACILITATE THE PATRIOTIC WORK OF THE AUTHORITIES."

PARIS...2235...1...1013P

Add Warsaw-Sept 1

AT THE SAME TIME, SPAIN GAVE FURTHER IMPETUS TO ITS MILITARY AND NAVAL CONSTRUCTION, CREATING A SPECIAL BOARD TO ORGANIZE THE DIRECTION OF ALL NAVAL SHIPYARDS AND DEFINITELY APPROVING A NAVAL PROGRAM.

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THE AIR FORCE WILL UNDERGO A FURTHER REORGANIZATION FOR ADDED EFFICIENCY.

DEC 9:20-ED

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 1 (AP)—NORTHERN EUROPEAN

COUNTRIES HAVE DECLARED THEIR NEUTRALITY, IN THE EVENT

OF ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR, IN IDENTICAL STATEMENTS.

NEVERTHELESS, DENMARK, FINLAND, SWEDEN AND NOR-

WAY ARE TAKING PRECAUTIONARY POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND MILITARY STEPS.

DENMARK HAS CALLED UP THREE CLASSES OF RECRUITS

TO BRING THE NAVY AND COAST DEFENSE TO FULL STRENGTH. TWO

ARMY CLASSES WERE CALLED UP ALSO. THE COPENHAGEN STOCKHO

EXCHANGE WAS ORDERED CLOSED FOR TWO DAYS, THE HELSINKI

EXCHANGE WAS CLOSED AND THE STOCKHOLM EXCHANGE APPOINTED

A COMMITTEE TO FIX MINIMUM RATES.

THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG WILL MEET SEPTEMBER 8 AND THE

NORWEGIAN STORTING SEPTEMBER 6 FOR SPECIAL SESSIONS. THE

FINNISH DIET MET TODAY.

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FOREIGN MINISTER ELJAS ERKKO OF FINLAND SAID, "OUR

CHIEF AIM IS ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY, WHATEVER HAPPENS."

COPENHAGEN, SEPT 1-(AP)-THE DANISH PARLIAMENT WAS CALLED FOR A

MEETING TONIGHT AND A DECLARATION OF DANISH NEUTRALITY IN ANY EUROPEAN

CONFLICT WAS EXPECTED DURING THE AFTERNOON.

OFFICIALS INDICATED FIVE ARMY CLASSES, AGGREGATING ABOUT

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30.24-2933

40,000 MEN, WOULD BE CALLED TO THE COLORS.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT DANISH CURRENCY WOULD CONTINUE TO

BE BASED ON THE POUND STERLING.

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RUSSIAN (PMS BUDGET)

MOSCOW,SEPT.1-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, SAYS PREMIER VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, BALANCED THEIR DESIRE FOR SOVIET RUSSIAN HELP AGAINST THEIR FEAR OF STRENGTHENING THE SOVIET UNION AND THEIR FEAR PREVAILED.

THIS WAS THE EXPLANATION, IN PART, OFFERED LAST NIGHT BY THE PREMIER-FOREIGN MINISTER FOR CONCLUSION AUG. 24 OF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN NONAGGRESSION PACT WHICH DOOMED THE PROJECTED RUSSIAN-BRITISH-FRENCH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT AFTER MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS OF NEGOTIATION.

THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT APPLAUDED MOLOTOFF'S EXPLANATION AND UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIED THE PACT WITH GERMANY, ERSTWHILE BITTER OPPONENT OF THE SOVIET UNION.

(INFORMED QUARTERS IN BERLIN INDICATED THAT A RUSSIAN MISSION WAS ON ITS WAY THERE POSSIBLY TO CONCLUDE A MILITARY ACCORD WITH THE REICH. MOLOTOFF MADE NO MENTION OF THIS.)

MOLOTOFF SAID IT WAS ONLY AFTER THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAS CONVINCED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE FUTILE THAT MOSCOW TURNED TO BERLIN.

"IT IS OUR DUTY TO DEFEND THE INTERESTS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE PARTICULARLY SINCE WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE U.S.S.R. COINCIDE WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLES OF OTHER STATES," HE SAID.

"X X X THE QUESTION ARISES: WHY CANNOT THE U.S.S.R. ALLOW HRSELF THE SAME PRIVILEGE AS POLAND AND ENGLAND ALLOWED THEMSELVES LONG AGO? (A REFERENCE TO THE NOW ANNULLED POLISH-GERMAN NONAGGRESSION PACT AND THE PEACE DECLARATION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOOK HOME FROM MUNICH.)

"FINALLY THERE ARE WISEACRES WHO CONSTRUE FROM THE PACT MORE THAN IS WRITTEN IN IT. FOR THIS PURPOSE ALL KINDS OF CONJECTURES AND HINTS ARE MOOTED IN ORDER TO CAST DOUBT ON THE PACT IN ONE OR ANOTHER COUNTRY.

"BUT ALL THIS MERELY SPEAKS FOR THE HOPELESS IMPOTENCE OF THE ENEMIES OF THE PACT WHO ARE EXPOSING THEMSELVES MORE AND MORE AS ENEMIES OF BOTH THE SOVIET UNION AND GERMANY, STRIVING TO PROVOKE WAR BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES."

(MORE) JH222AED

30.24-2933

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MOSCOW--SECOND ADD RUSSIAN XXX IN WAR."
HE DERIDED BRITISH-FRENCH ARGUMENTS THAT RUSSIA SHOULD SIDE WITH LONDON AND PARIS AGAINST BERLIN, ASKING "X X X IS IT NOT CLEAR TO THEM THAT WE DO NOT HAVE TO GET INVOLVED IN WAR EITHER WAY? "IF THESE GENTLEMEN FEEL SUCH A STRONG DESIRE TO FIGHT LET THEM FIGHT WITHOUT US AND WE SHALL SEE WHAT SORT OF SOLDIERS THEY MAKE." X X X."

SEP 2-1939

JH230AED

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN XXX THESE COUNTRIES."

MOLOTOFF DISCLOSED THAT POLISH INSISTENCE, WITH BRITISH SUPPORT, THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS BE BARRED FROM CROSSING POLISH SOIL WAS A PRINCIPAL FACTOR IN THE BREAKDOWN IN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE NEGOTIATIONS.

HE DECLARED THAT THE PROJECTED MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT COULD HAVE BEEN "SIGNIFICANT ONLY IF MILITARY COOPERATION WERE POSSIBLE."

"BUT THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE STAFF TALKS PROVED NOT ONLY THAT, BUT ALSO THAT ENGLAND, FAR FROM OBJECTING TO THE POLISH STAND, SUPPORTED IT."

THUS RUSSIA TURNED TO GERMANY, HE SAID--A GERMANY WHICH "ABANDONED HER ANTI-SOVIET POLICY AND OFFERED THE MOST FAVORABLE TRADE TREATY EVER MADE AT A TIME WHEN OTHER COUNTRIES PLOTTED TO INVOLVE US IN WAR."

(MORE) JH227AED

1939

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 31-(AP)-THE SARCOPHAGUS OF KING TUT-ANKH-AMEN AND THE PRICELESS JEWELS AND FURNITURE FOUND IN HIS TOMBS WERE TAKEN FROM EGYPT'S NATIONAL MUSEUM TODAY, PACKED IN 40 CASES, AND HIDDEN IN BOMB-PROOF CELLARS 30 FEET UNDERGROUND TO PROTECT THEM FROM POSSIBLE WARTIME DESTRUCTION. SEP 2-1939

UX1101AED

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 31-(AP)-GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND OF FRANCE, WHO IS EXPECTED TO TAKE SUPREME COMMAND OF BRITISH AND FRENCH LAND FORCES IN THE NEAR EAST IN EVENT OF WAR, ARRIVED HERE FROM BEIRUT TODAY TO CONFER WITH LIEUT.-GENERAL ARCHIBALD WAVELL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S FORCES IN THE NEAR EAST. SEP 2-1939

UX1102AED

BY RICHARD L.TURNER

WASHINGTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-TIRED, AND SH[illegible]IT, AFTER A NIGHT SPENT WRESTLING WITH THE TRAGIC REALITIES OF ACTUAL WAR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GRAVELY PLEDGED HIS ADMINISTRATION TODAY TO A SUPREME EFFORT TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

"MR.PRESIDENT," CAME A QUESTION FROM AMONG 200 OR SO REPORTERS, MANY OF THEM AS WEARY AND GRIM AS WAS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, "PERHAPS THE FOREMOST THING IN THE MINDS OF MOST AMERICANS TODAY IS: 'CAN WE STAY OUT OF IT?' IS THERE ANYTHING YOU COULD SAY ABOUT THAT?"

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MR.ROOSEVELT THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT, PASSED A HAND ACROSS HIS EYES AND REPLIED:

"ONLY THIS: I NOT ONLY SINCERELY HOPE SO, BUT I BELIEVE WE CAN, AND THAT EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE BY THE ADMINISTRATION TO DO SO."

THE PRESS CONFERENCE, ALTHOUGH IT CAME AT MID-MORNING, WAS FAR ALONG IN THE PRESIDENT'S DAY. BEFORE THREE, HE WAS UP AND RECEIVING WORD FROM AMBASSADOR BULLITT AT PARIS THAT HITLER FORCES ROLLED ACROSS THE POLISH FRONTIER.

TOO LATE FOR A CONTINUATION OF HIS PEACE APPEALS, HE SWUNG TO AN EFFORT TO DIMINISH THE HORRORS OF THE NEW WARFARE FROM THE SKIES. BEFORE DAWN, HE ADDRESSED MESSAGES TO GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND POLAND, ASKING THAT THEY EXCHANGE A PUBLIC PLEDGE TO REFRAIN FROM BOMBING CIVILIAN POPULATIONS AND UNFORTIFIED CITIES. SEP 2-1939

BY NOON HE HAD RECEIVED THE APPROVING RESPONSES FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE. ITALY THOUGHT ITS STATEMENT THAT IT CONTEMPLATED NO MILITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE PRESENT WAS SUFFICIENT. FROM GERMANY AND ADOLF HITLER THERE CAME, FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST, NO ANSWER. THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PLEDGES WERE GIVEN ON CONDITION THAT THEIR ADVERSARY ALSO OBSERVE THE SAME LIMITATIONS ON AERIAL WARFARE.

IN ADDITION, THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED HUGH R.WILSON, AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, AND ACCEPTED HIS RESIGNATION. THE DIPLOMAT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, WILL ASSUME SPECIAL DUTIES AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. MASKING ANY SIGNIFICANCE THE MOVE MIGHT HAVE, BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY HULL DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE REASONS BEHIND IT.

IN OTHER QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, OFFICIALS WERE ANXIOUSLY WATCHING THE TREND OF THE SECURITIES, COMMODITIES AND FINANCIAL MARKETS. STOCK QUOTATIONS PLUMMETED AT FIRST, BUT LATER MANY ISSUES MADE A SPECTACULAR RECOVERY. COMMODITY PRICES SOARED. BUT MOVEMENTS WERE SO ORDERLY THAT MARKETS REMAINED O[illegible] SEP. 2 1939 THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT MEASURES WOULD BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE MARKET FOR GOVERNMENT BONDS.

IT WAS A GRIM GROUP OF REPORTERS WHICH FILED INTO MR.ROOSEVELT'S GREEN-WALLED CIRCULAR OFFICE WHEN PRESS-CONFERENCE TIME CAME.

1939

30.24-2935

THE SKYLARKING AND JOLLITY WHICH USUALLY ACCOMPANY THE SEMI-WEEKLY MEETINGS WAS MISSING. THE PRESIDENT'S MOOD MET THEIR OWN. HE SAT, COATLESS AT HIS BROAD, NEATLY ARRANGED DESK. A VERY FEW HOURS SLEEP AND A VERY RECENT SHAVE HAD FRESHENED HIM, BUT THERE WERE TELL-TALE LINES AT HIS EYES, AND AS THE REPORTERS ENTERED, HE WEARILY PRESSED HIS FINGERS TO HIS TEMPLES.

THE PRESIDENT BEGAN THE INTERVIEW WITHOUT WAITING FOR QUESTIONS, AND THE TONE OF HIS VOICE, MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, EXPRESSED BOTH HIS WEARINESS AND THE GRAVITY OF THE MOMENT. IT WAS A FLAT, DULL VOICE, SPEAKING SOFTLY AND SLOWLY, IN WHICH THERE WAS NONE OF THE VIBRANCY WHICH MILLIONS OF RADIO LISTENERS HAVE COME TO ASSOCIATE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS.

HE SAID HE THOUGHT THAT ALL HAD HAD A SLEEPLESS NIGHT. HE SPOKE HIS PRAISE FOR THE WORK OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN KEEPING WASHINGTON INFORMED OF EVENTS. HE DESCRIBED HOW AMBASSADOR BIDDLE AT WARSAW HAD, WITH A FAULTY CONNECTION, REACHED AMBASSADOR BULLITT AT PARIS WITH NEWS OF WHAT HE TERMED THE INVASION. SEP 2-1939

FOR THE PRESENT, HE CONTINUED, A CALL FOR CONGRESS TO CONVENE FOR REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT, AND THE APPLICATION OF THAT LAW TO THE EUROPEAN ENCOUNTER, MUST AWAIT FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD. HOWEVER, HE MADE PLAIN THAT CONGRESS DEFINITELY WOULD BE CALLED. IT WAS A QUESTION OF WHEN THE SUMMONS WOULD GO OUT, NOT WHETHER IT WOULD BE SOUNDED.

HE ADDED A WORD OF CAUTION TO THE PRESS, ASKING THAT IT EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO VERIFY THE NEWS IT PRINTED. IT COULD CHECK ITS INFORMATION EASILY BY CALLING THE STATE DEPARTMENT, HE SAID. ABSOLUTE CARE BY THE NEWSPAPERS, HE SAID, WAS THE BEST THING THAT COULD BE DONE FOR THE NATION, AND FOR CIVILIZATION.

PHELPS ADAMS, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK SUN, ASKED THE QUESTION ABOUT KEEPING AMERICA OUT OF THE WAR, AND WHEN MR. ROOSEVELT HAD REPLIED, ANOTHER REPORTER ASKED WHETHER, IN VIOLATION OF USUAL PROCEDURE, THE PRESIDENT COULD BE QUOTED DIRECTLY. MR.ROOSEVELT GAVE HIS ASSENT AND HENRY KANNEE, THE PRESIDENT'S STENOGRAPHER, REPEATED THE REPLY FROM HIS SHORTHAND NOTES.

THERE WAS JUST ONE LAUGH. THAT CAME WHEN A REPORTER ASKED WHEN CONGRESS WOULD BE CALLED INTO SPECIAL SESSION. THE LAUGH WAS BECAUSE MR.ROOSEVELT HAD BEEN BADGERED WITH THAT SAME QUESTION AT EVERY RECENT PRESS CONFERENCE. LAUGHING TOO, MR. ROOSEVELT MADE IT PLAIN THAT THE CALL WOULD GO OUT, BUT JUST WHEN, HE COULD NOT SAY. IT MIGHT BE ANYTIME, HE SAID, BETWEEN SEPT. 1 AND JAN. 2, THE REGULAR MEETING DATE OF CONGRESS.

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SM454PES

WASHINGTON--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN XXX OF CONGRESS.

SECRETARY HULL RECEIVED THE NEWSPAPERMEN LATER, AS HE DOES EACH DAY AT 12:30 P.M., COME CRISIS, WAR, OR NEWS-FAMINE. HE HAD BEEN AT HIS DESK SINCE 3:30 A.M., WITH BRIEF VISITS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

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BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-BOMBARDMENT MESSAGE HAD BEEN RECEIVED, AND FRANCE'S WAS ON THE WAY, HE SAID. MR.MCDERMOTT (MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT, THE DEPARTMENT'S CHUNKY, TIRELESS CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF CURRENT INFORMATION) WOULD GIVE THEM TO THE NEWSPAPERMEN. THE SECRETARY SAID HE HAD ATTENDED THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE AND, OF COURSE, FELT THAT MR. ROOSEVELT DEALT WITH THE SITUATION AS HE SHOULD HAVE.

HE RETIRED AND MCDERMOTT SLOWLY READ THE BRITISH TEXT. IT SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WELCOMED THE PRESIDENT'S "WEIGHTY AND MOVING APPEAL." IT AND OTHER POWERS CONCERNED WITH IT HAD

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PREVIOUSLY DECIDED TO BAN BOMBARDMENTS OF CIVILIANS AND OPEN TOWNS, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITION THAT ENGLAND'S FOES DO LIKEWISE.

MR.ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE HAD SAID FIRST OF ALL--WITHOUT MENTION OF REPORTS THAT GERMANY WAS ALREADY BOMBING POLISH CITIES--THAT "RUTHLESS BOMBING FROM THE AIR" IN RECENT YEARS HAD MAIMED OR KILLED THOUSANDS OF "DEFENSELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN." THIS, HE ADDED, HAD "SICKENED THE HEARTS OF EVERY CIVILIZED MAN AND WOMAN" AND "PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED CIVILIZATION."

IF THE PRACTICE WERE CARRIED INTO THE "CONFLAGRATION WITH WHICH THE WORLD IS NOW CONFRONTED," HE ADDED, DEATH AND INJURY WOULD BE VISITED UPON MORE THOUSANDS WHO HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR, NOR PARTICIPATION IN, THE WAR.

TO THIS HE ADDED HIS APPEAL FOR A PUBLIC PLEDGE THAT EACH OF THE FIVE NATIONS WOULD ABSTAIN FROM SUCH TACTICS.

"I REQUEST AN IMMEDIATELY REPLY," HE CONCLUDED.

LATE IN THE DAY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET, AT A MEETING SEP 1 1939 LASTING AN HOUR AND THREE QUARTERS, DISCUSSED THE GENERAL WAR SITUATION AND ITS POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON THIS COUNTRY. CABINET OFFICERS TOLD REPORTERS AS THEY FILED OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICES THAT LITTLE ELSE HAD BEEN MENTIONED. LT819PES

WASHINGTON 2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN

XXX BEEN MENTIONED.

LATER, THE POLISH PRESS BUREAU ANNOUNCED THAT AMBASSADOR POTOCKI HAD DELIVERED TO SECRETARY HULL HIS GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-BOMBARDMENT MESSAGE, STATING THAT THE SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN POLAND ALREADY HAD ISSUED FORMAL ORDERS AGAINST THE BOMBARDMENT OF OPEN TOWNS AND SUCH SIMILAR ACTION AS WOULD ENDANGER THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

THE POLISH NOTE REMARKED, HOWEVER, THAT ITS TERRITORY ALREADY HAD BEEN BOMBED FROM THE AIR AND THAT THE CIVILIAN LOSSES REPORTED "RENDER IT DOUBTFUL AS TO WHETHER THE OPPOSING SIDE IS RESPECTING THE RULES TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT REFERS."

"THESE RULES, WHICH ARE THE OUTCOME OF NATURAL HUMAN FEELINGS," THE NOTE CONTINUED, "REMAIN IN FORCE ON CONDITION AND ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THEY WILL BE ALSO SCRUPULOUSLY OBSERVED BY THE OPPOSING PARTY."

SEP 2-1939

RZ949PES NM

WASHINGTON,SEPT.1-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED THE UNITED STATES TODAY THAT SINCE IT WOULD "NOT TAKE ANY INITIATIVE IN MILITARY OPERATIONS" THE MATTER OF AERIAL BOMBING OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS DID NOT CONCERN ITALY.

EARLIER, SECRETARY OF STATE HULL ANNOUNCED THAT FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN HAD AGREED TO REFRAIN FROM BOMBING CIVILIANS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN AN EARLY MORNING APPEAL, HAD ASKED THESE COUNTRIES AND GERMANY AND POLAND TO AVOID THE BOMBING OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS.

THE ITALIAN REPLY WAS AN ORAL STATEMENT MADE TO AMBASSADOR WILLIAM SEP 2-1939 PHILLIPS IN ROME BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

IT WAS AS FOLLOWS:

"SINCE THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT, AFTER TODAY'S MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS OFFICIALLY DECLARED AND ANNOUNCED 'THAT ITALY WILL NOT TAKE ANY INITIATIVE IN MILITARY OPERATIONS,' THE POSSIBILITY WHICH FORMED THE OBJECT OF THE MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DATED SEPTEMBER 1, IS THEREFORE TO BE EXCLUDED AS FAR AS CONCERNS ITALY."

GREAT BRITAIN ETC 3RD GRAPH ORIGINAL.

AJ421PES

1939

30.24-2937

30.24—2937

WASHINGTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RESERVED HIS DECISION TODAY ON WHETHER TO INVOKE THE NEUTRALITY ACT OR CALL CONGRESS IN SESSION, AWAITING THE NEXT TURN OF FATE IN EUROPE.

A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL REPRESENTED HIM AS FEELING THAT FIGHTING WOULD HAVE TO GO BEYOND BORDER WARFARE BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATION TOOK EITHER OF THE GRAVE STEPS.

MR.ROOSEVELT'S FIRST REACTION WAS TO APPEAL TO EUROPEAN POWERS NOT TO BOMB CIVILIAN POPULATIONS AND UNFORTIFIED CITIES.

A NIGHT OF TENSENESS, IN WHICH ANXIOUS EXCHANGES WITH DIPLOMATS ABROAD CAME MORE OFTEN THAN SNATCHES OF SLEEP, ENDED WITH WHITE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES ASSURING NEWSMEN THERE WOULD BE NO IMMEDIATE ACTION HERE OF FAR-REACHING MAGNITUDE.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID IT WAS NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR YET THAT WAR HAD BEGUN.

MR.ROOSEVELT, IT WAS INDICATED, WANTED TO GO PARTICULARLY SLOW, IN THE LACK OF DETAILED WAR NEWS.

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TO GREAT BRITAIN, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND LEAD AT SECOND GRAF.

WYASH945AE&NM

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS A BROAD RANGE OF POWERS, ASIDE FROM THOSE CONFERRED BY THE NEUTRALITY ACT, WHICH HE MAY EXERCISE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

SOME ARE REMNANTS OF THE WORLD WAR, SOME WERE PUT ON THE UNITED STATES STATUTE BOOKS BEFORE THE WORLD WAR. AS A WHOLE THEY GIVE THE PRESIDENT ABOUT AS MUCH POWER AS DOES THE NEUTRALITY ACT. ALL ARE DESIGNED TO KEEP AMERICANS FROM HELPING ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER IN A CONFLICT.

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BY VIRTUE OF A LAW OF 1917 THE PRESIDENT, IN A WAR IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS A NEUTRAL, MAY DETAIN ANY ARMED VESSEL, AMERICAN OR FOREIGN, IN AN AMERICAN PORT UNTIL IT IS PROVEN TO HIM THAT THE VESSEL WILL NOT BE EMPLOYED AGAINST ANY NATION WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS AT PEACE AND THAT IT WILL NOT BE SOLD TO A BELLIGERENT NATION.

THE PRESIDENT MAY ORDER THE SHIP SEARCHED, MAY EVEN ORDER ITS CREW OFF THE BOAT IF HIS SUSPICIONS ARE AROUSED.

HE MAY REQUIRE THE OWNER OF A VESSEL TO GIVE AN OATH BEFORE DEPARTURE OF HIS VESSEL FROM AN AMERICAN PORT THAT HIS CARGO WILL NOT BE TRANSSHIPPED, OR, IF IT IS TO BE TRANSSHIPPED, TO MAKE A FULL STATEMENT AS TO WHOM, WHERE, ETC.

HE MAY PREVENT THE DEPARTURE OF A SHIP WHEN HE HAS REASON TO BELIEVE IT WILL CARRY FUEL, ARMS, AMMUNITION, MEN, SUPPLIES, DISPATCHES OR INFORMATION TO ANY WARSHIP OF A BELLIGERENT. THIS, HOWEVER, IS ALSO COVERED BY THE NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1937.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO ENFORCES A WIDE VARIETY OF PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES PENAL CODE OF 1909 RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY. THE CODE COVERS MANY ACTIVITIES OF AMERICANS THAT MIGHT PREJUDICE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY. IT FORBIDS:

ACCEPTING AND EXERCISING A COMMISSION TO SERVE A BELLIGERENT BY LAND OR SEA;

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ENLISTING IN THE SERVICE OF A BELLIGERENT AS A SOLDIER, MARINE OR SEAMAN ON BOARD ANY WARSHIP;

ENLISTING ANOTHER PERSON IN SUCH SERVICE;

HIRING ANOTHER PERSON TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES WITH THE INTENTION OF ENLISTING;

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FITTING OUT OR ARMING AND COMMISSIONING ANY SHIP TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICE OF A BELLIGERENT;

INCREASING THE GUNS OF A BELLIGERENT WARSHIP OR INCREASING THEIR CALIBRE;

SETTING ON FOOT OR PROVIDING OR PREPARING THE MEANS FOR ANY MILITARY EXPEDITION.

HERE ARE OTHER PROVISIONS THE PRESIDENT WILL ENFORCE:

NO BELLIGERENT WARSHIP IS TO BE PERMITTED TO MAKE USE OF AN AMERICAN PORT FROM WHICH A VESSEL OF AN OPPOSING NATION HAS DEPARTED, UNTIL AT LEAST 24 HOURS AFTER THE LATTER SHIP LEFT.

A WARSHIP MUST LEAVE WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER ITS ENTRANCE INTO AN AMERICAN PORT EXCEPT IN CASE OF BAD WEATHER OR OF REQUIRING PROVISIONS FOR ITS CREW OR OF NEEDING REPAIRS. BUT IT MUST LEAVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER 24 HOURS WITHOUT TAKING ON SUPPLIES BEYOND WHAT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR HER IMMEDIATE USE. THE SAME WARSHIP MAY NOT AGAIN FUEL IN AN AMERICAN PORT UNTIL AFTER THREE MONTHS HAVE PASSED.

IF THERE ARE SEVERAL VESSELS OF BELLIGERENTS IN AN AMERICAN PORT, THEY MUST LEAVE ALTERNATELY, FIRST A VESSEL OF ONE SIDE, THEN A VESSEL OF THE OTHER.

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NO PERSON WITHIN THE TERRITORY OR JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES MAY TAKE PART, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN THE WAR.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO CAN PROCLAIM THAT AMERICAN SHIPS MAY NOT CARRY ARMS OR SOLDIERS TO BELLIGERENTS OR ATTEMPT TO BREAK ANY BLOCKADE WHICH MAY BE LAWFULLY ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED.

HE MAY ALSO PROCLAIM THAT AMERICANS WHO CLAIM PROTECTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT AND MISCONDUCT THEMSELVES TOWARD A BELLIGERENT WILL DO SO AT THEIR OWN PERIL.

SM252PESNM

PORTLAND,ORE., SEPT. 1-(AP)-EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALL NAVAL AFFAIRS SUB-COMMITTEEMEN HERE TO DEDICATE A NAVAL AIRBASE, PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO MAINTAIN THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

THEY PREDICTED A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS WOULD BE CALLED.

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THEIR COMMENTS:

JOSEPH B.SHANNON, (D-MO)--"THE MAN--YOU KNOW WHO I MEAN--WHO CAUSED THIS WAR WILL BE KNOWN HEREAFTER AS THE GREATEST MURDERER IN HISTORY. I WON'T VOTE FOR ANY WAR. WHY X X X SHOULD I VOTE FOR US TO GET INTO ANY OF THEIR MURDEROUS, BABY-KILLING WARS IN EUROPE?"

ARTHUR B.JENKS, (R-N.H.)--"AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, IT WILL TAKE SOMETHING VERY, VERY SERIOUS TO CAUSE ME TO VOTE FOR OUR PARTICIPATION IN ANY WAY. IF I AM ANY JUDGE OF X X X CONGRESS, OTHER MEMBERS FEEL JUST LIKE I DO."

WILLIAM H.SUTPHIN, (D-N.J.)--"I CAN SEE NO REASON AT ALL WHY WE SHOULD ENGAGE IN ANY FOREIGN CONFLICT. X X X I KNOW OF NO REASON WHY WE SHOULDN'T SELL ANY GOODS X X X TO ANYONE IF THEY WANT TO TAKE IT AWAY IN FOREIGN SHIPS. X X X"

GEORGE J.BATES, (R-MASS.)--"X X X SYMPATHIES OF THE CONGRESS AND OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE WITH THE DEMOCRACIES, BUT THERE IS NO NECESSITY OF OUR INJECTING OURSELVES INTO THE CONFLICT AT THIS TIME."

WILLIAM E.HESS, (R-OHIO)--"X X X I FEEL THAT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE SHOULD BE DONE TO MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRALITY ON THE PART OF THIS COUNTRY."

PAT CANNON, (D-FLA.)--"X X X I THINK (CONGRESS) WILL PASS THE PRESIDENT'S NEUTRALITY ACT. X X X IF WE PUT OUR HEADS UNDER THE TENT, WE'LL HAVE TO GO THE WHOLE WAY. I WILL NOT VOTE TO SEND ANY OF OUR TROOPS OVERSEAS."

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W.STERLING COLE, (R-N.Y.)--"THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE IN AMERICA SHOULD BE EXCITED ABOUT BEING DRAWN INTO IT."

MICHAEL J.BRADLEY, (D-PA.)--"AS FOR OUR BEING DRAWN INTO THE TROUBLE, I AM GOING TO LEAVE THAT UP TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR AWHILE."

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RA1121PCS

WASHINGTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-CHAIRMAN BLOOM (D-NY) OF HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SAID TODAY HE HAD CANVASSED THE 61 HOUSE DEMOCRATS WHO VOTED LAST SESSION FOR AN ARMS EMBARGO AND THAT 18 TO 20 REPLIES INDICATED MANY HAD CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

A MAJORITY OF THOSE REPLYING, THE CHAIRMAN ASSERTED, SAID THEY NOW WOULD VOTE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM--REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO ON ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

BLOOM SAID HE HAD MADE NO EFFORTS TO CANVASS REPUBLICANS BUT WAS CONFIDENT THERE WOULD BE A CHANGE OF MORE THAN 30 VOTES IN THAT QUARTER. THE VOTE, PLACING AN ARMS EMBARGO IN THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEUTRALITY BILL, WAS 214 TO 173.

THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FEW SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON AS HOSTILITIES BEGAN IN EUROPE, CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITY OF A SPECIAL SESSION TO REVISE THE NEUTRALITY LAW. UPON LEAVING, HE TOLD NEWSMEN THAT "WE OUGHT TO SERVE NOTICE RIGHT AWAY THAT WE ARE GOING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEUTRALITY ACT."

SEP 2-1939

SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH), A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT CONGRESS WOULD BE CALLED INTO SPECIAL SESSION IF THE CLASH OF ARMED FORCES INVOLVES OTHER NATIONS THAN GERMANY AND POLAND.

HY1130AES NM

30.24-2939

30.24-2939

WASHINGTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-POLISH AMBASSADOR COUNT POTOCKI SAID TODAY, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY HULL, THAT "POLAND'S RESISTANCE TO GERMAN ATTACK WILL BE FOUND SURPRISINGLY RESOLUTE BECAUSE THIS IS A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH FOR POLAND."

HE SAID HE HAD DISPATCHES FROM WARSAW THAT INDICATED THE CAPITAL HAD BEEN BOMBED BUT THE BOMBING WAS OF A SLIGHT NATURE AND THE DAMAGE APPEARED SMALL.

IT WAS NOT YET DEFINITE, POTOCKI ASSERTED, WHETHER THIS WAS "COMPLETE WAR." HE ADDED THAT "ONLY TIME CAN TELL THIS."

THE AMBASSADOR, WHO WOULD NOT INDICATE THE SUBJECT OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH HULL, DECLARED BEFORE HE ENTERED THE CONFERENCE THAT "EVENTS HAVE CLEARLY PROVED" THE GERMANS WERE THE AGGRESSORS."

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WASHINGTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID TODAY POLAND HAD INVOKED THE AID OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

A SPOKESMAN SAID:

"THE POLISH AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE NOTIFIED THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS THAT GERMANY HAS INVADED POLAND.

"IN THE CONSEQUENCES, THE TREATIES OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN POLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN AND BETWEEN POLAND AND FRANCE APPLY."

HY818PES NM 95

WASHINGTON,SEPT 1-(AP)-THE POLISH EMBASSY MADE PUBLIC TODAY THE TEXT OF AN APPEAL FROM PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI CALLING ON THE CITIZENS OF POLAND TO UNITE WITH THE ARMY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY.

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"DURING THIS NIGHT," THE APPEAL SAID, "GERMANY HAS COMMITTED ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE POLISH STATE.

"IN THIS HISTORIC MOMENT, I APPEAL TO ALL THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE DEEPLY CONVINCED THAT IN THE DEFENSE OF ITS FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AND HONOR THE ENTIRE NATION WILL GATHER AROUND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE ARMY AND WILL GIVE A FITTING REPLY TO THE INVADER.

"AS IT SO OFTEN HAPPENED IN OUR HISTORY THE ENTIRE NATION BLESSED BY THE ALMIGHTY WILL UNITE WITH THE ARMY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR ITS SACRED RIGHTS AND WILL MARCH SHOULDER TO SHOULDER TO BATTLE AND COMPLETE VICTORY."

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RZ&LT746PES

WASHINGTON,SEPT.1-(AP)-HERE IS THE TEXT OF THE BRITISH NOTE REPLYING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL THAT EUROPEAN NATIONS REFRAIN FROM BOMBING CIVILIAN POPULATIONS OR UNFORTIFIED CITIES (ABOUT 150):

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WELCOME THE WEIGHTY AND MOVING APPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS OR OF UNFORTIFIED CITIES.

"DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THE HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE REFERS, IT WAS ALREADY THE SETTLED POLICY OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, SHOULD THEY BECOME INVOLVED IN HOSTILITIES, TO REFRAIN FROM SUCH ACTION AND TO CONFINE BOMBARDMENT TO STRICTLY MILITARY OBJECTIVES UPON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THOSE SAME RULES WILL BE SCRUPULOUSLY OBSERVED BY ALL THEIR OPPONENTS. THEY HAVE ALREADY CONCERTED IN DETAIL WITH CERTAIN OTHER GOVERNMENTS THE RULES THAT IN SUCH AN EVENT THEY WOULD IMPOSE UPON THEMSELVES AND MAKE PUBLICLY KNOWN."

SEP 2-1939

AJ140PES

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPOINTED GEORGE MALCOLM TODAY AS ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR PUERTO RICO, SUCCEEDING BENIGNO FERNANDEZ GARCIA, WHOSE RESIGNATION BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 30.

MALCOLM, A NATIVE OF CONCORD, MICH., RECENTLY HAD BEEN NAMED ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES BUT WAS RELEASED SO HE MIGHT TAKE THE PUERTO RICAN POSITION. MALCOLM HAS SERVED THE PHILIPPINE AND THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS IN THE ISLANDS SINCE 1906. HIS SELECTION AS PUERTO RICAN ATTORNEY GENERAL IS SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION. WX1217AES

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST MESSAGE--SENT IN SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FORM BOTH TO HITLER AND TO PRESIDENT MOSCICKI OF POLAND--PROPOSED THAT THE TWO NATIONS SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES BY DIRECT NEGOTIATION, BY ARBITRATION, OR BY MEDIATION.

THE SECOND MESSAGE TO HITLER ADVISED THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO DIRECT NEGOTIATION OR CONCILIATION AND ADDED THAT "ALL THE WORLD PRAYS THAT GERMANY, TOO, WILL ACCEPT."

IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, IT WAS ASSUMED, SINCE HITLER HAS NEVER REPLIED TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S PEACE APPEAL OF LAST APRIL, THAT AT LEAST ONE PURPOSE OF TODAY'S MESSAGE WAS TO ATTEMPT TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR UPON POLAND.

THE QUESTION OF AGGRESSION WAS EMPHASIZED BY COUNT JERZY POTOCKI, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE SOON AFTER THE GERMAN NOTE WAS MADE PUBLIC.

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ASSERTING THAT THE GERMAN AGGRESSION COULDN'T BE "MORE FLAGRANT," HE ADDED:

"POLAND DID EVERYTHING IT COULD TO PREVENT WAR ON THE ONE HAND, AND ON THE OTHER, IT COULD NOT GIVE UP ESSENTIAL RIGHTS."

SM&LT544PES

1939

30.24-2941

3024—2941

WASHINGTON"—END ADD ...

ASKED WHAT HELP, IF ANY, HE THOUGHT HIS NATION MIGHT RECEIVE FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THE AMBASSADOR REPLIED: "THE GREATEST HELP IN TIME OF NEED AND STRESS IS THE SYMPATHY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE FOR POLAND."

HE SAID NO DEFINITE PLANS HAD BEEN WORKED OUT AS TO WHAT PART POLISH CITIZENS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES MIGHT PLAY.

"WE WOULDN'T ESPECIALLY NEED SOLDIERS," POTOCKI ADDED, "BECAUSE THERE ARE ENOUGH PEOPLE OVER THERE."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT MANY INDIVIDUALS IN THIS COUNTRY HAD OFFERED TO FIGHT FOR POLAND.

POTOCKI ALSO ISSUED A STATEMENT IN WHICH HE SAID HIS NATION HAD BEEN "RUTHLESSLY ATTACKED BY THE ARMED FORCES OF GERMANY."

POLAND HAD GIVEN UP POSSIBLE MILITARY ADVANTAGES BY NOT STRIKING GERMANY FIRST, HE SAID, BECAUSE "WE DESIRE TO STAND CLEAN BEFORE HISTORY."

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POLISH CONSUT GENERALS IN NEW YORK, PITTSBURG AND CHICAGO CAME HERE FOR A CONFERENCE TONIGHT WHICH POTOCKI SAID WAS TO "COORDINATE ACTION" BETWEEN THE EMBASSY, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE POLISH REPRESENTATIVES IN OTHER CITIES.

LT823PES

THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED A HOPE THAT THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY FORCE GIVEN TO UNSUBSTANTIATED RUMORS WITHOUT CHECKING THEM. WAS A SIMPLE MATTER, HE ADDED, TO CHECK EITHER WITH THE WHITE HOUSE OR STATE DEPARTMENT.

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HULL HAD CALLED HIM EARLIER, HE CONTINUED, AND DECLARED THAT THERE HAD BEEN A REPORT OUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED ALL AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS TO RETURN TO AMERICAN PORTS. THAT KIND THING, THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE DECLARED, IS CONFUSING TO THE PUBLIC MIND.

HE SAID HE HOPED THE PUBLIC WOULD STICK TO FACTS AND THAT HE BELIEVED IT WOULD. HE BELIEVED RATHER STRONGLY, HE ASSERTED, IN THE COMMON SENSE OF AMERICAN OPINION--MASS OPINION.

AMBASSADOR WILSON WAS RECALLED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REPORT AND CONSULTATION LAST NOVEMBER, FOLLOWING AN ANTI-SEMITIC OUTBREAK IN GERMANY. HE HAS BEEN HERE CONTINUOUSLY EVER SINCE, SERVING IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY.

RECENTLY HE HAS BEEN CONSULTED INTENSIVELY IN CONNECTION WITH THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

THE UNITED STATES IS REPRESENTED IN BERLIN BY A CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

MR.ROOSEVELT SAID ALSO HE WAS NOT READY TO ANNOUNCE WHAT WILSON'S DUTIES AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD BE.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD TODAY AND THOSE THAT MAY BE EXPECTED TOMORROW, MR.ROOSEVELT DECLARED, WOULD HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING ON WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD DO ABOUT INVOKING THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND SUMMONING CONGRESS TO A SPECIAL SESSION.

HE GAVE NO HINT, HOWEVER, AS TO WHEN STEPS ALONG THOSE TWO LINES MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

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ASKED WHETHER HIS REMARKS MEANT DEFINITELY THAT CONGRESS WOULD BE ASKED TO CONVENE IN SPECIAL SESSION, MR.ROOSEVELT REPLIED THAT HE MEANT BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1 AND JANUARY 2.

WITH HIS FACE SERIOUS, AND PUFFING A CIGARETTE NERVOUSLY THROUGH AN IVORY HOLDER, THE PRESIDENT TALKED TO SCORES OF NEWSMEN AWAITING THE LATEST WORD ON DEVELOPMENTS BEARING ON THE FOREIGN SITUATION. SECRETARY HULL, EQUALLY SERIOUS, WAS AT THE MEETING, AND HAD JUST LAID ON THE PRESIDENT'S DESK A THICK FILE

OF DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES FROM KEY POINTS OVER THE WORLD.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THESE DISPATCHES WERE COMING IN EVERY FIVE MINUTES INSTEAD OF EVERY TEN MINUTES.

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Add Washington Sept 1

BOTH COULD FINANCE THE EXPORT OF COMMODITIES, HE SAID, BUT HE DOUBTED WHETHER THEY COULD DEAL DIRECTLY WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. ANYWAY, HE ADDED, NO APPLICATIONS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS THEMSELVES, AND ALL BANK CREDITS IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN WITH PRIVATE EXPORTERS OR IMPORTERS, WITH THE BANK ASSUMING FROM ONE-HALF TO THREE-QUARTERS OF THE RISK. NO SEP 2-1939 WOULD BE MADE IN ACTUAL WAR MATERIALS, HE SAID.

WASHINGTON, SEPT 1-(AP)-A SECURITIES COMMISSION SPOKESMAN SAID THIS MORNING, A HALF HOUR BEFORE THE REGULAR TIME FOR OPENING THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE THAT THE "BIG BOARD" WOULD OPEN AND STAY OPEN IN SPITE OF THE WAR, BARRING UNFORESEEN ACTIONS.

THE OFFICIAL ADDED THAT, AS FAR AS HE KNEW, NO RESTRICTIONS ON MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM PRICE MOVEMENTS HAD BEEN ADOPTED.

HERBERT E.GASTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, SAID, MEANWHILE, THAT THE TREASURY HAD ADOPTED NO REGULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS OR OTHER WAR-TIME RULES.

HE SAID TREASURY OFFICIALS HAD DONE NOTHING SO FAR EXCEPT TO REPORT TO THEIR OFFICES EARLY AND STUDY DISPATCHES AND DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

JOHN W.HANES, ACTING SECRETARY, WAS AT HIS DESK AT 4 A.M., (EST) AND OTHER TREASURY OFFICIALS WERE UP AND TELEPHONING ALL NIGHT.

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WHEN THE FIGHTING BEGAN, THE FIRST ACTION OF THE TREASURY WAS TO COMMUNICATE BY RADIO WITH ITS CHIEF, SECRETARY HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.. ENROUTE HOME FROM EUROPE ON THE COAST GUARD CUTTER CAMPBELL.

RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, WHO HAVE WIDE AUTHORITY OVER STOCK MARKET MARGINS AND BANK CREDIT, WERE CALLED INTO CONFERENCE BEFORE 9 A.M. (EST)

HY920AES NM

WAR WEAPONS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

WASHINGTON, SEPT.1-(AP)-DESPITE POPULAR TALK OF DEATH RAYS AND GERM BOMBS, VICTIMS IN ANY NEW EUROPEAN WAR PROBABLY WILL DIE BY THE SAME TYPES OF WEAPONS USED IN THE LAST.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT DISCLOSE THE INVENTION OF ANY STARTLING ARMAMENTS SINCE THE FRENZIED 1914-18 EXPERIMENTATION PERIOD, THOUGH MANY IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

OUT OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, PROVING GROUND FOR NEW ARMAMENTS, CAME NEWS OF ONLY ONE WHOLLY NOVEL DEFENSIVE DEVICE, AND THAT WAS A CRUDE, ALMOST PRIMITIVE, ANTI-TANK GRENADE.

POORLY-ARMED SPANISH SOLDIERS, WHEN UNDER ATTACK BY TANKS, SOMETIMES FILLED BOTTLES WITH GASOLINE, WRAPPED THEM IN GAS-SOAKED RAGS, IGNITED THE RAGS, AND HURLED THE BLAZING BOTTLES AT THE STEEL JUGGERNAUTS.

WHEN THE BOTTLES BURST AND THE FLAMING GASOLINE SPREAD, THE TANKS BECAME ROLLING OVENS.

NOTHING WAS SEEN IN THE SPANISH CONFLICT OF THE REPORTED GERMAN INVENTION OF A NEST OF BOMBS WITHIN A BOMB, AND WAR DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES SCOFF AT SUCH A DEVICE AS IMPRACTICAL, AS WELL AS UNNECESSARY.

DESCRIPTION OF AN "AIR BOMB" USED IN SPAIN LED ONE EXPERT ON EXPLOSIVES TO DEDUCE THAT IT WAS LOADED WITH AMMONIUM NITRATE AND A COMBUSTIBLE SUBSTANCE, AN EXPLOSIVE DISCOVERED LONG AGO.

KNOWN AND USED IN THE LAST WORLD WAR, THOUGH SELDOM EFFECTIVELY, WERE FLAME-THROWERS AND THERMITE BOMBS, THE LATTER OF WHICH SPEW HEAT OF BLAST-FURNACE INTENSITY UPON EXPLODING.

LIQUID OXYGEN BOMBS ARE COMPARATIVELY NEW, BUT MILITARY EXPERTS SAY THEY DETERIORATE, OFTEN WITHIN AN HOUR, AND CANNOT BE MANUFACTURED AND STORED FOR FUTURE USE.

WHAT COMBATANTS IN ANY NEW WAR MUST FACE, HOWEVER, ARE SWIFTER AIRPLANES CARRYING HEAVIER BOMB LOADS, FASTER AND STRONGER TANKS MOUNTED WITH GUNS AND GAS-PROJECTORS, AND FASTER-FIRING HIGHER-VELOCITY GUNS--IN BRIEF, VASTLY IMPROVED EQUIPMENT ON EVERY HAND.

K138AES NM

HAVANA, SEPT. 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT FEDERICO LAREDO BRU SIGNED A DECREE TODAY DECLARING CUBA'S NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

THE MEASURE STATED, HOWEVER, THAT CUBA WOULD SUBORDINATE ITS OWN POLICIES TO ANY JOINT ATTITUDE THAT MIGHT BE ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN NATIONS COLLECTIVELY.

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HERMOSILLO, SONORA, MEX., SEPT. 1-(AP)-GEN.ANSELMO MACIAS, 44-YEAR-OLD MILITARY COMMANDER, BECAME GOVERNOR OF SONORA TODAY. THE COLORFUL INAUGIRAL CEREMONIES WERE WITNESSED BY APPROXIMATELY 15,000 PERSONS, INCLUDING A LARGE DELEGATION FROM MEXICO CITY.

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FRANCISCO ENCISO, PRESIDENT OF THE SONORA STATE SENATE, ADMINISTERED THE OATH OF OFFICE AFTER GEN. ROMAN YOCUPICIO, THE

RETIRING GOVERNOR, PLEDGED HIS SUPPORT TO THE NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

YOCUPICIO ENDORSED GENERAL MACIAS DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN. MEXICAN GOVERNORS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SUCCEED THEMSELVES.

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BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, SEPT.1--(AP)--PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS TODAY INVITED ALL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE COMMON ACTION TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS DURING A EUROPEAN WAR.

HE SAID THAT DURING THE EMERGENCY MONETARY SPECULATION IN COLOMBIA WILL BE DISCOURAGED AND FINANCIAL AID WILL BE GIVEN THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

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THE WAR MINISTER ORDERED THAT ALL FOREIGN PLANES FLYING OVER COLOMBIA MUST CARRY A COLOMBIAN CO-PILOT.

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INDICATION THAT

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT. 1 (AP).--UNITED STATES DEFENSES IN THE CARIBBEAN WILL BE RUSHED, WAS GIVEN TODAY BY TODAY WITH THE PURCHASE OF A SUBMARINE BASE NEAR CHARLOTTE AMALIE (ST. THOMAS) ST. THOMAS, IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. TRANSFER TO THE NAVY OF AN AIR BASE AT SAN JUAN ALSO IS

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UNDER WAY.

PRELIMINARY SURVEYS FOR AN ARMY AIR BASE NEAR POINT BORINQUEN ARE NEARING COMPLETION, WITH THE PROSPECT THAT THE PROPERTY WILL BE ACQUIRED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY THROUGH CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

A SMALL PORTION OF THE SAN JUAN AIR BASE AREA IS SUITABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE AS AN AIR FIELD.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 1 (AP).--THE GERMAN CONDOR AIRLINES TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT ITS SOUTH ATLANTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE TO EUROPE WOULD BE SUSPENDED "FOR THIS WEEK".

AIR FRANCE SAID IT EXPECTED TO MAINTAIN NORMAL SERVICE, SEP 2 1939 WITH A EUROPE-BOUND DEPARTURE SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW NIGHT.

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 1-(AP)-SOUTH AMERICA, ANXIOUS TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT AND KEEP ITS RAW MATERIALS MOVING TO THE OLD WORLD, LOOKED TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY FOR A SIGNAL WHICH MAY INDICATE THE COURSE OF THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND FOUND LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES MORE NEARLY IN COMPLETE ACCORD THAN IN 1914. SEP 2-1939

THE THREE MOST POWERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES--ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CHILE--HAVE FREQUENTLY DEMONSTRATED THAT THEIR INTERESTS ARE LINKED CLOSELY WITHTHOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE. THERE HAVE BEEN INDICATIONS RECENTLY THAT THE CRISIS IN EUROPE HAS BEEN SWINGING ARGENTINA'S POLICY CLOSER TOWARD A STRONG WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE ALLIANCE WHICH SECRETARY HULL SOUGHT AND WHICH ARGENTINA REJECTED AT THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN LIMA, PERU, LAST DECEMBER.

EXPERIENCED OBSERVERS SAID THAT WHATEVER LEAD MIGHT BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CHILE WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY THE OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS.

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A STRONG BLOC OF ARGENTINE DEPUTIES AND CITIZENS HAS BEEN PRESSING FOR AN OPEN AVOWAL OF SUPPORT FOR THE BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ OF ARGENTINA STARTED TO SWING AWAY FROM THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS LAST MAY WHEN HE TOLD CONGRESS THAT UNILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH GERMANY AND OTHER NATIONS WERE OBJECTS OF NECESSITY RATHER THAN DESIRE. INDICATING ARGENTINA'S GREATER DEPENDENCE ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, THE BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT ON THE SAME DAY ANNOUNCED ITS DECISION TO NEGOTIATE A COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES AND A NEW AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL.

ARGENTINA HAS STRONG FINANCIAL REASONS FOR LEANING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND BRITAIN. BRITAIN IS HER BEST CUSTOMER, AND ARGENTINA KNOWS THAT IN WARTIME ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL BE THE ONLY OLD WORLD COUNTRIES ABLE TO BUY HER WHEAT AND MEAT. ARGENTINA REMAINED NEUTRAL IN THE WORLD WAR, BUT THE RECENT PUBLICATION OF PURPORTED PRIVATE PAPERS OF WARTIME PRESIDENT HIPOLITO YRIGOYEN DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD SIGNED A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY WHICH WAS WITHDRAWN AFTER BERLIN AGREED TO PAY INDEMNITIES FOR SUBMARINE ATTACKS AGAINST ARGENTINE SHIPPINGS. SEP 2-1939

WELL-INFORMED SOURCES IN SANTIAGO EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT CHILI WOULD BE UNABLE TO FOLLOW ITS 1914 POLICY OF INDEPENDENT NEUTRALITY, BUT WOULD FAVOR A COMMON INTER-AMERICAN STAND IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAN-AMERICAN CONSULTATIVE AGREEMENTS.

CHILE, ATTEMPTING TO REPAIR A BATTERED ECONOMY, HAS BEEN DOING MUCH BARTER TRADING WITH GERMANY. BUT ITS POPULAR FRONT GOVERNMENT NEVERTHELESS INCLINES TOWARD THE DEMOCRACIES.

CHILE, LIKE ARGENTINA, IS CONSIDERING CREATION OF A FUND TO CUSHION THE ECONOMIC SHOCKS OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

BRAZIL FEARED SHE MIGHT SUFFER ECONOMICALLY DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF ANY EUROPEAN WAR THROUGH CURTAILED EXPORTS OF COFFEE, COTTON AND CACAO, MUCH OF WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING TO GERMANY. THE HEAVY GERMAN POPULATION IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL, THE LARGE NUMBER OF ITALIANS IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL'S LEADING INDUSTRIAL STATE, THE BIG POLISH COLONY IN PARANA, CAUSED MIXED FEELINGS.

BUT INFORMED BRAZILIANS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT THE COUNTRY WOULD FOLLOW UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AS IN THE WORLD WAR WHEN BRAZIL DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY SHORTLY AFTER THE UNITED STATES DID.

COLOMBIA ALREADY HAS DECLARED THAT THE KEYNOTE OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY IS FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES. IN HIS LAST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS SAID THAT DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL WAS VITAL TO ALL LATIN AMERICA AND PROMISED THAT COLOMBIA WOULD NEVER PERMIT AN ATTACK AGAINST THE CANAL FROM COLOMBIAN SOIL. THE COLOMBIAN CHAMBER APPROVED HIS POLICIES BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE.

ECUADOR ALSO HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS INTENTION OF FOLLOWING THE UNITED STATES. PRESIDENT MOSQUERA NARVAEZ SENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT A MESSAGE LAST WEEK SUPPORTING HIS PEACE APPEALS. SEP 2-1939

MOST OF THE OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE AWAITING A LEAD FROM WASHINGTON, BUENOS AIRES OR RIO DE JANEIRO, BEFORE MAKING NEUTALITY PRONOUNCEMENTS.

MEXICAN OBSERVERS WONDERED WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO MEXICO'S EXPROPRIATED OIL. MEXICO HAS A BARTER DEAL WITH GERMANY WHEREBY IT SWAPS OIL FOR GERMAN PRODUCTS. MEXICO FEARED THIS INTERCHANGE WOULD BE HALTED.

ST.JOHN'S, NFLD., SEPT. 1-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A SERIES OF REGULATIONS RANGING FROM CENSORSHIP TO CONTROL OF PRICES WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT AS THIS ISLAND COLONY PREPARED TO MEET THE EVENTUALITY OF WAR. SEP 2-1939

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30.24-2945

TORONTO, SEPT 1-(CANADIAN PRESS)-PREMIER MITCHELL HEPBURN OF ONTARIO SUMMONED HIS CABINET INTO SPECIAL SESSION TODAY TO ARRANGE THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S COOPERATION IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY WITH THE DOMINION DEFENCE DEPARTMENT AT OTTAWA.

ONTARIO'S ANTI-SABOTAGE PROGRAM AND ITS PROTECTIVE FORCE FOR ESSENTIAL PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INDUSTRIES WERE ORDERED OPERATIVE IMMEDIATELY.

HEPBURN SAID BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS WILL BE PLACED AROUND ALL POWER PLANTS AND GUARDS AT THESE STATIONS WILL BE INCREASED.

SEP 1-1939

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OTTAWA--FIRST ADD CANADIAN (A169) X X X

EUROPEAN CRISIS.

All Ottawa - Sept 1

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT 10 MINUTES AFTER THE CABINET ASSEMBLED THIS MORNING. HE CAME OUT OF THE MEETING TO GIVE THE NEWS TO WAITING REPORTERS.

KING HAD BEEN UP ALL NIGHT WATCHING THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

HE HAD CALLED THE CABINET MEETING HASTILY AND THE MEMBERS ASSEMBLED WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUMMONS TO PARLIAMENT, THE CABINET MEETING CONTINUED.

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W1020AED

OTTAWA, SECOND ADD CANADIAN (EDS: LOGOTYPE ON FOREGOING SHOULD BE "CANADIAN PRESS" NOT AP.) X X X MEETING CONTINUED.

IN ALLOWING ONLY SIX DAYS FOR THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO GET TO OTTAWA THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CONTRASTED WITH THAT TAKEN IN 1914 WHEN 14 DAYS WERE ALLOWED.

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PRIME MINISTER KING HAS STATED SEVERAL TIMES THAT HE BELIEVED ONLY THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SHOULD DECIDE IF CANADA SHOULD PARTICIPATE--AND TO WHAT EXTENT--IN ANY WAR IN WHICH THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS INVOLVED.

IAN MACKENZIE (SMALL K), DEFENSE MINISTER, SAID HE HAD NO STATEMENT TO MAKE ON WHAT STEPS CANADA WOULD TAKE TO PROTECT HER INTERNAL SECURITY. THE ENTIRE CABINET, HE SAID, WOULD INSTITUTE SUCH MEASURES.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS WITH FIXED BAYONETS ALREADY ARE PATROLING SUCH VULNERABLE POINTS AS BRIDGES, CANALS, HARBORS, AIRPORTS, RADIO STATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

DEFENSES ON THE ATLANTIC COAST HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND A NUMBER OF AIR FORCE UNITS FROM THE INTERIOR OF CANADA.

H1048AED

Hold Ottawa - Sept 1

THE PRIME MINISTER, AFTER THE CABINET SESSION, FIRST CALLED ON LORD TWEEDSMUIR, [redacted] PRESUMABLY TO ADVISE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE MEASURES PROPOSED IN CASE GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY, AND THEN HELD A CONFERENCE WITH SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER, AND CONSERVATIVE LEADER MANION. SEP 2-1939

THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION THERE WERE OTHER SIGNS OF PREPARATION.

THE CABINETS OF ONTARIO, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

MET TO CONSIDER HOW THEIR [redacted] COULD BEST CO-OPERATE WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT [redacted] AND TO MAP PLANS FOR GUARDING VITAL POWER PLANTS AND INDUSTRIES, THUS LEAVING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FREE TO HANDLE THE NATIONAL DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS OF QUEBEC ISSUED A WARNING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT NAZI AND COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS WERE PREPARED FOR SABOTAGE ON INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS [redacted] IN QUEBEC.

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hat Neutrality aw Provides

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (A. P.). — If President Roosevelt should put the neutrality law into effect these provisions would become operative:

1. Sale of arms to any belligerent would be illegal.
2. American travel on ships of belligerents would be prohibited.
3. Belligerents would not be permitted to float loans in this country, although normal business credits could go on.

Most of the nations likely to be involved in a European war could not borrow in this country anyway because of the Johnson act prohibting loans to defaulting debtors.

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30.24-2947 30.24—2947

BRITAIN AND FRANCE SET 7 A.M. DEADLINE FOR HITLER; WARSAW AIR RAID KILLS 21

CHAMBERLAIN

TELLS COMMONS GERMANY HAS UNTIL THEN TO REPLY TO WARNING FROM ALLIES

SEP 3-1939

Cabinet Holds Midnight Meeting—Duce's Peace Bid Seen As Futile—Laborite In Commons Criticizes Government "Vacillation"

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Sunday*, Sept. 3—The British Cabinet held a brief midnight meeting less than three hours after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in an historic session of Parliament delayed decision on a declaration of war against Germany as a result of her invasion of Poland.

An announcement after the forty-five-minute session said no statement would be made, however, until later today (Sunday), when Parliament is scheduled to meet at noon for Chamberlain's report on results of last-minute peace proposals advanced by Premier Mussolini.

May Delay Statement

It was reported without confirmation that the Prime Minister's statement might be delayed until after 7.30 P. M.

The hastily summoned Cabinet Ministers made their way to No. 10 Downing street and out again later in inky blackness for the capital was blacked-out as an air-raid precaution. Only occasional flashes of lightning from a gathering storm lighted their way.

Their meeting followed a Saturday session of the House of Commons at which the Prime Minister held little hope that new peace moves from the Italian Premier would change the situation.

Meeting Stirs Speculation

Speculation concerning the Cabinet meeting centered on two possibilities: That a reply had been received from Hitler to Britain's latest warning to get out of Poland, or some communication had been sent to London by the French Cabinet, which also held a night session.

An authoritative source declared, however, that no reply had been received from Berlin to the warning voiced by Chamberlain in Commons Friday and the purpose of the Cabinet meeting remained a close secret.

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Allies To Set Time Limit

Chamberlain said yesterday that Britain and France would set a time limit for a German reply and expressed the belief he would be able to announce a definite decision when Parliament meets today.

"I anticipate there is only one answer I shall have to give the House," he declared.

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Mussolini's proposals, he said, were that German-Polish hostilities should cease and that Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland should immediately hold a conference to seek a settlement.

Hitler Reply Awaited

His only hope that Germany was considering the plan, he indicated, was based upon the fact that Hitler had not yet replied to British and French "last warnings" that they would go to Poland's aid unless German troops were withdrawn "promptly" from Polish soil.

"It may be," he said, "that the delay (by Hitler) is caused by consideration of the proposals put forward by the Italian Government."

Showdown Expected Soon

Chamberlain told the House the British and French governments expected to inform Germany within "the next few hours" how long they would wait for a reply before acting. Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, made an identical statement in the House of Lords.

Members of Parliament, who had been waiting since early yesterday afternoon for the statement, were visibly disappointed by the Government's decision, and opposition leaders were cheered when they objected to the delay.

Most of the members apparently had expected immediate declaration of war.

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Ovation

The Prime Minister was given an ovation as he entered the crowded House. Members leaned forward on the edge of their benches as he started reading his statement in low voice from small sheets of white note paper.

He was cheered when he declared "his Majesty's Government for their part will find it impossible to take part in a conference while Poland is being subjected to invasion, her towns under bombardment and while Danzig is being made subject to unilateral settlement by force."

Opposition Cry Voiced

Most of the statement, however, was

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received in silence and there was a chorus of "Oh! oh!" from the opposition side when he said:

"If the German Government should agree to withdraw their forces his Majesty's Government would be willing to regard the position as being the same as it was before German forces crossed the frontier."

The House broke into an uproar as Laborite Arthur Greenwood arose at the end of Chamberlain's statement.

He was cheered for several minutes before he could start his speech.

"The delay might have been justified," he said, "but many of us on all sides of this House view with greatest concern the fact that hours went by and news came of bombing operations and today of an intensification of it. . . .

"There may be reasons why instant action was not taken. I wonder how long we can afford to vaccillate at a time when Britain and all Britain stands for and human civilization is in peril.

"I am greatly disturbed. An act of aggression took place thirty-eight hours ago, the moment that action took place one of the most important treaties of modern times automatically came into operation.

Would March In Unity

"If we march I hope we shall march in complete unity and march with France.

"There is a growing feeling in all quarters of the House that this incessant strain must end sooner or later and the sooner the better."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, indorsed Greenwood's statement and asked Chamberlain to convey to the French Government "the attitude of this House."

James Maxton, Laborite, was hooted from the floor when he made an anti-war speech urging the Government to "think thrice" before entering a conflict.

Wardlaw Milne, only member of Chamberlain's Conservative party to speak, said:

"Everybody knows the Prime Minister is devoted to peace. Everybody also agrees that we should march side by side with France but our pledge to Poland is Britain's, not France's.

First In Modern Times

Today's session of Parliament will be the first Sunday meeting in modern times.

In addition to hearing Chamberlain's statement members are to rush through new emergency legislation, including a measure conscripting men between 18 and 41.

This bill was passed through its important second reading yesterday.

Diplomatic activity continued at a high pitch. Both the French and Polish Ambassadors were in conference with Chamberlain late last night, apparently trying to clarify the situation before tomorrow.

Military and preparedness measures were pushed as if war were certain.

The British and French governments issued a joint statement declaring they "solemnly and publicly affirm their intention, should war be forced upon them, to conduct the hostilities with a firm desire to spare civilian population and to preserve in every way these monuments of human achievements which are treasured in all civilized countries."

One of the most important of the sixteen emergency measures enacted by Parliament last night is the Currency Defense Act, a sweeping financial measure of the broadest terms.

Gold May Be Utilized

Under this measure, gold stocks in the exchange equalization fund, which on March 31, 1939, held 4,949,000 fine ounces of gold (the United States Treasury price for a fine ounce of gold is $35), may be utilized for Government defense, materials and purchases. Exchange account gold is somewhat lower at present due to support for the pound sterling at the pegged rate of $4.68 before the pound sterling was freed last week.

The Currency Defense Act also authorized the use of postal orders as legal tender, as was done during the World War, and empowered the Bank of England to provide individual banks with currency out of Government funds to meet their customers' demands for currency.

Another of the emergency measures the Ministers of the Crown Act, would permit emergency enlargement of the British Cabinet.

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AND FIXED PRICE LIMITS FOR THE SALE OF PARTICULAR COMMODITIES.

THE COMPENSATION ACT PROVIDES FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF OWNERS FROM WHOM LAND, GOODS AND VEHICLES HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED.

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BRITAIN'S WAR DECISION PUT OFF UNTIL NOON TOMORROW

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Great Britain tonight delayed any declaration of war against Germany at least until noon tomorrow, but Prime Minister Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons that "I anticipate there is only one answer I shall have to give to the House" at that time.

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His statement followed the revelation in the House of Lords by Foreign Secretary Halifax that Italy had proposed a five-Power conference to attempt to restore peace between Germany and Poland. Mr. Chamberlain made similar disclosures in the Commons.

Both Houses adjourned at 8:10 P. M. (3:10 P. M. New York time) until tomorrow at noon (7 A. M. New York time).

A British declaration of war had been expected throughout the day.

Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons that "I should be horrified if the House for one moment thought my statement (concerning the Italian proposal) betrayed the slightest weakening either of the British or the French Government in the attitude we have already taken."

After Mr. Chamberlain spoke Arthur Greenwood, Labor leader, declared "there is a growing feeling in all quarters of the House that this incessant strain must end sooner or later and the sooner the better."

"If we march I hope we shall march in complete unity and march with France," he said.

The statements by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax declared the "British Government is bound to take action unless German forces are withdrawn from Polish territory."

Accused by the Labor Opposition of "vacillating," Mr. Chamberlain said "it is difficult to synchronize action with our allies by telephone." He assured the Commons that he would make a statement of "definite character" when the House meets tomorrow.

Amid Labor cheers, Mr. Greenwood declared:

"I am greatly disturbed. An act of aggression took place thirty-eight hours ago. The moment that action took place one of the most important treaties of modern times automatically came into operation."

(He apparently referred to the British-French agreement to aid Poland in the event of the latter's attack.)

Mr. Chamberlain declared: "I am the last man to neglect an opportunity which I consider offers a chance of avoiding great catastrophe even at the last moment."

Lord Halifax indicated to the Lords that Britain's decision concerning war or peace with Germany had been delayed by consideration of the Italian proposal for a five-Power conference.

He struck a further note of peace when he said that "if the German Government should agree to withdraw their forces then the British Government would be willing to regard the position as being the same as before the German forces crossed the Polish frontier."

Britain and France consulted again concerning setting a time limit for the reply of the German Fuehrer to their "last warning" dispatched yesterday to Berlin.

Both Lord Halifax and Mr. Chamberlain declared that Britain and France could not enter the proposed five-Power parley until Poland was cleared of German troops and hostilities ceased.

Lord Halifax said that Britain "would not find it possible to take part in a conference while Poland was being subjected to invasion and her towns were under bombardment and Danzig had been made the subject of a unilateral settlement by force."

Lord Halifax's statement came

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AND LONDON-(SUNDAY) SEPT 3. KKK CABINET.

THE PRIZE ACT ESTABLISHED COURTS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF SEIZED PRIZES OF WAR, SUCH AS AIRCRAFT. THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS ACT UNDER PROVIDES PAY FOR TWELVE REGIONAL HEADS OF THE AIR RAIDS PRECAUTION SERVICE, AND THE IMPORT, EXPORT AND CUSTOMS POWERS ACT INSTITUTED RIGID CONTROL IN MANY CASES OF MANUFACTURE

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after the House of Commons had suspended a session lasting throughout the afternoon.

What Britain Demands.

"If the German Government should agree to withdraw their forces, then the British Government would be willing to regard the position as being the same as it was before the German forces crossed the Polish frontier," Lord Halifax said.

"The way would then be open to a discussion between the German and Polish governments in matters at issue between them on the understanding that any settlement arrived at was one that safeguarded the vital interests of Poland and was secured by an international guarantee."

The five-Power conference proposed by Italy, Lord Halifax said, would be between Britain, France and Italy and would involve cessation of hostilities.

"If the German and Polish governments wish that other Powers should be associated with them in the discussion the British Government would be willing to agree," he added.

"The British Government will be bound to take action unless German forces are withdrawn from Polish territory," Lord Halifax declared. "The British Government is in communication with the French Government as to the limit of time within which it would be necessary for the British and French governments to know whether the German Government was prepared to effect such withdrawal.

Status of Danzig.

"There is one other matter to which allusion should be made in order to make the present situation perfectly clear. Yesterday Herr Forster, who on August 23 had in contravention of the Danzig Constitution become head of the State, decreed incorporation of Danzig in the Reich and dissolution of the Constitution.

"Herr Hitler was asked to give effect to this decree by German law. At a meeting of the Reichstag yesterday morning a law was passed for reunion of Danzig with the Reich.

"The international status of Danzig as a Free City was established by a treaty to which his Majesty's Government is a signatory and the Free State was placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

"The rights given to Poland by the treaty are defined and confirmed by agreements concluded between Danzig and Poland. Action taken by the Danzig authorities and the Reichstag yesterday is final.

"It is a unilateral repudiation of this international instrument which could only be modified by negotiation.

No Recognition by Britain.

"His Majesty's Government does not therefore recognize the validity or the grounds on which the action of the Danzig authorities was based or the validity of this action itself or the effect given to it by the German Government."

The Commons plodded through wartime bills and the House of Lords twice adjourned while the Cabinet met unexpectedly and briefly.

Britain, fully armed and ready, expected the war decision announcement when the Commons assembled at 2:45 P. M. (9:45 A. M. New York time), but the Commons recessed at 6:23 (1:23 P. M., New York time), but Mr. Chamberlain did not appear at the first session.

The Commons passed through the important second reading stage the Government's conscription bill making men between the ages of 18 and 41 liable to military service. The vote was 340 to 7. Also passed through second reading—without a record vote—was a bill providing grants in the event of injury or death among the civil population by air raids.

The hasty summoning of the Cabinet followed a brief conference between American Ambassador Joseph [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain.

Polish Ambassador Count Edward Raczynski arrived at No. 10 Downing street while the Cabinet was in session but remained only five minutes. The Cabinet meeting ended at 5:22 P. M., London time.

King Meets Privy Council.

King George held a meeting of the Privy Council at 6 P. M., London time. It lasted only a few minutes, however, and dealt with matters arising from the emergency legislation Parliament has adopted in recent sessions.

Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, in explaining the conscription bill to Commons, said it did not apply to northern Ireland.

Men in the designated age brackets will be called up from time to time by proclamation, he said, but no "considerable group" of new conscripts would be summoned at the outset.

Opposition to the man power conscription bill was voiced by James Maxton, spokesman for the small Independent Labor group, who urged conscription of private property. Laborites generally urged that the working classes not be forced to carry the burden of war. Josiah Wedgwood declaring that "the last few days we have seen the working classes in London sticking to their jobs while the better class people fled to the country."

He also said he had placed a bet that London would not be bombed for six months.

Appeal by Lady Astor.

Lady Astor appealed to the Government "not to send boys under twenty to the front."

War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha, answering criticisms of the bill, indicated that eighteen-year-old youths would not be called up first. He also said there would be no differentiation between married and single persons except in case of "exceptional hardships."

Forty minutes after Commons met both Sir John and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax motored to 10 Downing Street to be with Mr. Chamberlain.

Up to noon no reply had been received from the German Government to Mr. Chamberlain's "last warning."

During the morning Lord Halifax received Polish Ambassador Count Edward Raczynski and Mr. Chamberlain received Arthur Greenwood, leader of the Labor opposition.

Greenwood later in the House had criticized [illegible] age limits of the conscription bill but said he would support it. He also demanded that "profiteering be stopped" and added that "he who seeks personal gain in these times is a traitor to his country."

Broadening the Cabinet.

The main entrance to the German embassy was bolted and barred as members of the staff brought luggage from their homes and piled it high in the embassy court for removal from the country.

The British Press Association said the Cabinet had been broadened, with the probability that four new Ministers would be added. They were said to include Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty during the world war. Later the Press Association said it understood that the national executive (administrative body) of the Labor Party decided it would not join in the War Cabinet.

The Polish embassy issued a statement that Germany's warplanes continued to bomb civilian populations, claiming "many victims . . . including women and children."

The Health Ministry announced today that 300,000 school children were safely evacuated from London yesterday and received at country havens. The evacuation continued today.

Virtually the whole British Isles were blacked out throughout the night. King George VI had signed an order in council for complete mobilization of Britain's Army, Navy and air force.

The morning press was virtually unanimous in accepting the inevitability of war. Long editorials were devoted to charges that the blame for war lies with Adolf Hitler.

"The whole proceedings in Parliament yesterday," declared the London Times, "were inspired by the conviction that the great evil is the spirit of faithlessness, of intolerance, of bullying and of 'senseless ambition' which is embodied in Herr Hitler and those who surround him.

Second War in Twenty-five Years.

The conviction overrides the horror of the thought that the civilized world is to tackle the same task twice in twenty-five years.

"The task will be done again, no matter what the effort required, and it will be done this time in a way to ensure that our children will not have to repeat it."

Extraordinary measures being rushed to completion included one to provide £500,000,000 (about $2,110,000,000) to meet emergency expenditures.

Others would declare a moratorium on the principal of mortgages on homes, provide for conscription of men between the ages of 18 and 41 years, demobilize soldiers temporarily to work in industries and, if necessary, regulate imports and exports.

Further emergency measures would provide for currency control and support and appoint additional [illegible] and [illegible] secretaries.

The Ministry of [illegible] already has taken over the railroads.

During the night the Board of Trade barred, except under special permission, export of certain commodities, including flour, vegetables and canned meats and fruits.

A large number of short term prisoners were said to have been released from London prisons.

Reports in parliamentary circles said Cabinet members already had handed their resignations to Chamberlain to facilitate a revision should it become necessary to form a war Cabinet.

The wheels were started turning yesterday when the Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Raczynski, invoked the British-Polish mutual assistance treaty. He called on British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax to appeal for aid for his country, charging it was the victim of direct German aggression.

Prime Minister Chamberlain later, in his dramatic message to Parliament, also blamed Germany for starting hostilities.

"We shall stand at the bar of history," he declared, "knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe rests on the shoulders of one man—the German Chancellor."

A British white paper last night made public the secret British-German diplomatic exchanges in the Polish dispute and declared that Germany offered Poland her six-teen-point proposal for an adjustment without giving the Polish Ambassador time to communicate them to his Government.

People Are Resolute.

The Government remained stanch in its declarations to fulfill Britain's pledge to help Poland defend her independence, and even as gangs of half-naked laborers piled up sandbags and the nation grimly dug in, the people remained resolute.

The Times proudly pointed out the smoothness with which the evacuation of civilians from metropolitan areas was accomplished and [illegible] efficiency was greater than in 1914.

The Financial News said it was inevitable that sooner or later Britain would have to fight to check Germany's drive to world supremacy and warned that the struggle will be lengthy.

Britain, the Manchester Guardian said, has no enmity for the German people. But is charged that Hitler's system renders beneficient civilization impossible, and added, it is for the overthrow of this dictator and his system of government that we enter war.

The Birmingham Post said the Fuehrer's offense was worse than that of the former kaiser and the London Daily Express said the Fuehrer would go down to detestation as a gambler who inflicted new ruin and miseries on Germany.

Relieved at Showdown.

To the general public the resolution of days of tension into a definite showdown came as a kind of relief despite its grim implications. Taking the matter as definitely settled, the British people were saying:

"Well, it had to come. We might as well go ahead and get it over."

Women flat dwellers not participating in the evacuation of 3,000,000 persons from danger zones joined janitors and doormen in filling sandbags to protect walls against air raids. Women worked beside men in parks digging trenches, drove ambulances and did scores of other jobs to free men for military service.

English newspapers prominently displayed reports from Rome that the British Cabinet Ministers had announced [illegible] Italy would take no initiative in military operations.

They also devoted much space to Warsaw communiques reporting German planes shot down on bombing raids and to President Roosevelt's plea against bombings of civilians.

Most London newspapers published in full the British white paper on exchanges between Mr. Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler.

What Chamberlain Said—Text of Statements Made to Parliament Tonight by Prime Minister Chamberlain in Commons and by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax in Lords.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 2—Following is the text of identic statements made to Parliament tonight by Prime Minister Chamberlain in Commons and by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax in Lords:

Sir Nevile Henderson (British Ambassador to Berlin) was received by Herr von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) at 9.30 last night when he delivered the message read to the House of Commons yesterday.

Herr von Ribbentrop replied he must submit the communication to the German Chancellor, and the Ambassador declared his readiness to receive the Chancellor's reply.

Up to the present no reply has been received.

It may be that the delay is caused by consideration of the [illegible] put forward by the Italian [illegible] namely, that hostilities should cease and that there should then immediately be a conference of the five powers concerned—Britain, France, Poland, Germany and Italy.

While appreciating the efforts of the Italian Government, his Majesty's Government for their part will find it impossible to take part in a conference while Poland is being subjected to invasion, her towns under bombardment and while Danzig is being made subject to unilateral settlements by force.

Would Agree To Status

His Majesty's Government will, as stated yesterday, be bound to take action unless German forces are withdrawn from Polish territory.

They are in communication with the French Government as to the limit of time within which it would be necessary for the British and French governments to know whether the German Government was prepared to effect such withdrawal.

If the German Government should agree to withdrawal of their forces, his Majestys' Government would be willing to regard the position as being

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the same as it was before the German forces crossed the frontier, that is, we would be open to discussion on the matters between the German and Polish governments on the understanding that the settlement was one that would safeguard Poland's vital interests and was secured by international guarantee.

If the German and Polish governments wished other powers to be associated with them his Majesty's Government would be willing to agree.

As To Danzig Matter

There is another matter to which mention should be made in order that the present situation should be made perfectly clear.

Yesterday Herr Förster, who on August 23, in contravention of the Danzig Constitution became head of state, decided the incorporation of Danzig in the Reich and Hitler was asked to give effect to this decree by German law.

At the meeting of the Reichstag yesterday morning a law was passed for the reunion of Danzig with the Reich.

The international status of Danzig as a Free City was established by treaty of which his Majesty's Government was a signatory, and the Free City was placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

The rights given to Poland in Danzig by treaty were defined and confirmed by agreements concluded between Danzig and Poland.

The action taken by the Danzig authorities and the Reichstag yesterday is the final step in the unilateral repudiation of this international instrument which could only be modified by negotiations.

His Majesty's Government, therefore, did not recognize either the validity of the grounds on which the action of the Danzig authorities was based or the validity of this action itself or of the effect given to it by the German Government."

Second Speech

The Prime Minister's second speech in the House of Commons tonight, in answer to criticism from Laborites, follows:

The Government is in a somewhat difficult position. With allies who have to communicate with one another by telephone it is difficult to synchronize thoughts and actions as quickly as if they were in the same room.

I should be horrified if the House thought for one moment that my statement betrayed the slightest weakening of attitude which French Government and we have already taken. I myself share the distrust shown by the House of maneuvers of this kind.

I would have been very glad if it had been possible for me to say to the House now that the French and ourselves were agreed to make the shortest possible limit to the time when action should be taken by both.

Anticipates One Answer

It is very possible that we may receive a reply to our communications with the French in the course of the next few hours. I feel certain I can make a definite statement tomorrow when the House meets.

I am the last man to neglect any opportunity of considering every serious chance of avoiding the great catastrophe of war, even at the last moment.

But, I confess in present case, I should have to be convinced of the good faith of the other side in any action which they took before I could regard this proposition, which has been made to us, one from which we could expect a reasonable chance of a successful issue.

I anticipate the only one answer that I can give to the House tomorrow. I hope myself that the issue will be brought to close at earliest possible moment so we may know where we are.

I trust that the House, realizing the position which I have tried to put will believe me—I speak in complete good faith and will not prolong the discussion which perhaps might make our position more embarrassing than it is.

White Paper Blames Germans

Britain Says Berlin Gave Polish Envoy No Chance to Wire Sixteen-point Plan.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.) (Passed through British censorship).—A British White Paper making public secret British-German diplomatic exchanges in the Polish dispute asserts that Germany broadcast her "sixteen-point proposal" for settlement of differences with Poland without giving the Polish Ambassador an opportunity to communicate them to his Government.

The following case was set forth by the White Paper last night:

On August 29, Chancellor Hitler, in a note handed to Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, said that, in spite of Poland's rejection of German proposals in March and subsequent "barbaric actions of maltreatment of the large German national group in Poland," he agreed to accept Britain's offer of aid in securing the dispatch to Berlin of a Polish emissary with full powers."

The German Government, Hitler said, "count on the arrival of this emissary on Wednesday, 30th of August, 1939," or twenty-four hours later.

At 2 A. M. on August 30, Prime Minister Chamberlain wired Ambassador Henderson that "we shall give careful consideration to the German Government's reply," but that it was "unreasonable to expect that we can produce a Polish representative in Berlin today."

At 6:50 P. M. of the same day Chamberlain again wired the Ambassador because of Germany's insistence on the arrival of a full-powered Polish representative.

Urged Normal Procedure.

"We cannot advise the Polish Government to comply with this procedure," Chamberlain said, and urged Henderson to suggest that the German Government "adopt the normal procedure" of handing their proposals to the Polish Ambassador for transmission to Warsaw.

The British Ambassador gave the British note to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs at midnight on August 30.

"Herr von Ribbentrop's reply," the White paper states, was to produce a long document which he read out rapidly in German. It was apparently the sixteen-point plan which the German Government have since published. When Sir Nevile Henderson asked for the text of these proposals, . . . Herr von Ribbentrop asserted that it was now too late, as the Polish plenipotentiary had not arrived by midnight."

During the afternoon of August 31, according to the White paper, the Polish Government learned of these developments and informed the British Government that they would authorize their Ambassador to advise Berlin that Poland had accepted Britain's proposals for negotiations.

Broadcasts Its Program.

"The Polish Ambassador in Berlin (Jozef Lipski) was not received by Herr von Ribbentrop until the evening of August 31," the White paper states. Immediately after the interview, the German Government broadcast its sixteen-point plan, asking primarily for the return of Danzig and plebiscite in the Corridor.

"M. Pipski at once tried to establish contact with Warsaw but was unable to do so because all means of communication between Poland and Germany had been closed by the German Government," the White paper concluded.

[In Berlin German officials heatedly denied Polish and British charges that Warsaw had had inadequate or no notice of Hitler's sixteen-point offer of adjustment with Poland.

[British radio reports there that Britain did not receive Hitler's program for transmission to Poland drew especial fire.

[It was stated emphatically that the proposals were given the British Ambassador and that the German Foreign Office waited two days for a Polish representative to come and get his copy.]

Agree War Will Be Long.

In their earlier negotiations Prime Minister Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler had come to at least two major points of agreement:

1. That if there was a war, it would be a long and bloody one.
2. That settlement of Polish-German differences was essential before [illegible] could be established between Britain and Germany.

In the first of the ten-day series of communications, on August 22, Chamberlain said "no greater mistake could be made" than to assume the Russian-German nonaggression pact would keep Britain from going to Poland's defense.

"It would be a dangerous illusion," he wrote, "to think that, if war once starts, it will come to an early end, even if success on any one of several fronts on which it would be engaged should have been secured."

A day later Hitler stated:

"An incalculable war between Germany and England would be bloodier than that of 1914-18." Emphasizing the newly formed pact with the Soviet, he added:

"In contrast to the last war, Germany no longer would have to fight on two fronts."

In regard to closer British-German relations Chamberlain, in replying to Hitler's communications of August 23 and 25, wrote on August 28 that there must first be "a settlement of differences between Germany and Poland."

"Everything, however, turns upon the nature of the settlement and the method by which it is to be reached. On these points, the importance of which cannot be absent from the Chancellor's mind, his (Hitler's) message was silent . . . The German Government will be aware that his Majesty's Government have obligations to Poland by which they are bound and which they intend to honor.

"They could not, for any advantage offered to Great Britain, acquiesce in a settlement which put in jeopardy the independence of a State to whom they have given their guarantee."

He warned that failure to reach a just settlement would "ruin hopes of better understanding between Germany and Great Britain, would bring the two countries into conflict . . . and plunge the whole world into war from an outcome could be a catastrophe without parallel in history."

Hitler's answer on August 29 said:

"The German Government have never had any intention of touching Poland's vital interests or questioning the existence of an independent Polish State."

Allied Ultimatum

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 2—Following is the text of the ultimatum handed to the German Government yesterday by the Ambassadors of Britain and France:

Early this morning the German Chancellor issued a proclamation to the German Army which indicated clearly that he was about to attack Poland. Information which has reached His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government indicates that German troops have crossed the Polish frontier and attacks on Polish towns are proceeding.

In these circumstances it appears to the Governments of the United Kingdom and France that by this action the German Government have created conditions—namely, an aggressive act of force against Poland threatening the independence of Poland—which call for the immediate implementation by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance.

I am, accordingly, to inform Your Excellency that unless the German Government are prepared to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that the German Government have suspended all aggressive action against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will, without hesitation, fulfill their obligations to Poland.

Paris Joins in Last Warning Sure of War

(By Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 2.—France and Britain, through their highest spokesmen, declared definitely tonight that unless Adolf Hitler calls his troops out of Poland a general European war will commence.

It was understood generally that a final and formal notice to that effect would be delivered to the German Fuehrer in the course of the night.

The notice would require an immediate reply or at least one within a set time limit.

The British and French proposals were identical.

Premier Daladier, before the French Chamber of Deputies, and Foreign British Secretary Lord Halifax, before the British House of Lords, said negotiations still were possible if German troops cease hostilities and withdraw from invaded Poland.

On the bare shred of hope that Hitler might accept this proposal seemed to hang the chances of peace.

Every one here went on the assumption that he would not. In that case, it was agreed generally that France and Britain would have to start a war of assistance to Poland without much more delay.

President Albert Lebrun in a message read to Parliament today said:

"The future of civilization is at stake."

Daladier, addressing the crowded Chamber of Deputies, said no Frenchman will go to war with hatred for Germans at heart but all will have the knowledge "the very existence" of their country was in the balance.

After Daladier's speech and the reading of the message from President Lebrun, Parliament today voted a war budget of 69,000,000,000 francs (about $1,656,000,000), the bill implying the right of the Daladier Government to open hostilities at its discretion.

The Premier, comparing the difference between the present situation and the crisis last September told the Chamber of Deputies:

"Gentlemen, today it is France that commands."

The war in Poland, he said, is "a step in the march of the Hitlerian dictatorship towards world domination."

There were reports of another Italian attempt during the day to avert the catastrophe.

[illegible] this came to was not known. However, it seemed to be regarded as a gesture more than anything furnishing concrete hope.

Daladier took pains to pay tribute to Italy—France's ally in the World War and now Germany's axis partner.

"I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian government," the Premier said, referring to Rome's proposal for a peace conference.

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30.24—2951

France Drafts New Ultimatum Demanding Immediate Reply

Deputies Grant Daladier Extreme Powers and Vote Him War Budget — Approval Is Unanimous.

PARIS, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—With Parliament's implied authorization to declare war on Germany, Premier Daladier and his Cabinet met at the War Ministry at 7:30 tonight (2:30 P. M. New York time), to frame a demand that Adolf Hitler reply to the British-French "last warning" of yesterday.

Diplomats said that the demand would be a new ultimatum to Hitler and would insist upon an immediate reply.

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved a war budget of 69 billion francs (approximately $1,656,000,000) after hearing M. Daladier say that the Government was still willing to negotiate if Germany would cease hostilities in Poland.

Whether Premier Daladier uses the authority vested in him by adoption of the war budget depends upon the possibility — frankly viewed as slight—of Hitler availing himself of a last-minute loophole for peace.

The Premier told the finance committee after the Chamber session that he planned to call the Chamber to approve an actual declaration of war if that became necessary, but he may simply ask for approval after, rather than before, the action is taken.

"The Government will take the same chance as Parisians," M. Daladier told a Deputy who asked whether the Government planned to leave Paris immediately.

Next Few Hours Crucial.

President Lebrun joined the Premier in stirring appeals to the nation made before Parliament. Members of both houses applauded wildly, even the Communists joining in.

The situation as it now exists was described as this: Answers are still awaited to French and British virtual ultimatums to Germany, delivered yesterday. If they are not received within the next few hours and Germany continues her war on Poland, England and France, all observers agree, will have to act.

The Government bill in its final form provided forty-six billion francs (approximately $1,004,000,000) for national defense and the remainder for extraordinary civil credits.

Immediately after the war budget was adopted the Chamber adjourned amid cheers for the unyielding stand taken by Premier Deladier.

The Chamber rushed through the action as a demonstration of national union without debate after hearing an address by M. Herriot; a message from President Lebrun and the speech by M. Daladier outlining the French position.

Chamber Is Tense.

The Chamber met in a tense atmosphere from 3 to 3:55 P. M. (10 to 10:55 A. M., New York time), to hear from the nation's leaders. The session was resumed at 4:30 P. M. but lasted only six minutes, the members pushing through a quick vote. The recess was to permit the Finance Committee to approve the war budget.

Immediately after the Chamber session, Premier Daladier returned to his office in the War Ministry where he met Polish Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz for a discussion of the latest news on the hostilities.

Legal experts in the Chamber confirmed M. Herriot's assertion that M. Daladier now had the power himself to declare war. They said that the voting of the huge war budget "for the defense of the honor and security of France" carried that authority.

The Premier told the Chamber:

"There is no Frenchman marching toward the lines who marches with hatred of the Germans, but he marches knowing the very existence of his country is at stake."

Without formally declaring war, M. Daladier bound France's fate to that of Poland by declaring:

"Is there a German-Polish war? No! There is a step in Hitlerian Germany's effort to dominate the world."

However, Premier Daladier left a slight hope for peace.

"Even at this moment, if the Germans leave Poland, if they stop their aggression, France will not refuse efforts for negotiation."

Says 'France Commands!'

"If representations are tried again we again are ready to associate in them," M. Daladier continued.

The Premier left no doubt, however, that France is determined to carry out her pledge of aid to Poland if war persists rather than to permit a dismemberment like that which befell Czecho-Slovakia at Munich last September.

"Gentlemen, today it is France that commands!" he said, concluding among the cheers of the chamber.

"Poland is the victim of aggression and is assured the support of nations of free men," M. Daladier declared.

While he spoke, William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador; Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, and Julius Lukasiewicz, the Polish Ambassador, sat in prominent places in the diplomatic gallery. The Ambassadors of Rumania and Spain also were present.

Premier Daladier took pains to pay tribute to Italy—France's ally in the world war and now Germany's axis partner.

"I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian Government," the Premier said, referring to Rome's proposal for a peace conference. "Efforts for peace, even though they remain sterile, will at least show responsibilities."

Herriot Excoriates Hitler.

M. Herriot told the Chamber: "In this moving moment many words are not necessary to consecrate the will for union which arises from every French heart.

"After twenty years' labor, which was not enough to repair the disasters of the last Germanic aggression, we are now in the presence of a new defiance.

"The man who made Austria disappear, who martyrized the Czechs, who peopled the whole world with exiles is using force once more with a mixture of brutality and deceit with cynical procedure which the Prime Minister of Britain already denounced yesterday."

M. Herriot said Poland—"this nation of fineness and culture to which we are linked by a long past"—was "now undergoing with legendary courage the blows of scientific barbarousness."

"We send it the ardent fraternal expression of our solidarity."

Of the Russian-German nonaggression pact M. Herriot declared it "arouses the reprobation of every right-thinking person."

The Premier told the Chamber that Chancellor Hitler was responsible for the outbreak of warfare in Europe, but that if eleventh-hour efforts were made to prevent a continuation of the conflict France would support them.

He read to the Deputies a message from President Lebrun declaring:

"The future of civilization is at stake! Be united! Vive la France!"

The Premier then delivered his own account of the crisis caused by the German invasion of Poland and the French and British mobilizations.

"The responsibility has been established," M. Daladier said in solemn tones.

The red and gold Chamber amphitheater was jammed with Deputies, some in army uniform.

"But if representations are tried again, we again are ready today to associate in them," the Premier said.

The Foreign Ministry announced at noon (7 A. M., New York time) that Ambassador Robert Coulondre had been received by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

The Ambassador demanded immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of German troops from Poland. Ribbentrop was said to have replied that Germany was not guilty of aggression, but promised to relay the Ambassador's words to Chancellor Hitler.

A similar step was taken separately by British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson, both the French and the British envoys warning that they would be forced to ask for their passports unless they received favorable replys.

Sources close to the French Foreign Ministry also said they had the impression that hostilities were stopped, at least temporarily this morning, but official confirmation was still lacking.

[In Berlin the high command said the German advance was continuing and had exceeded its objectives.]

Some Deputies in Uniform.

All deputies up to 48 years of age already have been mobilized. These appeared in uniform.

As the Chamber President, M. Herriot, opened the session, after a short whispered conversation with Premier Daladier at the tribune, there was silence through the great chamber. It was packed to overflowing for the historic session with deputies, French notable and foreign diplomats.

As the session began, deputies heard reports that the farthest German advance into Poland was only three miles at Czarnkow, in the westernmost tip of Poland.

A report also spread in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies that the German armies have suspended operations in Poland. This report said Germany's armies had not withdrawn but were resting in their positions a few miles within Poland.

The purpose of any such tactics, some deputies close to the Government said, would be to try to force Great Britain and France to talk on unfavorable terms.

The Polish embassy denied the report. French officials said they could not confirm it although they said they had the impression that the German numerical strength in Poland was not great and that German objectives were limited.

Hitler was attacked by the press. French leaders, seeing a last hope of avoiding war gone, declared "our conscience is clear."

The initial line-up of Powers may find Spain and Hungary neutral and Turkey and Rumania benevolent neutrals. But leaders feared Russia intended some kind of aid to Germany because of the Soviet-German no-aggression pact. There was also speculation on whether Italy would remain neutral.

Through a hot September night Paris was evacuated by an ever-growing stream of humanity.

Thousands of school children had been sent away. Last night their parents left to join them in country havens.

United States Embassy Is Busy.

The United States embassy, travel bureaus and shipping offices were flooded with queries from Americans on the quickest ways to leave.

Actually mobilization has been under way for several days, but the official order which accompanied yesterday's proclamation of a state of siege became effective only today.

One minute past midnight came the "zero hour" of general mobilization.

It was the signal for a flood of khaki to well up in the streets and flow out toward troubled frontiers.

Hours later the mobilization was proceeding methodically with much of the same machinery and many of the same men used to execute the last such call to the colors on August 2, 1914.

And London Seek azi Accord On Civilians

Paris, Sept. 2 (A.P.)—France and Britain announced tonight in a joint communique they would ask Germany if she would agree to wage war without the bombardment of civilian populations and without the use of gas.

The statement, issued by Premier Edouard Daladier's office under the title "Joint French-British Declaration," said both Governments already had instructed their high commands not to bombard civilians.

It added that the two powers would conform to the 1925 League of Nations provisions outlawing the use of poisonous and asphyxiating gas.

Virtual Statement Of War Rules

The joint declaration, a virtual statement of the rules under which Britain and France have decided to wage war, said that if the Germans refused to

agree to them the two allies would reserve the right to "take whatever action they consider appropriate."

The communique:

"The governments of France and the United Kingdom solemnly and publicly affirm their intention to conduct hostilities which may be imposed upon them with the firm desire to spare civil populations and to spare in every possible measure monuments of human civilization.

In Accord With Roosevelt

"In this spirit they received with profound satisfaction President Roosevelt's appeal concerning air bombardments. They are entirely in sympathy with the humanitarian sentiments which inspired this appeal. They replied in perfect accord.

"Moreover, they already have sent express instructions to the command of their armed forces in order that only strictly military objectives in the narrowest sense would be bombarded by air, by sea or by land artillery.

"Concerning land artillery bombardments, objectives which do not present clearly defined military interest should be excluded, particularly large urban agglomerations outside the battlefield, and even destruction of sections and buildings with interest to civilization should be avoided.

Pledge As To Submarines

"Concerning the use of naval forces, including submarines, the two governments pledge themselves strictly to rules formulated by protocol in 1936 concerning submarines which was accepted by almost all civilized nations.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Under the protocol, which had Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States as its original signatories, submarines in time of war are forbidden to sink a merchant ship until the crew, the passengers and the ship's papers are afforded a safe haven. The protocol also outlawed the "sunk without trace" practice which prevailed during the height of the German submarine campaign in the World War.]

"Moreover, they plan even to employ their air forces against commercial vessels at sea only in conforming to recognized rules applied to warships in the field of sea warfare.

Ban Poison Gas Warfare

"Finally, the two allied governments again affirm their intention to abide by terms of the protocol of Geneva of 1925 banning in case of war the use of asphyxiating or toxic gases and bacteriological warfare.

"A request will be addressed to the German Government to know if it can give similar assurances.

"It is understood that if an adversary does not observe certain restrictions to which the governments of France and Great Britain have agreed to give as a limitation to their armed forces these governments reserve the right to any action which they consider appropriate."

"Hitlerian Dictatorship" Threatens World, Daladier Tells Deputies

CONFLICT DECLARED MORE THAN GERMAN-POLISH WAR

Called New Phase Of "March Toward Domination Of Europe"—France Ready To Fight For Honor And Security, Premier Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 2—The French Government's statement of policy as read to the Chamber of Deputies today by Premier Edouard Daladier and to the Senate by Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps follows:

Gentlemen:

The Government yesterday decreed general mobilization. The entire nation is replying to its call with a grave, resolute calm. Young men have rejoined their regiments. They now cover our frontiers. The example of courage and dignity they have just given the world should dominate this debate.

In the great spirit of national fraternity they have forgotten all which even yesterday might have divided them. They no longer recognize any service except service of France. In addressing the grateful salute of the nation to them let us take an oath to show ourselves worthy of them.

Duty To Present Facts

The Government had to put France in a position to act in accordance with its vital interest and honor. It has a duty now to present you the facts fully, with frankness and clarity.

Several days ago peace was already in danger. German claims on Poland risked precipitating a conflict.

I will show you in instant how all the pacific forces in the world combined during all these days to save peace. But just when hope was held that all these renewed efforts were going to be crowned with success, Germany abruptly reduced them to nothing.

During the day of August 31 the crisis reached its culminating point. When Germany had finally made known to England she would accept direct negotiation with Poland, Poland, despite the terrible menace of sudden military invasion from Slovakia by German armies, attempted immediately to resort to the pacific method.

At 1 o'clock that afternoon M. Lipski, Polish Ambassador to Germany, asked an interview with M. von Ribbentrop. Peace seemed saved. But the Foreign Minister of the Reich only agreed to receive M. Lipski at 7.45 P. M. While the latter brought the agreement of his Government to direct conversations, the German Minister refused to communicate the German claims to the Polish Ambassador under the pre- that the latter did not have full power to accept or refuse them immediately.

"That Was A Lie"

At 9 P. M. the German radio announced the nature and extent of these demands. The radio added that Poland had rejected them. That was a lie. That was a lie because Poland never even knew what the terms were.

And on September 1 at dawn the Führer gave his troops the order to attack.

Never was aggression more evident, more unjust. Never in order to justify it have such lies and cynicisms been put to work.

So war was launched even as the most powerful forces and the most respected authorities were placed in the service of peace; even as the entire world did its best to bring the two parties into direct negotiations in order to settle pacifically the differences between them.

The Pope And Roosevelt

The Chief of Christianity raised his voice of reason and fraternity. President Roosevelt addressed moving messages and proposed a general conference. Neutral nations took action to offer their impartial good offices.

Is it necessary for me to say that each of these appeals met the immediate and heartfelt welcome of the French Government? I myself, gentlemen, I considered it my duty as a Frenchman to intervene directly with Chancellor Hitler. The chief of the German Government informed me on August 25 through our Ambassador at Berlin, M. Coulondre, that he deplored that in the event of armed conflict between Germany and Poland, German blood and French blood might be spilled. I immediately transmitted to the Führer a positive proposal inspired by a lone desire to save peace, then in danger, without delay.

You have been able to read texts. You know the reply which was made to me. I say no more.

But we have not been rebuffed by the failure of our advance and we made a second attempt which M. Chamberlain undertook with magnificent persistency. The documents exchanged between London and Berlin have been published. On one hand appears impartial loyalty and perseverance: On the other obstruction, evasion and escape.

Tribute To Italy

I also am happy to pay tribute to the noble efforts of the Italian Government. Even yesterday we did our best to realize a union of all of goodwill in order to at least stop hostilities and try to substitute methods of conciliation and arbitration to use of violence.

These efforts for peace, even if they have been unavailing up to the present, have at least shown Germany's responsibilities. They assure Poland the victim, of the effective support and moral solidarity of the nations of free men.

That which we did before the beginning of hostilities we are ready to do again. If an advance for conciliation is renewed we are ready to associate ourselves with it again. If fighting stops, if the aggressor returns to his frontiers, if free negotiation can again begin, believe me, gentlemen, that the French Government would spare no effort in order to permit, even today, its success in the interests of world peace.

More Than Nazi-Polish War

But time presses. France and England could not accept the destruction of a friendly people—the forerunner of new attempts of violence directed against themselves. Is it really only a German-Polish conflict? No, gentlemen, it is a new phase in the march of the Hitlerian dictatorship toward domination of Europe and the world.

How, in fact, can we forget that German demands on Polish territory have been written for a long time on the map of Greater Germany and that it was only hidden for several years to make other conquests easier? As long as a German-Polish pact was profitable to Germany it was respected by Germany. The day when it became an obstacle to his march toward hegemony, he did not hesitate to denounce it.

We are told today that once German demands on Poland are satisfied Germany will promise the whole world a perpetual peace. We know this promise already. On May 25, 1935, Chancellor Hitler promised not to intervene in the internal affairs of Austria and not to attach Austria to the Reich. And on March 11, 1938, the German army entered Vienna. Chancellor Schuschnigg was thrown into prison for having dared defend the independence of his country and none can say what his true fate is after so many sufferings. But it seems that Schuschnigg's provocations determined the invasion and enslavery of his fatherland.

Ambitions Unmasked

On September 12, 1938, Chancellor Hitler declared that the Sudeten problem was an internal affair which concerned only the German minority of the Bohemia and Czecho-Slovak Government. A few hours later he unmasked his ambitions, pretending that they were made legitimate by the violence of Czech provocations.

September 26, 1938, Chancellor Hitler declared that Sudeten territory represented the last territorial demands which he had to make in Europe.

March 14, 1939, M. Hacha was called to Berlin, summoned for the hardest sort of coercion to accept an ultimatum.

A few hours later Prague was occupied despite the signatures given. There again Chancellor Hitler tried to blame his victims for the responsibility which falls only on an aggressor.

January 30, 1939, finally Chancellor Hitler praised the non-aggression pact which he had signed five years before with Poland. He halted this accord as a true, free understanding and solemnly confirmed his intention to respect its terms.

His Acts That Count

Hitler's acts, not his words, count.

What, therefore, is our duty? Poland is our ally. We contracted with Poland in the treaties of 1921 and 1925. These treaties have been confirmed.

I said in the Tribune Chamber May 19, last: "Following Colonel Beck's trip to London and the engagements of a reciprocal guarantee contracted by Britain and Poland, we took in agreement with courageous, noble nation necessary measures to immediate direct application of our treaty of alliance."

Parliament unanimously approved such a policy.

Since then we have never ceased in diplomatic negotiations and public declarations to show our faith in these agreements.

Our Ambassador in Berlin many times has reminded Chancellor Hitler and his associates that if Germans attack Poland we would fulfill our engagements.

And September 1 at Paris Monsieur, the Minister of Foreign Affairs told the Ambassador of Germany in France:

France has defined engagements toward Poland. These engagements have again been strengthened during recent events and in consequence, France will be at Poland's side immediately as soon as Poland itself takes arms.

Poland has been the object of a most unjust, brutal aggression. Nations which guaranteed her independence are called upon to intervene for her defense. Britain and France are not powers which go back on their signature.

Note To Germany

Last evening, September 1, the Ambassadors of France and Britain made a common representation to the German Government. They placed the following communication of the French Government in the hands of M. von Ribbentrop:

Early this morning the German Chancellor issued a proclamation to the Germany Army which clearly indicates that he was on the point of attacking Poland.

Information reaching the French Government, and his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, indicates that troops crossed the Polish frontier and that attacks against Polish cities are in progress.

In these conditions it seems to the French and United Kingdom governments that by its action the German Government has created conditions (this is an act of force of aggressive character against Poland, threatening the independence of the country) which call for the execution by the governments of France and the United Kingdom of their engagements toward Poland to come to her aid.

In consequence I must inform your Excellency that unless the German Government is disposed to give the French Government satisfactory assurances that the German Government has suspended all aggressive action against Poland and is ready to withdraw its forces promptly from Polish territory, the French Government will fulfill its obligations with regard to Polish Government without hesitation.

Honor And Interests

So, gentlemen, it is no longer only the question of the honor of our country.

It is also a question of protecting its vital interests.

For a France which would deny its signature would soon become a conquered France. Isolated without allies, without support, soon would expose herself to a terrible attack.

What is the guarantee given for our eastern frontiers, for our Alsace, for our Lorraine, worth after denials of guarantees given to Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland?

Made more powerful by their conquests, gorged with spoils of Europe, masters of inexhaustible natural riches, aggressors would turn themselves soon against France with all their forces.

Our honor is, therefore, today the gauge of our security. It is not this abstract honor, this archaic honor of which conquerors speak to justify their violence. It is the dignity of a pacific people who have no hatred for any people in the world and who never have engaged themselves except

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for safety, its liberty and life.

What Price Honor

At the price of our honor we would only buy a precarious, revocable peace and when we would have to fight tomorrow, having lost the esteem of other nations, we would be nothing more than a miserable people fated for defeat and servitude.

I am sure that there is not a single Frenchman who could have such thoughts. But I know, gentlemen, that it is hard for those who have consecrated all their life to the defense of peace, who always have been animated by the ideal of peace, to reply by force to the undertakings of violence. I, chief of the Government, shall not make in these tragic hours an apology for war.

I fought as most of you. I remember it.

I shall not utter one of those words which real veterans consider blasphemous. I shall simply accomplish my duty as an honest man.

While we deliberate, Frenchmen rejoin their regiments. None of them have hate in their hearts for German people. None of them will let themselves be intoxicated by a call to violence and brutality. But all are ready to do their duty with that calm courage which a conscience without reproach inspires.

What Frenchmen Think

You, gentlemen, who know what Frenchmen think, you who even yesterday were among them in our provincial cities and our fields, you who saw them leave, you will bear me out if I evoke their thoughts here.

They are pacific men, but they are resolved to all sacrifices to defend the dignity and liberty of France. If they replied to our appeal as they did without hesitation, without murmur, it [illegible] because they all felt that the [illegible]tence of France is in danger. [illegible] know better than anyone that nothing could make France mobilize to throw herself into a haphazard venture.

They are not Frenchmen who have risen to invade the territory of a foreign state. Their heroism is the heroism of defense and not the heroism of conquest. When France rises it is because she feels threatened.

Voice Of The Empire

It is not only France which has arisen but also all of that immense empire which lives under the protection of our tri-color flag. From all corners of the world moving testimonies of loyalty reach the mother country this day. To the union of all French- comes from across the seas the reply of the union of all the peoples who live under our protection and who are in danger. They offer us their support if we still must use our force. If all moral sense, if all glimmer of reason has vanished from our adversaries.

If we do not keep our engagements, if we let Germany crush Poland in a few months, in perhaps a few weeks, what will we say to France if France again must be called up before aggressor?

Then these soldiers, now so resolved, will ask us what we have done with our friends. They will be alone under the most terrible of threats and perhaps will lose that confidence which inspires them now.

In these hours when the destiny of Europe is decided, France speaks to us through the voice of her sons, through the voice of all those who accepted the supreme sacrifice if it becomes necessary. Let us find again, like them, the spirit which has inspired all heroes of our history. France rises up with such enthusiasm only when she has faith to fight for her life, her independence. It is France which commands today.

IL DUCE SEEKS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF WAR

Hopes To Arrange Negotiated Settlement By 5-Power Parley.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 2— Premier Mussolini today sought to prevent Polish-German hostilities from spreading into a general European war by arranging a negotiated settlement.

Conferences which the British and French Ambassadors had with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, were believed to be connected directly with an Italian proposal of a five-power conference disclosed in London by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

The possibility of halting the German-Polish conflict and arranging a peaceable settlement was believed to have been discussed at the diplomatic conferences, but no official information was forthcoming.

Asked To Use Influence

Some foreign observers believed, however, that Mussolini had been asked to use his influence on Adolf Hitler to halt fighting in Poland, call his army back and negotiate a settlement of his demands on the Poles.

Since authoritative Italians have declared il Duce would continue his efforts to arrange peace, he was believed still to be active in that direction tonight.

Here it was regarded as certain that any five-power conference proposed by il Duce would not be merely for settling the German-Polish conflict but would be aimed at complete revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Would Seek Concessions

Under such a revision, Italy and Germany would seek political and economic concessions which they consider necessary to end European tension once and for all. This long has been il Duce's idea, and Italian newspapers recently have been stressing it as the only real solution.

Italy has been demanding from France concessions concerning Tunisia, The Suez Canal and Jibuti, French Somaliland port.

On the other hand, foreign observers considered that immense difficulties lay in the way of any immediate settlement which would prevent Britain and France from going to war against Germany.

The chief difficulty, they believed, would be in halting the forward push of the German war machine.

Border Fighting Cited

Some hope seemed to lie in reports that the fighting still was confined to the frontier, that the main bodies of troops apparently have not yet met in combat and that Germany may have encountered obstacles to plans for a quick campaign.

Fascist newspapers indicated the belief that the war might end quickly if Germany could occupy Danzig and the Corridor. On the other hand, the expiration of the British-French ultimatum was believed near at hand. Both governments have demanded withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

Comment was lacking in Rome on a French report that Paris and London had replied favorably to Mussolini's proposal. Italians noted, however, the favorable recognition of both Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier of the Duce's peace efforts.

Look To Mussolini

Italians have expressed the belief all during the crisis that Mussolini might be the eventual peacemaker. The main question in Rome tonight was whether there remained time for further negotiation before the British and French go to Poland's aid.

Some foreigners thought Mussolini might have issued his Cabinet's declaration of virtual neutrality to keep himself in a position to act as peacemaker.

Responsible Fascists doubted, however, the suggestion that Mussolini might split Italy away from the German military alliance in case the peace efforts fail.

Idea "Fantastic"

One authority said any idea of "cutting" relations between Germany and Italy was "fantastic."

The framework of a few air-raid shelters appeared in the streets of Rome today. They consisted chiefly of wooden frames with space to be filled with sandbags.

Foreign Minister Ciano conferred with Hungarian Minister Baron Frederic Villani. It was reported that Hungary was looking to Italy for leadership in the peace move.

Meanwhile, Premier Mussolini was reported to have conferred with King Vittorio Emmanuel today on Italy's policy of watchful waiting.

King Arrives

The King arrived in Rome this morning from his summer palace at San Rossore and immediately received the Premier.

The important commentator, Virginio Gayda, in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, noted uneasily that French and British war preparations made it seem that only a miracle could prevent a "more general explosion."

Italy, he said, rested on her arms, confident she had done everything possible to avoid war. He said she was following events "with maximum political and diplomatic vigilance."

Other important press spokesmen wrote in practically the same vein.

Neutrality Expected

In the absence of definite indications to the contrary, the feeling still prevailed in foreign circles that Italy would remain neutral as long as her territory escaped attack.

Italians went about their affairs with little show of even thinking about the war in Poland. Gasoline sales were forbidden all drivers except diplomats, taxicabs, trucks and those having special permits. Taxicabs were limited to two and a half gallons daily; trucks were allowed twice that.

Many Italians expected to enjoy their usual Sunday traveling for the last time tomorrow, when the popular excursion trains make their last trips.

Trust Mussolini

Newspapers said they all had faith in Mussolini. To foreign observers it seemed they trusted in him to keep them out of war. The press unanimously refrained from mention of the "pact of steel" as it usually calls the military alliance empowering Hitler to call on Mussolini for military help.

Newspaper accounts were frankly pro-German. Britain and France were held responsible for hostilities, but the comment lacked the extreme bitterness of previous attacks on those countries. There was widespread belief that the British and French Ambassadors were offering concessions in return for Italian neutrality.

Precautions Adequate

The Government has announced military precautions taken were deemed adequate. One new development was the recruiting of thousands of student pilots. Italy is supposed to have more than 10,000 pilots trained or in training.

Some foreigners canceled plans to leave the country following Italy's declaration of a decision to refrain from military initiative. This, with her pledge to respect Swiss neutrality seemed assurance that the Swiss frontier would remain open.

Text of Lebrun Message

PARIS, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Following is the text of the message of President Albert Lebrun to Parliament:

Gentlemen, you are meeting at a critical hour in our national life.

War has broken out in central Europe, men are killing one another. Innocent victims are falling under aerial fire.

How have we come to that? Two peoples had differences to settle. They could have done it by free, loyal negotiations as they were advised to do on all sides.

At the moment their plenipotentiaries were going to meet, Germany brutally attacked Poland, creating thus a state of war which nothing could justify.

England and France, resolutely attached to a policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation, did all which was humanly possible to avoid this crisis.

The voices of the chiefs of their governments were joined to those of the highest moral and political authorities of the world to call men, who held war or peace in their hands, to reflect before unleashing the abominable plague.

It was in vain.

And unless they still wish at this hour to hear the voice of the universal conscience which rises toward them, the worst eventualities are augured.

With great calm, cold resolution and perfect order, France has taken the dispositions which her security and loyalty to her engagements require.

Already for several days young men have been mounting guard on the frontiers. Today general mobilization calls all forces to the defense of the homeland.

As interpreter for the nation, I address to our armies of land, sea and air the affectionate salute and expression of unanimous confidence of the country.

The population in the interior also is accomplishing its full duty. A union of citizens, more sacred than ever, has been realized spontaneously once more. Firmness in spirit, discipline, hope—that is what animates them to the very depths themselves.

They understand that even more than the destiny of the homeland it is the liberty of the world and the future of civilization which is at stake.

They will be able to lift their souls to the heights of greatest resolution.

Let us be united: Vive la France.

Italian Sees Allied Envoys

Foreign Minister Ciano and Ambassadors of Britain and France Confer.

ROME, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, conferred again today with the British and French ambassadors as Italy pursued her policy of watchful waiting in the face of an apparently imminent European war.

The British Ambassador talked with Count Ciano for about thirty minutes. Shortly afterward Ambassador Poncet of France called at the Foreign Ministry.

Mussolini had a lengthy audience with King Vittorio Emmanuel in which he reported on the Italian situation arising from the conflict. Il Duce was believed to have explained to the King, who had just returned from his country home, why the Government was observing neutrality.

Believe Bargaining Began.

Diplomatic quarters watched keenly for any hint of what Italy would say if Germany called on her for aid. Following conferences with Foreign Minister Ciano yesterday, there was widespread belief that the British and French Ambassadors were offering concessions in return for Italian neutrality and, possibly, greater ones, for Italian entry into the war alongside Britain and France.

Meanwhile, Hungary was reported also to be watching Italy closely and to be more inclined to follow Mussolini than Hitler.

Newspapers were frankly pro-German in their accounts of the situation but they refrained from all such exaltations of the "pact of steel," binding Rome and Berlin, as were published daily until recently.

Italians and foreign observers alike considered this especially sig-

nificant, and thought it meant at least that Mussolini was burning no bridges behind him.

The press held Britain and France responsible for the outbreak of hostilities, but the comment lacked the extreme bitterness of other attacks on those countries in recent years.

Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo D'Italia, said Hitler's proposals to avoid bloodshed with Poland were "fair, loyal and honorable, even for Poland."

Morning newspapers published part of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in which he told the House of Commons the final Hitler proposals had never been submitted to Poland and Britain in time for their consideration. This was the first indication to Italians that there had been two sides of the highly controversial question of the proposals. Up to now, only the German side had been published here.

Italy remained calm. Newsboys were prohibited from yelling headlines, so as not to alarm the people unduly.

The Government announced the recruiting of 1,000 youths for training as pilots.

'Watchful Waiting.'

Italy's attitude of "watchful waiting" was emphasized by Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of the Ciano family's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn. Signor Ansaldo expressed "human sympathy" for fighters of both sides, especially the Germans.

"Regarding the particular situation in Italy . . . it is one of watchful waiting for development of events," he wrote. "Italy is today more than ever at the orders of Il Duce in absolute and complete unity of spirit."

Italy's coastal cities will continue to be darkened nightly to accustom the residents to this precaution. The public was told that siren blasts would announce air raids and that to avoid confusion, factories would cease blowing whistles. The peasants in some sections were warned to keep their homes darkened at all times.

Italy received a Swiss declaration that Switzerland "will maintain and defend with all the means at its disposal the inviolability of its territory" and will renew the country's "humanitarian works" of the last war impartially. Paul Ruegger, the Swiss Minister, who presented the declaration, also handed the Foreign Office a neutrality declaration on behalf of the Principality of Leichtenstein.

Malta Expects Trouble.

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—(Passed by the British censor.)—The Governor of the British Island of Malta in a broadcast today declared that the outcome of an imminent war with Germany was not in doubt.

He added: "We all fervently hope nothing will occur to end the age-long friendship between Italy and Great Britain."

The Governor said that the evacuation of harbor areas was now unnecessary, but counseled the islanders to be alert to take cover if warnings are sounded.

NAZI TROOPS PUSH FORWARD INTO CORRIDOR

Gdynia Bombed—Control Of Air Over Poland And Of Baltic Claimed

Berlin Hails Arrival Of New Russ Envoy And Military Mission

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 2—Nazi troops moving swiftly but as effectively as a steamroller—according to high command communiques—tonight continued their advance over the lowlands and lakes of Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) and hilly regions of Silesia.

At the same time the British and French Ambassadors awaited the reply to their Governments' final "warnings" delivered to the Foreign Office last night. Authoritative German sources said they did not know when Adolf Hitler's replies would be made.

Diplomatic Relations Off

Meanwhile, diplomatic relations with Poland were broken off in fact when Polish Ambassador Jozef Lipski left Berlin early today.

The German Ambassador to Warsaw, Hans von Moltke, has been in Berlin for some time.

Sweden has accepted the office of conducting Polish affairs in Germany. The Netherlands is conducting the Reich's affairs in Poland.

Russian Mission Arrives

The army's progress frequently was announced by radio. Further news cheering Germans tonight was the arrival of five members of the Russian military commission to negotiate a military accord with the Nazis, and the new Soviet Ambassador, Alexander Schkvarzeff, with a new embassy councilor—both hand picked by Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Foreign Commissar.

Schkvarzeff will be received by Hitler tomorrow for presentation of his credentials. The Ambassador will be accompanied by the head of the Russian military commission, Gen. Maxim Purkajev.

The Russians were given a rousing welcome at the airport when they arrived from Moscow, via Sweden. Another welcome awaited them as their limousines, flying hammer-and-sickle flags, passed the Reich Chancellery in Wilhelmstrasse en route to the hotel.

The crowd, which for days has been before the Chancellery, raised vigorous "Heils" and gave the Nazi salute.

Corridor Practically Cut Off

The supreme high command announced that the Corridor was practically pinched off, trapping Polish soldiers remaining in its extreme northern tip.

Troops advancing from West Prussia were north of Kulm, only a few miles from their comrades driving west from East Prussia. (The Corridor lies between East and West Prussia, separating East Prussia from Germany proper.)

It was stated the West Prussian corps had reached the Vistula river at that point, leaving but a small gap to close.

Grudziadz, where the Polish cavalry schools are located in an old fortification on heights overlooking the Vistula, apparently still was held by the Poles.

Gdynia And Hela Bombed

The high command's communique stated that naval aviators had bombed Gdynia, Poland's Baltic port, and the strong Polish fortification on the peninsula of Hela in Danzig harbor. It claimed Germany was in absolute control of the air over Poland and of the Baltic Sea.

It gave a long list of Polish cities or towns, including Warsaw, in or near which "military objectives" were bombed.

"The fighting group assigned south of the upper Silesian industrial area is nearing Biala and has captured Pless," the communique continued. "Northward, thereof, the Polish bunker line was broken through. North of the industrial area our troops are approaching Warthe (river).

"Detachments of armored cars are proceeding north of Czestochowa (Czenstochau) in the direction of Radomsk. Weilun has been captured.

"Detachments assigned above Kempen are rapidly approaching Sieradz," the communique added. "The P[o]meranian group of fighting f[orces] have crossed the Brahe river, and powerful thrusts began to reach Vistula river southwest of Grudziadz (Graudenz).

"Thereby a connection has been almost perfected with the army group assigned from East Prussia in the direction of Grudziadz. Polish army sections in the northern part of the Corridor have been cut off.

"Cleaning up of Tuchel and Heide is now in progress. An attack ordered from East Prussia southward also began promptly. German troops are advancing toward Przansnysz.

The German air force today conducted lightning-like formidable blows against military objectives.

"Annihilation" In Air

"Numerous Polish planes were annihilated in air battle. On the ground a great number of military aviation plants were attacked, especially at Gdynia, Krakow, Radom, Lodz, Demelon, Brest, Tarnopol, Lublin, Luck, Gotab, Warsaw-Okocie, Posnan-Lawica.

"Planes in hangars and on runways went up in smoke. In addition, tracks were destroyed on important railway lines, military transport destroyed and columns engaged in retreat were bombed."

Munitions Plant Explodes

The communique said a munitions factory at Skarzske-Kanienna exploded after an attack.

"In consideration of today's successes," the communique added, "it may be taken for granted that the Polish fighting force has been struck basically and most severely."

The communique said the German air force was in unlimited control over "the entire Polish space and is now at disposal for further tasks to protect the Reich."

"Naval forces before Danzig Bay fired this morning on fortifications above Hela and war harbor of Hela. The marine aviation groups repeatedly attacked the war harbor of Gdynia with bombs."

The railroad from Silesia to Gdynia, completed through a French loan a few months ago to carry coal to Gdynia harbor, was reported cut early today above Bydgoszcz.

Jablonka Pass Stormed

To the south troops advanced into the hilly mining area of Silesia, reaching Pszczyna and Bielsko. Jablonka Pass, most important gateway in the small Carpathians, on the Polish-Slovak frontier, was stormed and taken, the communique reported. Cieszyn and Oderberg, both of which Poland took from Czecho-Slovakia last October, were said to be in German hands. Oderberg is an important rail head.

Neumarkt, in the Tatra Mountains, was reported taken yesterday. This indicates the international winter resort of Zakopane, in the Tatras, is surrounded if not taken.

The Government announced today that Chancellor Hitler had replied favorably to President Roosevelt's appeal not to bomb open towns. The Chancellor said he had announced in the Reichstag his intention not to do so unless the enemy started it.

Economics Minister Walther Funk, in a talk to directors of the Reichsbank, gave assurances that the Reich's financial and economic situation was unmolested by war, hence it would be unnecessary to take special measures to protect the reichsmark.

On the other hand, Maj. Gen. Konstantin Hierl, labor service leader, announced that a speeding up already has been decreed in the labor service to enlist all girls from seventeen to twenty-five years who were not already engaged in special srvices. The girls will be assigned to duties of helping farmers and mothers.

Hitler May Make His Seizure, Then Offer To Talk

Possibly upon attaining these objectives, for which he said he would fight until they were achieved, Hitler will be ready to tell the British and French that he is willing to quit.

Informed quarters indicated that the reply to them, which is to be made sometime today, depended upon the military situation.

The newspaper *Nachtausgabe* this afternoon carried another report on the military situation from the high command. Its communique said:

"German troops on the afternoon of September 1 successfully continued to advance on all fronts.

"Early this morning forward movements were continuing everywhere. Jablonka Pass was quickly conquered. Numerous

FUEHRER IS DRAFTING REPLY TO ULTIMATUM

Nazi High Command Declares Meanwhile That Invasion of Poland Is Being Pushed in Spite of Resistance.

By Louis P. Lochner
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 2—Adolf Hitler and his advisers are framing an answer to the "final warnings" of Britain and France.

German sources intimated that London and Paris had asked whether Germany were ready to cease operations in Poland even now and negotiate.

The communications were delivered by the British and French Ambassadors here last night.

Meanwhile, the army's high command informed the Associated Press that the advance of German troops into Poland was continuing despite Polish resistance and dynamiting of roads and bridges. The command said the objectives not only had been reached but had been exceeded.

Teschen And Four Other Towns Reported Taken

Teschen has been captured, officers declared, and north of that city on Poland's southwestern border the German troops from Silesia are advancing along the line Pless-Nikolai.

Klobuik, northwest of Czestochowa, has been captured also, officers said, as has Wieroszow, east of Kenten, and Schildberg. In the Polish Corridor the coal transport railway between Bydgoszcz and Gdynia was reached west of Kulm. Tczew also is in German hands.

This would indicate that Germany is trying to get possession of the Corridor as quickly as possible, in addition to having made Danzig part of the Reich.

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enemy planes were annihilated when our air force attacked and destroyed Polish airdromes."

Polish Ambassador Leaves Berlin

Jablonka Pass is the most important gateway into southern Poland from Slovakia.

The German press today carried undated official news-agency reports from the Corridor saying the swastika was flying in all villages with German population. The people are gratefully "heiling" the German troops, these reports said.

Polish Ambassador Josef Lipski left Berlin this morning. Asked whether this meant a rupture of diplomatic relations, one authorized person said:

"Call it that, if you will. It's hard, however, to apply old terms to this new situation. Many accepted terms of international law go by the board in these days."

Nazis Flatly Deny Using Fire Bombs Or Gas

It was understood that Sweden took over Poland's interests in Germany, just as Germany arranged to have the Netherlands represent her if the German Embassy in Warsaw closes. Officials here were unable to say whether that had happened yet.

The British and French Embassies continued to function. Both Ambassadors Henderson and Coulondre were on the job, awaiting Hitler's reply.

Categorical deniels were issued by authoritative quarters that Germany was using or, in the course of present operations, had used gas or incendiary bombs.

Foreign correspondents were asked to deny on the basis of their own experience that any Polish bombs had fallen on Berlin.

Russian Military Commission Due In Berlin

Beginning Sunday noon, correspondents were told, military communiques will be issued only once daily. Except for events of the greatest magnitude—such as the capture of Warsaw or another large city—there are to be no other announcements.

A Russian Military Commission of four or five high officers was said to be due in Berlin today. As the new Soviet Ambassador also is expected immediately, informed quarters believed all would come in one plane.

Informed quarters considered it significant that the new Ambassador, Alexander Shkhartzeff, is a textile expert. As the question of raw materials and other supplies is vital to Germany in case of a long war, such an envoy is regarded as the right man in the right place.

Troops from East Prussia steamed into Danzig, which the commander of the German Army, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, declared had become a zone of military operations.

Albert Förster, Nazi head of Danzig's civil government immediately took possession of the area's railways formerly operated by Poland, their rolling stock and harbor w[illegible]es.

Berlin political circles warned that Britain "will pay the bill" if it enters a war against Germany.

"Germany is ready to fight even a ten-year war for its rights and the final peace of Europe," said a commentary issued by the official news agency.

Berlin Buildings Sandbagged Against Air Raids

Berlin's first night blackout as a protection against possible air raids passed uneventfully, with no signs of undue alarm among civilians.

Sandbags were laid across basement windows of business houses to protect air-defense cellars. Museums took similar steps to guard valuable art objects.

Civilians trained for emergency police work were called out to relieve regular police for patrol duty in occupied areas behind the army.

Throughout Berlin fire and police emergency squads were held in constant readiness to respond to any major catastrophes. Small fires and minor accidents were attended to by trained civilian squads chosen from occupants of each building.

Radio Ban Issued, Bombing Of Civilians Denied

The newly created Cabinet Council for National Defense in its first decree prohibited Germans from listening to foreign radio reports. The decree laid down penalties as severe as death for "spreading false reports." This appeared to be a reaction to radio bulletins from Warsaw and other cities regarding German bombings of Polish towns, which Berlin sources said were false.

The army denied that its planes had bombed open Polish cities. "Official investigation shows that all such assertions are untrue," it said in a communique. "The German air force has attacked only military objectives."

The commentary in which the official news agency declared Germany was ready to fight ten years, if necessary, also answered what it termed English efforts to blame Germany for the failure of diplomatic negotiations preceding the present conflict.

"The Only Real Aggressor Is Great Britain"

Declaring England has "not played fair" and had demonstrated through unconditional support of Poland that she wanted a European war, the commentary continued:

"England today still faces the choice of whether it wants to plunge the world into misery, but its politics of the last months and the aims it thereby pursued leave no doubt that it will not be deterred from the consequences of European catastrophe.

"The only real aggressor, therefore, from the political and historical viewpoint, is Great Britain, while the Polish Government functions only as a subworker."

The capture of Westerplatte by the cruiser Schleswig-Holstein was announced last night. The communique said the capture followed a short but sharp bombardment of the Polish guards.

Charge Of Bogus Offer To Poland Denied

The official interpretation of the situation was that no state of war exists between Poland and Germany. Hope was expressed [illegible] would

in official quarters that the German expedition into Poland would not lead to a general war.

German officials heatedly denied Polish and British charges that Warsaw had inadequate or no notice of Hitler's sixteen-point offer to adjust his dispute with Poland. They said Hitler's program had been given to the British Ambassador, and that the German Foreign Office waited two days for a Polish representative to come and get his copy.

This was in response to radio reports that Britain did not receive Hitler's program for transmission to Poland.

Sixteen Points Now Apparently Dead

Indications that the sixteen points no longer would stand as German's offer were seen in admissions by informed persons that if, for example, Katowice in Polish Silesia should be "liberated," it might be permanently retained by the Reich. Hitler's sixteen points made no mention of Silesia.

The German nation, although somewhat stunned by the sweep of the first day's events, rallied behind Hitler. Economy measures were put into effect as civilians began to adjust themselves to life on a martial basis.

Schools were closed, store-window lighting was forbidden after 9 P. M., and private cars and trucks were requisitioned for military use. Restaurant bills of fare were cut 30 a minimum. State operas and theaters shut their doors.

Arrangements were made to evacuate the American Embassy and consulate staffs from Berlin by train during the morning.

BOMBERS WOUND 30 OTHER CIVILIANS IN WARSAW AS APARTMENT HOUSE IS HIT

Eyewitness Tells Of Scenes Of Horror—Huge Craters Blasted In Ground—Bitter Land Battle Reported In Silesia

By HELMER W. PETERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Warsaw, Sept. 2—Twenty-one dead and more than thirty wounded were counted tonight after a German bomb had struck an apartment house in a Warsaw workingmen's quarter.

The bombs tore off the side of the apartment house as if it had been made of paper. Rescue workers still were clearing away the

resultant pile of debris in a search for further casualties when I inspected it.

Huge Crater Dug By Bomb

One of the bombs had dug a crater fully twenty feet in diameter and the open ground was piled high with furniture and belongings.

In the center of a large park in the southern section of Warsaw I saw where a bomb had struck a simple wooden dwelling, killing two persons and wounding one. In an open field near the Vistula river, where ten light bombs apparently had been released simultaneously, they had dug craters in a 100-yard circle.

Witnesses Take Refuge

With me on this tour of inspection of damage done by the German air bombings were C. Burke Elbrick, secretary of the American Embassy; Clifford Norton, charge d'affaires of the British Embassy, and officials of the Polish Foreign Office.

During the tour the party twice was forced to take refuge because of air-raid alarms, five of which in all, sounded through the city today. Once we took cover in a shallow dugout filled with workingmen, their wives and their crying children.

Bombs Smash Windows

The worst scene of damage was at Kolo, the workingmen's quarter, where, in addition to wrecking one apartment building, the bombs had smashed windows in several others.

An old man gulped back tears as he said his wife and two children were dead. A woman, still staring blankly into space, said:

"My husband is gone."

Evacuation Under Way

A large-scale evacuation of women and children was under way from the center of Warsaw to the suburbs and nearby villages after the air-raid sirens sent residents scurrying to cover.

The fifth alarm lasted an hour, with sporadic outbursts of anti-aircraft fire. Americans reported they saw nine planes, presumably German, high over the center of the city. A Polish-American reporter saw one German plane shot down in a dog-fight with two Polish pursuit ships near Otwock, ten miles from Warsaw.

Anti-aircraft guns were heard in action on the city's outskirts after the fifth alarm sounded at 2.45 P. M. and the attackers apparently were driven off.

120 Bombs Dropped

An official news service communique stated that yesterday German raiders dropped 120 bombs on Warsaw and its vicinity, killing ten and wounding twenty-five in Warsaw proper, with the number of casualties in the suburbs still undetermined.

Although official information was lacking, it was reported tonight that severe fighting between Polish and German land forces was proceeding in Silesia, where the Germans are attempting to pinch off Katowice by attacks from two directions.

A radio announcement at 4 P. M. claimed that Polish troops still were holding the Westerplatte munitions base in the harbor of Danzig.

Truce Possibility Seen

Reports were meager, however, as there was considerable speculation on the reasons for the lack of information. Some observers suggested the remote possibility of a momentary truce pending another effort to effect a settlement between Germany and Poland.

Official Polish Telegraph News Agency communiques were confined to delayed reports of earlier developments.

The news agency said 130 persons, mostly women and children, were killed in ninety-four Nazi air bombardments.

Thirty-four German planes were reported shot down, 100 tanks captured and more than 500 Germans taken prisoner.

Seventy of the tanks were said to have been taken following a sharp engagement near Wielun, a few miles inside the Polish border, opposite Breslau.

The most severe air bombardment was reported at Wielun, where the Polish news agency said the hospital was set afire.

Isolated homes, cities, towns and villages were said to have been objects of the air attacks. Civilians were reported bombed and machine-gunned on open highways.

The agency added that a number of women and children were "brutally" removed to East Prussia from a number of German-occupied towns and villages in Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

Warsaw's bakeshops were without bread because virtually all bakers had been called to military service.

August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, sent a message to President Ignatz Moscicki that the Catholic Church in Poland "is praying for the victory of our heroic army."

Moscicki declared Poland under a "state of war," superseding the "state of national emergency" decreed yesterday. Parliament assembled in an extraordinary session to enact emergency war measures.

Accustomed To Alarms

Warsaw's population appeared to be becoming accustomed to the air-raid alarms, proceeding in orderly fashion to shelters and cellars when the sirens wailed.

Scenes recalling Japanese air bombardments of Chinese cities and the Spanish civil war were enacted, however, as civilians ran to shelter.

This correspondent was caught in the downtown section when one of today's alarms sounded and took refuge in an open archway with a group of policemen, streetcar motormen, women and children.

The adults talked in low whispers. The children, not knowing what it was all about, were terror stricken.

Refuges from western Poland and the Corridor are crowding into Warsaw. One sees many small children struggling along with the oldsters, all carrying heavy bundles of personal belongings.

New war posters appearing during the day showed a soldier jabbing with a bayonet at a bloody hand grasping a Nazi insignia.

Boy Scouts and other youth organizations have been called to duty to assist in anti-air raid precautions.

Takes Over Gasoline

The Government took over all supplies of gasoline and announced that hereafter it would be issued only on special permits, thus greating reducing automobile traffic.

All privately owned paintings in the Warsaw Art Gallery are being removed to safer places.

William Morton, United States consul, announced his safe arrival at Brzesc-Litewski (Brest-Litovsk), where a Polish-American evacuation center has been established. The embassy has arranged with the Latvian Government to permit Americans to escape through Riga without visas, thus expediting their movement.

Warsaw Raided From Air.

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (A. P.) (4 P. M.)—Air raid sirens sounded throughout Warsaw five times today, but German warplanes reached the city only after the last alarm in mid-afternoon. Anti-aircraft guns were heard firing against the raiders, but information was lacking immediately on the results of the engagement.

Thousands of residents scurried into basements and other shelters, leaving the streets deserted as the sirens wailed.

The Polish Telegraph Agency reported at noon today that 130 persons had been killed, a majority of them women and children, in ninety-four air raids by Nazi bombers since the Germans launched their invasion of Poland.

The agency said that the attacks were made on isolated homes as well as cities, towns and villages. Civilians were reported being bombed and machine-gunned on open highways.

The most severe bombardment was reported at Wielun, near Czestochowa, in southwestern Poland, where the municipal hospital was said to have been set afire.

Up until noon, the news agency said, it was without information regarding the progress of the German invasion. It said that the air raids were being conducted throughout Poland.

First Day of War.

The Polish agency said that a number of women and children were being "brutally" removed to East Prussia from a number of small towns and villages occupied by German troops in the Corridor.

The news agency said that the first day of military activities resulted in the destruction of sixteen German tanks and one armored train and the capture of more than 500 German prisoners.

A communique stated that thirty-three German airplanes had been shot down, including twenty bombers.

August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, sent a message to President Ignace Moscicki declaring that the Catholic Church in Poland "is praying for the victory of our heroic army."

Poland Under State of War.

President Moscicki declared Poland under a "state of war," today as official reports said Polish forces were resisting German invasion on three fronts. The "state of war" supersedes the "state of national emergency" decreed yesterday.

An extraordinary session of Parliament assembled to enact emergency war measures, and the German Charge d'Affaires was handed his passports with a request that he leave Poland.

Under instructions from his Government, the Netherlands Minister assumed charge of German affairs.

The first heavy impact of the undeclared war came from German warplanes, which bombed more than a score of cities, including Warsaw, in advance of the three invading German armies.

Sirens sounded two air raid alarms in Warsaw at 7:55 A. M., but German planes failed to appear. There was a heavy mist.

The Government announced it had answered President Roosevelt's appeal for nations to refrain from bombing civilians by issuing army orders not to bomb open cities or expose civilians to direct or indirect danger.

The first heavy impact of the undeclared war came from German warplanes, which bombed more than a score of cities, including Warsaw, in advance of the three invading German armies.

A Government communique admitted many civilians were killed and wounded on the first day of the fighting. It was said officially, however, that the air raids had inflicted only slight damage to vital services.

Throughout the nation today's dawn was awaited fearfully, with all Polish cities darkened.

In addition to five air raids on Warsaw yesterday, a communique said Nazi raiders also bombed the following cities: Kutno, Lwow, Krakow, Gdynia, Katowice, Augustow, Brodbica, Tczew, Radomsko, Torun, Tunel, Krosbo, Trzebiba, Jslo, Tomaszew, Misk-Mazowiecski, Grodno, Biale-Podlaska, Radom, Pultusk, Korbryn, Plock and Otwock.

German Attacks Called Unprovoked.

It proclaimed, however, that Germans were making unprovoked attacks, and Polish civilian losses already made Germany's compliance with the humanitarian request doubtful.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz addressed a message to Poland's army, declaring:

"The time has come to fulfill our duty as soldiers. You are fighting for existence and for the future of Poland.

"For every step the enemy takes on Polish soil he must pay heavily in blood.

"Confident in the righteousness of our cause and God's justice, each of us must make a supreme effort for honor and justice.

"Victory will be ours and our allies."

The Government decreed censorship on telephone, telegraph and mail facilities.

A German warplane, it said, fired the first shot in the war by bombing Puck yesterday at 5:20 A. M. (12:20 A. M., New York time Friday).

The Poles declared they shot down sixteen German war planes and captured two German armored trains. They admitted the loss of two Polish planes.

Many Bombs Declared Duds.

An air defense communique said many of the German bombs were duds and failed to explode.

On the ground, other official reports asserted, Polish troops were fighting back spiritedly against the German forces and were holding fast.

The most violent fighting, a General Staff communique declared, was in Silesia, one of the three main sectors of the German drive.

The German columns were pointed from East Prussia against Dzialdowo and Mlawa; from Pomerania against Chojnice at the narrowest point of Pomorze (the Polish Corridor), and from Breslau against Katowice.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, who was made commander-n-chief of all Poland's armed forces yesterday, and designated as successor to President Ignace Moscicki should the presidency becomes vacant during the war, broadcast a message of encouragement to Polish soldiers defending the Westerplatte a munitions dump opposite Danzig.

Gdynia Under Fire.

Gdynia, the Polish port on the same harbor as Danzig, was reported kept under heavy bombardment.

President Moscicki summoned Parliament into extraordinary session beginning today.

It will adopt emergency financial, economic and military measures to run the nation during the war.

One company of Poles reported it was holding Westerplatte, despite three German attacks and bombardment by the German naval training ship Schleswig-Holstein.

[A German communique reported capture of Westerplatte.]

Official reports on air-raid tolls were confined to the terse statement that civilian casualties were severe "since most attacks were on unfortified cities." There was no estimate of the number of dead and injured.

Many women and children were known, however, to have been killed or injured when German planes bombed a refugee train at Kudno, seventy miles west of Warsaw, yesterday.

Officials also said bombs had fallen on a hospital for feebleminded Jewish children just outside Warsaw, causing many casualties and also on a health resort for tuberculosis sufferers at Otwock, on the Vistula River ten miles from here.

Five times between dawn and nightfall German raiders came over the Polish capital yesterday.

They failed to hit railroad or highway bridges across the Vistula River or, as far as could be ascertained, any military objectives.

The day's longest and severest raid lasted for an hour and a half.

Anti-aircraft batteries encircling Warsaw made it impossible for the German planes to dive low to reach their objectives.

Targets, apparently, were Government buildings in the center of Warsaw and the bridges across the Vistula which, if put out of commission, could seriously impede communications between western Poland, the coast and Warsaw.

Although tremendous explosions shook the city and the populace underwent terrific strain, there was no panic.

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U. S. Woman In Poland Tells Of Fleeing Nazi Air Raiders

Takes To Auto With 9-Year-Old Son And Runs Gantlet Of Anti-Aircraft Guns

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The following story was written for the Associated Press by an American woman now resident in Poland, a former reporter of the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.

By MRS. W. J. MACHEDA
[The former Helen Robinson]

Warsaw, Sept. 2.—At home in Katowice I was awakened Friday morning by German airplanes overhead and anti-aircraft guns opening up.

Since the previous night's news had been disturbing, I decided to leave immediately as Katowice was certain to become the scene of heavy German attacks.

I packed a bag and started driving my car with my 9-year-old son, Jan. Taking outside roads in order to avoid bombing of Katowice's streets, I met hundreds of other refugees hurrying along in the open country's comparative safety.

Especially along a road near Czestochowa, which runs close to the German border, were all highways and paths full of peasants attempting to escape. Some drove cows some carried children and their household belongings. Some of them were bowed under the burden of heavy bundles slung over their backs.

Then German planes soared over the roadway, and we were suddenly between anti-aircraft fire from both sides. Soldiers halted me once to have me take a wounded man, but when they saw my small son they waved me on and took the following car.

Germans staged another raid while I was passing through Radomsko. I saw several houses seriously damaged and was told thirty were killed and sixty were wounded there, but I didn't want to linger for a personal survey.

Finally arriving in Warsaw, I was telephoning the American consulate for advice when German warplanes staged their big (Friday) afternoon raid.

That's enough for one day and I plan to leave via Riga, Latvia, if and when possible, although it now looks almost impossible.

My husband, a Polish citizen, is still carrying on his mining enterprise on the Slovak-Polish border. My son wants to go to America immediately and bring back cowboys to fight Hitler.

Corridor Is Split in Two, Germans Report; Large Polish Force Bottled Up in the North

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The supreme high command issued a communique tonight announcing that Polish forces in the north of the Polish Corridor had been cut off and that "the advance of German troops has brought further quick successes on all fronts."

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"The fighting group assigned south of the Upper Silesian industrial area is nearing Biala and has captured Pless," the communique said. "Northward thereof the Polish bunker line was broken through. North of the industrial area, our troops are approaching Warthe (river).

"Detachments of armored cars are proceeding north of Czestochowa (Czenstochau) in the direction of Radomsk. Weilun has been captured.

"Detachments assigned above Kenpen are rapidly approaching Sieradz" the communique added. "The Pomeranian group of fighting forces have crossed the Brahe River and by powerful thrusts began to reach the Vistula River southwest of Grudziadz (Graudenz).

"Thereby, a connection had been almost perfected with the army group assigned from East Prussia in the direction of Grudziadz. Polish Army sections in the northern part of the Corridor have been cut off.

"Cleaning up of Tuchel and Heather is now in progress. An attack ordered from East Prussia southward also began promptly. German troops are advancing toward Przansnysz.

"The German air force today conducted lightning-like formidable blows against military objectives.

"Numerous Polish planes were annihilated in air battle. On the ground a great number of military aviation plants were attacked, especially at Gdynia, Crakow, Radom, Lodz, Demelon, Brest, Tarnopol, Lublin, Luck, Gotab, Warsaw-Okocie, Posnan-Lawica.

"Planes in hangars and on runways went up in smoke. In addition, tracks were destroyed on important railway lines, military transports derailed and columns engaged in retreat were bombed."

The communique said a munitions factory at Skarzske-Kanienna exploded after an attack.

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"In consideration of today's successes," the communique added, "it may be taken for granted that the Polish fighting force has been struck basically and most severely."

The communique said the German air force was in unlimited control over "the entire Polish space and is now at disposal for further tasks to protect the Reich."

"Naval forces before Danzig Bay fired this morning on fortifications above Hela and war harbor of Hela," the communique said. "The marine aviation groups repeatedly attack the war harbor of Gdynia with bombs."

NAZIS DECLARE ARMY HAS CUT CORRIDOR

Say Forces From East and West Have Met—Polish Cities Are Bombed Again—Hitler Drafting Reply to Allies.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The German radio announced today that two German columns which had entered Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) from the east and west had effected a junction, thus bottling up the Polish forces in the northern part of the Corridor.

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'Purely Military.'

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio announced tonight that a great number of air attacks on purely military objectives in Poland had completely established the German conquest of Polish air.

The announcement also declared that the German Navy completely dominates the Baltic.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUES

Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP)—The text of yesterday's High Command communiques:

"In pursuance of German fighting activity starting from Silesia, Pommerania and East Prussia, the expected initial successes were attained today on all fronts.

"Troops advancing from the south over mountains reached the line Neumarkt-Sucha. South of Maerich Ostrau the River Olso was crossed near Teschen.

"South of the industrial region our troops are advancing regularly at a point on the same height with Katowice. Troops sent from the Silesia area are advancing in a steady flow in the direction of Czenstochau.

"In the corridor our troops are approaching Brahe and have reached the Netze at Nakel.

"Close to Graudenz (Grudiasz) there is fighting. Forces advancing from East Prussia are fighting far in on Polish soil.

CITE AIR RAIDS

"The German air force, in repeated powerful raids today, attacked and destroyed military plants on numerous Polish airports at Sich, Rahmel, Putzig, Graudenz, Posen, Plock, Lodz, Tomaszow, Rabom, Kattowitz, Krakau, Lemberg, Brest and Terespol.

"In addition, several battle squadrons effectively supported the advance of the army. The German air force thereby succeeded in winning air supremacy (luftherrschaft) with the Polish space although strong forces were held in reserve in central and western Germany.

"Parts of the German sea forces took positions before Danzig Bay and are rendering the Baltic safe. The training ship [illegible]wig-Holstein lying in Neufahrwasser opened fire on Westerplatte, occupied by Poles. In Gdynia the naval harbor was bombarded by the air force."

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By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—D. N. B., official German news agency, reported from Maehrisch-Ostrau today that German troops captured the town of Oderberg, on the southwest Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier, last night.

Oderberg is an important railway crossroads. The Poles seized it first when the Czechoslovak state went to pieces. The campaign for the conquest of Polish Silesia was considered greatly advanced by the fall of Oderberg.

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London, Sept. 2 (AP) (Passed through British [illegible]—An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, said today that railroad stations in three towns in German Silesia had been heavily damaged by artillery bombardments.

The dispatch said the stations were at Gleiwitz, Ratibok

and Beuthen.

Bad weather conditions, it added, are hampering German bombing squadrons.

Exchange Telegraph also reported today that a Warsaw broadcast at 12.39 P. M. (6.39 A. M., E.S.T.) asserted that about a hundred German tanks had been disabled near Wielun.

The broadcast said that a total of thirty-four German planes had been shot down since the beginning of the German invasion.

The British Broadcasting Company, in a news summary today, said that a Polish telegraph agency report declared 130 persons had been killed, 12 of them soldiers, in 94 German air raids on Polish territory.

The number of seriously wounded, the report added, "is large."

The broadcast also quoted an official Polish communique, signed by Marshal Smigly-Rydz, as saying the Polish Army had generally repulsed the German attack.

women and two men were wounded by fragments of bombs, and "many" were killed or wounded when a train carrying women and children from the capital was bombed near Kutno, sixty miles west of Warsaw.

It added that German planes early today bombed Kielce, Radom, Modlin, Pultusk, Kobryn, Warsaw and Krakow. The raids extended to many cities in central Poland, the embassy said, "which constitutes a real undisputed act of aggression."

Reich Bomber Reported Grounded In Lithuania

Craft Said To Have Been Disabled By Polish Fire—League Commissioner Arrives

Kaunas, Lithuania, Sept. 2 (AP)—A German bombing plane disabled by Polish fire landed yesterday at Bartininkai, southern Lithuania, according to reports received here today.

Prof. Karl J. Buckhardt, League of Nations comissioner to Danzig, who was ousted when the Free City was rejoined to the Reich yesterday, arrived from Danzig.

He asserted that Albert Förster, Nazi chief of Danzig, gave him just two hours to pack and depart. Every ten minutes during his packing, Buckhardt said, Gestapo (secret police) agents asked him whether he was ready to leave.

He said he was obliged to abandon a valuable library.

4 Killed, 6 Hurt at Plock

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—A Polish telegraphic Agency dispatch from Warsaw today said that German planes had raided Plock, killing four persons and wounding six. The agency said that three German planes dropped fifty-five bombs on the city of Warsa, where one person was killed and three wounded. The Germans also raided the health resort at Iwonicz.

Raids on Poznan and Lwow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Polish Press Bureau reported today that the city of Poznan, Poland, had been bombed by German planes today for the second time.

Several civilians were killed, the bureau said. It added that planes proceeding from Slovakia had bombed the city of Lwow three times. One civilian was killed and several wounded in this raid, the report added.

Berlin Radio in an Air Raid Warning.

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio broadcast at 6:10 P. M. (1:10 P. M. New York time) today a warning that an air raid on Berlin was expected tonight. The population was asked to remain calm "even if bombs fall."

Slovakia Expects Slice of Poland

BRATISLAVA, Sept. 2 (AP).—An official Slovak communique expressed confidence today that the German army would seize Polish territory for Slovakia.

"The whole nation is convinced that the evolution of events will automatically return those Slovaks that have been torn away by force in Northern Slovakia to the Slovak state," the communique said.

(The Polish Embassy in London said the Polish Foreign Minister had received a note from the Slovak Minister to Warsaw protesting against the "suppression of Slovakia by the Third Reich" and saying the Slovak people will furnish "armed resistance against German forces." It was not known on what authority he made this statement.)

The Slovak communique said:

"Great tension of the international situation has no unfavorable influence on Slovakia. The population of Slovakia, preserving all necessary calm and forethought, are carrying on daily work with the greatest of security. There are no signs whatever of panic or fear of the future found in neighboring states. The Slovakia population believes in victory for the Slovak cause."

POLES SAY REICH BOMBS CIVILIANS

Embassy in London Tells of Plane Raids.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Asserting that Germany "stands before the world as a wanton aggressor," the Polish embassy in London today said: "It is not only military objectives which are being bombed by the German military air force.

"This morning German aviation again bombed unfortified towns, claiming many victims among the civilian population.

"Contrary to the declaration of Herr Hitler, the above cities bombed are of no military importance whatsoever and the numerous casualties were all among the civilian population, including women and children."

It said that Polish anti-aircraft guns near Krakow brought down three German planes, that four more were shot down near Gydnia, and that near Chojnice Polish troops captured an armored German train.

In an air raid on Warsaw this morning, the embassy said, three

RUSSIAN ARMY MISSION LANDS AT NAZI CAPITAL

New Soviet Ambassador Also Arrives to Relieve Pact Negotiator.

LATTER RETURNS TO MOSCOW

Successor Is Hailed in Berlin as 'Right Man' for Germany—He's a Textile Expert.

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Alexander Shkvartzev, the new Soviet Ambassador to Germany, and seven members of a Soviet Military Mission landed at Templehof Airdrome today at 5:34 P. M. (12:34 P. M., New York time).

The presentation of the new Ambassador's credentials to Hitler will be speedier perhaps than that of any diplomat arriving here since the advent of Nazism.

It was considered significant here that the new Ambassador is a textile expert, hence a practical man of affairs who later went into diplomacy.

As the question of raw materials and other supplies is most vital to Germany in the event of an extended conflict, a man versed in this question is regarded as the right man in the right place at the Soviet embassy in Berlin.

Brass Band Reception.

A large crowd of officials gathered to meet the visitors and a brass band lined the runway. Baron von Doernberg, Chief of Protocol of the German Foreign Office, greeted the new Ambassador as he stepped from the plane.

A number of army Generals shook hands with their Soviet colleagues, all of whom were dressed in mufti and wearing soft hats.

The cordiality of a reawakened Russo-German friendship was underscored at the reception formalities.

The new Ambassador reviewed a guard of honor. The company's commander reported to the Ambassador, saluting with drawn saber.

The party finally left for the Soviet embassy via Unter den Linden. The Soviet motor caravan, flying small hammer and sickle flags, was wildly "heiled" as it passed Wilhelmstrasse and the Chancellery, where a large crowd had been milling about today.

MOSCOW SENDS NEW ENVOY TO NAZI CAPITAL

Negotiator of Treaty With Hitler Is Relieved by A. A. Shkhartzeff.

LATTER BUT 39 YEARS OLD

Textile Specialist Is Believed to Have Served as Secretary to Foreign Commissar.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia has "relieved" her Ambassador to Germany, Alexei F. Merekaloff, of his duties, it was disclosed today. A. A. Shkhartzeff was appointed to succeed him.

Merkekaloff, who handled much of the important negotiations for the recently signed non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany, was relieved "in connection with his appointment to other work."

It was learned that the new Ambassador has been extremely close to the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Vyaschelaff Molotoff. Shkhartzeff was recently in Moscow as a specialist in the Soviet Textile Scientific Institute. At one time he was sent to Berlin as a special adviser. It is understood that he was once Molotff's personal secretary. He is 39 years old.

Merekaloff, it was believed, will receive a special assigment at the Foreign Office here in relation to the Soviet's new foreign policy, since he has been in Berlin for a year and a half and is a specialist on Russo-German relations. The extreme change in Soviet foreign relations since the removal of Maxim Litvinoff as Foreign Commissar and the signing of a non-aggression pact with the Reich is believed in unofficial circles to be responsible for the diplomatic switch.

Newspapers Satisfied.

Soviet newspapers today lauded Russia's position as compared to that of the western European States.

The Government newspaper Izvestia said that the country had a "completely independent" foreign policy, asserting that the Soviet Government was carrying out "the principle of Lenin in the peaceful co-existence of two (political) systems."

The Communist party newspaper Pravda said: "Western Europe is plunged into alarm but Moscow is bright and as cheerful as always. . . . There is no danger of war with Germany. Amateurs who attempted to make other people pull their chestnuts fro mthe fire are protecting their bank cellars with sandbags. Some of them may burn their own fingers."

This was an obvious reference to Great Britain and France.

However, anti-air raid blackouts are being carried out nightly in various parts of the city.

Polish Prime Minister Says "We Shall Win"

Tells Parliament "Joseph Pilsudski Taught Us How To Win Liberty And Defend It"

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) said tonight the Polish wireless had announced that Prime Minister Slawoj Skladkowski told a meeting of the Polish Parliament:

"War has been imposed on us. We accept the challenge. We have been attacked and we are fighting. We shall win this war because Joseph Pilsudski taught us how to win liberty and how to defend it. We shall win this war under the supreme command of Marshal Smigly-Rydz and, by the holy passion of our Lord, he will lead us to victory.

"We are in the second day of the war. The tremendous rush of historic events does not hold any terrors for us. We know that the fortunes of war are changeable but the unconquerable Polish army will defeat the historic enemy of our country and crush Teutonic arrogance."

HITLER ACCEPTS ROOSEVELT PLEA ON CIVILIAN RAIDS

Agrees Not to Bomb Cities From Air if Poland Does

Not Do It Either.

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that Adolf Hitler had replied favorably to President Roosevelt's appeal to belligerents in a possible European war to not bomb open (unfortified) towns and cities. Hitler's reply was made yesterday.

Hitler pointed out he already had announced his agreement with this principle through his Reichstag address of yesterday and that he always had held this view. It was self evident, he added, that the enemy must observe the same rule.

The text of Hitler's reply, which was handed yesterday to Alexander Kirk, American charge d'affaires, follows:

"The view sponsored in the message of President Roosevelt that laws of humaneness demand under all circumstances to desist in connection with military actions from throwing bombs on non-military objects corresponds decidedly with my own standpoint and has ever been advocated by me.

"I therefore unconditionally accept the proposal that Governments involved in the present hostilities make public declaration to that effect.

"As far as I am concerned I have already in today's Reichstag speech publicly announced that German air fighting forces have received a command to limit themselves to military objects in their combative actions.

Other Powers Agreed Too.

"A self-evident precondition for letting this command stand is that opposing air forces stick to the same rule.

"(Signed) Adolf Hitler."

(Great Britain, France and Poland have agreed to President Roosevelt's suggestion. The United States Ambassador in Rome received an oral reply from the Italian Foreign Office which was not made public, but it was believed that acceptance was indicated in view of the Cabinet's decision to refrain from taking the "initiative" in any military operations.)

Nazis Warn Holland.

Hitler replied to Mr. Roosevelt soon after his Reichstag speech, handing his answer to American Charge d'Affaires with the request that he "bring it immediately to the attention of the President of the United States."

It was officially announced that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop sent a note to the Polish embassy here advising the Polish Government that German air forces received a command to limit themselves to military objects during

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action in Poland.

The note further said the command would stand only so long as opposing forces observed the same rule.

Should Poland not fulfill this precondition, the note stated, "strongest reprisals" would be taken.

ENVOY RECALLED

Japanese Ambassador to Italy Ordered Home.

TOKIO, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Recall of Toshio Shiratori, Ambassador to Italy and long an advocate of a military alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy, was reported today by Domei, Japanese news agency. Poor health was given as reason for his orders to return to Japan.

[However, the Japanese Government, since signature of the German-Russian non-aggression pact, has turned back on the policy of close co-operation with the Rome-Berlin axis for which Shiratori had fought.]

Worker for Axis Alliance

Ambassador Shiratori, along with his diplomatic colleague, Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Germany, was well in advance of his government in his eagerness to commit his country to an alliance with the axis.

Shiratori and Oshima helped negotiate the original German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact, which was concluded in November, 1936. At that time Shiratori was Minister to Sweden, making occasional trips to Germany, and Oshima was military attache at Berlin.

Only a month ago, before Germany and the Soviet Union announced their non-aggression pact which projected Japan into the role of an international free lance, these two ambassadors met in Italy for the announced purpose of concluding preparations for Japanese adherence to the Italo-German military alliance. In May they had threatened to resign unless Japan joined the alliance.

Shiratori became known throughout the world as the Foreign Office spokesman in Tokio during Japan's conquest of Manchuria. It was from this post that he went to head the legation in Sweden in 1933. He became notorious for his undiplomatic language after November, 1931, when he accused Henry L. Stimson, then American Secretary of State, of "flying into fulminations" in an interview in which the Secretary was misquoted as having said that the Japanese Army was "running amuck."

Shiratori is fifty-two years old and is an expert at poker, golf and Japanese chess.

Anglo-Turkish Love Feast

Ankara, Turkey, Sept. 2 (AP)—British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Huguessen today handed President Ismet Inonu a personal message from King George VI expressing "the greatest satisfaction in knowing that Great Britain and Turkey are firmly linked in the bonds of friendship in these anxious moments."

President Inonu gave the Ambassador a reply expressing Turkey's reciprocation of these sentiments.

Italy Moves Troops Back From Border Of Egypt, Officials Hear

Alexandria, Sept. 2 (AP)—(Passed by censor) High Egyptian sources said today that Italian troops are being moved back from the Italian Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

Italy's decision not to take the initiative in any military operations attendant upon the German-Polish conflict was interpreted to mean there was no imminent danger of Egypt being involved in hostilities. At the same time Egyptian and British forces are cooperating closely for defense against any emergency. Many Germans have departed from Egypt in the face of developments at home.

All measures to implement the British-Egyptian treaty have already been taken and Egypt stands ready to support her ally, Britain, in the event of war with Germany. Martial law was proclaimed, effective today, and full powers to maintain internal security were vested in the Premier, who also is Minister of the Interior.

NEUTRALS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE EVENT OF A GENERAL WAR INCLUDE:

DENMARK, FINLAND, SWEDEN, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, LATVIA, AND BULGARIA.

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Small States Firm For Neutrality

Scandinavians 'Aloof; Baltic, Balkan Bloc in Similar Stand

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 2 (AP).—King Haakon today proclaimed Norway's absolute neutrality in any European war. Army and Navy contingents were called for neutrality guard and the Storting (parliament) was summoned for an extraordinary session Sept. 8.

The Storting (Parliament) was summoned for an extraordinary session on Friday next, and regulations governing the retail sale of sugar, flour, coffee and motor oil went into effect. The use of private cars and motorboats was forbidden.

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Polish Ambassador Leaves Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Polish Ambassador Josef Lipski left Berlin today. Asked whether this meant a rupture of diplomatic relations, one authorized person said:

"Call it that, if you will. It's hard, however, to apply old terms to this new situation. Many accepted terms of international law go by the board in these days."

COPENHAGEN, —POLISH CIRCLES

HERE WERE INFORMED TODAY THAT JOZEF LIPSKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, AND A STAFF OF ABOUT 20 PERSONS WOULD ARRIVE HERE LATE TODAY ON HIS WAY HOME.

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BALKAN STATES CALMEST AREA OF OLD WORLD

Neutrality, Even Though Precarious, Seems Assured For Present

Italy's Aloofness From German-Polish Hostilities A Big Factor

R. B. PARKER

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 2—Neutrality—precarious though it may be—today seemed assured for the time being for southeastern Europe.

The Balkans, traditional tinder box of Europe and site of the outbreak of the World War, was the calmest part of Europe. With the press of the various nations sharply divided over the question of responsibility for the Polish-German undeclared war, five countries—Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece—bent all efforts to stay clear of northern Europe's conflict as long as possible.

All Seems Calm In Turkey

The sixth southeastern European country, Turkey, which is linked with France and Britain in a mutual assistance treaty, reportedly has taken no measures so far which would indicate hostilities were expected in this part of the world.

Bulgaria and Hungary, at least for the time being, have completely soft-pedaled the territorial claims on Rumania which many observers had expected would furnish the spark to set off southeastern Europe simultaneously with a northern conflict.

Italy's aloofness, at least for the moment, from the German-Polish conflict plays a big part in the calm in this part of the world. Should Italy enter the war, southeastern Europe believes war must follow for Turkey, which thereupon becomes an active enemy of Fascists.

To Germany's Interest

The neutrality of this region, according to diplomatic observers, is working to the interest of Germany, regardless of the individual nations' reasons for remaining quiet.

France and Britain thereby lose another possibility to get at Germany from the east as they did in 1917.

Another factor that diplomats see as favoring Germany is the maintenance of good commercial relations between the Reich and Balkan states, thus assuring the Nazis of ample foodstuffs and raw materials.

Defines Yugoslavia's Stand

Premier Cvetkovic of Yugoslavia declared in a speech today that Belgrade would take up arms only if directly attacked. All indications were that Bulgaria would follow Yugoslavia's lead.

Hungary has offered minority treaties to Rumania and Yugoslavia as proof of her will for neutrality. Rumania has officially expressed disinterestedness in any conflict of the big powers.

All southeastern Europe has taken precautionary military measures but they are far short of mobilization. They consist principally of rationing foodstuffs and taking other common precautions.

NORTHERN EUROPE WAITING TENSELY

Expects Quick Decision on a General War.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Neutral countries in northern Europe anxiously waited today to learn whether the German-Polish conflict would become, within the next few hours, a general European war.

News that all German radio stations were hooked up together and that regular programs had been canceled awaiting an important announcement brought listeners in groups to family and public radios.

Danish newspapers carried a German communique to the effect that Adolf Hitler's troops were victoriously advancing, capturing Teschen, Schildberg, Kulm and Dirschau among other places.

There was a dearth of direct news from Poland, but the Danish Agency reported that the Sejm (Parliament) was meeting in special session in Warsaw. Newspapers carried unverified reports that Warsaw was bombed and a Polish denial that the capital was in flames.

There was no indication here of what Hitler's answer to the British-French last warning would be, but it was reported that Ambassador Nevile Henderson and Robert Coulondre would see German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop soon for what might be a final interview.

Some papers published a report that Premier Mussolini had been encouraged by Paris to undertake an eleventh-hour attempt at mediation.

All towns between the German Siegfried and the French Maginot lines were reported deserted.

Latvian Declaration Signed

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 2 (AP).—President Karlis Ulmanis today signed a declaration that Latvia would keep her neutrality. At the same time, some reservists were called to the colors.

Danish Parliament

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Danish Parliament, in session to consider the European crisis, was expected to adopt a neutrality declaration this afternoon.

It was understood five classes would be called to the colors, raising Denmark's armed strength to a total of 45,000 men.

Informed sources said Danish currency would remain tied to the British pound.

Luxembourg's Appeal

Luxembourg, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Luxembourg Government tonight appealed to its people to refrain from any partisanship which would conflict with the neutrality policy of the tiny country wedged between Germany and France.

Citizens were urged not to loiter near frontiers.

Finland Declares Neutrality.

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—President Kyosti Kallio last night issued a decree that "during the war arisen between Germany and Poland, Finland will observe complete neutrality."

WAR IN EUROPE GIVES SHANGHAI JITTERS ANEW

Citizens Of Prospective Belligerent Nations Rub Elbows There

Expect Japan Will Stay Neutral—Ships Flee Chinese Port

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Sept. 2—Shanghai's foreign population nervously watched the rapid-fire developments in Europe today amid uncertainty over the repercussions that war might bring to the international city where troops and citizens of prospectively belligerent nations rubbed elbows.

One lone French sloop and a tiny Italian gunboat were the only foreign war vessels left in the Whangpoo river, normally choked with warcraft. All the large British, Italian and French ships slipped out of the river during the last week.

British Fleet Off Coast

Ships of the British China seas fleet—heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, an aircraft carrier and submarines—were reported at various points along the coast between Hongkong and North China. The location of the other departed vessels was unknown.

All indications here pointed to Japan remaining neutral. Japanese shipping schedules were continuing without interruption and no move had been made to evacuate large Japanese colonies at Hongkong and Singapore.

Japanese Plans Upset

Well-informed foreign sources believed, however, that only the circumstances created by the German-Soviet non-aggression pact had upset Japanese plans to occupy the International Settlement of Shanghai and, possibly to attack Hongkong in the event of a European war.

Such plans had been reported under discussion recently, but the present impression was that Germany's action had made the anti-Comintern pact a dead issue for the Japanese. Some foreign observers argued, Japan could gain nothing by stirring up trouble in the Orient.

Meanwhile, the position of German citizens in Shanghai and Tientsin was considered similar to 1914, when they were interned by the British for the duration of the war.

Three German Liners At Kobe

Italian and German merchantmen scurried to safety in prospective neutral ports as the outbreak of war became imminent. Three German passenger ships, the Scharnhorst, Elbe and Kulmerland, were reported tied up at Kobe. The Italian liner Guilio Cesare remained at Shanghai after canceling its regular passenger sailing, but was reported to be preparing to depart with 200 Italian marines, constituting the Italian defense force.

One thousand British Seaforth Highlanders were held in readiness to move within twenty-four hours, and similar instructions went to the Durham regiment at Tientsin. The Durham withdrawal would leave Tientsin without British forces as the gunboat Sandwich expected sailing orders momentarily.

Danes Take Measures For War Protection

Copenhagen, Sept. 2 (AP)—(Passed by Censor)—The right to postpone military service was canceled today as the Danish Parliament drafted a series of emergency measures.

The Parliament approved organization of an air-raid precaution service and issued an order to doctors to serve where needed. It ruled that private property can be expropriated and hoarding was forbidden.

The World War Extraordinary Commission was recreated and prepared to confiscate stocks, issue ration cards and regulate prices.

Prime Minister Thovald Staunting and Peter Munch, Foreign Minister, received Ulrich von Hassel, German Ambassador-at-large, and Fritz Fink, German Minister to Denmark.

JOIN PAPAL PRAYERS

Residents of Vatican City Get Appeal From Church.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Papal authorities today asked residents of the Vatican City to join in the Pope's prayers for peace. The appeal was issued by Cardinal Canali, head of the commission which administers the city's affairs.

BOSTON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—William Cardinal O'Connell, dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States, asked priests of the Boston archdiocese today to offer prayers at each daily mass until further notice for the cause of world peace.

Yugoslav Appeal to Army

BELGRADE, Sept. 2 (AP).—War Minister Milan Medic today asked the Yugoslav army to be ready at a moment's notice to make any sacrifice for the homeland.

He congratulated the army on the discipline it had displayed in the current crisis.

Yugoslav political circles expressed satisfaction Hungary and Bulgaria apparently intended to remain neutral in any European conflict. These circles were especially pleased by the Italian attitude of neutrality.

ADD COPENHAGEN—SEPT. 2—

THE AMBASSADOR EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT GERMANY AND DENMARK COULD CONTINUE NORMAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND SETTLE ANY POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES IN A FRIENDLY MANNER. THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE DESIRED THE SAME RELATIONS.

VON HASSEL FORMERLY WAS AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

BUCHAREST—DAY OF NEUTRALITY.

THE GOVERNMENT TODAY DECREED THAT SEPT. 2, 4 AND 5 SHALL BE DAYS OF "NATIONAL REJOICING" OVER THE RECENTLY CONCLUDED AGREEMENT WHICH GIVES THE CROAT MINORITY A PLACE IN THE CABINET.

SINCE THE KING'S BIRTHDAY IS SEPT. 6, THE HOLIDAY WILL EXTEND TO SEPT. 7. ALL BANKS AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE WILL BE CLOSED.

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Windsor Will Fly Home

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 2—British sources close to the royal family said the Duke of Windsor was flying back to England in a day or two for the first sight of his homeland since his abdication from the throne December 10, 1936.

It was believed the Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, his American-born wife, would go with him.

These sources said the former British King sent for his private pilot who left Farnborough, England, this morning for the Riviera, where the Duke and Duchess have been living.

The plane's departure time for England was not disclosed. Thus, the imminent threat of war has ended a voluntary exile of nearly three years in which Windsor plunged for "the woman I love." He abdicated as King on December 10, 1936, and arrived in France two days later.

Taken Little Action

He has taken little action of political importance since November 5, 1937, when labor objections caused him to abandon a proposed survey of labor conditions in America.

He lately stepped into the public eye again with a radio appeal as "a simple citizen of the world" to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to try to save the world peace.

The Duke, always intensely patriotic, has indicated his desire to serve his country again if needed.

"I am now a very happily married man," he once said, "but my wife and I are neither content nor willing to lead a purely inactive life."

There have been rumors lately of an "important job" awaiting him in England if his country went to war, but there has been no indication of what it would be.

Shuttled In France

The Duke and Duchess have shuttled between Paris and the Riviera, taking their pastimes where they found them. They have passed this summer at the Chateau de la Croe on the Mediterranean at Cap d'Antibes.

The impression in British circles familiar with the Duke was that the man who was brought up to reign over the British Empire was chafing at his exile and desired to return home where he could put his energies and talents to use.

At the height of his brief reign, on July 26, 1936, Edward VIII came to France to dedicate the monument to Canada's World War dead at Vimy Ridge. Nearly 100,000 persons, massed in the valley below the monument, followed his movements and cheered his words like those of an idol.

Abdication Crisis

Soon afterward, the crisis broke over his intention to marry Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, and the King who had come to the throne January 20, 1936, left it December 10 of the same year.

On the night of June 3, 1937, he and the Duchess, just married at the Chateau de Cande in the Loire Valley at Monts, boarded a train at Laroche-Migennes and traveled across Europe to their honeymoon at the Schloss Wasserleonburg in Austria.

They came to Paris in September and a typewritten note, issued at the Hotel Meurice October 3, announced the Duke's first postrule project—a survey of housing and working conditions in Germany and the United States.

But a later note, handed out November 5 at the Meurice, announced the trip to America was off because of "grave misconceptions which have arisen and misstatements which have appeared regarding the motives and purposes of the industrial tour."

1938 Was Tranquil

The next year, 1938, proved comparatively tranquil for the Windsors. They spent the spring in the Chateau de La Maye at Versailles, now the home of fugitive King Zog of Albania. In the summer, they took the Chateau de la Croe on the Riviera.

That fall they returned to Paris, to stay again at the Meurice, and had two significant meetings there—one with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, November 11, the other with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, November 24.

Took New Home

This year, the Duke and Duchess took their new home on the fashionable Boulevard Suchet near the Bois de Boulogne. The Duke became a sort of honorary member of the American colony, attending parties at the United States Embassy and the American Club. Most of his time was passed in playing golf on nearby courses.

He planned a trip to French Morocco in April, but went only as far as the Riviera and then canceled the journey because of the crisis over Germany's occupation of Czecho-Slovakia and Italy's conquest of Albania.

The Duke heartily enjoyed a brief flurry of activity during a subsequent tour of World War battlefields, when he broadcast to the United States an appeal for peace, May 8, from Verdun.

Thereafter, he subsided again into inactivity.

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HOW IT WENT IN '14

Britain Gave Germany but 24 Hours to Halt Invasion.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The business of declaring war is comparatively a simple proposition.

Here's the way it was done in 1914:

On August 3, Great Britain sent Germany a twenty-four hour ultimatum demanding that it cease the invasion of Belgium.

No reply was received within the time limit and at 11 P. M., August 4, 1914, the British Government issued this announcement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by his Majesty's Government for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, his Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin has received his passports and his Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany."

At midnight, King George V presided over a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace and signed the proclamation of war. It was posted on public notice boards the following day.

French Speeches '14 Have Familiar Ring Now

SEP 3-1939

Germany on the March Again, Only Characters Differ

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—The characters were different but the issue, in French eyes, was the same as the French Parliament convened today, twenty-five years after its historic session of Aug. 4, 1914. Then, as now, an extraordinary assemblage was precipitated by Germany on the march.

Listen to the speech of the President of the Chamber in 1914: "Frenchmen, who for forty-four years have made every sacrifice to the cause of peace, today are ready for every sacrifice for the holiest of causes—safeguarding the civilization and liberty of France and Europe."

Notice the similarities, too, in the message to the Republic by its then President, Raymond Poincare, which followed:

France, "as watchful as she is pacific, is prepared." France's enemies would meet "our valiant covering troops now at their battleposts."

Then, as now, the country was "closely united," according to the President, and preserving her "coolness," which has been maintained "ever since the opening of the crisis."

Then, as now, statesmen talked of the "sacred union", of support from her loyal friend, England"; of "absurd German pretexts for war."

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LOOK FOR CHURCHILL

British Political Circles Expect Him in Cabinet.

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LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.) (Passed through British censorship.)—The British Press Association said today "There is a strong impression in political circles that Winston Churchill will join the Government shortly."

It added: "Mr. [Anthony] Eden's return is not regarded as so probable, and it is at present too early to say what is likely to be the position of Opposition leaders such as Mr. [Arthur] Greenwood [Labor], and Sir Archibald Sinclair [Opposition Liberal]."

LONDON EVACUATES 300,000 YOUNGSTERS

SEP 3 1939

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP) (Passed Through British Censorship).—The Health Ministry announced today 300,000 school children were safely evacuated from London yesterday and received at country havens. The evacuation continued today.

Britain Is Ready For War to Finish

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LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.). (passed through British censorship).—Typical of the almost unanimous acceptance by the British press that war is inevitable was this comment today in the Times of London:

"Since Herr Hitler has chosen war, in spite of the many chances given to him up to the last hour to avoid it, war there must be.

"There was abundant evidence yesterday of that, in Mr. Chamberlain's words: 'We are ready.'"

The newspaper proudly pointed out the smoothness with which the removal of children, women, invalids and the aged was carried out in London and other metropolitan centers.

It said British efficiency and spirit were better than in 1914 or 1938.

URGES BRITISH UNITY

Archbishop of Canterbury Appeals to People.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—(Passed through British censorship).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in an appeal for loyalty, calm and unity, said today, "let us allow no feelings of hatred or ill will toward our enemies to stain the honor of our cause."

"May God defend the right," he prayed.

Writing in the Canterbury Diocesan Gazette, the Archbishop said Adolf Hitler was "the last man to listen to peaceful persuasion," but added "we have no feelings of enmity toward the German people."

"Rather, we have a feeling of sympathy," he continued. "Their minds have been bemused by what can only be called unscrupulous propaganda and we believe that in their hearts they long for peace as truly as ourselves."

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Britain Broadening Cabinet.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The British Press Association said today the British Cabinet had been broadened, with the probability that four new ministers would be added, including Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty during the world war.

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Thousands of Babies Don Gas Helmets in England

Government Also Tightens Its Blackout Restrictions

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LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Thousands of babies donned into anti-gas protective helmets today as Sir John Anderson, in charge of air-raid precautions, issued circular instructions. The government also tightened restrictions for the second straight blackout tonight.

Anti-gas helmets, huge affairs which look like a sleeping bag topped by divers' helmets, have been issued at the rate of several thousand a day for children under two and a half years. About 2,000 were issued, along with instructions for use, to children in the most vulnerable areas of the metropolitan section today.

Air-raid wardens were irked by failures in many sections to observe last night's blackout and promised penalties for similar omissions tonight.

War: Zoo Kills Snakes

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LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Keepers of the London zoo today destroyed with gas scores of poisonous snakes, spiders and scorpions as a war precaution to eliminate the danger of their escape during air raids.

A keeper said it was the first time in history that the zoo had no poisonous animals.

A baby elephant, chimpanzees and rarer animals were removed to an outlying zoo.

Paris Newspapers Curtailed.

PARIS, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—All shipping news in Paris newspapers was censored today. The papers were reduced to four pages to conserve newsprint.

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London Exchange to Stay Closed.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Stock Exchange Committee announced today the exchange would remain closed on Monday.

The market suspended sessions on Friday. The official announcement attributed the move to a disruption of transportation facilities incident to the evacuation of sections of the civil population of London as an air raid precaution. Brokers were told that they would be notified when trading would be resumed.

Today's announcement said that the usual fortnightly settlement of brokerage accounts, scheduled for Thursday, September 7, had been postponed to September 21.

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OLYMPICS STILL SLATED

Finland Continues To Prepare For Games in 1940

SEP 3-1939

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 2 (AP)—(Passed by Censor) Finland's preparations for the 1940 Olympic games continued without pause today despite the nearby threat of war.

Eric von Frenckel, chairman of the games committee, said that "no reason to change our plans has yet appeared."

Italians Rush to Leave France Halts Suddenly

2,000 Cross Frontier, Then Exodus Is Abated

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP).—Authorities at Ventimiglia, on the Mediterranean near the Italian-French border, reported today that the influx of Italian refugees from France virtually had stopped after more than 2,000 crossed the frontier last night.

French trains continue to arrive at the frontier station, but irregularly. French customs agents returned to Ventimiglia and reopened their office today after having left yesterday for Mentone, France.

Art Moved in War Sent Back to Madrid

GENEVA, Sept. 2 (AP).—Pictures from the famous Prado Museum in Madrid are on the move again. They are scheduled to start back to Spain tonight from Geneva, where they were brought during the Spanish civil war.

Switzerland is now taking military measures to defend her neutrality in face of a possible European war. Despite transportation difficulties, a four-car train was arranged to carry the pictures.

League Sessions Postponed

Geneva, Sept. 2 (AP).—At the request of the British and French governments, meetings of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations scheduled for September 8 and September 12, respectively, will be postponed until later in the year.

The Swiss Government informed the League secretariat that it has no objection to the League offices remaining in Geneva, but emphasized that the personnel must observe all regulations governing the Swiss to assure respect for Swiss neutrality.

Paris Cafes Close at 11 P. M.

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—Night life in Paris is being dimmed by war clouds. Police ordered that all establishments serving drinks for consumption on the premises must be closed by 11 p. m.

Trams Only

Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP).—"Don't get off the street car line" was, in effect, the admonition given by military authorities today to Berliners, who will seek outdoor recreation tomorrow.

There is no gasoline for automobile joyriders; the population was told, so they were instructed to travel only by electric and steam lines and to go no farther than the suburbs.

JOIN COLORS IN SHANGHAI

Frenchmen Of Military Age Gathered At Secret Points

Shanghai, *Sunday*, Sept. 3 (AP).—Frenchmen of military age were called up for military service today and taken to undisclosed points, whence they were expected to be transported to France for war service.

Meanwhile, German firms were trying to transfer ownership to Netherlanders and other neutrals to avoid possible confiscation. Germans were moving out of the French Concession into the International Settlement.

France Begins Placing Finances on War Basis

Removes Rule Requiring 35% Coverage on Bank Notes

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—France started putting her finances on a war basis today.

A decree published in the official journal suspended the requirement for the Bank of France to maintain a 35 per cent coverage in gold and foreign exchange of bank note circulation. The last statement, as of Aug. 24, showed the bank held 62.64 per cent coverage as compared with 65.35 per cent on Aug. 17, bank note circulation having jumped from 123,000,000,000 francs to 129,000,000,000 in the week.

[The franc was quoted yesterday at New York at 2.4025 cents.]

The same decree ordered withdrawal from circulation of five-franc coins in nickel and ten and twenty franc pieces in silver. The Bank of France was authorized to issue five, ten and twenty franc paper notes. A later decree will set the date at which the coins will cease to have legal value.

A convention concluded Sept. 29, 1938, between the Finance Ministry and the governor of the Bank of France also was approved by the decree. That convention provided for just such measures as were taken today but it was not put into force last year because the crisis then ended in the Munich settlement the next day.

Other decrees also published in the official journal provided, principally, authorization for the stock market to move from Paris; opening of a treasury account of 1,200,000,000 francs (about $29,220,000) for the development of merchant shipping; removal of budget limits for military expenditures on mobilization.

French Leader Says Cannons Will Speak

PARIS, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Typical comments of French leaders as Parliament assembled today for an historic session:

Leon Blum, former Premier—"All is irrevocably lost. One man wished war; one man unchained it."

Henri de Kerillis, Rightist Deputy—"Cannon are going to speak. Long live eternal France!"

Iron Cross Is Revived; Reich's Chief War Medal

Hitler Himself Wears One for Bravery in World War

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Iron Cross, best-known of Germany's war medals, was revived tonight by Adolf Hitler as an award for "bravery in the face of the enemy."

[The Order of the Iron Cross was created in 1813 during the War of Liberation and was revived in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War and again during the World War. Hitler himself received the Iron Cross, first class, for his exploit in May, 1918, in capturing a French dugout single-handed after calling upon an imaginary platoon to follow him to the attack.]

Amnesty Is Declared For German Soldiers

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—In a decree dated yesterday Adolf Hitler ordered amnesty for members of the Reich's armed forces. The decree provided annulment of arrest, prison and detention sentences up to six months as well as of fines to some extent.

Pending cases which were not likely to invoke more severe punishment were dropped immediately. The decree excluded criminals, deserters, mutineers and similar offenders.

Trotzkist Arrested

Brussels, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Labor newspaper *Peuple* reported tonight that the Trotzykist leader, Walter Dauge, had been arrested on a charge of publishing posters inviting soldiers to participate in a social revolution.

King Zog Again Flees From Danger of War

VERSAILLES, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—King Zog and Queen Geraldine of Albania, who fled their own country to escape the Italian invaders last April, today joined the exodus from the neighborhood of Paris caused by war threats.

Taking their young son, the royal couple left Chateau Bauie [illegible] northwest coast of France for an "indefinite stay."

Would Invoke Lima Agreement

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a communique today that Argentina was consulting with American governments for joint action regarding neutrality and invocation of the 1938 Lima Declaration if war is recognized as existing in Europe. The declaration binds the participating governments to defend American institutions and set up a consultation system.

Bolivia Restricts Imports

European Hostilities Also Bring Ban on Commodity Speculation

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Bolivian government today issued regulations restricting imports because of the European conflict.

Bolivia fears that her exports of minerals will suffer. A degree curtailing gold shipments was planned, and speculation in commodities was prohibited.

Mexico Curbs Oil

Mexico City, Sept. 2 (AP).—Reports were circulated here tonight that shipments of Mexican oil from Tampico to Germany have been discontinued because of the war risk.

It was understood that oil now in transit has been rerouted to other countries. Official confirmation of the reports was lacking.

LIMA, PERU, SEPT. 2—(AP)—PRESIDENT OSCAR BENAVIDES OF PERU TONIGHT SAID HE WAS FIRMLY FAVORED A PLAN PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS OF COLOMBIA FOR UNITING AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO INSURE NEUTRALITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SANTOS.

HE TELEGRAPHED HIS APPROVAL OF THE PLAN TO PRESIDENT

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, SEPT. 2—(AP)—PRESIDENT CARLOS QUINTANILLA OF BOLIVIA TONIGHT NOTIFIED PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS OF COLOMBIA OF HIS APPROVAL OF THE COLOMBIAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S PLAN FOR INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY FOR PRESERVING AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, SEPT. 2—(AP)—President [illegible] of Costa Rica today seconded a suggestion made yesterday by President [illegible] of Colombia urging inter-American solidarity to preserve neutrality of the Western Hemisphere.

A message from President Santos was sent last night to the executives of all American countries.

Doctor Santos suggested joint action "to guarantee our independence and the morality of our economic developments."

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3024—2963

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 2 (AP)—THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY DECLARED ITS NEUTRALITY IN ANY EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER PRESIDENT VARGAS MET WITH HIS CABINET SAID THE MINISTERS WERE IN FULL ACCORD WITH HIM IN FAVORING "AN EXACT ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY AND PEACE."

SEP 3 - 1939

BUENOS AIRES SEPT 2-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION IN CALLING UP RESERVES CAUSED THE ENGLISH CHESS TEAM TO WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT HERE. THREE PLAYERS, SIR GEORGE THOMAS, B.H.WOOD AND P.S.MILNER BARRY LEFT FOR ENGLAND YESTERDAY.

SEP 3 - 1939

U. S.-Canada Travel High Along Niagara

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BUFFALO Sept. 2 (AP).—Week end travel across the United States-Canadian border assumed peacetime holiday proportions today, despite the fact that tourists had been barred from favorite Niagara Falls and Niagara River viewpoints on the Canadian side.

There were no extraordinary restrictions on travel from the United States into Canada, but behind the scenes Canadian authorities were safeguarding an area that, while important scenically to tourists, is more vital as the heart of Ontario's electric power system.

Canada Princess Pats Seek Recruits Again

SEP 3 1939

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 2 (CP).—The Princess Pats, one of Canada's renowned World's War regiments, are seeking recruits again.

Advertisement topped by block letters which said "Recruits Wanted," set forth physical fitness as the prime requisite. In addition, applicants must be at least 5 feet 8 inches tall, nineteen to thirty years of age and British subjects of good character.

Irish Mobilize Reserves; Dublin Has First Blackout

SEP 3 1939

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Irish army mobilized all reserves and Dublin had its first blackout tonight.

Prime Minister DeValera told an emergency session of the Dail (Parliament) that his policy was to keep Ireland out of any European war. The Dail passed an emergency powers bill for control of food, currency, transport and shipping.

DeValera declared Ireland would try to maintain neutrality as long as possible in any European conflict.

In an obvious reference to British rule of Northern Ireland, De Valera said:

"So long as a part of Ireland is subject to force by a stronger nation it is only natural that the people should look to their own country first."

SEP 3 1939

James Dillon told the Dail that a majority of Irish sympathy was on the side of Poland and against Germany and Russia.

Compulsory blackouts were ordered, beginning tonight.

The emergency powers bill provides for censorship of the press. The measure also permits arrests without warrants.

Viceroy to Consult Gandhi

SEP 3 1939

BOMBAY, India, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, was understood today to have invited Mohandas K. Gandhi to Simla, presumably to discuss the attitude of the Indian Nationalist Congress in the event of war.

'Danger of War' Proclaimed

SEP 3 1939

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 2 (AP) (via London—passed through British censorship).—A "danger of war" proclamation was issued early today by the commonwealth executive council.

Premier Robert Gordon Menzies asserted in a broadcast that "war would come if Germany wanted it." Earlier the Premier had announced as a precautionary measure the censorship of cables, wireless and mails for overseas.

R. G. Casey, Minister of Supply and Development, said Australian munition factories were ready for instant and full production.

Pershing Silent Pending Outbreak

SEP 3 1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the nation's World War forces, may have some comment on the European situation if a general war develops.

His military secretary, Col. George E. Adamson, told reporters today Pershing had nothing to say at the present time. The General is in Walter Reed Hospital for a check-up and rest.

Will Call On Germans To "Defeat Adolf Hitler"

German-American League Will Attempt To Broadcast Message By Short Wave.

SEP 3 1939

Cleveland, Sept. 2 (AP)—A call to the German people to rise up and "defeat Adolf Hitler" was sounded today by the German-American League for Culture in national convention here.

Attempts will be made to broadcast the message to Germany through three short-wave stations, one in England, one in the United States and a secret station in Germany, league officials said.

The delegates representing a membership of 103,000 German-Americans adopted a resolution blaming Hitler's "barbarous destruction" for "destroying the good reputation of Germans throughout the world."

CANADA ALMOST ON WAR BASIS

Soldiers Guard the Bridges and Power Plants.

GROCERS LIMIT SALE OF SUGAR

Dominion's Defense Forces Near Maximum Strength.

SEP 3 1939

TORONTO, Sept. 2 (Canadian Press).—Marching soldiers, uniformed men on guard at bridges, public works and utilities, the refusal of grocers to sell more than a few pounds of sugar at a time, brought to Canada the reality of war abroad today.

The Dominion's defense forces, rallied to service yesterday by proclamation of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, neared war-time strength. Parliament members headed for Ottawa and the special session next Thursday which will decide the extent of Canada's co-operation "at the side of Great Britain."

Provincial Cabinets mapped plans for guarding the power and industrial plants. Recruiting offices were opened. The Defense Purchasing Board asked bids for manufacture of 28,000 pairs of ankle boots for the Canadian military forces. The German exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition was closed.

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Hepburn Offers Services.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario offered his services in any capacity in a message to the Prime Minister.

Pending the meeting of Parliament, the Government prepared to meet any emergency that might arise "in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war in the effort to resist aggression"—in the Prime Minister's words.

King's proclamation of the war measures act of 1914 put the militia, air and naval services on an active-service footing. Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie said the permanent naval services already are on active duty and the reserve forces will be called up as required.

The militia, to be known as "the Canadian Active Service Force," can serve only in Canada, but the regular troops could be sent abroad immediately.

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Means Co-operation.

The term of co-operation with the mother country, which Parliament will be asked to provide, is being worked out in consultations with the British Government. It was not anticipated that any details would be disclosed pending an actual British declaration of war, but it was believed that only the formality of Cabinet sanction was needed to make some emergency measures effective.

These, made possible under the war measures act, would give the Government wide powers, including control of shipping and transportation, trade and commercial censorship and expropriation of private property.

Bermuda Censors Cables

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 2 (CP).—Censorship on all outgoing and incoming cables and wireless messages was applied here this morning. It was thought probable that censorship would also be applied to mail between here and certain countries.

SEP 3 - 1939

Prepares War Steps.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 2 (Canadian Press).—A series of regulations ranging from censorship to control of prices, was announced today by the Newfoundland Government as this island colony prepared to meet the eventuality of war.

REDS APPROVE PACT

Communists in Chicago Hail German-Soviet Accord.

SEP 3 - 1939

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—A resolution approving the Soviet-German non-aggression pact was adopted last night at a mass meeting celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the communist party in the United States.

"We especially rejoice" over the signing of the pact, the resolution said.

Sea Raider Of 1914

Officer Of Emden, Reich Scourge Of Shipping, Recalls Adventures

SEP 3 - 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—"Emden at Penang!"

That message, crackling out over the wireless from the British straits settlement in the fall of 1914 caused a score of Allied war vessels to change their course. A new hunt was on for the most famous of German

wartime sea-raiders, the commerce-destroying light cruiser Emden.

Memories of that early morning at Penang, of the chase that followed, of the Emden's bitter end on an Indian Ocean beach, brought to the eyes of the taciturn German naval attache here this week the glow of youthful adventure.

Vice-Admiral Robert Witthoeft-Emden, the attache, was Oberleutnant (Lieutenant, junior grade) Witthoeft, the Emden's chief torpedo officer on her 30,000 mile cruise off the Coast of Asia.

Like U. S. Business Man

A gray-haired pleasant man of 53, Admiral Witthoeft would pass for an American business man. A bit weatherbeaten, yes. But that might come from golf. There is nothing about him of the devils that British shipping circles thought he and his fellow officers were 25 years ago.

The reason they thought that, the admiral calmly related, was that the Emden sank fifteen British merchantmen and two Allied men-of-war within three months and five days. In addition, it captured five other commercial vessels which either were released or converted to German use.

"But remember this," the one-time raider added in his gutteral English, "not one life was lost aboard all those merchant ships."

That brought on the story of how the Emden took her prizes—a story much the same as those of other famous German raiders, Count Felix von Luckner's Seeadler (Sea Eagle), the converted Hamburg-America liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, the cruiser Moewe, the Wolf. Those raiders and others less publicized sent a half million tons of British shipping to the bottom. Count Von Luckner alone was credited with causing a $25,000,000 loss to the Allies.

Carried False Face

For them all the Emden set the pattern. She captured her first prize, the Russian liner Rjasan, on the day England declared war on Germany, August 4, 1914.

A few days later, her crew had rigged up a false face for the well-known "swan of the East," as the sleek 3,600-ton cruiser was known up and down the China coast.

Out of canvas and lumber they built a sham funnel that could be set on her afterdeck to make the Emden—a three stack ship—resemble a four-funneled British cruiser then operating in the same waters.

Working by day and by night, she would sneak close to a merchant steamer, run up her German flag and signal: "Stop. Silence your radio."

Fired If Necessary

If the ship kept moving, the Emden fired a shot or two over her bow. Every time, the merchantmen obeyed.

"Then we sent prize crews aboard," the Admiral related, "removed the captured vessel's crew to one of our auxiliaries (the Emden nearly always had a collier or some other friendly ship following her) and took what we wanted."

"We took food and all kinds of supplies—and soap," he added, chuckling that often the grimy officers and men were badly in need of the latter commodity.

After the Emden's cutters had taken off the last load of supplies (literature concerning the Emden's exploits say there were sometimes coops of chickens, often cigarettes and whisky in addition to more prosaic items) the Germans opened the seacocks of the captive vessel, set off a few explosion cartridges and abandoned ship.

Tracks Are Covered

If there was any delay in the sinking, the Emden fired a few shells into the wavering hulk. There must be no tracks to tip off enemy war vessels that the raider was near.

Sometimes the Emden left the steamship lanes far at sea to run close in shore. Once she shelled oil tanks at Madras, India, Admiral Witthoeft said.

Then there was that day at Penang—October, 28, 1914.

Admiral Witthoeft said the Emden moved into the 1,000 yard wide mouth of the harbor—"it was like a sleeve"—at first dawn. The goal was the disabling of war and merchant vessels docked at the tiny island off the Malay states.

"A French destroyer was keeping watch for us, we later found out," the admiral related, "but a very bad watch it was. Nothing tried to stop us."

Both Torpedoes Strike

Through the dim light the Emden sighted the Russian cruiser Jemtschug at anchor. Sneaking to within a few hundred yards of its prey the German fired one, then two torpedoes. Both hit. There was a terrific explosion aboard the Jemtschug.

In the harbor come suddenly to life, a French destroyer far down the "sleeve" blazed away, but her shots fell short. In no danger from that quarter the Emden crew was startled by billows of smoke at the harbor entrance.

Fearing a trap, she turned and headed straight at what she believed an enemy warcraft. It turned out to be a small civil boat, but the Emden was near the harbor entrance and decided to keep going.

Outside she met the lookout, the French destroyer Mousquet. Engaged her and sank her, hesitating long enough after that to pick up thirty-seven survivors. Another French destroyer, the Fronde, trailed her away, but the Emden plowed through the seas. The Fronde was broadcasting to Allied warships and bases for miles around that the Emden was within her grasp.

On Last Assignment

A few days later the little German sailer sent her captives, including the Mousquet crew, ashore on a new prize and was off to her last assignment.

Out in the Indian Ocean there is an important British cable station in the Keeling or Cocos Islands (not the Cocos where President Roosevelt fishes off Central America). Telegraph cables from India to Australia and from Australia to Africa cross there.

Important as a message center to British forces, the station became the target for an Emden raid. Landing a wrecking party of fifty on Direction Island in the group, the Emden stood calmly offshore awaiting the arrival of one of her auxiliaries.

Smoke on the horizon was identified as coming from the friendly ship and the Emden permitted the vessel to come within 10,000 yards.

Maritime Group Asks War Risk Compensation

SEP 3 - 1939

West Coast Federation, In Letter To Roosevelt, Says It Will Demand Pay Increase

San Francisco, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Maritime Federation of the Pacific advised President Roosevelt today it would ask a war risk compensation of $250 a month and a war risk life and disability insurance policy of $25,000 in behalf of each crew member of American ships sailing in war zones.

The federation said it also wanted a fifty per cent. wage increase for the unlicensed personnel, effective immediately upon entry of their ship into such trade. The federation, an organization with C. I. O. leanings, is composed of several of the major maritime unions of the West Coast.

"We cannot allow," wrote Bruce Hannon, secretary-treasurer, to President Roosevelt, "a state of war or declaration of national emergency to be used as a weapon of union-smashing forces to wipe out the civil rights of the American people."

F. D. Won't Be Rushed Into War Decisions

SEP 3 1939

White House, State Department Demand Clearer Picture Before Taking Action

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—Surface developments in Europe today left Washington officials uncertain as to what the next turn of events might be, but some were inclined to draw encouragement from the apparent slackening in hostilities between Germany and Poland.

There was no word of any major clash between German and Polish troops, and this was regarded in some quarters as at least a faint indication that a general European war might yet be averted.

Both the White House and the State Department made it plain that this Government would take no steps to invoke the Neutrality Law until a clearer picture of the European situation was obtained.

REPORTS CONFUSING

At Secretary Hull's press conference, a reporter recited press reports from abroad, and asserted that they were confusing to observers here.

Hull said that his reports, too, failed to bring any concrete outline of developments. He said he felt it was a sound policy for the State Department not to publicize rumors and reports which might be proved incorrect within from three to six hours.

In other official quarters, observers said they were unable to add up" such developments as the seeming slowing down of military operations, the French expression of willingness to participate in a last-minute peace effort if German "aggression" were halted, and Chancellor Hitler's decision to delay reply to Great Britain's most recent note.

F. D. WON'T BE RUSHED

Along with Hull, Stephen Early, White House secretary, emphasized that the Administration would await further developments before it takes any major steps. He said President Roosevelt would not be "catapulted or rushed into a decision" on invoking the Neutrality Law or calling a special session of Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt started work today on the address he will make to the nation at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, a talk which was officially described as designed to "allay anxiety and relieve suspense" in this country.

The form of the address necessarily will depend, however, on European developments, and one said it thus would not be completed until late Sunday.

The Chief Executive arranged to see Army and Navy intelligence heads daily to study the European situation, and had his first conference with them this forenoon. A large map has been installed in the White House to facilitate this study. High State Department officials will have access to the President at all times.

BIG FOREIGN SHIP REGISTRY LIKELY

SEP 3 - 1939

Increase Is Expected in U. S. Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—War abroad may mean a tremendous increase in the American merchant marine, if events follow the pattern of the world war prior to the entry of the United States into that conflict.

From July, 1914, to June 30, 1915, registry of foreign-built ships under the American flag increased by 148 vessels of 523,000 gross tons. The next year 70,000 tons were added, and another 67,000 tons in 1917 brought the new registry before the United States' declaration of war to 660,000 tons.

The rush to register under the American flag was obviously a move to enjoy the rights of a powerful neutral. It may have had some effect on this country's negotiations with Great Britain over rights on the high seas in the early years of the war.

Until the Panama Canal act of 1912 no ship built outside of the United States could be registered under the American flag. But that law opened the door to foreign-built vessels less than five years old. Three weeks after the war began the five-year limitation was removed by the ship registry act of 1914.

The tremendous increase in tonnage the first year brought on an acute shortage of officers, because of requirements that United States ships be commanded by Americans. A proclamation was issued to permit holders of foreign licenses to help operate American ships. It became known as the "red ink" ticket rule because of a special license stamp.

American registry had been sought as a protection for ships of belligerent nations as far back as the Franco-Prussian war of 1871.

NEWS DELAYED, NOT SUPPRESSED

SEP 3 1939

Newspaper Men Reveal Difficulties in Filing Their Dispatches

European censorship is delaying news but so far as known there has been no suppression of the truth as newspaper men see it, the Associated Press said today.

Chief difficulties are encountered in London where Thursday evening censors walked unannounced into communications offices and took possession. Many dispatches have been held for as long as five hours there. No dispatches come through with the former speed of cable and wireless companies.

Berlin, center of German military information, has a mild censorship but Associated Press correspondents had no evidence that any dispatches had been suppressed or distorted. Transmission from Berlin at present is more rapid than from other capitals.

Paris has a theoretical censorship even in peace time which now is functioning actively but with fair speed.

Moscow and Rome maintain a "responsibility censorship" as Berlin did formerly. That means the correspondent may be punished by expulsion from the country if he sends out news considered dangerous or too antagonistic.

Telephone Calls Halted

Much of the present difficulty was caused by the British interruption of news telephone communications Thursday because news from many European capitals normally was transmitted through London.

Since there is no longer open telephonic communication between London and other capitals news is sent directly to New York from Berlin, Moscow, Rome and elsewhere.

That serves to avoid any possible British censorship of such foreign dispatches and also prevents delay.

25 Army Bombers On Way to Canal Zone

SEP 3 1939

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Twenty-five United States Army pursuit planes and bombers stopped here today, en route to the Panama Canal Zone. Under command of Major H. H. George, they will augment the canal defense forces.

Ten other planes were expected later today.

LINER BRINGING 1700 TO U. S.

SEP 3 1939

Farley Sleeps on Deck as Manhattan Sails.

WASHINGTON OFF FOR EUROPE

Normandie and Rome Still Held at New York Piers.

COBH, Ireland, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The United States liner Manhattan sailed homeward last night with 1,700 aboard, 500 in excess of its ordinary passenger list.

Accommodation was provided on deck for Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who embarked with other Americans fleeing European hostilities.

Six hundred Americans besieged the shipping office at Cobh, pleading for accommodations on the Manhattan, but only 200 could be taken.

British liners have canceled calling at Cobh. Travelers who were due to return to America on British and German lines appealed to the United States Line for passages home.

The President Harding, which sails from here on September 6, will take on many stranded Americans.

The American consul appealed to hotels and private houses to provide lodging for American refugees waiting on ships.

It was believed Cobh might be made the terminus for United States liners on this side of the Atlantic.

Long Heads Group Repatriating Americans

SEP 3 1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that its special division to handle repatriation of American citizens in Europe would be headed by Breckinridge Long, former Ambassador to Italy.

Hugh R. Wilson, who resigned as Ambassador to Germany this week, will assist Mr. Long for the present.

1939

30.24-2965

SHIPS TO SAIL BACK FOR ALL STILL ABROAD

New Emergency Schedules Adopted To Speed Evacuation

Outbound Liners Carrying Extra Cots—Sand Bags Protect Engines

SEP 3-1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 2—Thousands of American war refugees streamed home on a dozen ships tonight as American shipping adopted new emergency schedules to evacuate those remaining in Europe.

The United States Lines announced its next four incoming ships—the President Roosevelt, the Manhattan, the Washington and the President Harding—would sail back to Europe as soon as possible.

Along with half a dozen other liners, the Washington left New York today for Europe carrying 750 emergency cots for the return trip, and 375 passengers, forty-eight of them American citizens.

Sails For Europe

The newly camouflaged British Franconia, with a bomb-protective layer of sandbags on her engine hatches and her bridge roof, sailed for Boston and Europe with 135 passengers.

The American steamer Exeter, the Norwegian Stavangerfjord and the American Scanpenn also sailed, along with the Dutch Zaandam and Pennland.

Four American flags six by nine feet were painted on the Scanpenn's sides, and two cloth flags were draped on her decks. She carried 23 passengers and 150 emergency cots.

Sailing Postponed

The British Carinthia's sailing was postponed to tomorrow as she took on a coating of dull battleship gray. At Quebec, the Europe-bound Cunarder Ausonia paused while a crew painted on similar camouflage.

Four empty German ships were at sea hurrying home—the Bremen, which sailed from New York Wednesday; the Columbus, which left Havana early today after abruptly dropping off 750 cruise passengers, and the St. Louis and the New York, which left here earlier in the week.

The British liner Queen Mary is due Monday from Southampton with 2,332 passengers, 250 over normal, along with the British Samaria with 809 passengers, from Liverpool, and the American Banker with 103 from London.

Liner Roosevelt Due

Due Tuesday with hundreds more war-fleeing Americans are the President Roosevelt with 583 passengers, from Havre; the French Champlain from Havre; the Dutch Veendam from Rotterdam; the American Scanstates from Copenhagen, and the Polish Batory, with 642 passengers from Gdynia.

Due Wednesday are the Manhattan, with 1,513 passengers, from Havre, and the American Importer from Liverpool.

The Swedish liner Kucgsholm sailed from Gothenburg tonight with 1,259 passengers, 945 of them Americans, the Swedish-American line reported. She is due here September 11.

To Sail Back Tuesday

The United States Lines announced the President Roosevelt would sail back Tuesday noon for Queenstown, Southampton and Havre; the Manhattan Saturday for Queenstown, Plymouth and Havre; the Washington, due back here the sixteenth, returning the twentieth for Queenstown, Plymouth and Havre; and the President Harding, due the eighteenth, returning the twenty-third for Queenstown, Southampton and Havre—all returning from Europe as soon as possible.

In port here, stalled indefinitely, were the French Normandie, the British Georgic and the Italian Roma, the only sizable Italian ship in the Western Hemisphere.

Nazi Ship Reported Trailed By British

SEP 3-1939

San Francisco, Sept. 2 (AP)—The German merchant ship Portland, unheard from since it sailed from Everett, Wash., Wednesday, was reported tonight being trailed by three British naval vessels somewhere off the Pacific Coast.

The Marine Exchange of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce received the information, but attaches said they were not at liberty to disclose the source of it.

Color to the report was lent by the fact that, although the Australian cruiser Perth and the Canadian destroyers Ottawa and Resitgouche had been scheduled to arrive here Tuesday, it was later announced they would not come to San Francisco.

"No Information"

Inquiries as to the vessels' whereabouts at the British consulate here brought a reply, "No information."

On normal schedule, the Portland would have arrived at Portland, Ore., two days ago. Mackay Radio said had not been able to communicate with the ship.

Should war be declared, the merchantman would be considered legitimate "booty" if overtaken by a British naval vessel.

The Portland's American passenger list left the port at Everett after being held virtual prisoners several hours while port authorities conferred concerning the vessel's status.

30.24-2965

Belgium

SEP 1-1939

AMERICANS STAY IN REICH

More Than 50 Intend To Remain There, Come What May

Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP)—Come what may in Europe, more than half a hundred American citizens, mostly representatives of American business firms and newspapermen, plan to remain in Germany if possible.

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An American Chamber of Commerce survey disclosed there are about fifty Americans in Berlin and thirteen in Hamburg. The families of most reporters are still here, but virtually all tourists have left.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Two hundred American tourists left Copenhagen today for Goteborg, Sweden, to board the Kungsholm for the United States. The Kungsholm will carry 1,500 Americans, among them Representative Richard Wigglesworth, Republican, of Massachusetts, and Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Cunard Liner Ausonia Painted a War Gray

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QUEBEC, Sept. 2 (Canadian Press).—The outward bound Cunard liner Ausonia put into a dock across the St. Lawrence from Quebec last night and about 150 men began painting the battleship

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Bremen Keeps Location Secret

Copenhagen, Sept. 2 (AP)—Agents of the North German Lloyd said today the liner Bremen, en route from New York without passengers, was "somewhere at sea" but they could not give its exact whereabouts. They expected the liner to reach Bremen tomorrow or Monday.

(The Bremen sailed from New York Wednesday night, after it had been held two days while Government inspectors searched the ship for contraband. It has not been heard from since, radio messages going unanswered as the captain apparently endeavored to keep the $20,000,000 liner's position a secret.)

U. S. TO GO SLOW ON DECLARING ARMS EMBARGO

Roosevelt Won't Be Rushed Into Invoking Present Neutrality Law.

EARLY STATES HIS POSITION

Meanwhile Bloom Declares Act Will Be Quickly Smashed When Congress Meets.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt will not be "catapulted or rushed" into a decision on invoking the neutrality act, a White House official said today.

Asserting that the President intends to go slow, Stephen Early, his press secretary, said that the language of the law left it to the President to decide when a state of war exists.

Many "nice and deep questions" are involved, he said, and "no man today is going to be catapulted or rushed into a decision on any one of those points."

"Certainly I don't think the President will be," he added with the further comment that the intention to move slowly applied also to a decision on when Congress would be summoned to consider revision of the neutrality law.

While the President himself has said that a decision on invoking neutrality and calling Congress must await developments, Mr. Early declared today that for all practical purposes the neutrality law requires the President to issue a proclamation when war is declared. So far no war has been declared, he added. To illustrate, he cited the fact that Japan and China have been in an undeclared war for many months and no neutrality proclamation has been issued.

As one of the "deep questions" involved Mr. Early continued, it was not certain whether it would be considered a declaration of war if Great Britain and France, through their Parliaments, merely voted to carry out their agreement to assist Poland.

Two Views of Embargo

Meanwhile two congressional leaders stood on record today for and against the arms embargo law.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, a leader of the group which prevented action at the last session on the administration's proposal to repeal the ban on arms shipments to warring nations, issued a warning last night that if United States would enter the European conflict the arms embargo were repealed.

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However, Representative Bloom of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, predicted the prohibition on arms sales to belligerents would be thrown out at a special session. He said initial replies to inquiries sent Democratic House members who voted for the embargo last session indicated many had changed their minds.

Radio Talk Tomorrow.

It was announced that the President had started a schedule under which he would receive the Army and Navy Intelligence chiefs once a day to go over European developments with the use of a large map.

The President made no appointments other than these today.

His aids said that they did not expect him to complete until late tomorrow—because of fast changing developments— the fifteen-minute radio address he will make to the nation tomorrow at 10 P. M., New York time.

The address, officially described as an effort to "allay anxiety and relieve suspense" of the American people, will be broadcast over four national networks and translated into six languages for rebroadcast by short wave to the world.

Secretary Hull declined to discuss today what bearing the declaration of a "state of war" by Poland might have on our neutrality policy.

Students of international law recalled that the United States declared a "state of war" in 1917 instead of making a direct declaration of war against Germany. These persons said that the declaration of a "state of war" presumes aggression by another nation, while an actual declaration of war is a positive statement of determination to wage war against another country.

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Hitler's Reply

Secretary Hull received today Chancellor Hitler's favorable reply to President Roosevelt's request that European nations refrain from bombing civilian populations and open cities. It was transmitted to the State Department last night by the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, Alexander C. Kirk.

Mr. Hull told reporters that he had no new information from Europe. He added that the situation abroad was now so kaleidoscopic that he would not undertake to give out rumors and reports of developments which might require correction within a few hours.

Some authorities felt the President might include in his radio address a reply of some sort to Hitler who, replying indirectly in the third person yesterday to Mr. Roosevelt's two peace pleas of last week, said that Germany had "left nothing undone" in trying to settle its dispute with Poland in a "friendly manner."

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Nazi Liner Cancels U. S. Call, Steams Back Home

Havana, Sept. 2 (AP)—The German liner Columbus sailed for Germany at 3 a.m. today with all lights out.

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Last night she lagged 715 American tourists who had been making a West Indies cruise, cancelling a New York call. The tourists are to sail for home on the P. & O. liner Florida which was chartered especially for the trip by North German Lloyd.

Martial Law in Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2 (AP).—A London dispatch via London—passed through British censorship).—The Netherlands Government declared martial law today, enabling the military authorities to take all measures they deemed necessary.

A group of Americans who fled from Germany will embark on the Statendam, which sails for America on Monday night.

30.24-2965

1,000 U. S. Tourists Stranded in France

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PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—More than 1,000 American refugees from war-threatened Europe were left stranded today by a government order halting departure of the French liner Ile de France, just as she was about to sail.

The American Embassy said the French government had assured it the liner would sail "eventually," but the vessel still was at LeHavre 24 hours after her scheduled departure.

The United States announced both the President Harding and Washington will be turned around at LeHavre and will sail, probably next Saturday, to accommodate the large number of Americans in Europe still awaiting transportation home.

Kungsholm will carry 1,500 Americans.

U. S. Refugees to Sail

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AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2 (AP).—A group of Americans who fled from Germany will embark on the Statendam, which sails for America on the night of Sept. 4.

STOCKS, GRAINS UP ON POSSIBLE PROFITS OF WAR

Activity In Chicago Pit Reaches Volume Not Seen Since World War

SEP 3 1939

New York Exchange Has Busiest Saturday In Nearly Four Years

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Sept. 2—Financial and commodity markets churned feverishly today as Wall Street and La Salle street tried to gauge the hazards and possible profits of war.

The dramatic buying that had swept into grains, shares of industrial corporations, and sensitive raw materials, continued for an hour, then subsided.

Prices surged upward on top of yesterday's steep advances, then lost part of their gains, but trading swelled to proportions not witnessed in years.

Busiest Saturday In Years

In the Chicago grain pit, it reached a volume not seen since the World War, and the New York Stock Exchange experienced the busiest Saturday in nearly four years.

The relaxing of buying pressure was attributed to a disinclination to go over the long Labor Day week end—no one knew what fateful developments in the direction of war or peace it might bring—too heavily committed. Yesterday the financial sector thought major war seemed inevitable; today some thought there was still an eleventh hour chance of averting it.

Some Of Day's Movements

Here are some of the day's market movements:

Stocks rose $1 to more than $5 a share, then several issues fell back $1 or $2 from the top. Steels, coppers, chemicals, rubbers, sugars and aircrafts were heavily bought.

Wheat at Chicago advanced as much as 5 cents, one day's limit, then fell back to close ⅜ to ⅜ cents a bushel above yesterday, 9 to nearly 10 cents over a week ago.

Staples such as crude rubber for future delivery, raw hides and cocoa, in which trading stopped when they rose the limit permitted in a single day yesterday, finally attracted substantial offerings and prices dipped under yesterday's close.

Cotton, not traditionally a war-boom staple, lost 5 to 70 cents a bale. It was a Saturday holiday in the raw sugar market, where prices jumped the limit of ¼ of a cent yesterday in some of the most strenuous buying efforts in the staple marts.

In metals, leading producers of copper jacked up the price ¼ of a cent to 11 cents, and zinc ¼ of a cent to 5 cents a pound.

Steps taken by the Federal Reserve Bank to cushion the market for United States Government bonds proved effective, and while there was further selling, losses were modest compared with yesterday, largest decline in Treasuries amounting to $6.25 per $1,000 par value bond. Foreign bonds were again depressed, but some of the domestic corporation issues recovered.

Offerings Withdrawn

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While sensitive markets were churning, manufacturers and merchants found it difficult to transact business in several lines. Most leading sugar refineries were said to have withdrawn quotations to wholesalers, pending clarification of the temporary market confusion.

Also, in primary markets some leading interests were said to have withdrawn offerings of hides and leather, woolen and worsted goods, some chemicals and drugs, while some buyers made efforts to protect themselves against shortages. Meantime, ocean shipping remained disorganized.

Of course, the long week-end contributed to the general confusion. Business circles pointed out the war confusion has been acute for only a couple of days, and things may clarify quickly. Also, it was noted that latest business statistics were encouraging. The Associated Press seasonally adjusted weekly index of industrial activity advanced this week to the highest level since October, 1937.

Most Heavily Traded Stocks

Here are some of the most heavily traded stocks, showing today's closing price, and the change from yesterday and a week ago:

	Price.	Day's Gain.	Week's Gain.
United States Steel	$55.37	$1.37	$0.62
Bethlehem	68.25	3.25	10.12
Armour (Ill.)	5.37	.37	1.50
Cuban-Am. Sugar	6.37	.37	2.75
Anaconda Copper	30.00	1.87	5.25
Kennecott Copper	38.37	.12	5.62
General Motors	46.00	1.12	1.12
U. S. Rubber	41.50	.50	1.50
Baldwin Locomotive	13.62	.37	2.75

Among higher-priced issues, du Pont closed at $169.50, up $6.50 today, and $9.50 for the week.

Preoccupation in speculative circles was with securities of companies calculated to benefit from war buying or from increases in raw-material prices.

Effect Of War On Trade

War, it was expected, might increase raw staple prices first, through causing a sudden demand to supply and feed armies; second, through taking a large part of the world out of production; third, through interference with shipping, increasing the cost of getting such staples as rubber and tin that come long distances, and fourth, through the possible inflationary effects of huge government spending by nations already heavily in debt.

Business analysts pointed out that immediate effect upon retail prices would probably be unimportant, but that inventories were modest in most lines, and the effect of war could readily become noticeable in the not distant future.

RISE IN WHEAT JOY TO FARMER

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Fighting Abroad Will Help U. S. and Producers, 300 MILLION BUSHELS HERE

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Theoretical Market Value Is Up $12,000,000 in One Day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—American farmers, having retained ownership of a larger proportion of their grain corps than ever before, are in excellent position to benefit economically from any commodity price advance that might accompany a protracted European war, grain market experts said today.

Large quantities of grain harvested during the past three seasons now are in the producers' hands, having been held off the market because of low prices and the inducements offered by Government loans.

Sealed in cribs and granaries under Government loans are more than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn which otherwise might have been marketed.

The price advance scored in domestic grain markets in one session yesterday after the outbreak of hostilities abroad increased the theoretical market value of this huge supply more than $12,000,000.

Fighting Answers Question.

Fighting in Europe began on the very day that thousands of farmers who have received loans aggregating $146,000,000 on more than 257,000,000 bushels of corn were expected to decide whether they should pay off their loans and redeem the corn, obtain loan extensions for another year or default and turn the grain over to the Government.

The fact that corn prices have been below loan rates for some months convinced grain experts that farmers either would extend the loans or default to the Government. A sudden spurt in the price, such as occurred yesterday, changed the picture, traders said.

A general war of long duration, pushing corn prices above loan levels, would dissipate the farmers' and Government's problem of carrying a large supply of old corn in addition to a big 1939 crop, they predicted.

Nation Long on Grain.

A similar situation exists in wheat. As of August 23, grain farmers had pledged 57,500,000 bushels of 1939 wheat as security on loans believed to average around 61 cents a bushel on the farm.

Even more wheat is believed to have been shipped to elevators and terminal markets with farmers eligible to obtain loans retaining ownership pending application. This is an unusual situation in grain marketing procedure.

The nation has large supplies of all grains. There was a large carryover of old corn and wheat and the harvest of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley this season will approximate 4,427,000,000 bushels.

CRISIS FINDS AMERICA AND REICH AT ODDS

Relations Are Held More Strained Than At Start Of World War

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Austria's Debt And Punitive Customs Held Two Chief Issues

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Sept. 2—The outbreak of war in Europe finds German-American relations far less cordial than in 1914 when the World War began.

War finds the capitals of both countries without their respective Ambassadors. Already nine months have passed since President Roosevelt called Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson home for report and consultation following a severe anti-Semitic outbreak. He has not been returned to his post and there is no evident intention of sending him back. German Ambassador Dieckhoff has been absent from his post for the same length of time.

Debt Still Unsettled

In the last year and a half the United States and Germany have found it almost impossible to settle problems that rose between them.

A series of notes passed between them on the subject of Austria's debts to the United States Government (around $24,000,000, plus about $20,000,000 in debts to private American investors), but no settlement has been reached. Germany alleges she cannot pay the obligations of the country she took over unless the United States takes into account the unfavorable trade balance with this country. This Secretary of State Cordell Hull will not do.

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On Trade Blacklist

Another series of exchanges has taken place on the subject of mistreatment of American Jews in Germany.

German exports to this country not only pay higher duties than the products of other countries because she is on the American economic black list, but they also pay punitive customs because countervailing duties of twenty-five per cent. were levied on the grounds that Germany subsidizes exports. With different systems of trade dividing them, commerce between the two nations has declined markedly in the last several years.

Agree On Inheritances

Two points of difficulty between the two governments have been eased slightly in recent months. An agreement was concluded whereby American citizens who receive inheritances from Germans will have a little less trouble getting their heritage out of Germany. And Hitler agreed to a more orderly exodus of Jewish refugees.

Two recent developments in this country have concerned German-American relations. In June a mixed-claims commission decided that the explosions that occurred at the Black Tom and Kingsland arsenals, New Jersey, in 1916-1917 were the result of German sabotage. American claims against Germany for $50,000,000 were validated. This was a reversal of a decision made by the commission at Hamburg in 1930, which accepted the industrial accident theory.

A second development was the investigation started by the Securities Commission into the issue of $73,000,000 in German bonds in this country. The SEC ruled that before the bond issue could be approved, the commission must have information concerning the German budget, the German public debt, gold and foreign exchange, etc. The German Embassy declared that the demands for information were such that no sovereign government could comply with them.

German activities here have been investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. German spies were convicted in a spectacular trial in New York some months ago. The United States, after granting an export license for helium for the new German dirigible, refused to sell the gas to Germany. This Government refused to recognize Germany's acquisition of Czecho-Slovakia. The State Department backed Czech Minister Hurban in his defiance of the German Embassy's demand that he turn over the legation to the embassy.

President Roosevelt has repeatedly condemned European dictators and appealed indirectly to the German people on several occasions. Reichsführer Hitler did not even deign to reply directly to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to him in April. Instead, he made a public speech in which he derided democracies and shot many shafts of sarcasm at Mr. Roosevelt.

SEES U. S. GAINS IN S. AMERICA IN WORLD WAR

SEP 3 1939

Business Group Thinks Trade Advances Will Be Consolidated

Many There, Caught With Askimark Credits, Already Jittery

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Sept. 2—Businessmen here expressed the belief today several factors place this country in a favorable position to consolidate its trade gains in Latin America in the event of a general war in Europe.

They said the situation in 1914 was that the United States played second fiddle to Europe in Latin-American markets, but that this country today is supplying more than a third of Latin-America's needs.

They said also they were encouraged by the recent announcement the United States and Argentine Governments intended to negotiate a trade agreement.

New Argentine Policy

The announcement made by both Governments was regarded as signalizing Argentine departure from its previous policy of restricted, bilateral trade in favor of the more liberal exchange and multi-lateral trade policies embodied in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's trade agreements program.

The Argentine decision was expected to exert a powerful influence on other South American countries with bilateral policies, including Uruguay and Chile.

In analyzing the outlook, businessmen said Germany, as a result of its trade agreement with Russia, would probably offer less competition in the Latin-American market.

From Russia

The raw materials she obtained heretofore from Latin America, they said, would probably be bought, in some measure, from Russia, a nearer source of supply, less likely to be shut off from Germany in the event of war.

In addition, they said, much of Germany's manufactured goods would go to Russia in payment, and thus be diverted from Latin-American markets.

Most important factor in favor of the United States maintaining its trade supremacy in the Western Hemisphere, according to these experts, is the experience in foreign commerce obtained during the past twenty-five years.

Other Factors

Others then mentioned were:

An improved merchant marine, with the east coast of Latin America named No. 1 trade route.

Adequate industrial organization to meet foreign-trade demands, which did not exist in this country in 1914.

Growth of New York as a foreign-exchange center. (In 1914, London was the undisputed center of foreign exchange.)

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Preparation

Careful preparation by Federal and private financial organizations to meet the emergency demands of war time.

More efficient credit machinery, including the Export-Import Bank, although, according to these analysts, much yet remains to be done to perfect the operation of the credit machine in foreign trade.

Increased Latin American confidence in the United States and a pronounced willingness to buy this country's products, coupled with a greater degree of self-sufficiency in the other American republics.

The war scare in Europe, catching many Latin American traders with accumulated askimark credits in Germany and facing difficulties in obtaining deliveries, also uncertainty over the future of the European market, caused many of them to restrict further sales to Germany and turn to the United States.

A shortage of manpower and materials in Germany, because of the heavy demands of mobilization, caused further delays in German production for export to Latin America.

One result, reported in a dispatch to the Commerce Department from Venezuela, was a "noticeable trend" by local agents of German firms to

representatives to reenter the market, because of the loss of experienced sales representatives.

Informed persons here said this trend had also been reported from other countries, and might cause considerable shift to American products.

Commerce Department officials said meanwhile the United States had able difficulty for Germany in improved the type of it was sending to Latin America.

Knockout Blow: Still A Theory

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—Nine out of ten military experts believe that if a general war breaks out in Europe, Germany will try to deliver a quick knockout punch to Great Britain.

But those same experts strongly doubt that "lightning" war by Germany would bring Britain to her knees in a hurry. The lightning game can be played both ways.

Since Munich, French and British air forces have been rapidly strengthened. Even conceding numerical superiority to the Axis, bombing planes from the democracies could give important industrial cities of Germany and Italy heavy doses of dynamite.

Fleet Still Strong

Furthermore, experts say it would be impossible for Germany swiftly to break through the powerful Maginot Line and the No. 1 army of the world.

Germany's tremendous force of bombing planes unquestionably could inflict terrific damage to English shipping and industrial centers. But the English could keep going as long as their fleet remained Europe's premier sea power. And the consensus of the experts is that Nazi bombing planes or submarines could not destroy or cripple British dreadnoughts.

One veteran naval observer says the only way big British or French battleships could be destroyed from the air would be to "anchor them at one place for several days and to lock up their anti-aircraft gunners."

Still A Theory

Aviation bombardment could do heavy damage also to French industrial cities, transportation centers and arteries, but it couldn't knock out enough strategic highways and railroads to render impotent France's steel fortresses and large, well-trained army.

Even with Italy's air force augmenting German squadrons, military men believe the odds still would run heavily against speedy smashing of the British-French combination.

Lightning war, they say, still is a theory, not a fact.

Most experts will tell you it still takes infantry to seize and hold a position and in the Spanish and Sino-Japanese wars, as well as the World War, eighty per cent. of the casualties were inflicted by the artillery. Infantry and artillery don't move like lightning.

Huge squadrons of mechanized forces are largely post-World War products. They've never been used in a large-scale modern conflict.

Italians Tried Them

The Italians tried them, so the grapevine says, in their recent Po Valley maneuvers. The results, it is said, were disappointing.

Franco's motor air forces failed notably to achieve quick victory in Spain. But the Nationalists' cavalry made a far superior showing to the tanks on both sides.

In war it's still difficult to swing from the ground and deliver a haymaker.

Old Laws Bolster Chances of U.S. To Avoid War

Give President Almost As Much Power as Does Neutrality Act

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt has a broad range of powers, aside from those conferred by the Neutrality Act, which he may exercise to preserve American neutrality.

Some are remnants of the World War, some were put on the United States statute books before the World War. As a whole they give the President about as much power as does the Neutrality Act. All are designed to keep Americans from helping one side or the other in a conflict.

By virtue of a law of 1917 the President, in a war in which the United States is a neutral, may detain any armed vessel, American or foreign, in an American port until it is proven to him that the ship will not be employed against any nation with which the United States is at peace and that it will not be sold to a belligerent nation.

May Order Ship Searched.

The President may order the ship searched, may even order its crew off the boat if his suspicions are aroused.

He may require the owner of a vessel to give an oath before departure of his vessel from an American port that his cargo will not be transshipped or, if it is to be transshipped, to make a full statement as to whom, where, etc.

He may prevent the departure of a ship when he has reason to believe it will carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches or information to any warship of a belligerent. This, however, is also covered by the Neutrality Act of 1937.

Has Many Other Powers.

The President also enforces a wide variety of provisions of the United States Penal Code of 1909 relating to the maintenance of neutrality. The Code covers many activities of Americans that might prejudice American neutrality. It forbids:

Accepting and exercising a commission to serve a belligerent by land or sea;

Enlisting in the service of a belligerent as a soldier, marine or seaman on board any warship;

Enlisting another person in such service;

Hiring another person to leave the United States with the intention of enlisting.

Fitting out or arming and commissioning any ship to be employed in the service of a belligerent;

Increasing the guns of a belligerent warship or increasing their caliber;

Setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition.

Still More Provisions.

Here are other provisions the President will enforce:

No belligerent warship is to be permitted to make use of an American port from which a vessel of an opposing nation has departed, until at least 24 hours after the latter ship left.

A warship must leave within 24 hours after its entrance into an American port except in case of bad weather or of requiring provisions for its crew or of needing repairs. But it must leave as soon as possible after 24 hours without taking on supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use. The same warship may not again fuel in an American port until after three months have passed.

If there are several vessels of belligerents in an American port, they must leave alternately, first a vessel of one side, then a vessel of the other.

Citizens Must Be Neutral.

No person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States may take part, directly or indirectly, in the war.

The President also can proclaim that American ships may not carry arms or soldiers to belligerents or attempt to break any blockade which may be carefully established and maintained.

He may proclaim that Americans who claim protection of this government and misconduct themselves [illegible] a belligerent will do so at their own peril.

Mrs. Roosevelt Surprised Hitler Can Sleep At Night

First Lady, In Column, Voices Sympathy For German People But Questions Führer's Integrity

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 2—Eleanor Roosevelt in her column "My Day" said "it is hard to see how he (Hitler) can sleep at night and think of the people in many nations whom he may send to their deaths."

Continuing in the column, she said: "At 5 o'clock this (Friday) morning our telephone rang (in Hyde Park) and it was the President in Washington. He told me Hitler was about to address the Reichstag, so we turned on the radio and listened."

Mrs. Roosevelt told of a letter she received from a German friend, asking her to try and see Germany's point of view.

"As I listened . . . this letter kept returning to my mind. How can you feel kindly toward a man who tells you that German minorities have been brutally treated, first in Czecho-Slovakia and then in Danzig, but that never can Germany be accused of being unfair to a minority.

"I have seen evidence with my own eyes of what this same man has done to people belonging to a minority group—not only Jews, but Christians, who have long been German citizens.

"Can one help but question his integrity?

"And how can you say that you do not intend to make war on women and children and then send planes to bomb cities?

"No, I feel no bitterness against the German people. I am deeply sorry for them. . . . But for the man who has taken this responsibility upon his shoulders I can feel little pity."

Law Forbids U.S. Citizens To Enter Foreign Armies

1917 Code Provides Fine of $1,000 and 3 Years in Prison

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—A statute enacted in 1917 makes it illegal for American citizens to enlist in any European army for hostilities abroad.

A fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not more than three years are the penalties.

In addition, any American citizen who enlists in a foreign army and takes oath of allegiance to the government he is serving loses his American citizenship.

In the past the State Department has taken the position that citizens who enlist in the military services of foreign states cannot expect to receive the protection which the United States ordinarily accords to its citizens.

Numerous Americans enlisted in the Spanish civil war, but records here show no convictions on charges of violating the enlistment statute.

Seaplanes Go to Halifax To Fly Morgenthau Home

Secretary Due Today on Cutter From Norway

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Two Coast Guard seaplanes have arrived at Halifax, N. S., to fly Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to Washington as soon as the Coast Guard cutter Campbell docks.

The cutter is bringing him home from Norway and is expected to arrive tomorrow.

One of the planes, piloted by Lieut. R. L. Burke, will go to St. Johns, N. F., in case the Campbell docks there.

Weather permitting, the Treasury secretary will be flown non-stop to Washington. The planes were dispatched last night from the Coast Guard air station at May[illegible], N. J.

WANTS ART KEPT HERE

Director of Louvre Extends Loan of Paintings.

[illegible] Verne, director of the Louvre, has requested, it was announced today, that all paintings loaned by the Louvre to the exhibition, Masterpieces of Art, at the World's Fair, be held there or certainly in the United States until further notice.

One of the Louvre paintings on display at the art pavilion at the World's Fair is "The Funeral of Phocion," by Nicholas Poussin. Attached to the back of the painting is the admonition: "In the event of war or the danger of war, 'The Funeral of Phocion' must be the first painting removed to the underground vaults in the Louvre."

5-Million Contract Let for Warplanes

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—Pressing ahead with its expanded defense program, the War Department announced tentative award today of a $5,000,000 contract for observation planes to the Curtiss Aeronautical Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Following its usual custom, the department did not announce how many planes would be acquired. It said, however, that the ships would be high-wing, all-metal monoplanes of the latest design. They will be powered with Pratt-Whitney radical engines and will have retractable landing gears, wing flaps and individually-operated wheel brakes.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, SEPT 2-(AP)-AMERICAN CONSUL HAROLD WILLIAMSON TODAY TOLD UNITED STATES TOURISTS HERE THAT DESPITE THE EUROPEAN SITUATION HE SAW NO REASON FOR [illegible] TO RETURN HOME.

SN10PED

1939

DENT FAVORS AIR IN 1940 ALSO

Approves Issuance Of Continued Invitation To All Nations Exhibiting.

New York Display Viewed As One Way Of Furthering Ideal Of Peace

SEP 3-1939

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—President Roosevelt authorized today the issuance of an invitation to foreign countries participating in the New York World's Fair to continue their participation in 1940 and declared the ideal of all nations "must be a world of peace."

The fair originally was scheduled to end November 1. The President told Mayor LaGuardia and Grover Whalen, fair president, yesterday he would like to see the exposition continued for a second year.

Statement By President

The President's statement said:

"I have today authorized an invitation to the foreign countries and nations participating in the New York World's Fair to continue their participation in 1940. I take particular pleasure in extending this invitation at this particular time.

"The world is disturbed by armed strife, but the continuing ideal of all nations must be a world of peace.

Emphasis On Progress

"The continuing emphasis of nations must be on the progress of civilization and not on its destruction. The continuing hope of the nations must be that they will increasingly understand each other.

"The New York World's Fair is one of the many channels by which this continuing conception of peace may be made known.

"The duty rests on all of us to keep these channels open."

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—New York's World's Fair officials said tonight that the fair "hopes to continue through another year," but indicated that its running in 1940 depended upon the continued participation of foreign nations.

A few hours after President Roosevelt had authorized issuance of invitations to foreign countries now represented to carry on in 1940, Harvey D. Gibson, board chairman of the fair, declared:

"We add our hope to that of the President that the foreign nations will accept his invitation. It seems particularly appropriate at this time that the fair be a channel by which a 'continuing conception of peace may be made known' to the world."

In a companion statement, Grover Whalen, fair president, said the "acceptance of this invitation by the sixty participating countries, the League of Nations and Pan-American Union will be a great stride forward toward a better understanding among nations and for the peace of the world."

Say Continuance Of Fair Lies With Participants

QUOTED AS SAYING "THE ENEMY HAS LOST 37 PLANES. POLISH [redacted] LOSSES WERE PUT AT 12 PLANES," THE AGENCY SAID.

SEP 12 1939

(A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN BERLIN LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED THE BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF WESTERPLATTE BY THE GERMAN CRUISER SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. THE VESSEL WAS IN DANZIG HARBOR ON A FORMAL VISIT, BEGUN SEVERAL DAYS AGO, BUT WITH ITS GUNS IN READINESS. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT AFTER A SHORT, BUT SHARP BOMBARDMENT OF THE POLISH GUARDS, WESTERPLATTE WAS CAPTURED.)

SEP 3-1939

SEPT 2 LONDON, FIRST ADD POLISH X X X TUETONIC ARROGANCE."

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES ALSO [redacted] (SAID) THE WARSAW WIRELESS QUOTED THE POLISH SUPREME COMMAND AS SAYING GERMAN AIR FORCES HAD CONTINUED THEIR OPERATIONS OVER ALL POLAND "WITHOUT ANY REGARD AS TO THE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THE OBJECTS OF THEIR ATTACK."

SEP 3-1939

THEY ASSERTED WARSAW AND SUBURBS WERE "REPEATEDLY BOMBED" AND THAT CASUALTIES WERE "PREDOMINANTLY AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION."

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES THE POLES WERE

LONDON, SEPT 2-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) SAID A SHORT WAVE BROADCAST FROM WARSAW EARLY TODAY REPORTED GERMAN FORCES MADE FOUR ATTACKS YESTERDAY ON THE ISLAND OF WESTERPLATTE, WHICH GUARDS THE ENTRACE TO DANZIG HARBOR. SEP 3 1939

THE STATION BROADCAST A STATEMENT BY MARSHAL SMIGLY-RYDZ THAT "ARMIES OF POLAND SALUTE THE HEROIC GARRISON OF WESTERPLATTE" AND "POLAND EXPECTS THAT THEY WILL HOLD THE FORT TO THE LAST," THE AGENCY SAID.

1939

30-24-2969

30-24—2969

THE BROADCAST DESCRIBED A DOG FIGHT OF A POLISH CHASER PILOT WITH A HEAVY GERMAN BOMBER, DECLARING THAT BOTH MACHINES FELL IN FLAMES WHEN THE POLISH PILOT DIVED INTO THE BOMBER, APPARENTLY AFTER HIS GUN JAMMED OR HIS AMMUNITION BECAME EXHAUSTED.

SEP 2 1939

SAN PEDRO, CALIF., SEPT. 2-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE ENLISTED MEN AND EIGHT OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-THIRD COAST ARTILLERY (ANTI-AIRCRAFT) UNDER COMMAND OF MAJOR HAROLD P.DETWILER LEFT FORT MACARTHUR TODAY AND SAILED ABOARD THE ARMY TRANSPORT HUNTER LIGGETT FOR THE CANAL ZONE.

THEY ARE PART OF ADDITIONAL TROOPS DETAILED FROM VARIOUS POSTS TO GUARD THE CANAL.

SEP 3-1939

RA808PCS

NEW YORK, SEPT 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH CONSULATE REPORTED APPROXIMATELY 200 FRENCH NATIONALS REGISTERED IN AN HOUR AND A HALF THIS MORNING FOR WAR SERVICE AT HOME AND WERE TOLD THEY WOULD BE NOTIFIED SHOULD THEIR SERVICES BE NEEDED.

SEP 2-1939

THE FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL, COUNT CHARLES DE FERRY DE FONTNOUVELLE, SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 5,000 FRENCH RESERVISTS IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

THE 1ST FRENCH VOLUNTEER, AN 18-YEAR-OLD, ARRIVED AT THE CONSULATE IN A BUSINESS SUIT, CARRYING A TRENCH HELMET AND GAS MASK.

SEP 2-1939

AT THE ITALIAN CONSULATE, THE ASSISTANT CONSUL GENERAL--GIROLOMO BOSDARI--SAID ABOUT 100 MEN AND WOMEN HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR WAR SERVICE THERE.

HE SAID PREMIER MUSSOLINI UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD GO TO GERMANY'S AID SHOULD HITLER MAKE THE REQUEST.

SEP 3 1939

BOSDARI SAID THE CONSULATE HAD ASKED ALL ITALIAN CITIZENS VISITING THE UNITED STATES TO RETURN HOME.

AT THE POLISH CONSULATE IT WAS REPORTED THAT BETWEEN 70 AND 80 AMERICANS OF POLISH ORIGIN HAD VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES TO JERZY WENDELOWSKI, VICE CONSUL. WENDELOWSKI SAID NO APPEAL FOR RECRUITS HAD BEEN OR WOULD BE MADE. HUNDREDS OF PERSONS CALLED AT THE CONSULATE SEEKING INFORMATION REGARDING RELATIVES IN POLAND.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AT EITHER THE GERMAN OR BRITISH CONSULATES. A FEW BRITISH NATIONALS SOUGHT TO ENLIST BUT WERE INFORMED THEY WOULD HAVE TO GO TO ENGLAND TO DO SO.

N157PED

SEP 3-1939

LONDON, SEPT 2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING TODAY STATING THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED UNANIMOUSLY TO SEEK PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY THURSDAY FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

ED311PED

SEP 3-1939

1939

30-24-2969

30-24—2969

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SEP 3-1939

ED311PED

1939

BY ROBERT OKIN

SEP 3-1939

LONDON, SEPT.2--(AP)--ENGLISH RESERVISTS SWUNG DOWN THE STRAND IN COLUMNS TODAY AS ENGLAND BEGAN WHAT THE MAN IN THE STREET BELIEVED WOULD BE THE NATION'S LAST WEEK-END OF FORMAL PEACE.

IT WAS THE FIRST MARCH OF RECRUITS, BUT IT WAS STRICTLY BUSINESS. THERE WERE NO BANDS PLAYING, NO FLAG WAVING AND NO CHEERS. PEOPLE WATCHED THEM--STARTLED A LITTLE--THEN WENT THOUGHTFULLY ON THEIR WAY.

THE STREETS RAPIDLY TOOK ON A DULL DEFENSE MAKEUP. ONE NEW WRINKLE WAS THE USE OF A CLEAR ADHESIVE PAPER ON WINDOWS TO PREVENT SHATTERING. BARRICADES WERE EVERYWHERE AS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FILLED SANDBAGS AND [illegible] AS VICIOUSLY AT HOMES AS AT SOLDIERS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

MEN AND BOYS WITH VALISES AND KHAKI KNAPSACKS RUSHED THROUGH THE STREETS LOOKING FOR BUSES TO CONCENTRATION POINTS.

WELL TAILORED OFFICERS AND RESERVESTS [illegible] FURNISHED A SHARP CONTRAST TO THE HASTILY DRESSED MILITIA.

CROWDS, LIKE THOSE IN EVERY EUROPEAN CAPITAL, GATHERED SILENTLY TO READ GENERAL MOBILIZATION POSTERS IN POST OFFICE

SEP 3-1939

WINDOWS.

ONE SIGHT ENGLAND ALONE OFFERED WAS A HUSBAND AND WIFE GOING OFF TO WAR TOGETHER IN THEIR UNIFORMS--THE MAN IN FULL TERRITORIAL KIT AND THE WOMAN IN THE KHAKI OF THE WOMEN'S RESERVE.

IN THE DRIVEWAYS OF THE LARGEST BUSINESS BUILDINGS WERE GRAY EMERGENCY TRUCKS FOR FIRE-FIGHTING.DOORMEN AT ONE BUILDING HAD CHANGED INTO AIR RAID PROTECTION UNIFORMS WITH BOOTS AND STOOD BY A TAXI LOADED WITH SHINY NEW SHOVELS AND ANTI-GAS EQUIPMENT.

THE FAMOUS BOBBIES (POLICEMEN) REPLACED THEIR CLOTH HELMETS WITH DARK BLUE STEEL HELMETS.

THE FIRST COMPLETE BLACKOUT OF THE CITY LAST NIGHT CAUSED A RUN TODAY ON FLASHLIGHTS AND BLACK CLOTH TO CLOSE CRACKS.

1939

30-24-2971

30-24—2971

2

STORES, HOWEVER, CLOSED PROMPTLY AT 1 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON FOR WAR OR NO WAR THIS WAS A WEEK-END HOLIDAY.

1605 DW325P

SEP 3-1939

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

PARIS, SEPT. 2-(AP)-----HERE ARE SOME NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A POTENTIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.

TODAY

THE STREETS OF PARIS GAVE EVIDENCE OF CONTINUED EVACUATION AS THE CAPITAL ENTERED ONE OF THE GRAVEST WEEKENDS IN HISTORY.

THOSE STAYING BEHIND WERE ORDERED TO CARRY GAS MASKS IN THE STREETS AT ALL TIMES. ONLY A FEW CITIZENS HAVE COMPLIED THUS FAR, HOWEVER.

SEP 3-1939

OTHER REGULATIONS ARE---SHIELD YOUR LIGHTS AND LEARN THE LOCATION OF YOUR AIR RAID SHELTER STATION.

THE SUBWAY WAS STILL FUNCTIONING ON RESTRICTED SCHEDULES, BUT BUSES IN THE CITY HALTED. PARISIANS STILL DESIRING TO LEAVE THE CAPITAL WERE ASSURED OF TRAINS AS LATE AS SATURDAY MIDNIGHT.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED OBLIGATORY (Quarter) FOR THOSE LEAVING BY AUTO.

SEP 3-1939

CLERKS STOOD [redacted] WITH FOLDED ARMS IN EMPTY SHOPS. MANY MERCHANTS LOCKED THEIR DOORS AND SCREENED THEIR WINDOWS WITH WIRE NETTING OR PAPER STRIPS.

THE CRISIS HAS BEEN UNABLE, HOWEVER, TO STIFLE THE FRENCH SENSE OF HUMOR. A CARTOON IN "AUX ECOUTES DE LA FINANCE" SHOWED A TAXPAYER FLEEING TO THE RECRUITING BUREAU FROM A PILES OF TAXES, RENT AND BILLS. THE CAPTION WAS "THE CHASE IS ENDED."

ALL SEEMED TRANQUIL ON THE [redacted] RIVIERA WHERE THE UNITED STATES CRUISER TRENTON RELAYED NEWS BULLETINS FROM

1939

WASHINGTON TO AMERICANS AND FRENCH.

TWO 75-YEAR-OLD ALSATIAN COMRADES TRUDGED INTO FORT KLEBER NEAR STRASBOURG AND VOLUNTEERED FOR DUTY. ONE WAS INTERNED IN GERMANY DURING THE WORLD WAR FOR PRO-FRENCH SENTIMENTS.

ERICH VON STROHEIM, THE MOVIE ACTOR-DIRECTOR SEP 2 1939 MILITARY TRAINING IN OLD AUSTRIA, OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO THE FRENCH ARMY IN "APPRECIATION" OF THE OPPORTUNITY FRANCE PROVIDED AFTER HE LEFT HOLLYWOOD. IF THE OFFER IS REJECTED HE PLANS TO SWITCH TO THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER CORPS NOW BEING FORMED.

MASSES FOR DEPARTING SOLDIERS WERE HELD IN THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTORIES (OUR LADY OF VICTORIES.) AFTERWARD MEN ATE A COMMUNION BREAKFAST IN THE CHURCH ACCORDING TO CUSTOM.

THE SWISS LEGATION RESERVED TRAINS TO TAKE SWISS SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS RESIDING IN FRANCE BACK TO THE FATHERLAND.

FRENCH NATIONAL WEATHER FORECASTS WERE SUPPRESSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

PPW FOURTH 18[illegible] WW440P

BY JAMES MIDDLETON

LONDON, SEPT 2-(AP)-TWO QUESTIONS OCCUPIED LONDONERS TONIGHT AS ANXIOUS CROWDS WAITED IN THE STREETS AND THE CITY ALL BUT COMPLETED THE TASK OF DIGGING IN FOR WAR.

SEP 3-1939

ONE WAS:

"HOW LONG CAN THE POLES HOLD OUT?"

THE SECOND WAS:

"WHEN WILL AMERICA COME IN?"

THE FACT THAT BRITAIN HAD NOT YET DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY DIDN'T UPSET THE CALCULATIONS OF THE MAN IN THE STREET. HE ASSUMED "WE ARE FOR IT" AND CALMLY MADE HIS PREPARATIONS.

HE CONSIDERED THE POLISH ARMY--REVIEWED EXTENSIVELY BY THE PRESS IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS--FULLY ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE

1939

30-24-2973

30-24-2973

GERMANS FOR AT LEAST ~~SEVERAL~~ HALF A YEAR.

THE MORE CONFIDENT SAID IT WOULD BE A ~~SHORT~~ YEAR AND ADDED: "BY THAT TIME WE WILL GIVE 'EM THE BILLY-O."

IN CLUBS, RESTAURANTS AND BARS AMERICANS WERE GREETED WITH "WELL, WHEN ARE YOU COMING IN?" AND ~~TREATED~~ TO DRINKS AND ~~[illegible]~~ OF THEIR COUNTRY'S ARMED STRENGTH, IT POLITICS AND SCORES OF ARGUMENTS WHY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PITCH IN.

EVERYWHERE WERE SIGNS THAT THE CITY WAS READY. AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS WHO USUALLY WALK SENTRY SEP 3-1939 GARBED IN BEARSKIN SHAKOS AND RED COATS WERE IN BATTLE UNIFORM WITH GAS MASKS AND HELMETS.

LORD GORT, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, WORE ACTIVE SERVICE DRESS AND CARRIED A GAS MASK.

MORE LONDON ~~[illegible]~~ SCHOOL CHILDREN BEING REMOVED FROM THE CITY INCLUDED 9,000 TO NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK. YESTERDAY'S EXODUS OF 300,000 WAS CARRIED OUT WITHOUT INJURIES OR DELAYS,

ALTHOUGH ONE MOTHER COMPLAINED HER JOHNNIE HAD A NOSE BLEED.

SIGNS READING "ALL WELL AND HAPPY. LETTERS MONDAY" WERE CHALKED ON BLACKBOARDS OUTSIDE SCHOOLS ALL OVER LONDON TO REASSURE ANXIOUS FAMILIES OF EVACUATED CHILDREN. THE NAME OF THE TOWNS OR VILLAGES WHERE THE CHILDREN WERE QUARTERED WAS ADDED AND MOTHERS WERE TOLD THAT BY MONDAY THEY WOULD HAVE THE CHILDREN'S EXACT ADDRESS.

MANY A LONDONER WALKED TO WORK THIS MORNING. SUBWAYS WERE ~~[illegible]~~ AND BUSES WERE SLOW AND UNCERTAIN AND MANY BUSES AND TAXIS HAD BEEN REQUISITIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO TRANSPORT TROOPS.

THE PEOPLE TOOK THEIR DISCOMFORTS IN STRIDE, MAKING JOKES ABOUT "OLD ADOLF."

SEP 3-1939

POLICE WHO OVERNIGHT BLOSSOMED OUT IN BLUE STEEL HELMETS IN PLACE OF THE OLD FASHIONED KEYSTONE COMEDY" KIND HANDLED TRAFFIC, GAVE ADVICE AND DIRECTED SOLDIERS TO DEPOTS.

1939

LONDON, SEPT 2-(AP)-(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP) THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID TODAY A NOTE PROTESTING THE "SUPPRESSION OF SLOVAKIA BY THE THIRD REICH" AND ITS UTILIZATION AS A BASE FOR A GERMAN ATTACK ON SLOVAKIA'S "POLISH BROTHERS" HAD BEEN HANDED TO FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK BY THE SLOVAK AN MINISTER TO WARSAW. SEP 3-1939

THERE WAS NO INDICATION, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE NOTE HAD THE SANCTION OF THE SLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE NOTE SAID THAT "AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SLOVAKIA IN POLAND, I PROTEST AGAINST THE BRUTAL SUPPRESSION OF SLOVAK PEOPLE BY THE THIRD REICH (GERMANY) WHICH HAS REDUCED THEM TO SILENCE, AND AGAINST MILITARY OCCUPATION.

"THE SLOVAK PEOPLE WILL NEVER ADMIT VIOLATION OF ITS COUNTRY AND WILL DEVOTE ITSELF TO ARMED RESISTANCE AGAINST GERMAN FORCES AND TO COLLABORATION WITH THE CIVILIZED NATIONS OF THE WORLD FOR FREEDOM."

(SLOVAKIA BECAME A GERMAN MILITARY PROTECTORATE AFTER THE BREAK-UP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA LAST MARCH AND GERMAN ARMIES HAVE OCCUPIED THE COUNTRY IN PREPARATION FOR THE DRIVE AGAINST POLAND.)

THE NOTE ALSO ASKED POLAND TO CONSIDER HERSELF AN "ALLY" OF SLOVAKIA IN THE STRUGGLE OF ITS PEOPLE FOR "THE SALVATION OF NATIONAL HONOR AND INDEPENDENCE."

PARIS, SEPT. 2 (AP).-THE AMERICAN EMBASSY POSTED A BULLE-
SEP 3-1939
TIN BOARD IN THE FOYER TODAY TO EASE THE STRAIN ON THE VOCAL
STAFF
CHORDS OF ITS HARRIED ASSISTANTS AS THE LARGEST CROWD OF AMERICANS IN MANY DAYS BESIEGED OFFICIALS WITH QUERIES AS TO HOW TO

IN THE PAST THREE DAYS REFUGEES HAVE ARRIVED.

GET HOME.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS WROTE THE FOLLOWING ORDINARY MANUAL INFORMATION ON THE BOARD IN CHALK.

*SEE PAGE 4 OF THE PARIS MISH FOR INFORMATION ON AUTO ROADS AND RAILROADS. TRAINS ARE RUNNING ON REGULAR SCHEDULE TODAY BUT WIL NOT BE DOING SO AFTER MIDNIGHT. THEIR SCHEDULE THEN WILL DEPEND ON THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS SEEKING TRANSPORTATION. PASSENGERS SHOULD BE AT THE STATION WELL BEFORE TRAIN TIME.

"GAS MASKS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT THE F.F.M.G. (OFFICIAL DEALERS) AT 103, RUE DE TURENE.

SEP 3-1939

"CARS OWNED BY AMERICANS ARE NOT TO BE COMMANDEERED. GASOLINE IS AVAILABLE FOR SALE AS USUAL.

"THERE ARE AMERICAN CONSULATES AT PARIS, BORDEAUX, CALAIS, CHERBOURG, HAVRE, DIEPPE, LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES AND NANTES."

EMBASSY OFFICIALS SAID QUERIES FOR GAS MASKS STILL WERE NUMEROUS BUT EMPHASIZED THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS STOOD MUCH LESS

1939

30-24-2975

30.24—2975

OF NEEDING THEM IF THEY FOLLOWED THE EMBASSY'S ADVICE AND GOT OUT OF PARIS AT ONCE.

AMERICAN HOUSE IN THE UNIVERSITY CITY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS WAS ORDERED EVACUATED. THE HANDSOME BRICK BUILDING, BUILT FOR THE USE OF AMERICANS STUDYING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS, LOOKED LIKE AN EXPRESS OFFICE, WITH CRATES OF BOOKS, TRUNKS AND OTHER BAGGAGE PILED HIGH IN THE HALLWAYS.

SEP 3-1939

J. ROUSSEAU OF BRUNSWICK, ME., WHO ~~EXPRESSED HIS WHO HE~~ RELATION TO THE FAMOUS JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, STRUGGLED WITH FOUR CASES OF BOOKS HE HAD BOUGHT HERE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS AND BEMOANED THE FACT HE COULDN'T STAY TO BUY MORE. HE FINALLY SAW THEM LOADED SAFELY INTO A WAITING TAXI AND HEADED FOR THE ST. LAZARE STATION.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT AMERICAN HOUSE WOULD BE MADE A BASE HOSPITAL IN TIME OF WAR.

REMAINS A NEAR-RECORD CROWD JA
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL AGENCY
COMPANY STAYED OPEN ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
SEP 3-1939
GENERAL TEARS,

A WOMAN, ASSUMED
A LONE HOLDER AS SHE WAITED FOR HER
ARMY CORRIDOR SAID SHE WAS "NOT
GOING TO BE ANY WAR."
SEP 3-1939
"AND BESIDES," SHE ADDED, "AMERICANS AREN'T AFRAID OF
ANYTHING."

DAVID HOUSTON OF SAN FRANCISCO
BUT HIS SISTER ELEANOR ADDED QUICKLY,

1939

"HE'S SPEAKING ONLY FOR HIMSELF."

"THOSE FOLKS CAN FIGHT AND IF I HOPE THEY DO," SAID ELIZABETH FARRELL, A SMITH COLLEGE STUDENT FROM NORTON, CONN.

IT WAS A DIFFERENT STORY WITH EDNY STEVENS, A STUDENT FROM BOSTON.

SEP 3-1939

"I'M NOT AFRAID OF BOMBS," SHE SAID, "BUT I DREAD EVEN THINKING ABOUT A GAS ATTACK."

DAVID C. BURTON FAIRHILLIANS SAID HE WAS UNAFRAID AND ASKED, "WHERE CAN I SEE A JOB?"

AMONG THE TRAVELLERS WAITING FOR INFORMATION IN THE STEAMSHIP LINE OFFICES WERE KARL KOVAL, MRS. ANNA KOVAL AND JACK SELLERS, ALL OF APPLETON, WIS. ALL THEY COULD SAY WAS, "ISN'T IT AWFUL?"

ONE BOY OF ABOUT FIFTEEN VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION THAT HE WOULD JUST AS SOON STAY.

"BUT I'M AFRAID FOR MY MOTHER," HE SAID. SHE IS TRAVELLING WITH HIM.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LINES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT, DUE TO THE EUROPEAN SITUATION, ITS NEXT FOUR INCOMING STEAMERS WOULD SAIL FOR EUROPE IMMEDIATELY AFTER ARRIVALS TO SPEED THE RETURN OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME WHILE SHIPPING MEN SPECULATED ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINER BREMEN WHICH SAILED FROM HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT WITHOUT PASSENGERS Z

SEP 3-1939

GAS THE CUNARD

HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT WITHOUT PASSENGERS AND AS THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINER FRANCONIA, AFTER SEVERAL DELAYS DURING WHICH SHE WAS CAMOUFLAGED, SAILED QUICKLY WITH 140 PASSENGERS.

CARRYING 750 COTS FOR AMERICAN REFUGEES ON THE RETURN VOYAGE, THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON SAILED ALSO WITH 375 PASSENGERS OF WHOM 46 WERE UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

UNITED STATES LINES OFFICIALS SAID THE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT NEW YORK SEPTM 5 AT 7A.M. (EST) WITH 538 PASSENGERS WOULD SAIL AT 11 A.M. (EST) SEPT. 6 FOR COBH, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE MANHATTAN, NOW WESTBOUND WITH 1,515 PASSENGERS, IS DUE HERE SEPT 6, AND WILL SAIL AT NOON SEPT. 9 FOR COBH, PLYMOUTH AND HAVRE.

THE WASHINGTON, DUE IN NEW YORK SEPT. 16, WILL SAIL SEPT. 20 FOR COBH, PLYMOUTH AND HAVRE. THE PRESIDENT HARDING, DUE NEW YORK SEPT. 18, WILL SAIL FOR COBH, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE SEPT.

1939

30-24-2977

23.

THE STEAMERS WILL START THEIR RETURN VOYAGES FROM EUROPE AS QUICLY AS POSSIBLE AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL ABROAD. SEP 3-1939

SHIPPING MEN SPECULATED TODAY ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINER BREMEN WHICH SAILED FROM HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT WITHOUT PASSENGERS.

AGENTS OF THE LINE IN COPENHAGEN SAID THE SHIP WAS EXPECTED TO REACH BREMERHAVEN TOMORROW OR MONDAY.

ANOTHER GERMAN LINER, THE COLUMBUS, WAS SOMEWHERE AT SEA AFTER DISCHARGING MORE THAN 500 WEST INDIES CRUISE PASSENGERS AT HAVANA ON ORDERS FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO PROCEED HOME AT ONCE. THE PASSENGERS WERE TO BE BROUGHT TO NEW YORK FROM MIAMI.

TWO OTHER GERMAN SHIPS, THE ST. LOUIS AND THE NEW YORK, BOTH OF WHICH WENT OUT OF NEW YORK HARBOR WITHOUT PASSENGERS, WERE BELIEVED TO BE NEARING HOME WATERS. SEP 3-1939

THE FRENCH LINER NORMANDIE STILL LAY AT HER PIER HERE WITH SAILING INDEFINITELY POSTPONED. THE ITALIAN LINER ROMA WAS ALSO DOCKED HERE, THE ONLY SIZEABLE ITALIAN SHIP IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINER QUEEN MARY WAS DUE MONDAY WITH 2,332 PASSENGERS, ABOUT 250 ABOVE HER NORMAL CAPACITY. OTHER TRANSATLANTIC SHIPS ALSO DUE MONDAY ARE THE CUNARDER SAMARIA FROM LIVERPOOL; THE UNITED STATES LINER AMERICAN BANKER FROM LONDON, AND THE GYDNIA-AMERICA (POLISH) LINER BATORY FROM GYDNIA AND COPENHAGEN. ALL ARE CARRYING AMERICANS FLEEING FROM WAR-FRIGHTENED EUROPE.

EIGHT SHIPS WERE SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK TODAY SEP 3-1939

30-24-2977

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS — THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINERS FRANCONIA AND CARINTHIA; THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINERS ZAANDAM AND PENNLAND; THE U.S. LINER WASHINGTON, WHOSE SCHEDULE WAS ADVANCED FOUR DAYS TO SPEED UP THE REMOVAL OF REFUGEES; THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXETER; THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINER STAVANGERFJORD AND THE AMERICAN SCANTIC LINER SCANTIC. SEP 3-1939

ASCX

CHICAGO, SEPT.2-(AP)-AN ADVERTISEMENT NOTIFYING SWISS CITIZENS IN THE UNITED STATES OF THEIR DUTIES UNDER THE SWISS MOBILIZATION ORDER APPEARED IN THE PRESS TODAY.

SIGNED BY THE SWISS CONSULATE, THE NOTICE ORDERED ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES OF THE "AUSZUG", THE "LANDWEHR", AND THE "LANDSTURM" TO RETURN IMMEDIATELY TO SWITZERLAND AND JOIN THEIR ARMY UNITS. SEP 3-1939

TODAY, THE NOTICE SAID, WAS THE FIRST MOBILIZATION DAY.

SIMILAR NOTICES APPEARED IN NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK, CINCINNATI AND OTHER CITIES TODAY.

NS62WCD NH

Liner Athenia Torpedoed, Sunk; 1,400 Safe: Allies Declare War and Blockade Germany; Hitler Off to Poland; Roosevelt for U.S. Peace

British War Machine In High Gear

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 3—Great Britain and France went to war against Germany today.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's announcement of the momentous decision was followed quickly by a series of fast-moving acts to place the nation on a war-time basis.

The announcement came fifteen minutes after teh expiration of an 11 A. M. ultimatum to the Nazi Government to withdraw from invaded Poland.

France Joins Old Ally

France joined her old ally five minutes after her own 5 P. M. deadline passed without a reply from Hitler.

In a weary voice that sometimes faltered, Chamberlain announced Britain's fateful decision in a broadcast to the empire. He was followed by King George, who broadcast an appeal to his subjects to stand united in the hour of conflict.

Prime Minister Chamberlain immediately formed a new wartime Government which took in Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, as Dominions Secretary and which included Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty, his old World War post.

The King approved appointment of Lord Gort as commander-in-chief of the British field forces; Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside as chief of the Imperial Defense Staff, and Sir Walter Kirke as commander-in-chief of the home forces.

Duke Of Kent Serves

The Admiralty announced that the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George, had taken up a war appointment, the nature of which was not disclosed.

Another communique said Britain had commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers and has provided convoys for her merchant shipping around the world.

"Their royal navy is fully mobilized and at its war stations in full strength, supplemented by a number of fully commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers," the communique said.

Luxuries Banned

War restrictions designed to conserve Great Britain's financial resources will be put into effect tomorrow. A ban was placed on importation of a number of commodities which were termed luxuries in order to conserve exchange for war purposes.

The Government today announced rationing of gasoline would be made effective September 16.

The public will be informed tomorrow how to obtain ration books.

Meanwhile, the Government advised, owners of private motor vehicles use them only for essential purposes.

Colonial and Dominion circles said they expected virtually all parts of the widespread empire to give full cooperation to the "mother country."

It was to this empire that King George broadcast his appeal.

Forced Into Conflict

"We have been forced into a conflict," said the monarch. "We are called with our Allies to meet the challenge of a principle, which if it were to prevail would be fatal to any civilized order in the world."

The King was alone in a room at Buckingham Palace as he spoke. Queen Elizabeth listened from another room.

In his broadcast, the 70-year-old Prime Minister told the nation:

"This morning the British Ambassador in Berlin handed the German Government a final note stating that unless we heard from them by 11 o'clock that they were preparing at once to withdraw their troops from Poland a state of war would exist between us.

"I have to tell you now that no such undertaking has been received and in consequence this country is at war with Germany. . . .

"May God bless you all and may He defend the right. It is evil things that we shall be fighting, against brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution.

"And against them I am certain that right will prevail."

Later in a five-minute speech before the House of Commons Chamberlain declared:

"It is a sad day for all of us but for none is it sadder than for me.

"Everything I had worked for, hoped for and believed in during my public life has crashed into ruins.

"Their is but one thign left for me and that is to devote what strengths and powers I have to forwarding victory of the cause for which we have to sacrifice ourselves.

"I can not tell what part I may be allowed to play but I trust I may live to see the day when Hitlerism has been destroyed and a restored and liberated Europe has been reestablished."

Members of the House rose and cheered the Prime Minister as he sat down.

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, made a similar speech in the House of Lords.

Handed His Passports

Halifax announced that Theodore Kordt, German *charge d'affaires*, had been handed his passports. The German Ambassador to London has been absent from his post for some time and was reported on vacation in Germany.

Britons took the news of war with apparent calm.

Small groups strolled the streets as on an ordinary Sunday, laughing and joking.

The only difference was that many carried gas masks slung over their shoulders and army trucks sped through the streets carrying troops and equipment.

Air Raid Alarm Heard

Scarcely had Chamberlain completed his radio broadcast before a general air raid warning sounded.

Crowds rushed to shelters and the streets remained deserted for half an hour.

The Air Ministry later issued a communique explaining the warning was given when an unidentified plane was sighted off the South Coast, but that it was identified afterward as a

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"friendly craft" and the all-clear signal was given.

The sirens sounding the clear signal could be heard in the House as the Speaker took his chair.

The public was prepared for the war declaration by a communique broadcast earlier giving the terms of the British ultimatum and asking listeners to stand by for the Prime Minister's statement.

Ultimatum Given

The ultimatum was that a "state of war" would exist between Britain and Germany at 11 A. M., unless Germany agreed before that time to suspend action against Poland [illegible] withdraw her forces immediately.

Thus the state of war actually started at 11 A. M. [illegible].

The Government's action met almost universal approval in the House of Commons, where leaders of opposition parties and World War leaders such as Lloyd George, wartime Prime Minister, and Churchill pledged their support.

Arthur Greenwood, Labor leader who spoke immediately after Chamberlain concluded, said:

"The intolerable agony of suspense is over. We know the worst. The hated word 'war' has been spoken by Britain in fulfillment of her pledge and her unbreakable intentions to defend the liberties of Europe. . . .

Poland Greeted

"Poland we greet as a comrade whom we shall not desert. Naziism must be finally overthrown."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, joined with Greenwood in a tribute to the Polish people, saying: "The world should know the British people are inexorably determined to achieve what the Prime Minister said to end this Nazi domination and build an order based on justice and freedom."

Lloyd George said he often had disagreed with the foreign policies of the Government, but in this case "they can do no other than they have done."

Parliament immediately considered a group of defense measures carried over from yesterday.

Draft Bill Passed

Both Houses quickly passed a bill for conscription of men from 18 to 41 years for military service.

The Government also announced several precautionary measures including the closing of all theaters and motion-picture houses and banning all outdoor and indoor sports gatherings.

It was announced also that [illegible] banks would be closed tomorrow but would reopen Tuesday.

In mid afternoon a royal commission gave the King's assent to the military conscription act and other war legislation passed by Parliament yesterday and last night.

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CHAMBERLAIN FORMS NEW WAR CABINET

Churchill Made First Lord Of Admiralty, Eden Dominions Secretary

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 3—Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, was taken into the Cabinet today as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain formed a new wartime Cabinet which included Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Eden, who broke with Chamberlain over his "appeasement" policy in 1938, was named Dominions Secretary.

While Eden's post technically will be outside the inner group called "the War Cabinet," it was announced that "in order that the Dominions Secretary may be in the best position to mtaintain contact between the War Cabinet and the Dominions, Eden will have special access to the Cabinet."

To Lead Nation At War

Thus the two British statesmen considered best known in the United States were brought into a widened Cabinet to lead a Britain at war.

Tonight the Admiralty announced that the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George, had taken up a war appointment. Its nature was not disclosed immediately.

Churchill returned to the Admiralty post he held during the World War as the Government took on the lines of super-control which David Lloyd George used during the last conflict.

Succeeds Inskip

Eden succeeded Sir Thomas Inskip, who in turn was made Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Maugham.

The Lord Privy Seal, Sir John Anderson, swapped posts with Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare. Sir John also was given the title of Minister of Home Security, thus pursuing the direction of civilian defense.

Lord Stanhope became Lord President of the Council, succeeding Lord Runciman.

The net result of the Cabinet shakeup was the addition of Eden, Churchhill and Hankey while Maugham and Runciman retired.

War Declared

The new wartime Cabinet was formed shortly after Britain declared war on Germany, with Chamberlain remaining as Prime Minister.

A communique said the Cabinet was created along the lines of that which was formed in 1916 and guided Britain's destiny through the World War.

Sir Samuel Hoare, former Minister of Home Affairs, became Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Hankey was made Minister without portfolio.

The first meeting of the War Cabinet was set for tonight.

"The Prime Minister has decided to reconstitute the Government and set up a War Cabinet on the lines of the War Cabinet established in December, 1916," an announcement from No. 10 Downing street said.

Invited Resignations

"He accordingly invited his colleagues to place their resignations collectively in his hands. In order to enable new arrangements to be put into effect the King has approved the under-mentioned appointments and a War Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

"Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury Chamberlain.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon.

Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax.

Minister of Coordination of Defense, Lord Chatfield.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill.

Secretary of State for War, Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Secretary for Air, Sir [illegible] Wood.

Lord Privy Seal, Sir Samul Hoare.

Minister without portfolio, Lord Hankey.

Dominion Secretary, Eden.

Chamberlain had an audience with King George concerning the changes tonight and it was said that further appointments might be expected.

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BRITISH NOTE MADE WAR DECLARATION

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Formal Statement Handed to German Envoy in London by Foreign Office Executive

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By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The British Ministry of Information today issued a statement on how the formal declaration of war was made against Germany. The communiqué said:

"A state of war now exists between Great Britain and Germany. At 11 o'clock this morning Mr. R. Dunbar, head of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, went to the German Embassy, where he was received by Dr. [Theo] Kordt, Chargé D'Affaires. Mr. Dunbar handed to Dr. Kordt a notification that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 o'clock, British Summer Time, this morning. This notification constituted the formal declaration of war.

"This morning, twenty minutes after the expiration of the time limit laid down in the British ultimatum to Germany, Herr Von Ribbentrop [German Foreign Minister] invited Sir Nevile Henderson [the British Ambassador] to call upon him and gave him the German reply.

"This proved to be a document of some eleven pages, the main point of which was a refusal by the German Government to give any assurance about the withdrawal of troops [from Poland].

"The remainder of the reply consisted of propaganda of which the sole purpose seems to be an attempt to lay the blame for the present war on the shoulders of Great Britain.

"In accordance with customary diplomatic usage, full facilities are being extended to Dr. Kordt, the German Chargé D'Affaires, to enable him and the staff of the German Embassy to leave the country. Their departure will take place very shortly.

"Facilities are being extended equally to German consular officers to enable them to leave England.

"An assurance has been received from Dr. Kordt that full facilities are similarly being extended to Sir Nevile Henderson and the staff of the British Embassy in Berlin and to British consular officers in Germany.

"The United States Government have acceded to the request of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to take charge of British interests in Germany, which accordingly have been entrusted to the United States Embassy in Berlin.

"The charge of German interests in Great Britain has been taken over by the Swiss Legation in London."

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Empire Rallies Behind Britain In War on Reich

Australia and New Zealand Declare War as Colonies Vote Full Co-operation

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LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Almost all parts of Great Britain's wide-flung empire were expected tonight, in Colonial and dominion circles here, to give full co-operation to the "mother country" in her armed conflict with Germany.

Already steps were being taken in many parts of the empire to back up the pledges of loyalty and cooperation which poured in to the British government before Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced his decision to wage war in defense of Poland.

Canada placed all the branches of her armed forces on an active service footing and proclaimed the war measures act of 1914 as tangible proof that she would back up Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's message to Chamberlain yesterday.

Similar action was taken in Australia by a proclamation empowering the calling for war service of navy, military, air force and civil [illegible].

New Zealand has informed the British government she will support fully Britain's determination to honor her pledges to Poland. A proclamation declaring a state of emergency also has been read, and other war precautions have been taken. Nearly fifty rich Indian potenates have given their support to Britain, and others were expected to follow suit.

Newfoundland, Palestine—even remote Tonga in the mid-Pacific—and other British possessions have either pledged loyalty and material assistance or have taken measures preparatory for war.

South Africa's position was not clearly defined. There has been much discussion there recently whether material assistance would be given to Britain in the event of war. Premier Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog announced in Parliament yesterday that he would make a statement soon on his country's attitude "in connection with its possible war position."

Ireland Desires Neutrality

DUBLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera announced in the Dail (Parliament) today after an all-night session that the government of Ireland wished to remain at peace with Germany and all other [illegible] and maintain its neutrality [illegible].

He said the German Ambassador had informed him of Germany's peaceful attitude toward Eire.

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U.S. Takes Over Anglo - French Duties in Berlin

Embassy Will Guard Their Affairs; 66 Americans Reach Denmark Safely

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BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—American Chargé d'Affaires Alexander C. Kirk took over the affairs of the British and French Embassies today.

The United States government agreed to British and French requests to conduct their business in Germany after their declarations of war.

60 Americans Flee to Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3 (AP).—Sixty Americans, including wives and children of the United States Embassy, and Consular personnel, arrived here from Berlin tonight.

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Armed Merchant Ships Supplement British Navy

Commissioned To Be Auxiliary Cruisers; Convoys Revived

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LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Great Britain has commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers and has provided convoys for her merchant shipping around the world, the Admiralty announced tonight.

A communique said:

"The Royal Navy is fully mobilized and at its war stations in full strength, supplemented by a number of fully commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers.

"The Admiralty, profiting by past experience, have already taken certain measures which were only slowly developed during the last war. Among these is the re-introduction of the convoy system for merchant shipping to assist the merchant navy in its vital duty of insuring the overseas traffic of the British Commonwealth and its allies."

British Fishing Fleet Recalled

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4 (AP).—All British [illegible] sels off the east coast of Scotland south of Lat. 57° (which cuts across Northern Scotland) were instructed to return to their harbors in a British broadcast early today.

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Raid Sirens Sound in London

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Delayed by censor) (AP).—Air raid sirens sounded in alarm in London today at 11:32 a. m. (6:32 a. m., New York time). The whole city was sent to shelters by the wail of the alarm and all-clear signals were sounded seventeen minutes later.

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More than an hour later, the Air Ministry issued the following:

"At 11:30 a. m. an aircraft was observed approaching the south coast. As its identity could not be readily determined an air raid warning was given. It was shortly afterward identified as a friendly aircraft and an all clear signal was given."

Orders were issued forbidding the sounding of whistles or sirens except by police or air-raid precaution wardens. The system of air raid warnings was reviewed, with unneeded urgings to "listen for them."

Churches and other places of worship will not be closed but the government immediately broadcast orders shutting all motion picture houses and other theaters until further notice.

It added that they would be reopened in the future in less vulnerable sectors. Sports gatherings outdoors and indoors were also prohibited as well as all other entertainments. The government "earnestly" requested the people not "to gather in large numbers." Such meetings, it added, greatly increased the dangers of death from bombing.

Steel-helmeted A. R. P. squads went into immediate action as every London air raid siren screamed. A few pedestrians on the sunlit streets ran for shelters.

The all clear signal, sounded first at 11:49 a. m., was repeated intermittently until noon.

Immediately after the air raid sirens screamed "all clear," King George VI and Queen Elizabeth attended a brief prayer service at Buckingham Palace. All air raid precautions exercises were carried out at the palace and a crowd waiting outside for a glimpse of the Ministers scattered as soon as the first warning sounded.

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Crowds on Streets Banned

LONDON, Sept. 3 (passed by censor) (AP).—The government laid down a series of strict orders and precautionary measures for the citizenry today. Uppermost was a prohibition regarding crowds on streets and a warning that gas masks should be carried at all times.

The government urged the population not to crowd together at any time or in any circumstances and to keep off the streets as much as possible.

"To expose yourself unnecessarily adds to your danger," said one of the measures broadcast over the nation and heard by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth as they listened to the radio in their private room in Buckingham Palace.

The government announced that rationing of gasoline would be made effective on Sept. 16. The public will be informed tomorrow how to obtain ration books. Meanwhile, the government advised owners of private motor vehicles should use them only for essential purposes.

To conserve exchange for war purposes, the Board of Trade announced a ban on the importation of the following commodities, terming them luxuries: Pottery, glass, cutlery, clocks, watches, textile goods, apparel, shoes, certain chemicals, paints, soaps, typewriters, automobiles, perfumes, musical instruments, toilet articles, toys, games and luxury foodstuffs.

Evacuation in Scotland

The Ministry of Information announced that the removal of mothers and children from danger areas in Scotland had been completed. The last of 143,600 were sent from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Rosyth and Clydebank. Up to last night 485,900 had been removed from Scotland cities.

Restrictions to conserve Great Britain's financial resources will be put into effect tomorrow. A ban will be placed on new capital issues and on export of bank notes, gold, securities and foreign exchange, except with treasury permission. Holders of gold and foreign exchange, including United States dollars, will be required to offer them for sale to the treasury.

The postoffice savings banks and other savings banks will be closed tomorrow only to "complete measures for adapting themselves to the emergency."

The stock exchange announced it would reopen "as soon as possible." (Trading was discontinued Friday with the official explanation that it was because of disruption of communications due to evacuation of civilians.)

Paris, In Darkness, Armies Mass At Front, Calmly Awaits Word Of First Clashes—Daladier Forecasts Victory In War "Hitler Chose"

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 3—France joined Great Britain in war against Germany today, and 8,000,000 Frenchmen moved toward the front.

The long-feared conflict broke after eleventh-hour peace efforts came to nought. News of the first armed clashes was awaited in a spirit of calm in the darkened and partially evacuated capitals.

Huge armies, numbered on each side in millions, faced each other behind heavily fortified defense lines. Aviation—the unknown quantity—was the prime subject of speculation.

Says Hitler "Chose" War

Dispatches from Poland, where the war started Friday with German invasion, said fighting continued, but up to a late hour news of the opening of Anglo-French hostilities against the old foe across the Rhine was lacking.

Premier Edouard Daladier, in a three-minute broadcast, solemnly assured the French people they would be victorious in the war Hitler "chose."

"The responsibility for bloodshed," the Premier said, "rests entirely upon Hitler's Government. The future of peace was in Hitler's hands. He chose war."

"Last Appeal To Reason" Fails

Emphasizing Franco-British efforts to avoid war, Daladier said that, even today, both nations gave the German Führer a last chance. Daladier said today's communication to Berlin was a "last appeal to reason."

He called the German Government the "most despicable of tyrannies," and added that in going to Poland's aid France also is "fighting to defend our land, homes and liberty."

The Premier said the British and French Ambassadors to Berlin had—this time, setting a limit by the clock—informed Germany if she ceased hostilities in Poland and withdrew her troops, peace negotiations could be opened.

In each case, he said, the Nazi Government answered "no."

Nazi Diplomats Leave Paris

German Charge d'Affaires Brauer and 130 other members of the German Embassy and consulate staffs departed from Invalides Station at 11.08 P. M. Emergency precautions had been taken to guard them en route from France by way of Belgian.

Ambassador Johannes von Welczeck already was in Germany when France and Germany went to war. He had left six weeks ago.

Because of the secrecy surrounding the departure, only a few people saw the Germans off.

French Consul General Dulignier, Police Prefect Langeron and other French officials bade them good-by.

One German Woman In Tears

Through the coach windows one German woman was seen with her head buried in the arms of another, with tears rolling down her face.

Steel-helmeted Mobile Guards, their rifles glinting in the dim air-raid-precaution lights, guarded the party as it entrained.

The French Government announced officially that Germany had refused to give a "satisfactory answer" to France's ultimatum for withdrawal of Reich troops from Poland, automatically putting France at war with her historic enemy across the Rhine.

The Foreign Ministry issued a communique which said: "M. (Robert) Coulondre, the Ambassador of France, was received at 12.30 P. M. by M. (Joachim) von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister for the Reich.

"He asked if he was in a position to give a satisfactory reply to the communication of September 1. M. Ribbentrop replied negatively.

"As a result," the communique said, "M. Coulondre, after recalling for the last time the heavy responsibility assumed by the Reich in engaging in hostilities against Poland without a declaration of war, and by not replying to suggestions of the French and British governments, made known that the French Government, starting today, September 3, at 7 P. M. would be under obligation to fulfill engagements contracted toward Poland and which are known to the German Government."

While the final communique converting Europe's war of nerves into a war of arms was being issued to the press at the Foreign Ministry, Premier Daladier conferred at the War Ministry with Air Minister Guy LaChambre.

8,000,000 Men Move Eastward

France's reborn air force was in a state of alert to ward off any lightning attack.

France and Britain watched the clock this momentous day, awaiting Germany's promised "winged lightning" war, as the world asked "What will be the strategy of this new conflict."

France moved 8,000,000 men eastward. Her navy and the giant naval forces of her British ally have been in battle positions for a week. Militarists agreed it might be some time before Britain will be able to furnish a substantial land force.

Her naval air force, which has rapidly expanded since Munich, will be an instant weapon.

France And Siegfried Line

The Germans tried their "lightning" war through Belgium in 1914 and almost reached Paris before the Anglo-French armies, later aided by the Americans, stopped them.

Some military experts believe Germany's Siegfried line must be cracked and believe the French could do it. Others held to a defensive war as the best tactics, but that was before they knew Italy would not automatically be fighting alongside Germany. Then they envisaged Italy as a good flanking target, because of difficulties of defending her long coast line.

When Hitler told the Reichstag last Friday he did not need Italy in his Polish campaign, some believed he was only making Italian unwillingness to fight.

Waits Beyond Last Minute

France waited until the last minute and even five minutes after the war-deadline, in the hope Germany would accept the French proposition to withdraw from Poland.

Although Ambassador Coulondre reported immediately to the Foreign Office that von Ribbentrop had given him a negative response, French authorities waited until five minutes after the deadline before drafting the final communication to the world that announced the existence of a state of war between France and Germany.

It was announced that as soon as Ambassador Coulondre left the German Foreign Ministry, where he demanded his passport, he went to the United States Embassy to ask that the American envoy look after French interests in Germany.

"Stupid, Tragic," She Sobs

The German Embassy staff was still in Paris an hour and a half after Germany and France were at war—but they were making obvious preparations to leave.

A buxom woman secretary asked if she was departing, replied: "Not yet," and then burst into tears.

"Ah, this war," she sobbed. "It stupid, tragic."

The corridors of the Embassy were piled high with luggage. The narrow street in front was closed and guarded by a large division of police.

A special officer arrived at 6.16 P. with a large, square envelope addressed to the *charge d' affaires*. Observers speculated that it might contain passports.

Last Hours Of Peace

The last hours of peace were those of a city and nation already prepared for and resigned to France's third war with her hereditary enemy within the memory of many living Parisians.

When the fateful hour passed there was nothing to mark the turning point in the nation's history.

There were no ringing bells or sirens to announce the country was at war, but evening nwespapers appeared at once on the streets emblazoned with the one word "War."

Predict It Won't Last Long

Along the wide, tree-lined boulevards, Parisians sat when the ominous hour of 5 struck, and drank good-by rounds with friends who were mobilized, friends who were leaving for the armies and friends who were enlisting.

An aged proprietor of one boulevard cafe spoke a phrase on many men's lips: "We will come out of it soon, but it is too bad. There will be many dishes broken."

A taxi driver taking his last fare before taking his cab to an army garage and reporting for mobilization, said: "Hitler and his boys have never had a fight yet—now we will show them they have been playing with real dynamite and the war won't last long.

France was tense, but calm, as the last sands of peace ran out and the moment arrived which most of the civilized world had hoped against hope might never be.

Diplomatic formalities of the occasion, stripped of ceremony, had been completed some hours before, when French Ambassador Coulondre bade a stiff good-bye in Berlin to Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop and prepared to leave the German capital.

Why Britain Acted First

The reason France did not act simultaneously with Britain was explained by the fact that French forces were nearer Germany and could go into action more quickly, while Britain needed a few hours to mass her fighting strength.

Most Frenchmen had joined their regiments under the general mobilization order which became effective yesterday. A drizzling rain added to the deserted appearance of Paris streets.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's radio announcement of Britain's declaration of war—which meant certain similar action by France—was heard by only a few in Paris.

Premier Daladier received Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet at the War Ministry at that historic moment.

French circles said France's diplomatic position was "excellent," and that it appeared that Germany might be fighting alone.

Strategy Seen In Italy's Stand

So far as Italy was concerned, diplomatic circles said: "There still is a game to be played out there."

It was the feeling in these circles that Hitler's statement before the Reichstag that he did not need Italy's help, was merely to cover up the action of Germany's Axis partner in maintaining a policy of virtual neutrality.

The Foreign Minister conferred during the day of feverish activity with Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, and Jules Lukasiewicz, the Polish Ambassador to Paris.

Air Raid Toll Put At 1,500

A forecast of what might come was reflected in a commuique from the Polish Embassy here which said German air raiders killed 1,500 persons in Polish towns Friday and Saturday, despite German agreement to confine bombing to military objectives and avoid unfortified towns and cities.

"A barbarious bombing took place at the city of Czestochowa, the Polish Lourdes, where homage is paid to the miraculous Virgin, and the city is in flames," the communique said.

Paris Under War Regulations

A communique issued by the Water Distribution Department and announced on huge posters, said: "The population is invited not to waste water and keep at home a sufficient supply for domestic use for at least forty-eight hours."

Subway service was cut down, busses almost were eliminated from the streets, leaving most Parisians on foot except those who resurrected their old bicycles.

One white-mustached old gentleman, with a Legion of Honor ribbon in his buttonhole and a derby hat on his head, peddled sedately down the boulevards on a bicycle with a little girl perched on the handlebars, a gas mask across her shoulder.

Forty of Paris' 120 postoffices were closed as the result of mobilization of postal workers. Many letters left Paris today without postage, addressed to mobilized men at the front.

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The produce markets, which usually open shortly after midnight, did not open until between 9 A. M. and midday in order to use sunlight instead of floodlamps.

Warning Against Profiteering

The Ministry of National Economy issued a warning against profiteering and declared anyone selling goods at abnormal prices would immediately have their shop closed.

Parisian store windows, as well as residential windows, were plastered with strips of criss-crossed adhesive to prevent glass shattering in the event of air raids.

Signs designating bomb shelters and the number of persons that could be accommodated were along almost every Paris street.

Von Stroheim Volunteers

Posters on police stations announced that certain Foreign Legion units were open to volunteers and many foreigners living in France were quick to take advantage.

Thousands of foreigners are already enrolled, including the Austrian cinema actor and director Eric von Stroheim, who is well known in the United States and recently has been working with French movie companies.

Relight Flame

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP).—While France was declaring a new war on Germany today crowds gathered around the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the War under the Arc d'Triomphe.

War veterans of the 22d and 32d Battalions of the Alpine Chasseurs marched to the arch for the usual evening ceremony of relighting the flame which burns over the tomb. After the ceremony men and women pressed close around. Many women dropped to their knees and prayed. Others laid small homemade wreaths and bouquets of garden flowers on the tomb, which was covered with blooms.

Americans still in Paris flooded the American Embassy with a new deluge of requests for information on how to leave the country, but interest in the opening of the strife was even more in evidence than anxiety about getting out of France, judging by the groups discussing developments or reading the war news.

"If it begins to look like Britain and France are going to take a licking, I think we should do something about it," said Dewitt Pond jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y. "But that doesn't include sending any army over here."

Among Americans seen at the embassy were Florence Kossoff and Linda Lavallier, both of New York. Among other Americans still in France were Dr. Wesley Carroll, Rye Beach, N. Y.; Francis Gervey, Long Island City, Queens, and Roland Guerard, New York.

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French Get U.S. Hospital Beds

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Passed through British censorship) (AP).—Most beds in the American Hospital of Paris were turned over today to the French military, after removal of twenty-two adults and six babies to Etretat, near Le Havre. Those seriously ill have not yet been evacuated. Both institutions will remain under an American governing board. Forty of a total of 130 beds, however, were set aside for emergency American cases.

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War Starts U. S. Anniversary

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP).—France and Great Britain went to war against Germany in defense of Poland and the "liberty of nations" on the 156th anniversary of the signing of the definite Treaty of Versailles which gave the United States its independence from England. The treaty was signed Sept. 3, 1783.

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Rumania Fights Profiteering

BUCHAREST, Sept. 3 (AP).—More than fifty merchants were jailed today, charged with profiteering in foodstuffs, while officials investigated sharp rises in the prices of food and fuel.

French-British Military Plans Remain Secret

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Infantry Again Expected to Play Leading Role; Air Effectiveness Unproven

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP).—Where and how the British-French forces will go to the aid of Poland is a closely guarded military secret. Many military experts, however, predicted today that the mud-slogging infantrymen will again play a vital role, despite modern emphasis on airplanes and fast-moving mechanized forces of war.

It was recalled that many persons thought that the World War would be over by Christmas, 1914. It lasted more than four years and some militarists foresee an even longer and bloodier conflict in this reversion to those days.

The German command has filled its famous Limes, or Siegfried, line on the west, facing France's army. This series of saw-toothed steel and concrete barr[illegible]d with concrete casemen[illegible]uilt for defense. Many [illegible]believe it will be used for just that.

France's Maginot line was built for defense, too, but the question was asked everywhere as to whether the French armies would leave it for an offensive thrust. Some say that the Limes line must be cracked and many believe the French can do it.

Military observers here believe that Chancellor Adolf Hitler revealed his strategy in dispatches from Berlin today which quoted him as saying that Poland must be crushed first.

"If you do your duty," he was quoted as saying, "the battle will be ended with success in several weeks in the East and the entire force of 90,000,000 men will be behind you."

German emphasis on the construction of airplanes, tanks and submarines leads to the belief she will mass her air force on British-French naval units, airplane factories and rail junctions and then on civilian centers.

Submarines, it was agreed, would be an aid against blockading battleships. At the same time, officials said the British ships are equipped with heavier armor, rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns and with a secret super-detector that can spot running submarines or those stationary on the ocean floor.

The theory that airplanes are effective against warships has never been settled satisfactorily. The Spanish civil war witnessed the destruction of a few ships but ship enthusiasts contend that it did not prove the theory "against British equipment." In the event Italy should enter the war on Germany's side, the combined fleet tonnage of the axis powers, would be less than half that of Great Britain and France.

Some military men pointed out that mass air attacks did not demoralize the populations of Valencia and Barcelona in Spain, but there again, those attacks are conceded to be unequal to what the Germans might do on Paris and London.

13,581-TON LINER SAYS ATTACK CAME 200 MILES WEST OF NORTH SCOTLAND

U. S. Embassy Confirms Presence Of Nationals On Vessel—Checks Up On Passengers' Names. London Shocked By News

[By the Associated Press]

SEP 4-1939

London, Monday, Sept. 4—The British liner Athenia was torpedoed and sunk today with 1,400 passengers aboard, many of them Americans.

The Ministry of Information said the 13,581-ton ship reported to the Admiralty she had been torpedoed 200 miles off the Hebrides, west of northern Scotland.

There was no hint as to injuries or rescues of passengers.

It was said, however, the Athenia was adequately equipped with lifeboats.

The announcement said some Americans were aboard the Athenia and the United States Embassy confirmed it.

The Embassy could not immediately say how many, however. One source put the number at 200.

Passenger List Sought

An attache said the Embassy was in touch with the consulate at Liverpool attempting to get the number and a list of passengers' names.

The Athenia, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, Canada, is registered at Glasgow, Scotland, and owned by the Donaldson Atlantic, Ltd.

She was built at Glasgow in 1932 and recently reconditioned on an extensive scale involving reconstruction of her entire passenger quarters.

Followed Air-Raid Alarm

The announcement was issued by the Ministry within an hour after an air-raid signal had shocked London wide awake in the early morning of Britain's second day at war.

Actually, it was within less than eighteen hours of Britain's formal declaration of a state of war with Germany.

Sub Warfare Recalled

SEP 4-1939

German submarine warfare against British shipping during the "unrestricted" attack in 1917 sent down 1,134 ships. An additional 841 ships were attacked by submarines, but escaped.

Encounters with mines cost the British 137 ships in the same year, and enemy surface craft sank 38. In all, the savage attack by Germany in an effort to "starve out" the British Isles accounted for 3,500,000 tons in ships.

The Allies destroyed seventy-five submarines.

The sinking of the British liner Lusitania, with loss of 1,198 lives, occurred in 1915.

By the close of 1917, the Allies had established a convoy system which was markedly effective. Up to armistice days, 581 Allied ships had fallen victim to German submarines in 1918.

By The Associated Press

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 4 (Monday).—All persons on board the sunken British liner Athenia, except some killed by a German torpedo, were reported saved today.

An agent of the ship's owners here issued the report.

He said all survivors had been picked up by other vessels.

SEP 4-1939

Mostly Canadians, Some Americans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, said tonight that the torpedoed Athenia was "carrying mostly Canadians and some Americans," according to official reports received here.

Mr. Roosevelt received an official dispatch telling of the torpedoing. The reports said the ship was "rapidly sinking."

"I'd like to point out," Early said, "that according to official information the ship had come from Glasgow to Liverpool and was bound for Canada bringing refugees.

"I point this out to show that there was no possibility, according to the official information, that the ship was carrying any munitions or anything of that kind."

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Athenia Torpedoing Heightens Anxiety On Atlantic Shipping

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1939

High Seas Become Aquatic Jungle, Studded With Rich Prizes For War Raiders

[By the Associated Press]

New York, *Monday*, Sept. 4—The World War practice of torpedoing passenger ships at sea was renewed today soon after the declaration of war.

Anxiety spread over the breadth of the Atlantic, where thousands of Americans are fleeing the war zone.

The attack on the British liner Athenia, operated by the Cunard-White Star out of Glasgow, recalled the heavy loss of merchant ships in the World War, and to Americans the sinking of the Cunarder Lusitania, which precipitated America's entrance into the great conflict more than twenty-two years ago.

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Anxiety Grows Deeper

Cunard officials in New York did not know how many American and Canadian refugees might have been coming home aboard the Athenia, but consular offices in Glasgow last week reported some 600 Americans were there clamoring for passage home.

The anxiety over Americans at sea deepened after the electrifying report the Athenia had been attacked and was sinking off the Scottish coast.

The Cunard liner Carinthia, wearing a new dull camouflage, slipped out of New York harbor yesterday under sealed orders handed over to the captain by the British consulate.

May Have Escort

Whether the attack on the Athenia might change the Carinthia's plans could not be determined, but presumably the vessel steamed on across the perilous Atlantic, hoping to escape attack by its new paint job—and possibly by convoy of British warships that have been prowling the coastal waters.

The high seas, particularly the North Atlantic, have become an aquatic jungle studded with rich prizes for warring nations of Europe.

Greatest single item of possible booty among the fifty-four liners on the Atlantic was the $25,000,000 British Queen Mary, due in New York today.

J. P. Morgan On Board

Many of its 2,385 passengers, including J. P. Morgan, are Americans fleeing homeward.

Speculation centered on the pride of the Nazi merchant marine, the $20,000,000 Bremen. After a rigid two-day search by American customs agents it sailed Wednesday night for Bremerhaven without passengers.

Although the British Admiralty denied last night a report that the Bremen had been seized, two British naval vessels known to have been in United States coastal waters disappeared Wednesday night and were believed likely to have trailed the 989-foot Bremen, one of the biggest passenger vessels afloat.

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Europa In Germany

Its sister ship, the Europa, was in port in Germany.

The French kept the palatial Normandie at a New York pier, its departure indefinitely postponed. They value it at $60,000,000. It was expected to remain in port.

Many another vessel of France, Britain, Poland and Germany was in peril, however.

The Ile de France sailed yesterday from Havre for New York, its passengers mostly Americans.

Samaria Due Today

The Cunarder Samaria is due here from Liverpool today with 809 passengers.

The French liner Champlain is due in New York tomorrow, and the De Grasse, eastward bound, is due at Havre Wednesday.

No positions were available for the German liners New York, St. Louis and Columbus, which were believed to be speeding homeward. The New York and the St. Louis left here early last week without passengers. The Columbus dropped 745 cruise passengers at Havana Friday under orders to proceed to Bremen at once.

Roma At New York

The Italian liner Roma was the only ship of that line in New York. The Rex, Saturnia and Conte di Savoia were in Italian ports, and the Vulcania was due in New York Friday.

The United States liner Manhattan sailed for New York Saturday from Cobh, Ireland, with 1,700 passengers—500 in excess of its normal capacity—taken aboard at Cobh and Havre. Approximately 400 others vainly clamored for passage. The ship is due in New York Wednesday.

John M. Franklin, president of the United States Line, announced the President Roosevelt, the Manhattan, the Washington and the President Harding would return to Europe ahead of schedule and as quickly as practicable with extra cots to swell the normal passenger capacity.

Washington En Route

The Washington sailed from New York Saturday and due in Havre next Saturday. It carried 375 passengers, 75 per cent. of whom booked passage in the last two days.

The President Roosevelt, with 538 passengers, is due in New York tomorrow. The American Banker, with 103, is to arrive today, and the American Importer on Wednesday. The American Trader is due in New York September 11.

The Gdynia America liner Pilsudski, from Gdynia and Copenhagen, is due in New York tomorrow with 642 passengers.

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Kungsholm Is Coming

The Swedish American Line flagship Kungsholm, due here September 11, is bringing 1,259 passengers, of whom 945 are Americans. Two hundred of them caught the liner Saturday at Gothenburg, Sweden.

The Queen of Bermuda, taken off the New York-Bermuda run last week, was speeding eastward to England, camouflaged and without passengers.

The Cunard White Star liner Franconia, hastily camouflaged here Friday night and Saturday, sailed Saturday, with piles of sandbags protecting its decks from bombs.

Cunarders At Sea

The Cunard White Star liners Acquitania, the New Mauretania, the Ascania, Laconia and Ausonia are all headed for English ports. Other British ships headed eastward for England are the Empress of Australia, the Duchess of York, the Transylvania and the Letitia.

American liners heading for Europe, seventeen in addition to the Washington, include the President Harding, the American Merchant, American Shipper and American Farmer, the Scanpenn, the Exeter and the Excalibur.

The Van Dyck and the Arandora Star, chartered by the Cunard White Star Line after the British Government requisitioned the Scythia and the Brittanic, are headed for New York with many Americans among their passengers.

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SEP 4-1939

POLISH FORCE REPELS EFFORT TO TAKE DUMP

Little Garrison In Danzig Harbor Bombarded From Sea And Air

Retaliates With Machine-Guns In Holding Westerplatte Munitions

[By the Associated Press]

Danzig, Sept. 3—After three days of bombardment from sea and air, a little Polish garrison still held the Wester-Platte munitions dump in Danzig harbor tonight.

An unknown number of soldiers were making a heroic defense within the red-walled property located on a peninsula jutting out into the harbor. They were still there at 11.30 P. M. (5.30 P. M., E.S.T.).

[Editor's Note—This dispatch was the first word direct from Danzig on the fighting there since Germany's annexation of the former Free City early Friday morning.]

Thirty airplanes dropped between fifty and sixty bombs on the Westerplatte yesterday, but the Poles still retaliated with machine-gun fire.

Cleared For Further Raids

A whole section of the nearby Danzig population now has been cleared out by military preparation, apparently, for further bombardment. The German infantry so far has not attempted to take the Westerplatte.

A battle, which cost approximately twenty lives occurred Friday and Saturday in the heart of old Danzig for possession of the Polish postoffice.

Seventy Poles entrenched themselves in the big stone building, warding off with machine guns all efforts of Danzig police to take it by storm. Light artillery was called into action and blasted open the front of the building.

Gasoline Poured On Building

Yesterday, water and gasoline on top of it were poured into the building and set afire. This broke the resistance.

Those Poles who were not killed were taken prisoners.

There were rumors, not immediately confirmable, that Marian Chodacki, the Polish High Commissioner to Danzig, still was in the city.

The British and French consuls departed, leaving the United States Consul, Chester Kuykendall, to handle their interests.

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8 Raids on Warsaw Reported

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP).—The official Soviet broadcast tonight reported that German planes had bombed Warsaw eight times today.

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Thrust From Slovakia Feared

SIANKI, Poland, Sept. 3 (AP).—All available troops were rushed from the neutral Hungarian frontier today to meet a threatened invasion from Slovakia.

The guards remaining at the frontier fraternized with the Hungarians while listening to Warsaw radio reports of German bombing of Polish cities. Peasants, shopkeepers and soldiers alike are confident that Poland will repel all attacks.

Little Sianki is twenty miles from Turka, which already has been bombed, and the populace courageously awaited a possible attempt by German troops to blast the rail line to Hungary, which runs through here.

Sianki, having no anti-aircraft guns, strained its ears for the warning drone of German planes. Every train running through was darkened. There were blackouts in near-by Hungarian villages.

Some soldier-farmers tilled the fields; girls filled postoffice vacancies. Prices on food and clothing remained unchanged and panic buying was scorned as unpatriotic.

The British and French declarations against Germany obviously cheered the determined Poles.

Sianki's military commander permitted The Associated Press correspondent to telephone his Warsaw office; otherwise, civilian communication was at a standstill.

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Foreign Planes Seen Flying To Northward Of The Netherlands

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Sept. 3 (AP)—Planes of an unknown nationality were reported tonight to have been seen flying north of The Netherlands, outside the three-mile territorial limit.

No squadrons, however, were seen over the capital of this neutral nation, according to reliable information.

From several frontier points in the eastern section of the country, German patrols were said to have been sighted across the border in Germany.

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Germans Using Gas In Their Air Raids, Says Polish Envoy

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 4—The Polish Ambassador to London last night declared new German air attacks in all parts of Poland disclosed the civilian population was suffering, with the Germans using gas in their raids.

Declaring Poland's armies were fighting bravely with an undaunted spirit, the Ambassador declared September 3 was "an historic day for Poland as well as for Europe" because of the implementing of the mutual-assistance treaty signed by Britain a week ago.

Fighting On German Soil

An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Warsaw early today reported Polish troops had crossed the German frontier north of Breslau and were fighting on German soil.

Quoting a Polish short-wave radio broadcast, the agency said the troops had crossed between Rawicz and Leszno. These towns are on the border, about twenty-five miles apart and approximately forty-five miles north of Breslau.

The report said Polish cavalry was in the action.

Polish Army C[illegible]ique

LONDON, Sept. [illegible]—The Exchange Telegraph, [illegible]tish news agency, in a dispatch [illegible]n Warsaw, quoted the Polish supreme command communique issued at 7:30 p. m. (2:30 p. m., E. D. T.) as follows:

"During the day the German air force carried out raids on numerous unfortified towns, including Warsaw, Deblin, Radom and Krakow (Crakow).

"Near Radom and Krakow twenty-six enemy aircraft were brought down. The total number brought down today was sixty-four.

"The Polish losses amounted to eleven machines. German raiders did not spare the peasant population working in the fields near their villages.

"Considerable enemy forces launched a strong attack in the direction of Silesia and the region of Podhale. Under the pressure of the enemy, Polish forces were compelled to abandon Czestochowa on the Silesian frontier.

"Our lines were slightly pressed on the Silesia sector. In the north Polish troops recaptured Puck and Orlowo. In the maritime province of Westerplatte the Polish garrison is holding out heroically."

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Envoy Denies Warsaw Heard Conference Plan

Raczynski Quoted Italy Sailing Reported Proposal

LONDON, Sept. 3. (delayed by censor) (AP).—Exchange Telegraph Agency, British news agency, said today that Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador in London, informed it that "the Italian government did not approach Poland" concerning a reported five-power conference to settle German-Polish issues.

"Apart from the declarations made yesterday in the British Parliament and apart from contradictory reports in the press," the agency quoted him, "the Polish government has not knowledge of such a scheme."

Exchange Telegraph said the Ambassador declared that "any talk of such a conference" would be "ludicrous and fantastic" as long as "a single enemy soldier stands on Polish soil."

SEP 4-1939

Polish Crowds Cheer Allies in Joyous Scenes

Sing in Warsaw's Streets Until Warned of Raids; U.S. Envoy Is Acclaimed

WARSAW, Sept. 3 (AP).—Tremendous crowds enacted scenes of enthusiasm today when they learned of British-French declarations of war that brought the powerful allies into the war against Germany. The scenes still were in progress all over Poland tonight despite grim reminders of war already in progress.

It took repeated radio warnings against possible air attacks to clear

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the streets of wildly cheering and singing crowds.

In their enthusiasm the crowds found themselves gathering around even the neutral embassies, including that of the United States, where they chanted "Long live the United States." Finally Ambassador Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle jr. appeared and waved from a window.

The automobile of a British military attache was literally deluged with flowers as he drove along a street.

A more sober note was injected, however, by an official communique reminding Warsow's residents of the war. It said that the Town Hall and Bank of Poland buildings were destroyed during aid bombing yesterday at Piotrkow in Lods Province. The railway station was partially destroyed at Kalisz, a town burned by the Germans in 1914.

During a brief air raid alarm here at 3:15 p. m. (10 a. m. E. S. T. or daylight-saving time), it was reported that one German plane broke through Warsaw defenses but was shot down.

The War Office Official Journal published a decree granting amnesty for all crimes committed before Aug. 31, including military offenses, provided the offenders were still in Poland and mobilized. President Ignace Moscicki decreed the establishment of a war budget provding tax increases and suspension of bank transfers for a week.

(Warsaw dispatches reaching Paris said Germans had begun dropping men in parachutes behind the Polish lines to cut wires and dynamite bridges.)

It was announced that Josef Lipski, Polish Ambassador to Berlin, was returning to Warsaw by way of Denmark. Members of the German Embassy here left for home via Riga, Latvia.

During the celebration of the western powers' decision to come to Poland's defense, women pelted flowers at Josef Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, and Sir Howard Kennard, the British Ambassador, when they stepped on the balcony of the British Embassy.

"Long live Poland," said Sir Howard, in Polish. "We will fight side by side against aggression and injustice."

Beck told the crowd that "Britain and Poland have locked hands in a fight for freedom and justice."

"Britain will not be disappointed in Poland and Poland will not be disappointed in Britain," he declared.

U. S. Envoy To Poland Narrowly Escapes As Nazis Bomb His Villa

Warsaw, Sept. 3 (AP)—United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and his family as well as six other Americans narrowly escaped death or injury today when a German plane bombed his villa.

During the same raid in which the Ambassador's villa was bombed, officials reported incendiary bombs were dropped near an airfield at the outskirts of Warsaw killing three persons, injuring ten and destroying six houses.

The Ambassador said a German bomber power dived over his home and dropped six bombs, one of which damaged badly an adjoining villa. The Biddle house was damaged slightly and windows were broken, but none of the occupants, including the Ambassador and his wife and Miss Peggy Schulz, was injured.

The Warsaw radio station broadcast an air-raid warning and said the German planes dropped "something looking like candy" over Wilno, but added that it actually was poisonous chemical.

It was stated officially that over 200 were killed and twenty-three houses were destroyed in heavy bombing at Bydgoszcz Friday and Saturday.

The Warsaw *Official Journal* published a decree granting amnesty for all crimes committed before August 31, including military offenses, provided the offenders were still in Poland and mobilized.

President Ignace Moscicki decreed the establishment of a war budget providing tax increases and suspension of bank transfers for a week. He also decreed the introduction of military tribunals.

Children Among Victims

A general staff communique issued earlier said the Germans had lost thirty-seven warplanes in the first two days of fighting and Poland had lost twelve.

Again, the communique said, Germans showed no regard for absence of military objectives in their bombing raids. It said thirty persons, including five children, were killed and fifty-eight injured in a bombardment of Lublin.

Public Schools in Poland Will Reopen on Sept. 11

Parliament Votes Members in Army May Keep Seats

WARSAW, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Polish government announced tonight that public schools would reopen Sept. 11 except where they have been converted into hospitals. The announcement was regarded as a sign that Poland would attempt to maintain normal life despite the undeclared war.

The Sejm (parliament) approved a bill permitting members to join the army without forfeiting their seats.

Jewish Ukrainian minority representatives declared their loyalty to the Polish state. Heads of the Russian Orthodox and Protestant churches and the union of rabbis followed Augustus Cardinal Hlond, primate of Poland, in calling for prayers for Polish victory.

Poles Asked To Watch For Parachute Jumpers

Told By Warsaw Broadcast That Germans Descended At Isolated Points

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph reported from Warsaw that a Polish broadcast today told of German parachute jumpers descending from planes at isolated points in Polish territory to attempt to cut communication lines.

The broadcast appealed to the public to cooperate with authorities in apprehending and disarming German soldiers dropping behind the lines, the news agency said.

In an air encounter over Poznan late in the day, Exchange Telegraph said, six German bombers were shot down near Wolbrom after dropping gas bombs.

HITLER LEAVES SECRETLY FOR POLISH FRONT

Goes To Join Soldiers After Rejecting British-French Ultimatums

Accuses England Of Pursuing Policy Of World Conquest

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 3—Führer Hitler today rejected ultimatums of Britain and France demanding he withdraw his forces from Poland and, after these two nations declared war against the Reich, left Berlin for a secret destination on the Polish front. He drove in a limousine with shaded headlights.

The Führer's departure to join his soldiers capped a busy day in which he issued a detailed reply to the British ultimatum, addressed an 800-word appeal to the German people to justify his course and rally the nation behind him, and separate messages to his two armies on the eastern (Polish) and western (French) fronts.

Predicts Victory

To the western army he said:

"If you do your duty, the battle in the east will be victoriously decided in a few weeks. And then the strength of our entire ninety millions stands behind you."

The duty of the western army, as he outlined it, is to guard "as unshakeably as a wall of steel and iron the border of the Reich against every attack in a fortification which is a hundred times stronger than the never-conquered west front of the Great War."

He was speaking of the newly completed Siegfried line.

To "Burst Open Ring"

As for the eastern front, he said, "I have decided to burst open the ring laid around Germany!" He added:

"The non-aggression and consultation pact with Soviet Russia gives us assurance of a policy of peaceful agreement with this greatest empire of the East."

Air Victory Over Warsaw

Meanwhile the German official news agency DNB reported late tonight seven Polish planes and one balloon had been destroyed in an air raid on Warsaw.

It was reported there were no German losses on this expedition.

The army command announced the German troops in Poland were progressing inland and had captured Czestochowa, rail center on the Warta river in Silesia. This town also is an important religious town, possessing the Black Madonna, visited annually by 200,000 pilgrims. German authorities denied the madonna was damaged by bombs.

Army Progress Claimed

A communique issued at 9.50 A. M. said German troops had "progressed successfully on all fronts deep into Polish territory," capturing Berent as well as Czestochowa.

It reported the Germans had "frustrated" an attempt of Polish troops in the Corridor north of Chelmno to break through a line which had cut them off.

Another military dispatch stated the Germans had crossed the Vistula river east of Pless and captured fortifications south of Nikolai, east Prussian town about twelve miles northeast of Marienwerder.

Still another communique stated a brick bridgehead at Tscew, the only one across the Upper Vistula, had been destroyed by the Poles. The Poles also were reported to have blasted dikes along the Upper Vistula near Tscew, flooding adjacent lowlands.

The Germans reported a Polish bombardment of Beuthen, on the Silesian frontier, which began Saturday was continued today with some damage.

The suburb of Schomberg was reported to have been bombarded heavily today as a continuation of an unabated attack started Friday. Schomberg is a dense populated workers' town. The German reports said the worst fire was concentrated in the center of the town, the shells destroying a church and a school.

The German command also announced Germany had lost 21 airplanes Friday and Saturday, and that Polish losses for the two days were 120 craft. No casualties were mentioned.

Leaves For Front

Hitler left his Chancellery for the front shortly after 10 P. M. The city was in a complete blackout.

His car went slowly through the large, mostly silent crowd standing in the dark Wilhelmplatz.

On behalf of the German Government and people, Hitler rejected the ultimatum presented by the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, at 9 A. M., the deadline given for withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

The newspapers issued extra editions of one page each, distributed free, announcing the Führer's refusal of the ultimatum and the British declaration of war.

News Heard In Silence

Several hundred persons silently heard the grave news from loudspeakers as they stood in front of the Chancellery. The crowd later swelled to several thousand.

By 7 P. M. silent crowds stretched for blocks in the Wilhelmplatz gazing at the white stone Chancellery. In the early evening thousands of sandbags appeared as if by magic and were piled up against the low windows.

Berlin was prepared for possible air attack tonight.

HITLER WITH ARMY ON EASTERN FRONT

Leaves Berlin After Placing Blame for War on Britain—Allied Envoys Depart

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Chancellor Hitler, in a broadcast appeal to Germany, today accused Britain of encircling Germany to further British ambitions for world domination.

Herr Hitler declared in his broadcast that because he mobilized the German people against the Versailles Treaty, Britain tried to prevent Germany from obtaining needed living space.

"The British Government is mistaken about one thing," he declared. "The Germany of 1939 is no longer the Germany of 1914, and the Chancellor of the present German Reich is no longer Bethmann-Hollweg (Chancellor in 1914)."

Herr Hitler said that except for British support Poland would not have resisted a peaceful revision of her frontiers.

"Let England understand that today 90,000,000 human beings are united in the German Reich.

"They are determined not to let themselves be choked off by England," he said.

"The German people knows that the British people as a whole cannot be made responsible for all this.

"It is that Jewish plutocratic and democratic upper crust which among all peoples of the world desires to see only obedient slaves and which hates our new Reich because it sees in it the model for social work which it fears might prove contagious also in their own country."

Herr Hitler's proclamation to the eastern army said that "although Germany has no demands to make on any State west of the Reich, although Germany demands no territorial revision of this region, although Germany often made the offer to both England and France for a cordial understanding, and even more, friendship, the British Government, aroused by war agitators known to us from the times of the World War, decided to let the mask fall and proclaim a state of war under a threadbare pretext."

To his eastern army Hitler said:

"For months England has been carrying on its policy of encirclement, followed before the last war. For this purpose it seeks to make use of all European states and peoples.

"Poland was chosen to play the all-important role in this encirclement front when the Soviet Union declined to subordinate its own interests to those of England.

"Continuous persecution of Germans in Poland and a battle begun with every means against the Free City of Danzig came next to hard measures on the eastern front necessary for the security of the Reich.

"Soldiers of the east army! In two days you have already accomplished achievements which all Germany looks on with pride. I know you recognize the tasks assigned to you, and that you will do your utmost to grind down and crush the enemy.

"The west wall, completed with tremendous efforts, meantime will shelter and defend Germany. I myself, as an old soldier in the World War and supreme commander-in-chief, will join you at the front today. Signed, Adolf Hitler."

Then the Fuehrer sent this proclamation to his army on the western front:

"Although Germany has no demands to make on any state west of the Reich, although Germany considers any territorial revision in this territory, although Germany often made offers to both England and France for a cordial understanding, even more, friendship, the British government, aroused by war agitators, known to us from World War times, has decided to let the mask fall and proclaim a state of war under a threadbare pretext.

"For months it supported Polish attacks against the life and security of German nationals such as in the Free City of Danzig with promises immediately to help Poland if Germany should defend itself against such attacks. . . .

"Now that Poland, conscious of this protection, has undertaken most aggressive acts against the Reich's territory, I have decided to burst open the ring laid around Germany!

"The non-aggression and consultation pact with Soviet Russia gives us assurance of a policy of peaceful agreement with this greatest empire of the East.

"For two days portions of the German Army in the east have entered battle in answer to Polish aggressive acts in order to establish a peace which would guarantee the German people life and liberty.

"After forty-eight hours their advance has been accompanied by success everywhere. Although only

a small part of the air force has entered the action in the east it controls the air over entire Poland.

"The German people and your comrades in the east expect now of the soldiers on the west front that you will guard as unshakeably as a wall of steel and iron the border of the Reich against every attack in a fortification which is 100 times stronger than the never-conquered west front of the great war.

"If you do your duty [illegible] battle in the East will be victoriously concluded in a few weeks. And the strength of the entire 90,000,000 stands behind you. As an old World War soldier and supreme commander-in-chief, and trusting in you, I am joining today the east army.

"Our plutocratic enemies will know that a Germany different from the Germany of 1914 faces them."

The duty of the Western Army, as he outlined it, is to guard "as unshakeably as a wall of steel and iron the border of the Reich against every attack in a fortification which is a hundred times stronger than the never-conquered West Front of the Great War."

Herr Hitler started for the east front shortly after 10 P. M. tonight. He left the Chancellery in a limousine with shaded headlights while the city was in a complete blackout.

The car made its way slowly through the large, mostly silent crowd standing in the dark Wilhelmplatz.

A few in the crowd near the driveway broke through the small police guard and shouted, "Fuehrer, command; we follow till death."

The deepest secrecy was maintained as to what part of the front Herr Hitler would visit or how he would travel.

Meanwhile, the British and French Ambassadors bowed out of Germany today with the cold punctilio of tradition almost at the same time that a new Russian envoy was being formally accepted with extraordinary dispatch and a great show of enthusiasm by street crowds.

Robert Coulondre, for France, and Sir Nevile Henderson, for Britain, said their formal goodbyes to Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, in a scene that departed from tradition in the fact that the old custom of handing back passports was abandoned.

Sir Nevile called a second time on Herr von Ribbentrop at 11:30 A. M. and departed five minutes later.

The Italian Ambassador, Bernardo Attolico, left the chancellery at 6 P. M.

The crowd outside applauded him, but aside from a slight wave of the hand he gave no sign of recognition.

M. Coulondre left the German Foreign Minister's office at 12:28 P.M.

TIES OF SLOVAKIA TO REICH STRESSED

War Minister Warns Army It Holds Nation's Future In Hands

Premier Tiso Praises Germany For Keeping Hands Off Interior Affairs

[By the Associated Press]

Bratislava, Sept. 3—Slovakia's fully mobilized army of 300,000 was told today by Gen. Ferdinand Csatlos, War Minister, that Slovak interests had "become allied to the German army and in hostile relationship with Poland."

His army, the Minister said, again was "facing historic trial."

Slovakia already is a base for German military operations against Poland.

"Hostilities," Csatlos went on, "have now started. Slovakia will be judged now and in future according to the Slovak troops' merit in battle. The maintenance of the nation depends upon their firmness, discipline, coolness."

His proclamation followed a speech in which Premier Josef Tiso declared Germany had "wonderfully refused to mix in the interior affairs of Slovakia."

His Program For Army

The army, the Premier added, "will defend our independence and recover our historic territories from Poland."

A correspondent skirted the entire length of the Slovak-Hungarian border in Ruthenia tonight and found all roads barred by German patrols.

In contrast, the Polish-Hungarian frontier was open and a Hungarian sergeant waved clasped hands to indicate Hungary's friendship for Poland.

The presence of only nominal Hungarian forces in upper Ruthenia was taken to mean that Poland was under no pressure in that area.

Death For Espionage Decreed By Germany

Insurgency Also To Carry Same Penalty—Punishment For Other Crimes Announced

Berlin, Sept. 3 (AP)—Two extraordinary war-time decrees, applying the death sentence for espionage and insurgency and stern punishment for other military crimes, were made effective in Germany tonight.

The death penalty also was decreed for any soldier or civilian who attempts to weaken the army or the people in their "defense determination" or who seeks to evade military service in any form.

A decree made effective immediately created border zones along the sea and facing Poland in Bohemia in which foreigners and questionable persons are not allowed. Foreigners may pass through these areas on trains.

Dikes Reported Opened

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—The German official news agency, D. N. B., announced tonight that the Poles had pierced Weichsel (Vistula) River dikes in the region of Dirschau (Tczew) near the Danzig border, flooding the lower lands of the river valley. The Germans were in complete possession of Dirschau and Danzig, the agency said.

The announcement added the Poles had destroyed the Liessau bridgehead and the [illegible] river bridges near Dirschau.

On Southwestern Front

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Exchange Telegraph (British News Agency) said today that the German radio had announced that the German Army had crossed the River Warthe (Warta) this morning east of Wielun in southwestern Poland.

An attempt by Polish detachments, virtually cut off in the Polish Corridor from the rest of Poland, to break through to the south was said to have been halted.

France And Britain Expected To Ask For Definite Statement

Use Of Ports By Nazis For War Supplies One Question Up

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 3—Italy maintained a position tonight of virtual neutrality, though benevolent toward her Axis ally, Germany.

Whether this situation would long prevail now that Great Britain and France were at war with Germany was the dominant question in Rome.

The British and French governments were expected to ask the Italian Government within a few days for a precise declaration of Italy's intentions. For the moment official circles were silent and the press failed to give a clear indication of Italy's further course of action.

Officials declined to discuss the situation in the absence of any declaration authorized by Premier Mussolini.

Exact Stand Sought

Reliable sources said the British and French would want to know Italy's position exactly because of the duties involved in a neutrality stand—if that was to be Italy's course. One of these duties would be the prevention of delivery of such contraband as war supplies to belligerents.

The Italian intention of doing nothing for the time being was indicated by the announcement that while street lighting in cities would remain reduced, the blackout as a precaution against air raids would be suspended.

War already had affected the Italian's life, however. All dance halls have been closed and cafes, restaurants and other such places were ordered closed an hour before midnight. This was the last day for private motoring and gasoline supplies were exhausted at filling stations. Tomorrow only [illegible] with military permits will be allowed to run.

To Keep Up German Trade

Italy's intention to maintain normal trade relations with Germany was reported in official circles. It was said that while there might be a stoppage of a day or two in shipping it would be only for an adjustment of a balance for payments through clearing houses.

Failure of the British and French governments to involve Italy in their dispute with Germany was considered here as sufficient assurance Italy would not be attacked.

The question immediately arose in many minds, however, as to whether Hitler might call upon Italy for aid. The question was particularly pressing in view of the changed situation since last Friday when the German Führer publicly withheld such a call in his historic and impassioned speech before the Reichstag.

Use Of Ports By Question

Another question uppermost in Italian minds was whether Germany might not count on the use of Italian ports for supplies, including those of her new economic partner, Russia, through the Black Sea. This would be especially pertinent if the British Navy blockaded German ports, as appeared probable.

Diplomatic sources indicated Britain and France were counting on Italy to remain neutral, rather than go to war on Germany's side.

As evidence of this assumption, they cited public tributes by both Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier to il Duce's peace efforts.

There were indications, however, that the Rome Government foresaw the possibility of Italy's involvement in the manner in which defense measures continued.

Responsible sources represented Mussolini as having made strong efforts to dissuade Hitler from the Polish campaign and negotiate a settlement.

War Declaration No Surprise

British and French declarations of war failed to surprise well-informed Italians, who based their only hope for avoidance of general European conflict on the possibility that Hitler might halt his armies after cutting through the Polish Corridor.

Gayda, one of the most authentic Italian editors, wrote in *Viva Voce Italia* that Germany, after two days' fighting, "does not appear far from occupation of all Polish territory she demanded as her natural right."

He added, however, that Germany could not "be expected to withdraw from positions now firmly fixed by a victorious march of her armed columns."

For that reason, he advised Italians to refrain from "hasty optimism" based on the possibility of localizing the war and settling the Polish-German dispute by negotiation.

In the past, Mussolini's Government has insisted it would refrain from any initiative in military operations, giving the impression that she would stay out of war unless attacked.

Italy Stays Neutral

NORMAL TRADE WITH AXIS ALLY TO CONTINUE

SAINT JOHN CURBS LIGHTS

Military Authorities Take Measures To Protect Port

Saint John, N. B., Sept. 3 (Canadian Press)—A partial blackout cloaked Saint John in semi-darkness tonight as military authorities took precautionary measures for the protection of this port.

Police patrolled the streets, enforcing the regulation that electric signs and vestibule lights be extinguished.

FRANCO IN APPEAL TO LOCALIZE WAR

Spanish Generalissimo's Plea Directed To Common Sense Of Governments

Broadcast Points To Years Of Suffering In Own Nation's Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

Burgos, Sept. 3—Generalissimo Francisco Franco late today broadcast a peace appeal to the world for localization of the German-Polish conflict.

Franco's appeal was addressed to the "common sense and responsibility of all governments of those nations" involved in strife to exert every effort for localizing the conflict.

His broadcast was made a few hours after Britain and France declared war on Germany, which helped Franco win the bitter three-year Spanish Civil War which ended last spring.

Believes Spain Will Stay Out

"With the authority which allows me to speak, having suffered three years of war and the pressure of conflict for the liberation of my country," Franco said, "I address myself to the nations in whose hands lies the responsibility for a catastrophe without antecedent in history."

While he spoke Spain had 400,000 men still under arms, but Spaniards were calm in the belief their nation would not be involved in a European war.

"I appeal so that they will avoid the suffering and tragedy which we Spaniards suffered, notwithstanding the limitation on employment of means of destruction, horrors which will be a hundred times worse in a new war," he said.

Germs Of Future Wars

"It is a great responsibility to extend the conflict to scenes and places distant from the focal point of the war without reason or justification. The extension, without benefit for the belligerants, would produce intense and insuperable disturbances for the economy of the world, incalculable losses in riches and paralysis of commerce with grave effects on the standard of life of the [illegible] masses.

"The more there is fighting now, the more we sow germs of future wars.

"Under these conditions I appeal to the common sense and responsibility of the governments of those nations to exert every effort to localize the present conflict."

Neutral Russia Expects to Sell Supplies to All

Example of U. S. Is Cited; New Envoy to Berlin Is Received in Formal Pomp

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.—Sources close to the Soviet government emphasized tonight that they expected to remain neutral in a European war. They strongly hinted that in no case would their army march at the side of Germany's.

At the same time these sources pointed out that they expected to lend economic aid both to Germany and her foes. The terms of the new loan credit arranged by Germany for Russia were believed to be a determining factor in this arrangement.

The Russians, in supporting their plan to lend economic aid to both sides, asserted that during the Chinese - Japanese war and the Spanish civil war the United States sold munitions and other goods to both parties, and asked why Russia should not follow suit.

Precautionary measures, including the requisitioning of certain foodstuffs, were said to have been taken by the Soviet Union. There has been no mobilization order but an undisclosed number of reserves were ordered to register immediately in case they are needed. It was reported unofficially that service had been suspended on eight domestic

3024-2985

airlines, presumably to enable use of the planes for transporting soldiers to the frontiers.

Unofficial reports circulated tonight that the Polish Ambassador had served notice on the Soviet Union of "Germany's aggression against Poland" and asked Russia's intentions. The Polish envoy was understood to have said that "Poland has accepted the war forced upon her by aggression."

[The new Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, Alexander Schwkarzeff, was welcomed in the German capital with Nazi fanfare amid rumors that close Soviet-German relations might lead to a military pact.]

The appointment of a new Soviet military attaché to Berlin was announced. The new appointee is M. A. Purkaieff.

The fact that Britain and France actually had gone to war with Germany, until recently considered a powerful potential enemy of Russia, made such a deep impression here that it might have a great influence on Soviet policy.

The viewpoint of the average man was that he could not picture himself fighting side by side with Germany, with whom Soviet Russia signed a non-aggression pact Aug. 24. He expected Russia to remain neutral, but did not exclude the possibility of entering the war on the side of Britain and France.

Sunday is not a holiday in Russia, which rests on every sixth day, so long lines formed at newsstands to learn of the war declaration. Newspapers for the first time since the war crisis arose gave long accounts of events in central Europe. The papers emphasized Russia's policy of "peace and independence."

Hitler Accepts New [illegible]

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—Alexander A. Shkvarzev after little more than eighteen hours stay in Berlin, was formally accepted today as the Soviet Union's Ambassador to Germany.

The Fuehrer acted in record time in accepting the envoy of the Moscow government with which Nazism will develop the closest relations, presumably leading to a military pact. At almost the same time the British and French Ambassadors, Sir Nevile Henderson and Robert Coulondre, bade farewell to German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The Soviet representative was received with all the pomp and circumstance attending the presentation of a foreign ambassador's credentials. There was one exception, however—the S. S. (Elite) guards no longer wore their customary black but were clad in the field gray of the army. Police in attendance had tin containers with gas masks slung over their backs.

The arrival of two Swastika-carrying limousines with the Russians was preceded by an honor guard of the army marching through the Wilhelmstrasse with a brass band blaring. A curious Sunday crowd stood patiently for two hours in the brilliant sun awaiting the Russians and vociferously heiled their arrival.

Dutch Reaffirm Neutrality

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Sept. 3 (AP).—An official statement broadcast by the Netherland Government today reaffirmed its neutrality.

"In connection with the situation of war that now exists between some nations, the Netherland Government wants to declare that it will keep a strictly neutral attitude," the statement said.

The Netherlands maintained a state of mobilization with the military holding extraordinary powers of supervision over civilian life where it was required.

It was announced officially that men in the Netherland East Indies subject to military service need not return to the homeland until further notice.

The broadcast announcement of Britain's war declaration caused little outward excitement. The feeling had been general that European affairs had reached the point where a conflict between Germany and the western democracies was almost inevitable.

Disappointment was evident, however, over the failure of Queen Wilhelmina's offer to mediate the dispute.

Restraint Urged on Swiss

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 3 (AP).—Switzerland, which kept out of the World War successfully, took prompt measures today to escape the new European strife. The press radio division of the army staff issued a proclamation that said:

"A new war in Europe has become a reality. These tragic circumstances should not be used to satisfy a desire for sensational news. The population is urged to give preference to our Swiss newspapers as well as our own means of information."

Parliament already has granted emergency powers to the Federal Council to maintain neutrality and has elected Colonel Henri Guisan as general and Commander in Chief of the army to defend, if necessary, Switzerland's independence and territorial integrity.

All private telephone communications with foreign countries were suspended by military authorities until further notice.

Denmark Voices Neutrality

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 3 (AP).—Denmark issued today a declaration of neutrality and voiced the expectation that the integrity of her borders would be recognized by both sides in the European war.

The Norwegian Admiralty today radioed all Norwegian ships at present en route to belligerent countries to proceed to the nearest Norwegian or neutral port.

Danube Lands Work to Form A Neutral Bloc

Italy Reported Interested in Efforts of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria

BUDAPEST, Sept. 3 (AP).—An official report that Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria were working to form an elastic neutrality bloc was accompanied here today with authoritative expressions of belief that Italy would be deeply interested in such an effort.

Diplomatic quarters reported that the Yugoslav Minister at Rome had been in constant contact with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's Foreign Minister, and that Italy's friendship with Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was close.

The Yugoslav Foreign Office commented that this projected four-power plan to stay out of war did not mean a joint neutrality pact as such, but added: "Naturally, nations with the same idea of neutrality will have much in common."

News of Great Britain's declaration of war was broadcast on all government radios in southeastern Europe. In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, street crowds shouted "long live England!" In Bucharest the Union Jack appeared on some private houses.

HUNGARIAN NAZIS SPLIT BY SYMPATHIES

Most Of Party's Deputies Openly Show Favor To Poland

Government Censor Cuts Holes In Pro-Ger[illegible] Editorial

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 3—Hungary's Nazi party, torn with dissension over its differing war sympathies, threatened to split wide apart today even before its probable dissolution by the Government.

While the Government censor slashed holes in a pro-German editorial in the Nazi newspaper written by "Führer" Kalman Hubay, the Hungarian traditional friendship for Poland set the fifty Nazi members of the lower House of Parliament to quarreling bitterly among themselves.

Plan Sympathy Demonstration

It was understood most of them openly sympathized with Poland against Germany.

The incongruous situation was best shown by the plan of several Nazi deputies to hold a sympathy demonstration in front of the Polish Legation. A similar attempt to demonstrate before the German Legation by other Hungarian Nazis was effectively curbed by energetic police with sabers a week ago today.

Recall Bela Kun Regime

Adolf Hitler's pact with Soviet Russia has led to quarreling among Hungarian Nazis who remember with detestation the Hungarian Communist regime of Bela Kun in 1919.

If the party survives its internal wrangling it appeared likely to be finished off by the Government.

Premier Count Paul Teleky, under his emergency powers program, has asked for the right to curb the right of assembly and the right of political organization, a power which sources close to the Government said was aimed at the Nazis.

Former Kaiser Follows War On Huge Wall Map Of Poland

Old Man Of Doorn Sits At Radio And Hears Great Britain's Declaration Of War

[By the Associated Press]

Doorn, Sept. 3—The former German Kaiser, vanquished and exiled by last World War, followed the new one tonight before a gigantic map of Poland hung in the great hall at Doorn.

Methodically and with the precision of one long versed in warfare he placed little colored pins to indicate the positions of the opposing armies, their advances and retreats, and to show towns bombarded and objectives falling to the German arms.

When Britain declared war this morning the bent old man, once the "all-highest" of the German Empire, sat hunched before a radio.

Can't Make Statements

He was one who could listen to the momentous decision without fear of the decree forbidding Germans to heed foreign stations under [illegible] imprisonment or possible death.

Exiled in a neutral country, the ex-Kaiser can make no statement upon world events. He is known, however, to have followed Hitler's activities in greatest detail.

"Up to a year ago, before the annexation of Austria," recounted one who goes frequently to Doorn, "the Kaiser was a great admirer of Hitler. He felt the Nazi Government was better than previous regimes in Germany. But now he is gravely concerned.

"'Hitler is living dangerously,' he declared about a year ago. 'Let him take care.'"

There is no doubt, in the minds of many, that a dream of restoring the Hohenzollerns to power in Germany inspires the ex-Kaiser in his patient charting of the war's course.

He does not dream for himself, say those who have access to the Doorn household, but for his favorite grandson, Prince Louis Ferdinand.

The story is told frequently that a bill of succession has existed for a number of years, tucked away perhaps until one day it can be signed. If such a paper exists, it may have been among those piled high on the huge oak table over which the ex-Kaiser bent this afternoon [illegible] reading glasses through [illegible].

Books, maps, newspapers and the radio, provide the old man of Doorn with information. He followed the Spanish civil war and keeps abreast of the Japanese campaign in China as part of his daily routine.

"In good health, he has always found it difficult to adjust himself to the inactive life of Doorn," is a remark attributed to his wife, Princess Hermine, who, with one of her daughters, is now with the ex-Kaiser at Doorn.

Hohenzollern in Air Force

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—[illegible] among the German reservists [illegible] their colors [illegible] Ferdinand, 32-year-old scion of the Hohenzollerns, who is a first lieutenant in the reserve. Leaving his wife and baby in a quiet country estate, he has joined the Hindenburg bombing squadron of the air force.

Windsor Awaiting Plane To Take Him to England

Duchess Expected to Go, Too; Weather Delays Trip

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor—the former King Edward VIII of England—waited anxiously on the Riviera today to start a plane flight home, British sources said.

A private plane he summoned for his first trip to his homeland since he gave up his throne for the American-born "woman I love" was grounded by bad weather at Farnborough, England, but was expected to take off as soon as conditions permitted.

His Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, was expected to accompany him. Just as for the Duke, it would be her first visit to England since Windsor's abdication on Dec. 10, 1936. They came to France and were married in this country.

It has been reported that the British government had a "duty" in mind for the Duke, but its nature was not made known here.

Meanwhile, awaiting his departure the Duke was said to be in almost constant communication with London.

NO MORE ADS ON PAGE ONE

London Daily Mail Says It Will Print War News There

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—The *Daily Mail* announced today that for the first time it will print news on the front page tomorrow instead of advertisements.

The paper said the change was made "to enable its readers to see war news immediately when they pick up their newspapers." The *Times* thus remains the only London daily to print advertisements on the first page.

Reich Bombers Menace Rumanian Plane

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 3 (AP).—A Rumanian passenger plane on the newly established Bucharest-Warsaw line narrowly escaped damage today when it ran into a German bombing attack on Lwow, Poland.

British Lower Swastika At Jerusalem Consulate

By The Associated Press.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3.—British police today lowered the swastika flag over the German Consulate while a crowd, including many refugees from Germany, cheered.

Hundreds of German citizens were detained, and German houses and institutions were surrounded and searched.

Syria in State of S[illegible]e

DAMASCUS, Syria, Sept. [illegible] (AP).—Gen. Maxime Weygand [illegible]med commander in chief of [illegible]ench forces in the eastern Med[illegible]nean today as the territo[illegible]ared in a [illegible]ded over all authority forces.

Germans in Hongkong Are Interned by British

Several Glad to 'Get 2 Meals a Day' Far From Fatherland

HONGKONG, Sept. 3 (AP).—German residents in this outpost of the British Empire were rounded up tonight for internment in a requisitioned Catholic church school around which a barbed-wire fence was stretched.

Just how many had been held was not ascertainable. A majority had left before Great Britain's declaration of war. Several told newspaper men that they would rather "get two meals a day in the Hongkong prison camp than return to the Fatherland."

The authorities tonight appealed for 2,000 volunteers to take training as wardens in air-raid precautions.

Hongkong was on a complete wartime basis. Decrees regulated the conduct of individuals the movement of ships and aircraft and the operation of communications.

"Gate ships" took up positions at the entrance of the harbor, and all ships must pass between them. Civil aircraft likewise was made subject to military regulations. Any plane contravening them is liable to be shot down by the defense guns. At present, Pan American Airways, Pan American's semi-Chinese subsidiary, China-National Corporation; Imperial and Air-France are calling regularly at Hongkong.

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All-India Congress to Get Call to Decide War Stand

Behru, Nationalist Chief, to Fly Back From China Today

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Indian nationalist leader Jawaharlal Behru, cutting short a visit in China, will speed homeward tomorrow to summon the All-India Congress to meet at Calcutta to decide the Indian attitude in the European war.

He will leave by a plane provided by Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese generalissimo, whom he has been conferring

4 Nazi Ships Off Peru

Callao, Peru, Sept. 3 (AP)—It was reported, without official confirmation, that four German vessels—the Monserrate, Osorno, Muenchen and Fisland—are now in Peruvian waters.

The German freighter Duesseldorf, which arrived a week ago with her name painted out and her funnels a different color than usual, was reported to have taken on a full cargo of fuel oil and sailed for an undisclosed destination.

German Ship Deserter Seized at Maine Border

Disagreed With Hitler, He Tells Immigration Officials

FORT KENT, Me., Sept. 3 (AP).—Immigration officials reported today the arrest of a German seaman who, they said, told them he had deserted the German steamer Hermann Sauber at Chatham, N. B., last month because he disagreed with the Hitler regime.

The man, who gave his name as Johannes S. Kinder, twenty-four years old, was picked up at Upper Frenchville, on the Maine-New Brunswick border. Officials quoted him as saying he had escaped from an Edmundston, N. B., jail. He was to be taken to Bangor.

Two other members of the ship's crew, who left the vessel at Chatham, were captured, Chief Immigration Inspector Roy F. Kent said, by Canadian Mounted Police on the New Brunswick side of the border as they attempted to swim the St. John River to enter Maine.

Cruise Boat Trailed 4 Hours By Submarine On Trip To Havana

Miami, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP)—One of the 750 American cruise passengers put ashore in Havana by the liner Columbus told a Miami *Herald* reporter today the ship had contacted a submarine and a small vessel, apparently a tender, at sea.

The informant declined to be quoted by name.

The story said the submarine fell in behind the liner and followed for four hours, apparently communicating with it by radio. The ship's commander, Capt. Wilhelm Daehne, was quoted as announcing that the ship was acting under German naval orders.

The cruise passengers are now on their way to homes in the Washington, New York and New England areas. They boarded two special trains for the North after being brought here from Cuba by the steamer Florida.

Kuhn Says:

Sellersville, Pa., Sept. 3 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn told a rally of his German-American Bund today that "Adolf Hitler will lick the whole of Europe."

Speaking before 2,000 at the Deutschhorst Country Club, Kuhn declared they could "best serve the Fatherland and show that their heart is with Germany by being absolutely neutral."

Roosevelt's Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 3—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's radio address:

Tonight my single duty is to speak to the whole of America.

Until 4.30 this morning I had hoped against hope that some miracle would prevent a devastating war in Europe and bring to an end the invasion of Poland by Germany.

For four long years a succession of actual wars and constant crises have shaken the entire world and have threatened in each case to bring on the gigantic conflict which is today unhappily a fact.

It is right that I should recall to your minds the consistent and at times successful efforts of your government in these crises to throw the full weight of the United States into the cause of peace. In spite of spreading wars, I think that we have every right and every reason to maintain as a national policy the fundamental moralities, the teachings of religion and the continuation of efforts to restore peace—for some day, though the time may be distant, we can be of even greater help to a crippled humanity.

Would Avoid Use Of Force

It is right, too, to point out that the unfortunate events of these recent years have been based on the use of force or the threat of force. And it seems to me clear, even at the outbreak of this great war, that the influence of America should be consistent in seeking for humanity a final peace which will eliminate, as far as it is possible to do so, the continued use of force between nations.

It is, of course, impossible to predict the future. I have my constant stream of information from American representatives and other sources throughout the world. You, the people of this country, are receiving news through your radios and your newspapers at every hour of the day.

You are, I believe, the most enlightened and the best informed people in all the world at this moment. You are subjected to no censorship of news, and I want to add that your government has no information which it has any thought of withholding from you.

Verify All Reports

At the same time, as I told my press conference on Friday, it is of the highest importance that the press and the radio use the utmost caution to discriminate between actual verified fact on the one hand and mere rumor on the other.

I can add to that by saying that I hope the people of this country will also discriminate most carefully between news and rumor. Do not believe of necessity everything you hear or read. Check up on it first.

You must master at the outset a simple but unalterable fact in modern foreign relations. When peace has been broken anywhere, peace of all countries everywhere is in danger.

It is easy for you and me to shrug our shoulders and say that conflicts taking place thousands of miles from the continental United States, and, [illegible], the whole American hemisphere, do not seriously affect the Americas—and that all the United States has to do is to ignore them and go about our own business. Passionately though we may desire detachment, we are forced to realize that every word that comes through the air, every ship that sails the sea, every battle that is fought does affect the American future.

For True Neutrality

Let no man or woman thoughtlessly or falsely call for America sending its armies to European fields. At this moment there is being prepared a proclamation of American neutrality. This would have been done even if there had been no neutrality statute on the books, for this proclamation is in accordance with international law and with American policy.

This will be followed by a proclamation required by the existing Neutrality Act. I trust that in the days to come our neutrality can be made a true neutrality.

It is of the utmost importance that the people of this country, with the best information in the world, think things through. The most dangerous enemies of American peace are those who, without well-rounded information on the whole broad subject of the past, the present and the future, undertake to speak with authority, to talk in terms of glittering generalities, to give to the nation assurances or prophecies which are of little present or future value.

Puts Ban On Profiteering

I myself cannot and do not prophesy the course of events abroad—and the reason is that, because I have of necessity such a complete picture of what is going on in every part of the world, I do not dare to do so. And the other reason is that I think it is honest for me to be honest with the people of the United States.

I cannot prophesy the immediate economic effect of this new war on our nation but I do say that no American has the moral right to profiteer at the expense either of his fellow-citizens or of the men, women and children who are living and dying in the midst of war in Europe.

Some things we do know. Most of us in the United States believe in spiritual values. Most of us, regardless of what church we belong to, believe in the spirit of the New Testament—a great teaching which opposes itself to the use of force, of armed force, of marching armies and falling bombs.

The overwhelming masses of our people seek peace—peace at home, and the kind of peace in other lands which will not jeopardize peace at home.

We have certain ideas and ideals of national safety and we must act to preserve that safety today and to preserve the safety of our children in future years.

To Keep War From Americas

That safety is and will be bound up with the safety of the Western Hemisphere and of the seas adjacent thereto. We seek to keep war from our firesides by keeping war from coming to the Americas. For that we have historic precedent that goes back to the days of the administration of President George Washington. It is serious enough and tragic enough to every American family in every State in the Union to live in a world that is torn by wars on other continents. Today they affect every American home. It is our national duty to use every effort to keep them out of the Americas.

And at this time let me make the simple plea that partisanship and selfishness be adjourned; and that national unity be the thought that underlies all others.

This nation will remain a neutral nation, but I cannot ask that every American remain neutral in thought as well. Even a neutral has a right to take account of facts. Even a neutral cannot be asked to close his mind or his conscience.

I have said not once but many times that I have seen war and that I hate war. I say that again and again.

I hope the United States will keep out of this war. I believe that it will. And I give you assurances that every effort of your Government will be directed toward that end.

As long as it remains within my power to prevent, there will be no blackout of peace in the United States.

Cuba and, by short-wave directional beams, to Latin America and Europe.

Translations were shortwaved an hour after delivery in Spanish, German, French, Portuguese and Italian.

Russia Hears Roosevelt

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—The all-union board for broadcasting and radiofication of the Soviet Government today asked the National Broadcasting Company to relay it to President Roosevelt's speech tonight.

The network also radioed the speech to Argentina, Brazil and

solution be found which would have been fair to both sides, for Germany did not have the intention and never has demanded that Poland be destroyed.

Germany only wanted to have a revision brought about of those stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles which well informed states-

Text of Hitler's Reply

Rejecting Ultimatum

Germany Says London Balked Peace in Poland

Charges Interference of British Led to Strife That Brought on War

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—The text of Adolf Hitler's reply to the British ultimatum, as broadcast here today by the National Broadcasting Company, follows:

The German Reich government has received the ultimatum of the British government dated Sept. 3, 1939. The German government has the honor to reply as follows:

First: The German government and the German people refuse to accept from the British government the ultimate requests or to fulfill them.

Second: Since a good many months, a condition exists at our eastern borders which in effect amounts to war.

After the Versailles treaty had cut Germany to pieces, all German governments were refused a peaceful solution of these problems. The National Socialist government, too, has made efforts after the year 1933 to bring about a revision of the worst mistakes committed under the Treaty of Versailles by peaceful means.

It was in the first place the British government which made every practical revision impossible by their intransigeant position.

If it had not been for the British government interfering, the German people and the German government are convinced that between Germany and Poland a satisfactory arrangement could have been brought about and a

men of all peoples, for some time after the dictates of Versailles had been delivered, considered as unbearable for a big nation, as well as detrimental to the political and economic interests of the east of Europe, unbearable in the long run and, therefore impossible to execute.

British statesmen were in line with these declarations when they said that the solution imposed forcibly on Germany in the east would only lead to future wars. In order to avoid this danger, it was the desire of all German governments, and particularly the intention of the present National Socialist people's government here, that a solution be found.

It was the responsibility of the policy of the British Cabinet to have put obstacles in the way of such a peaceful revision.

Third, the British government in an unprecedented step in human history, has given plenipotentiary powers to the Polish government to undertake whatever actions Poland might want to consider. The British government gave assurances to the Polish government, no matter under what circumstances, that it could take steps of defense against no matter what provocative actions. The British government assured its military support to Poland in such a case.

Thereupon, the Polish terror against the people residing in the territories once severed from Germany and particularly against the German people there, assumed proportions which could no longer be borne.

The Free City of Danzig particularly was dealt with in contradiction to all the legal stipulations, first economically and then in matters of customs policies and was even menaced with destruction, only to be completely submitted in a military sense and to be severed from communications with the outside world.

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All this the British government knew very well. The British government was informed of the infringements against the laws which determined the statute of Danzig and by giving plenipotentiary powers to Poland, the British government has approved of all these illegal acts.

Moved by the suffering of the German people who were being tortured and inhumanly treated by the Polish authorities, the German government, which for five months had been looking on patiently without taking any aggressive action against Poland, has only addressed this morning a warning to the Polish government that these conditions would be unbearable in the long run. The German government also made it plain that it will take measures of self defense in case other help was not granted to the German population.

All these facts were well known to the British government. It would have been easy for them to exercise a strong influence in Warsaw and to exhort the rulers that they should apply principles of justice and humanity, and also to observe the stipulations they had entered into. The British government has not done so. On the contrary, by constantly insisting on the obligations that she come to the rescue of Poland under all circumstances, the British government has only encouraged the Polish government to continue in the criminal attitude which was endangering the peoples of Europe.'

The British government could have saved the peace of Europe, but it has refused the proposals of Mussolini, although the German Reich's government had stated their willingness to consider these proposals. The British government, therefore, is responsible for all the suffering and all the unhappiness which now will come over so many nations.

Fourth, after all the attempts to bring about a peaceful solution and to reach an agreement accordingly, after all these efforts had been made impossible by the intransigeance of the Polish government which was being backed up by England, and, after the conditions similar to civil war which had persisted for a number of months at the eastern border of Germany without the British government raising any objections whatsoever, and after these conditions had grown to a point where they amounted to overt attacks on German territory, the German government decided that it was unbearable for a major power to tolerate the continuance of these conditions and the menace which was coming from outside. Also, it was necessary in the interest of the domestic peace of the German people to bring an end to these conditions.

After the governments of the democratic countries had sabotaged all the possibilities of revision which still could have been applied to secure the peace and tranquillity and the honor of the German Reich, the German government decided that Poland's attacks would have to be counteracted by similar measures. The German government is not willing to tolerate conditions in order to make it possible for Great Britain to execute her obligations to Poland. The German government is not willing to tolerate conditions similar to those now existing in Palestine, which is a British protectorate.

Particularly, and above all, the German people are not willing to continue to be ill-treated by the Poles.

Fifth, the German government has therefore refused all attempts to force Germany by ultimatums, that the German Army, which has taken steps for the protection of the country, should be withdrawn, which would amount to restoration of conditions of restlessness and injustice as they have existed before.

The thread that Germany would otherwise be attacked in war is in complete harmony with the intention of the large number of British politicians as announced over a number of years. The German government and the German people have assured the British people time and again that they are desirous of bringing about an understanding with them, and even to establish a close friendship.

If the British government has refused to consider all these offers, and now makes a reply consisting in overt acts of war, this is not the responsibility of the German people and its government, but exclusively of the British Cabinet. Those men who for years have been preaching the destruction and eradication of the German nation are primarily to be held responsible. The German people and its government do not have the intention, as it seems Great Britain has, to rule the world, but they are determined to defend their own freedom and independence and primarily their own lives.

The intention which has been communicated to us on behalf of the British government by Mr. King Hall—an intention to destroy the German people even more than they have been destroyed by the Versailles Treaty—this intention we hereby take notice of, and we shall therefore reply to all acts of attack coming from England, no matter under what form, with the same weapons.

Berlin, Sept. 3, 1939.

Hitler Appeal to Nation

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Following is the text of Chancellor Hitler's appeal to the German people today:

For centuries England has pursued her aim to make European peoples defenseless in pursuance of the British policy of world conquest by proclaiming a balance of powers according to which England claimed the right to attack and destroy, on a threadbare pretext, the European States which from time to time appeared most dangerous.

Thus it once combated Spanish world power, later Holland, then the French and, since 1871, Germany. We ourselves were witnesses to England's encirclement fight against the Germany of prewar time.

Just as the German Reich, under National Socialist leadership, began to recover from the terrible effects of the Versailles dictate and threatened to overcome the crisis, British encirclement immediately set in again.

British war agitators before the World War lied that their battle concerned only the House of Hohenzollerns of German militarism, that they had no designs on German colonies, that they did not intend to take our commercial fleet from us, and then they forced the German people under the Versailles dictate.

Faithful fulfillment of this dictate would have exterminated, sooner or later, twenty million Germans. I undertook to mobilize the resistance of the German nation against that and again to guarantee the German people work and bread.

Charges Hypocrisy to Britain

However, in proportion as the peaceful revision of the Versailles dictate of force appeared to succeed and the German people again to live, the new English encirclement policy began. The same war agitators as before 1914 went to work.

Innumerable times I have offered England and the English people agreement and the friendship of the German people. My entire policy was built up on the thought of this understanding.

I was constantly repulsed by hypocritical declarations. Always new pretexts were sought to cramp the German space of living [Lebensraum] and there were attempts, although we never threatened British interests, to make our life difficult and even to throttle it.

England induced Poland to that attitude, which made peaceful understanding impossible. Through its guarantee declaration it gave the Polish Government the prospect of provoking Germany without any danger—more, to allow it to attack.

The British Government, however, is mistaken about one thing: the Germany of 1939 is no longer the Germany of 1914, and the Chancellor of the present German Reich no longer is Bethmann-Hollweg. [Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was German Chancellor in the World War.]

Says Poles Ignored W

I have already announced in my speeches at Saarbruecken and at Wilhelmshaven that we would defend ourselves against the British encirclement policy. Above all, I left no doubt that despite all patience and forebearance, the Polish attacks against Germans, as well as against the Free City of Danzig, must come to an end.

Strengthened through the British guarantee declaration and through the assertions of British war agitators, Poland thought it could disregard this warning. For two days the Germany Army has been fighting in the East in order to reestablish the security of the Reich's territory.

Polish resistance will be broken by our soldiers. Let England understand that today ninety million human beings are united in the German Reich. They are determined not to let themselves be choked off by England.

They have not conquered by war forty million square kilometers on this earth, as England has. But they have the will to live on land which belongs to them, and not to allow England to take this life from them.

The German people know that the British people as a whole cannot be made responsible for all this. It is that Jewish plutocratic and democratic upper crust which, in all peoples of the world, desires to see only obedient slaves and which hates our new Reich because it sees in it a model for social work which it fears because it might prove contagious also in their own country.

The battle against this new effort to destroy Germany we now are taking up. We will fight with national socialistic determination. British money, power, and politicians, however, will learn what it means to want to draw national socialistic Germany into war without any cause!

Holds Resolution Is Inexorable

I was aware for months that the goal of these war agitators was formed for a long time. The intention to attack Germany on any favorable opportunity was certain. Resolution, however, to lead and repel this battle was even more certain.

Germany will never again capitulate! Life under a second and even worse dictate of Versailles has no sense. We have never been a slave people, and never want to be in the future.

Whatever sacrifices Germany has had to make in the past for continuance of our people and our Reich, they ought not to have been greater than those which we are ready to undertake today.

This resolution is inexorable. It stipulates, therefore, thoroughgoing measures. It compels, above all, this rule on us:

When a soldier fights on the front, no one should profit through war. When a soldier falls on the front, no one at home should avoid his duty.

As long as the German people, through its history, was united, it was never conquered. Only the disunity of 1918 led to the collapse. Whoever sins against our unanimity and unity must expect nothing else than that he will be annihilated as an enemy of the nation.

If our people in each manner fulfills its highest duty, then the Lord God who always has given His grace to him who was determined to help himself, will also stand by us.

Chamberlain War Statements

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's radio proclamation of war between Great Britain and Germany follows:

This morning the British Ambassador in Berlin handed to the German government a final note stating that unless we heard from them by 11 o'clock [British summer time, 6 a. m. E. D. T.] that they were preparing at once to withdraw their troops from Poland a state of war would exist between us.

I have to tell you now that no such undertaking has been received and in consequence this country is at war with Germany.

You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to me that all my long struggle to win peace has failed. Yet I cannot believe that there is anything more or anything different that I could have done that would have been more successful.

Up to the very last it would have been possible to arrange a peaceful and honorable settlement between Germany and Poland, but Hitler would not have it. He had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland, whatever happened, and although he now says that he put forward reasonable proposals which were rejected by the Poles, that is not a true statement.

The proposals were never shown to the Poles, nor to us, and although they were announced in the German broadcast on Thursday night, Hitler did not wait to hear comment on them, but ordered his troops to cross the Polish frontier next morning.

His action shows convincingly that there is no chance of expecting that this man will ever give up his intention of using force to gain his will.

Address by the King

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The text of the appeal of King George VI to his subjects in all parts of the world today follows:

In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history, I send to every household of my peoples, both at home and overseas, this message, spoken with the same depths of feeling for each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

For the second time in the lives of most of us, we are at war. Over and over again, we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who are now our enemies; but it has been in vain.

We have been forced into a conflict, for we are called, with our allies, to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world.

It is a principle which permits a State, in the selfish pursuit of power, to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force, or threat of force, against the sovereignty and independence of other States.

Such a principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely the mere primitive doctrine that might is right. And if this principle were established throughout the world, the freedom of our own country and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger.

But far more than this, the peoples of the world would be kept in the bondage of fear, and all hopes of settled peace and of security, of justice and liberty, among nations, would be ended.

This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear, and of the world order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge.

It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home and my peoples across the seas who will make our cause their own.

I ask them to stand calm and firm and united in this time of trial.

The task will be hard. There may be dark days ahead and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield, but we can only do the right as we see the right, and reverently commit our cause to God. If one and all we keep resolutely faithful to it, ready for whatever service or sacrifice it may demand, then with God's help, we shall prevail.

May He bless and keep us all.

And he can only be stopped by force.

We and France are today, in fulfillment of our obligations, going to the aid of Poland, who is so bravely resisting this wicked and unprovoked attack on her people.

We have a clear conscience. We have done all that any country could do to establish peace. But a situation in which no word given by Germany's ruler could be trusted and no people or country could feel itself safe has become intolerable.

And now we have resolved to finish it. I know you will all play your part with calm courage. At such a moment as this the assurances of support we have received from the Empire are a source of profound encouragement to us.

When I have finished speaking, detailed announcements will be made on behalf of the government. These need your close attention.

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The government have made plans under which it will be possible to carry on the work of the nation in the days of stress and strain which may be ahead of us. These plans need your help. You may be taking your part in the fighting services or as a volunteer in one of the branches of civil defense. If so, you will report for duty in accordance with the instructions you receive.

You may be engaged in work essential to the prosecution of the war, for maintenance of the life of people in factories, in transport and public utility concerns and in the supply of the other necessaries of life. If so, it is of vital imporfance that you should carry on with your job.

Now may God bless you all and may he defend the right. For it is evil things that we shall be fighting, against brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution. And against them I am certain that right will prevail

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Chamberlain Speaks To House Of Commons

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons:

When I spoke last night to the House I could not but be aware that in some parts of the House there were doubts or bewilderment as to whether there had been hesitation or vacillation on the part of the Government.

If I had been in the same position as members and not in possession of all information I might have felt the same.

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We were in consultation all day yesterday with the French Government and we felt that the intensified action which the Germans were taking against Poland allowed of no delay in making our position clear.

British Statement To Berlin

Accordingly, we decided to send to our Ambassador in Berlin instructions which he was to hand at 9 o'clock this morning to the German Foreign Secretary, which read as follows:

"Sir, in a communication which I had the honor to make to you on September 1, I informed you on the instructions of his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that unless the German Government were prepared to give satisfactory assurances that the German Government would suspend all aggressive action against Poland and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would without hesitation fulfill their obligations to Poland.

No Reply Received

"Although this communication was made more than twenty-four hours ago no reply has been received. German attacks on Poland have been continued and intensified.

"I have accordingly to inform you that unless, no later than 11 A. M. British Summer Time, today, September 3, satisfactory assurances to the above effect have been given by the German Government and have reached his Majesty's Government in London, a state of war will exist between two countries as from that hour."

No such undertaking was received by the time stipulated and, consequently, this country is now at war with Germany.

I am in a position to inform the House that, according to arrangements made between the British and French governments, the French Ambassador in Berlin is at this moment making a similar demarche accompanied also by a definite time limit.

"We Are Ready"

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The House has been made aware of our plans and as I have said we are ready.

It is a sad day for all of us but for none is it sadder than for me.

Everything I had worked for, hoped for, and believed in during my public life has crashed into ruins.

There is only one thing left for me and that is to devote what strength and powers I have to forwarding victory of the cause for which we have to sacrifice ourselves. I cannot tell what part I may be allowed to play, but I trust I may live to see the day when Hitlerism has been destroyed and a restored and liberated Europe has been reestablished.

Daladier's Speech To France

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PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP).—Following is a translation into English of Premier Edouard Daladier's radio address tonight to the French nation:

Frenchmen and Frenchwomen:

Since dawn Sept. 1, Poland has been the victim of one of the most brutal and most cynical aggressions. Her frontiers have been violated. Her cities have been bombarded. Her army resists heroically against the invader. Responsibility for bloodshed rests entirely on the Hitler government.

Future peace was in Hitler's hands; he chose war. France and England multiplied their efforts to save peace. Even this morning they made an urgent effort to open pacific negotiations.

Germany answered us with refusal.

She refused to reply to all the men whose voices were raised these last few days in favor of peace in the world. She wishes the destruction of Poland in order to insure rapidly her domination of Europe and servitude of France.

In aligning ourselves against the most despicable of tyrannies, in honoring our word, we are fighting to defend our land, our homes, our liberty.

I know in my own conscience I worked without ceasing, without respite, against war until the last minute. With emotion and with tenderness I salute our young soldiers who are now going to do their sacred duty as we ourselves have already done. They can have confidence in their chiefs, who are worthy of them and who already have led France to victory.

The cause of France is the cause of justice. It is the cause of all peaceful and free nations. She will be victorious.

Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, we are waging war because it is forced on us. Each of us will be at his post on French soil—on that soil where respect and human dignity finds one of its last refuges.

You will all unite your efforts in the deep feeling of union and fraternity to save France.

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Vive la France!

Premier King's Statement

By The Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—Following is the text of the address given by Prime Minister Mackenzie King over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation national network today, which was repeated in French by Justice Minister Ernest La-Pointe:

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For months, indeed for years, the shadow of impending conflict in Europe has been ever present. Through these troubled years, no stone has been left unturned, no road unexplored in the patient search for peace.

Unhappily for the world, Herr Hitler and the Nazi regime in Germany have persisted in their attempt to extend their control over other peoples and countries, and to pursue their aggressive designs in wanton disregard of all treaty obligations nad peaceful methods of adjusting international disputes. They have had resort increasingly to agencies of deception, terrorism and violence.

It is this reliance upon force, this lust for conquest, this determination to dominate throughout the world, which is the real cause of the war that today threatens the freedom of mankind.

The fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, are the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict.

The forces of evil have been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and civilization based upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man with its regard for the santity of contractual relations and the sacredness of human personality.

Quotes Roosevelt Statement

As President Roosevelt said on opening Congress on Jan. 4:

"There comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not their homes alone, but the tenets of faiths and humanity on which their churches, their governments, and their very civilization are founded. The defense of religion, of democracy and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one, we must make up our minds to save all."

This, I believe, is the position in which all nations that cherish free institutions, individual liberty and social justice find themselves today.

I need not review the events of the last few days. They must be present in the minds of all. Despite her unceasing efforts to preserve the peace of Europe, the United Kingdom has today, in the determination to honor her pledges and meet her treaty obligations, become involved in war.

This morning, the King, speaking to his people at home and across the seas, appealed to all to make their own the cause of freedom which Britain again has taken up.

Canada has already answered that call. On Friday last, the Government, speaking on behalf of the Canadian people, announced that in the event of the United Kingdom being engaged in a war to resist aggression, they would, as soon as Parliament meets, seek its authority for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

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As you are aware, I have all along felt that the danger of war was such that Parliament should not be dissolved, but be available to consider any emergency that might arise.

Parliament will meet Thursday next. Between now and then, all necessary measures will be taken for the defence of Canada. Consultations with the United Kingdom will be continued. In the light of all the information at its disposal, the government will then recommend to Parliament the measures which it believes to be the most effective for co-operation and defence.

Has Pledges of Cooperation

That Parliament will sanction all necessary measures, I have not the least doubt. Already, I have received from the leader of the Opposition and from representatives of the other parties in the House of Commons assurances of their full appreciation of the gravity of the situation and of their desire to see that such measures are adopted as, in the present crisis, will best serve the national interest.

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Our first concern is with the defence of Canada. To be helpful to others, we must ourselves be strong, secure and united.

In anticipation of a state of war, the government has already availed itself of the provisions of the War Measure Act, to take essential measures for the defence of our coasts, our land and our people. As has already been announced, the militia of Canada, the Naval Service and the Air Force are already on active service.

This morning these measures were supplemented by others including the putting into effect of the "Defence of Canada Regulations." Measures have also been taken to prevent profiteering in the necessaries of life. Of the latter measures my colleague, the Minister of Labor, will speak to you in a moment.

In what manner and to what extent Canada may most effectively be able to cooperate in the common cause is, as I have already stated, something which Parliament itself will decide. All I need to add at the moment is that Canade, as a free nation of the British Commonwealth, is bringing her cooperation voluntary. Our effort will be voluntary.

The people of Canada will, I know, face the days of stress and strain which lie ahead with calm and resolute courage. There is no home in Canada, no family and no individual whose fortunes and freedom are not bound up in the present struggle.

I appeal to my fellow-Canadians to unite in a national effort to save from destruction all that makes life itself worth living, and to preserve for future generations those liberties and institutions which others have bequeathed to us.

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Modern War Hell on Wheels and Wings

Infantry Still Keystone, but Needs Support

How Armies' Tactics Have Changed in 20 Years Is Outlined as War Flares

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—If war is hell, as Sherman said, then Europe's latest conflict is likely to be hell on wheels—and wings.

Increasing the mobility of armed forces, equipping them with more stronger and swifter wheels and wings, appears from a synthesis of American military comment to be the significant advance in martial science since the last great war.

Fundamental principles of warfare, American experts say, have not changed a jot, but the means of executing those principles have. Nor have any notable new weapons been contrived, although the old ones have been improved, chiefly with the aim of increasing mobility, that prime essential for attack, and hence for winning wars.

Exactly how much they have been improved, how well the major European powers are supplied with them, and how well prepared their soldiers are to use them remain to be seen on the battlefields. To be watched, however, are (1) tanks and other armored vehicles, (2) airplanes and (3) artillery, plus (4) the weapons used to combat them.

War of Trenches Recalled

1. During the World War concentrated machine-gun fire drove soldiers into the ground, quickly changing the war from one of maneuver to one of position. Whole armies were stalemated along entrenched fronts for months.

The British introduced tanks as an antidote for machine-gun fire. The first were cumbersome, unreliable, and were sent into battle in such small numbers at the beginning that they made no great offensive showing.

Experience in Spain twenty years later, said Lieut. Col. G. M. Barnes, of the United States Army, "demonstrated that tanks, when used in an attack, must be employed en masse and, moreover, must be given the aid of combined arms, including artillery support."

Germany, at least, with its tanks concentrated in corps of 1,200 each, seems prepared for mass attack.

Not only in Germany, however, but elsewhere, motorization and mechanization of armies advanced so rapidly after the British beginning in 1916 that military men began to wonder if wars of maneuver might not be revived by restored mobility.

The progress of mechanization was reviewed last year by Lieut. Col. P. R. Davison and Maj. E. M. Benitez, of the United States Army. They reported that:

France had one mechanized division, a second being formed, a third planned and a fourth suggested, with trends toward motorization rather than mechanization.

Great Britain had all infantry battalions at home motor-mechanized, while ten of the twenty-two cavalry divisions were to be mechanized or motorized.

Germany had built a road network especially for mechanized forces, numbering three armored divisions, to be expanded to six.

Italy had been experimenting with three types: a fast division, a motorized division and a mechanized brigade.

Russia was reported to have five divisions and nine independent brigades fully motorized, with 3,000 to 4,000 tanks.

Poland was not included in the survey, but it is known to be weak in motorization, strong only in traditional horse cavalry.

Col. Davison and Maj. Benitez pointed out, as so many others have, that Germany, prevented by the Versailles treaty from rearming until 1935, "has made herself free to acquire the most modern equipment."

Significantly, the chief of the German army's high command is an outstanding exponent of mechanized warfare, Wilhelm Keitel.

Besides putting armies on wheels and strengthening tanks, the world's armorers also have contrived tanks with chemical sprays, flame throwers and cannon as large as 45 mm.

Fortified Lines in Way

Whatever mobility these land battlewagons restore to armies, most observers agree, they cannot pierce such fortifications as the Maginot Line and the Siegfried Line. [The latter is sometimes called the German Limes, from the Latin for any frontier fortification.] Neither can

2. "Once wars were won by defeating an army. The next war may be won by destroying the people that furnish the army," Maj. J. Halpin Connolly wrote in "The Infantry Journal" recently.

"Surely the enemy will not strike the fortified position, but the basis of the whole army—industry and the people. . . . But in any event, no man will throw an army against an intact Maginot-type line. He will but commit suicide. And since both contestants have a fortified zone, what can one expect?"

The millions who have fled Europe's cities in horror know what to expect: bombardment. The effects of aerial bombardment on noncombatants are well known from China and Spain.

Conclusive tests are yet to be made of the effectiveness of aircraft over the battlefield. World War armies first used planes for something they never had been able to do easily before: Look behind the front lines of the enemy.

Gradually, the plane developed into an offensive weapon also, and today fighters fly at 300 miles an hour and bombers penetrate upward of 1,500 miles from their bases, carrying bombs weighing as much as a ton.

Some experts reason that only planes can win modern wars, because only planes can attack, but many others persist in the theory that the air force is only an auxiliary arm to the infantry that advances, takes and holds ground.

Capt. Wendell G. Johnson concluded early this year that "the Spanish civil war has shown that no one arm by itself can dominate the battlefield. Infantry remains the decisive arm, but it can no longer win a battle with its own means as was often done prior to the World War. Today infantry is helpless in offensive combat, unless strongly supported by auxiliary arms—artillery, mortars, aircraft, tanks."

3. Capt. Johnson and others observe that infantry's flat-trajectory artillery is valueless to cover the advance of motorized and foot troops. Howitzers and mortars that shoot over the heads of advancing troops and drop upon the enemy are advocated by those experts.

Here again enters Germany's advantage in delaying re-armament. Maj. J. R. Ernest Dupuy and Maj. George Fielding Eliot reported in "If War Comes":

"Since 1918 all nations have experimented with improved types of material, but, the cost of replacement being prohibitive, the World War stocks still remain as their main resource for the next war. Germany, profiting by the mistake of the past and following the trend of the present, has eliminated the light gun in favor of a howitzer. . . . Forced to build from nothing, the Reich is said to have constructed sufficient of these weapons to equip her entire army."

While no new gases have been reported since 1918, and none was used in Spain, armies are not neglecting equipment for gas attack and defense by air and land.

4. Each new attack weapon, in fact, eventually produces a defense. It's an army axiom.

Since the World War, anti-tank guns have appeared, the best firing twenty-five to thirty rounds a minute. In Spain, one general found that a 65-mm. gun was needed, since some tanks carried 45-mm. cannon. But blazing bottles of gasoline often served soldiers as well as guns.

Photographs of the French-German borders and of numerous roads throughout Europe show how tank attacks might be stopped by steel and concrete studs and barriers.

All these modern arms, however, require trained men to operate them. "The more complicated the device," wrote Maj. Dupuy and Maj. Eliot, "the less its value in untrained hands."

Latest figures on trained forces were:

Army—France, 250,000 regulars, 5,500,000 reserves; Germany, 1,000,000 and 4,000,000; Italy, 1,000,000 and 6,500,000; Poland, 280,000 and 1,500,000; Russia, 1,500,000 and 16,500,000; Great Britain, 208,500 and 360,000.

Air force—France, 65,000 regulars and 7,000 reserves; Germany, 200,000 and 25,000; Italy, 105,000 and 350,000; Poland, 10,000 regulars; Russia, 100,000 regulars; Great Britain, 85,000 regulars, 26,000 reserves.

Some observers hold, however, that training alone is not always enough. "In a huge, modern war-army the emotional factor is greater than in the days of small armies of skilled soldiers," said Maj. Connolly.

That imponderable factor is an unknown quantity in Nazi Germany, yet untried in prolonged warfare. Maj. Dupuy and Maj. Eliot remarked that "Polish spirit may be considered excellent; training good"; that France's army was the best in Europe, largely because of its officer corps, staff and organization, and that the reserve of the highly mechanized British Army "is excellent in quality, but deficient in numbers."

At sea, Britain and France are clearly masters, although there again the effect of new inventions is unpredictable. German submarine raiders devastated British shipping for months during the World War, despite England's sea superiority.

Germany now has 50 submarines, Italy 105, with 28 more scheduled. France has 75 ready for use in the Mediterranean. Unknown is the potential usefulness of torpedo boats which, swift and elusive as water bugs, dart in and out of harbors to scuttle far more formidable flotillas.

British Fleet's Job Seen Easier Than in 1914

Washington Experts Expect Quick Control of Seas, but Call Any Attack Difficult

SEP 4-1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The big immediate task facing the British fleet, as at the outbreak of the World War, is to clinch command of the high seas and assure the safety of ships supplying England with food and war materials.

The task is less formidable than a quarter-century ago, in the opinion of students of sea warfare. Some expect it to be completed in short order, enabling British and French sea power to concentrate on offensive action against Germany.

Such action is possible on three fronts—the Baltic, North and Black Seas—but immense difficulties would have to be surmounted.

The task of assuring the safety of sea lanes appears less formidable than in 1914-'18 even though Germany is credited by official naval reports with nearly twice as many undersea raiders as at the start of the World War. Germany had twenty-seven in commission then to fifty now.

Submarine Defenses Improved

Since the World War, however, submarine detection devices have been improved, the convoy system developed near the end of the war has been perfected, and the longer range of aircraft permits easier spotting of submarines.

Further, Britain and France do not now have to immobilize as large a force to guard again a foray by a challenging German surface fleet.

Germany has never rebuilt its sea power to the 1914 level since its high seas fleet was sunk in Scapa Flow, after the armistice.

Thus more British and French ships are free to convoy merchantmen and hunt submarines than in the World War.

Britain alone has a five-to-one margin over Germany in naval tonnage—1,381,373 to 244,340 tons of ships actually in service. France is credited with 554,503 tons.

Two of the three offensive possibilities open to the British fleet present the same likelihood of heavy losses and defeat as resulted from the British World War attack on the Turkish land forces controlling the Dardanelles.

See Reich Controlling Baltic

Some experts dismissed as impracticable any attempt to wrest control of the Baltic from Germany. An attacking fleet would have to force passage from the North Sea through the narrow Kattegat, protected by mines and submarines.

Before an attack could succeed on the German North Sea coast, the bristling fortifications on the island of Helgoland would have to be put out of commission and then German coastal guns would have to be faced.

The remaining offensive possibility—reaching Germany and aiding Poland through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea—hinges on whether Italy and Rumania remain neutral and upon the attitude of Turkey.

For the present, some unofficial sea strategists expect the British main fleet to remain divided as in peace time. The home fleet has already taken its war position in the Orkney Islands, commanding the North Sea and the entrance to the Baltic, while the Mediterranean fleet is concentrated with the French forces in the Mediterranean to defend Britain's lifeline from India.

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Neutrality Act Extends Beyond Arms Sales Ban

Loans, Travel and Shipping Restrictions Included

SEP 4-1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—This country's new neutrality act, when invoked by the President, puts the following restrictions into effect:

Americans are forbidden to sell, and American ships are forbidden to carry, arms and implements of war to any warring powre or to any other nation for trans-shipment to a belligerent.

American ships, however, may transport any other materials anywhere they choose. Foreign ships, including those of belligerents, may come to the United States and take cargoes other than actual arms and munitions.

Americans cannot make loans to warring nations, except normal, short-term commercial credits, and are forbidden to collect money for them or travel on their vessels.

American merchantmen trading with belligerents cannot arm themselves for protection against attack on the high seas.

The President may close United States harbors to submarines and armed merchantmen of belligerents if such action is deemed advisable to safeguard this country's neutrality or other interests.

U. S. Silences Its Officers

Army and Navy Told to Make No Statements Regarding War

SEP 4-1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Army and Navy officers received orders today to keep utterly silent on events connected with the European war and any American developments, it was learned on high authority. The orders were described as "no statements, no speeches."

Advices went to the Army, Navy and Coast Guard that Great Britain and France were now at war with Germany and that they were to govern themselves accordingly.

U.S. to Restrict Movements at Panama Canal

Presidential Proclamation Expected to Define Rules for Belligerent Warships

SEP 4-1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—A Presidential proclamation concerning the use of the Panama Canal by belligerent warships will be issued shortly, an official predicted today.

It will contain a long list of rules governing the conduct of warships in the Canal or in the Canal Zone, the length of their stay and the restrictions that may be placed upon them.

Generally, it was said, the regulations have two main purposes: One is to preserve American neutrality to as high a degree as possible; the other is to prevent naval clashes from occurring close to the canal.

It was believed today that the regulation would follow these lines, more or less:

A warship would be permitted to pass through the canal only after its commanding officer had given written assurance that the regulations laid down by the United States authorities would be faithfully observed.

A warship could not revictual or take on stores in the Canal Zone except on written authorization of the canal authorities. In any event, no supplies could be sold directly by the United States government.

War Movements Barred

A warship could not embark or disembark troops, munitions or war materials in the Canal Zone.

A warship could not remain longer than twenty-four hours in the Canal

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Zone except in cases of distress, and even in those cases it would have to depart as soon as possible.

A warship of one belligerent would have to stay in the Canal Zone for twenty-four hours after the departure of a warship of its enemy. This would tend to prevent the Canal Zone from being used as a strategic starting point for raids and to keep naval clashes from occurring too close to the canal. Moreover, a warship could not leave the Canal Zone until twenty-four hours had passed after the departure of a merchantman of the enemy belligerent.

No more than three warships of a belligerent and its allies could be in either terminal port of the canal, and no more than three could be in transit through the canal at any one time. The total number of warships of one power in the Canal Zone could not be more than six.

The repair facilities of the Canal Zone could not be used by a warship except in case of actual distress.

Belligerent warships would be forbidden to use their radios except in the navigation of the canal.

Aircraft of belligerents would be forbidden to fly over the Canal Zone.

Officials believe that with these rules they will be able, first, to keep the canal open despite a vast war; second, to obviate any accusations that the canal was being operated un-neutrally; third, to prevent any damage to the canal itself.

SAYS CZECHS WILL FIGHT

Envoy to U. S. Forecasts Units in France and Poland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Vladimir E. S. Hurban, Czecho-Slovak Minister, said today that the people of Czecho-Slovakia would organize forces in France and Poland to fight Germany.

His statement said:

"The people of Czecho-Slovakia, now under temporary domination of barbarian Nazi forces, are entirely on the side of the Allies, who took up the German challenge to civilization in the whole world. Every Czecho-Slovak, according to his ability, will help the Allies, Great Britain, France and Poland, to eliminate this common danger.

"The sacrifice of Czecho-Slovakia last year evidently weakened, in a military sense, our striking power. Unable to organize a military action in our own land, Czecho-Slovak army units will, nevertheless, be organized in France and Poland. The glorious traditions of the Czecho-Slovak legions in the first World War will lead them again to victory."

3 Plane Plants Rush Work on Allies' Orders

Los Angeles Factories Run Sunday to Beat Embargo on Unfilled $25,650,000

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (AP).—Three major aircraft manufacturers in this area continued operations today to complete and deliver to consignees at the harbor the remaining $25,650,000 of an original $61,000,000 series of orders from Great Britain and France.

Terms of orders placed by the two democracies with the Douglas, Lockheed and North American factories guarantee the trio against losses occasioned by an embargo on their products, spokesmen for the companies said.

Lockheed was spurring delivery of the remaining $9,850,000 worth of twin-engined bombers to England by flying them to Canada. An order for 250 of the planes at a cost of $27,000,000 was placed by Great Britain with Lockheed.

British Order 90 Per Cent Filled

At Los Angeles Harbor yesterday twenty-two BT-9 basic trainers destined for France went aboard French freighters. Twelve more were to leave the port today.

Turning 103 planes off the production line last month, North American has been able actually to place aboard ships bound for Europe 90 per cent of a 400-craft order of combat planes for Great Britain.

Douglas's $12,000,000 contract for an undisclosed number of 350-mile-an-hour twin-engined attack bombers for the French is the least advanced of the three major firms' orders. Engineering on the huge contract was only recently completed, and none of this type of ship as yet has been delivered.

The keynote of the three companies' future policy was sounded by Donald Douglas when he announced: "The Douglas Aircraft Company will properly and scrupulously follow every law of the United States. We will abide by the State Department's wishes in every respect."

Embargo Would Hit Plane Sales

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—An immediate effect of proclamation of the neutrality act would be to cut off British and French purchases of airplanes in this country. While the exact status of the huge orders they have placed here is not known, it is believed that hardly more than half at the most, have been filled.

The latest official figures are as of July 31. Up to that time, Britain and France had received exports licenses for munitions—mostly airplanes—totaling $121,432,419 and had received delivery of munitions worth $36,170,352.

How many airplanes these figures represented has not been made public, but military experts have estimated that the sum represented by the licenses would purchase about 1,450 planes.

23 French Planes Shipped

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP).—Loaded with twenty-three bombing planes destined for the French Air Ministry, the freighter Wyoming, of the French Line, sailed today for Le Havre, France. Departure of the vessel, first of a belligerent nation to leave this port, was preceded by a conference between British and French consular authorities as well as officials of the shipping line.

A spokesman for the line said the ship would be met in the Caribbean by British and French destroyers after passing through the Panama Canal.

French Freighter Ready To Sail With Airplanes

Vessel, With Twenty Of Craft Aboard, Awaits Orders Near New Orleans

New Orleans, Sept. 3 (AP).—Loaded with twenty airplanes and a general cargo, the French-bound freighter Vermont, of Campagnie Generale Transatlantique, anchored in the Mississippi below this city today.

Capt. J. Biraben, of the Vermont, said he was sailing for France, but awaiting instructions as to which port.

He said he did not know the type or manufacturer of the planes.

General Pershing Silent As He Studies War News

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—General John J. Pershing today followed closely the news of Europe's renewal of the war he helped fight twenty-one years ago, but he made no comment.

His aide, Colonel George E. Adamson, said that General Pershing was "quite interested," but would say nothing unless the War Department requested a statement.

Approaching his 79th birthday on Sept. 13, the General is in Walter Reed Hospital for a medical check-up.

Wilson's Resignation Called Invasion Protest

Roosevelt Reported Consenting If Hitler Began a War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—An official said today that Hugh R. Wilson, who resigned as Ambassador to Germany last Friday, did so as an act of protest against Hitler's drive into Poland.

It was asserted that Mr. Wilson had made up his mind for some weeks that if Hitler began a war he would immediately tender his resignation to President Roosevelt.

He discussed his determination with the President, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Under Secretary Sumner Welles, and had their consent to act as he did.

Mr. Wilson began his new duties today as second in command of a special division of the State Department created to help evacuate Americans from Europe.

Wilson, in' 14 Plea, Urged Thoughts Be Impartial

Called on Americans to 'Put Curb on Sentiments'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—President Roosevelt's statement tonight that he could not ask Americans to "remain neutral in thought" toward the European war recalled President Woodrow Wilson's 1914 appeal for citizens to "be impartial in thought as well as in action."

The first World War President, in a message to "my fellow-countrymen" on Aug. 18, 1914, said, in part:

"The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party in the struggle before another."

U. S. Red Cross Plans Aid

Davis Sees State Department Officials on Relieving Suffering

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Norman Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, conferred with officials of the State Department today to determine the most efficacious way the Red Cross could assist in relieving suffering in Europe.

Mr. Davis, who was United States Ambassador-at-Large for some years, said his plans were not yet complete.

Pan-American Action Proposed to Roosevelt

President Santos of Colombia Wires Offer to Collaborate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—President Roosevelt received today from President Eduardo Santos of Colombia a suggestion of joint Pan-American action during the European war.

Mr. Roosevelt thanked the Colombian President for his offer of collaboration.

The telegram from President Santos, unofficial reports indicate, is backed by similar messages en route from heads of other Latin American states, and recalls the Venezuelan government's proposal soon after the outbreak of the World War. Venezuela then proposed that "the task of defining neutral rights . . . should be intrusted to a congress of neutrals."

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(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-PLEADING THAT AMERICA FACE EUROPE'S HAVOC WITH "NATIONAL UNITY," NOT SELFISH PARTISANSHIP, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TONIGHT SOLEMNLY PROMISED THE NATION HIS UTMOST EFFORT TO KEEP THE COUNTRY NEUTRAL.

"AS LONG AS IT REMAINS WITHIN MY POWER TO PREVENT," HE SAID IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS, "THERE WILL BE NO BLACKOUT OF PEACE IN THE UNITED STATES."

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A NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION IS IN PROCESS OF PREPARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, HE ASSERTED. IT WILL BE FOLLOWED, HE ADDED BY ANOTHER INVOKING THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY LAW, WHICH BANS SHIPMENTS OF ARTICLES OF WAR TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

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THEN THE PRESIDENT MADE A REMARK WHICH REMINDED MANY OF HIS LISTENERS OF HIS EFFORTS TO REVISE THE NEUTRALITY LAW IN SUCH A WAY AS TO SCRAP THE ARMS EMBARGO.

"I TRUST THAT IN THE DAYS TO COME OUR NEUTRALITY CAN BE MADE A TRUE NEUTRALITY," HE ASSERTED.

HE DID NOT SAY ANYTHING ABOUT A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO REVISE THE LAW, ALTHOUGH HE IS GENERALLY EXPECTED TO CALL SUCH A SESSION.

ESSENTIALLY, THE SPEECH WAS AN EXPOSITION OF THE VIEW THAT A WAR ANYWHERE ENDANGERS PEACE EVERYWHERE, THAT ECONOMICALLY, THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT WILL LAY A HEAVY HAND UPON THE UNITED STATES, BUT THAT BY DILIGENT EFFORT THE UNITED STATES CAN BE KEPT OUT OF THE MELEE.

AN OLDER GENERATION OF LISTENERS HARKED BACK TO 1914, WHEN THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT WHILE THE NATION WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL, HE COULD NOT ASK THAT "EVERY AMERICAN REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THOUGHT AS WELL." AT THE OUTSET OF THE FIRST GREAT WAR, WOODROW WILSON ASKED THAT AMERICANS REMAIN NEUTRAL "IN THOUGHT" AS WELL AS IN ACTION.

(EDS: ABOVE MAKE RELEASE TIME 9:00 INSTEAD OF 9:30 P.M. EST).

LONDON, SEPT 3 (SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAD GIVEN GERMANY UNTIL 10 A.M., GREENWICH MEAN TIME, (5 A.M., E.S.T.) TO ANSWER SATISFACTORILY BRITAIN'S FINAL WARNING.

DELAYED BY CENSOR

IT BROADCAST A COMMUNIQUE FROM 10 DOWNING STREET SAYING THAT SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN, HAD TOLD THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT IF ASSURANCES WERE NOT RECEIVED BY THEN A "STATE OF WAR" WOULD EXIST BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SIR NEVILE INFORMED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AT 8 A.M. (3 A.M., E.S.T.).

THE ANSWER DEMANDED BY BRITAIN WAS TO PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S "FINAL WARNING" OF SEPTEMBER 1 THAT GERMANY CEASE HER AGGRESSION AGAINST POLAND AND CALL OFF HER TROOPS FROM POLISH SOIL.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE:

"ON SEPTEMBER 2 HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN WAS INSTRUCTED TO INFORM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT UNLESS THEY WERE PREPARED TO GIV HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SATISFACTORY ASSURANCE THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD SUSPENDED ALL AGGRESSIVE ACTION AGAINS POLAND AND WERE PREPARED PROMPTLY TO WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES FROM POLIS TERRITORY, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WOULD WITHOUT HESITATION FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATI S TO POLAND.

"AT 9 A.M. THIS MORNING (3 A.M. EST) HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN INFORMED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT UNLESS NOT LATER THAN 11 A.M. (5 A.M. EST), BRITISH SUMMER TIME, TODAY, SEPTEMBER 3, SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES TO THE ABOVE EFFECT HAD BEEN GIVEN BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND HAD REACHED HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN LONDON A STATE OF WAR WOULD EXIST BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AS FROM THAT HOUR.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AR OW AWAITING THE RECEIPT OF ANY REPLY THAT MAY BE MADE BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

"THE PRIME MINISTER WILL BROADCAST TO THE NATION AT 11:15 A.M. (5:15 A.M. EST)."

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(END TEXT).

LONDON, SEPT. 4--(MONDAY--(AP)--AN AIR RAID WARNING WHICH SOUNDED THROUGH LONDON AT 2:28 A.M. (4:28 P.M., E.S.T. SUNDAY) WAS SUCCEEDED BY AN ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL AT 3:20 A.M.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID IT WOULD HAVE A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE WARNING LATER.

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SUB BREMEN

LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TONIGHT DENIED THE ACCURACY OF A REPORT PICKED UP BY THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN A SHORT WAVE BROADCAST FROM PARIS THAT THE $20,000,000 GERMAN LINER BREMEN HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH NAVY. A SEP 4-19[illegible] SPOKESMAN FOR THE ADMIRALTY SAID THE REPORT WAS NOT TRUE. NO WORD WAS AVAILABLE, HOWEVER, AS TO THE SHIP'S POSITION AT SEA.

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K LONDON, SEPT 3-(AP)-WHITE-MANED DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, BRITAIN'S WORLD WAR-TIME PREMIER WHO HAS GOADED THE GOVERNMENT FOR YEARS TO REARM AND TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION AT HOME, PRESSED HIS POINT AGAIN TODAY JUST BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RECESSED.

"IT'S NO USE ASSUMING THAT THE WAR IS GOING TO BE A VERY SHORT ONE," THE VITRIOLIC 76-YEAR OLD VETERAN SAID. "EVERYBODY HOPES FOR THE BEST BUT I AM NOT AT ALL SURE THAT A SHORT WAR WOULD BE BEST FOR US.

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"IF IT'S GOING TO BE A LONG WAR WE SHALL BE CONFRONTED WITH VERY GREAT DIFFICULTIES WITH REGARD TO THE CARRIAGE OF FOOD."

ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS LLOYD GEORGE HAS ASSAILED THE GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO INCREASE FARM PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND ITSELF.

"WE CAME NEARER TO DEFEAT OWING TO A FOOD SHORTAGE THAN WE DID FROM ANYTHING ELSE IN THE GREAT WAR," HE SAID IN A SPEECH ON MARCH 11, 1936. "I CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT ARE THINKING OUT THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF WAR AND POSSIBLE DANGER, THE GREATEST DANGER OF ALL SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN LEFT OUT OF ACCOUNT ALTOGETHER."

REITERATING THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS "NEGLECTING THE WEAKEST LINK" IN THE EVENT OF WAR, IN AN ADDRESS MADE MARCH 12, 1937, HE CALLED THE ATTENTION OF COMMONS IN A 40-MINUTE ADDRESS AGAINST "GROTESQUE INADEQUACY" OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ALLOCATION OF $1,500,000 OUT OF A $7,500,000,000 REARMAMENT BILL TO INCREASING HOME PRODUCTION.

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HE ASSERTED GERMANY RECLAIMED 4,000,000 ACRES WHILE BRITAIN WAS ALLOWING LAND TO GO OUT OF CULTIVATION.

CAPT. HENRY D. MARGESSON REPLIED THAT AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT WOULD BE PROVIDED AND THAT PLANS ALREADY WERE IN AN ADVANCED STATE OF PREPARATION.

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-TEN MINUTES TO 11 O'CLOCK...TWO OLD WOMEN WALK SERENELY DOWN A KENSINGTON SIDE STREET ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH. THE CHURCH BELLS RING DEEPLY AND MOURNFULLY. BUT THE STREET IS SUNLIT AND QUIET.

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FIVE MINUTES TO ELEVEN O'CLOCK...A DECREPIT LONDON TAXI WHEELS PLACIDLY AROUND TRAFALGAR SQUARE. A FEW MEN DOZE ON THE BENCHES

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30.24-2993

IN THE SUN. THE BIG CLOCK SAYS ITS FIVE MINUTES TO WARTIME. A LITTLE GIRL IN A GREEN COAT AND HER NANNY STROLL ALONG IN INTIMATE CONVERSATION. WONDER WHY THEY HAVEN'T MOVED HER OUT OF LONDON.

BUT THERE ARE SANDBAGS AROUND THE BUILDINGS AND THE SUNLIGHT GLANCES OFF THE BLUE TIN HATS OF THOSE BLUECOATED BOBBIES. THERE IS ENOUGH SAND PILED UP HERE AND THERE TO MAKE A LITTLE SEASHORE AND THE SOLDIERS IN KHAKI BATTLE DRESS ARE HURRYING EVERYWHERE WITH THEIR NEAT LITTLE KNAPSACKS WITH SERVICE GAS MASKS INSIDE.

TWO MINUTES TO ELEVEN...PLAIN PEOPLE LINE UP ACROSS FROM DOWNING STREET BUT THEY ARE VERY QUIET. THERE IS HOME SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE WALKING SLOWLY FROM NUMBER 12 DOWNING STREET, THE OFFICE OF THE CONSERVATIVE WHIP IN PARLIAMENT TO NUMBER 10 WHERE NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN IS WAITING FOR 11:15 O'CLOCK.

11:15 IN LONDON...FACES IN DOWNING STREET STRAIN TOWARD THE WIDE BLACK DOOR OF NUMBER 10 AND THERE IS SCARCELY A WHISPER AS BIG BEN BOOMS SLOWLY AND SADLY. DOWN ON THE BROAD VICTORIA EMBANKMENT MEN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND STEEL HELMETS HURRY QUIETLY ALONG. AND THE SUN SPARKLES ON THE THAMES.

THE RADIO PLAYS SOFT SYMPHONY MUSIC AND AT THIS HOUR GREAT BRITAIN AND THE THIRD REICH ARE AT WAR.

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11:15 O'CLOCK...THE SAD VOICE OF CHAMBERLAIN FALLING ALMOST TO A HUSH: "I AM SPEAKING TO YOU FROM THE CABINET ROOM AT TEN DOWNING STREET...THIS COUNTRY IS AT WAR WITH GERMANY...THERE IS NO CHANCE OF EXPECTING THAT THIS MAN (HITLER) WILL EVEN GIVE UP HIS INTENTION OF USING FORCE TO GAIN HIS WILL...AND HE CAN ONLY BE STOPPED BY FORCE...NOW MAY GOD BLESS YOU ALL AND MAY HE DEFEND THE RIGHT..."

BUCKINGHAM PALACE...A HANDFUL OF TIRED-FACED PEOPLE OUTSIDE. SENTRIES IN TIN HATS AND BATTLE DRESS AND CONICAL STEEL SAND-BAGGED SENTRY BOXES IN A GREAT CEMENT YARD. INSIDE, A YOUTHFUL EARNEST COUPLE BENDING OVER THE RADIO...THE KING AND QUEEN.

11:32 IN LONDON...THE WAIL OF SIRENS ECHOES THROUGH THE EMPTY SUNDAY STREETS. MEN WITH FLAGS AND WHISTLES AND STEEL HELMETS SPRING INTO THE STREETS. STRAY PEDESTRIANS RUN FOR SHELTER. ANTI-GAS TRUCKS STAND AT THE CURBS. IT SEEMS THAT EVERY DOORWAY HAS ITS AIRRAID WARDEN. THEY ARE COURTEOUS AND CALM BUT THEY MAKE YOU GET OFF THE STREETS AND INTO COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF GROUND FLOORS AND BASEMENTS IF NO ORTHODOX SHELTER IS IN SIGHT.

YET MANY CLING TO DOORWAY AND PEER UPWARD IF THEY CAN.

11:49...A LONG CLEAR NOTE OF THE SIRENS SIGNAL "ALL CLEAR." THE SIGNAL BLO J AND BLOWS AT INTERVALS AND THEN THE AIR MINISTRY EXPLAINS THE ALARM WAS CAUSED BY AN AIRPLANE WHICH LATER PROVED "FRIENDLY" OFF THE SOUTH COAST.

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NOON IN LONDON..."ALL CLEAR" SIGNALS ECHO AROUND COURTYARDS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE. THEY FIND THE SOVEREIGNS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD IN A BRIEF SERVICE OF PRAYER. IN THE MOMENTS JUST PASSED THE GREAT DINGY GREY PILE OF STONE HAS BEEN A MODEL OF AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS IN THE CITY.

IN FLEET STREET THE CABLES COME TO LIFE. THE AIR RAID WARDENS GO BACK TO THEIR MACHINES AND THE NEWS GOES OUT. MEN WITH FACES ENGRAVED WITH RELIEF SWISH INTO PUBS IN TALL RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOUT FOR THEIR PINTS. THEIR GAS MASKS SWING UNUSED FROM THEIR BELTS.

AND THE THAMES SPARKLES CALMLY DOWN TO THE SEA.

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LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE FIRST BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED TONIGHT.

IT SAID THAT "NOTIFICATION THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY WAS HANDED TO THE GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT 11:15 THIS MORNING. THE NOTIFICATION CONSTITUTED A FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR."

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT "THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE CHARGE OF BRITISH INTERESTS IN GERMANY UPON RECALL OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

"THE KING'S BROADCAST MESSAGE WILL BE SENT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN THE COUNTRY."

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LONDON, SEPT. 3-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-HERE IS HOW PARLIAMENT'S LEADERS RALLIED BEHIND PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN IN WAR:

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, WORLD WAR PRIME MINISTER, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE GOVERNMENT COULD DO NO MORE THAN IT HAD DONE, THAT BRITAIN HAD WON VICTORY FOR RIGHT IN THE LAST WAR AND "WE WILL DO IT AGAIN."

WINSTON CHURCHILL, WORLD WAR FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, EMPHASIZED BRITAIN'S REPEATED EFFORTS FOR PEACE, DECLARING:

"OUTSIDE THE STORMS OF WAR MAY BLOW AND THE LAND MAY BE LASHED WITH THE FURIES OF ITS GALES "BUT IN OUR HEARTS THIS SUNDAY MORNING THERE IS PEACE.

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"OUR HANDS MAY BE ACTIVE BUT OUR CONSCIENCES ARE AT REST.

"WE MUST NOT UNDERRATE THE GRAVITY OF THE TASK WHICH LIES BEFORE US, THE SEVERITY OF THE ORDEAL.

"WE MUST EXPECT MANY DISAPPOINTMENTS AND MANY UNPLEASANT SURPRISES BUT WE MAY BE SURE THAT THE TASK WHICH WE HAVE FREELY ACCEPTED IS ONE NOT BEYOND THE COMPASS OF THE STRENGTH IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC."

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION, DECLARED:

"IT IS THE DETERMINATION OF PARLIAMENT TO SEE THIS THING THROUGH. LET THE WORLD KNOW THAT THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE IRREVOCABLY DETERMINED TO END THIS NAZI DOMINATION FOREVER AND BUILD AN ORDER OF PEACE AND JUSTICE AND FREEDOM."

LLOYD GEORGE DECLARED: SEP 4-1939

"I AM ONLY ONE OF TENS OF MILLIONS WHO WILL BACK ANY GOVERNMENT IN POWER TO CARRY THIS STRUGGLE THROUGH.

"I HAVE BEEN ALL THROUGH THIS BEFORE AND THERE IS ONLY ONE WORD I WANT TO SAY ABOUT THAT.

"WE HAD VERY SAD MOMENTS, WHEN BRAVE MEN WERE QUAILING AND DOUBTING.

"THE NATION WAS FIRM RIGHT THROUGH FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END AND THERE WAS ONE THING WHICH STRUCK ME AND THAT WAS THAT IN MOMENTS OF DISASTER I FOUND THE GREATEST UNION AMONG ALL CLASSES."

A FAINT VOICE OF DISSENT CAME FROM JOHN MCGOVERN, WHO SAID HIS SMALL INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY COULD NOT ACCOMPANY THE PRIME MINISTER ALONG THE PATH OF WAR. SEP 4-1939

"I REGRET THAT AFTER 2,000 YEARS OF MANKIND," HE SAID, "SUNDAY MORN SHOULD FIND THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE POSITION OF ANNOUNCING THAT MEN ARE ON THE EVE OF LIVING LIKE BEASTS."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS ADJOURNED UNTIL 3 P.M. (9 A.M. EST)

1939

30.24-2995

30.24-2995

AFTER PASSING SEVERAL WAR BILLS.

CHAMBERLAIN AT THE SAME TIME APPEALED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO END ITS PROCEEDINGS, DECLARING "THERE IS AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE."

THE HOUSE, RESUMING CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL FOR CONSCRIPTION OF MEN 18 TO 41 YEARS OLD WAS TOLD BY WAR SECRETARY LESLIE HORE-BELISHA THAT THOSE UNDER 21 WOULD BE AMONG THE FIRST CALLED.

THE AGE LIMIT, HE SAID, WAS FIXED TO APPROXIMATE THE FRENCH XLOWER LIMIT OF 18 AND THE POLISH LOWER LIMIT OF 17.

THE WAR SECRETARY SAID IT WOULD BE SOME TIME BEFORE ANY OTHER AGE GROUP WOULD BE CALLED BESIDES THE OTHER 20-YEAR-OLDS ALREADY CONSCRIPTED.

"IN THE NEXT AGE GROUP WE SHALL ASCEND FROM THE POINT AT WHICH WE HAVE STARTED (20-YEAR-OLDS)," HE SAID.

"WE SHALL GO UP THE SCALE VERY CONSIDERABLY BEFORE WE CONTEMPLATE PLACING THIS OBLIGATION ON MEN OF 18. LET US HOPE WE SHALL BE ABLE TO GET THROUGH THIS WAR WITHOUT HAVING TO CALL UPON THEM AT ALL.

SEP 4-1939

X "AT THIS VERY MOMENT WE ARE TAKING OUT OF THE ACTIVE FROCES PREPARED FOR OVERSEAS ALL EXISTING MEN IN THE ARMY UNDER 19 AND WE ARE NOT INTENDING TO SEND THEM TO FRANCE, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE ENLISTED AS REGULAR SOLDIERS."

ADD LONDON//// GULAR SOLDIERS.
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS COMPLETED PASSAGE OF THE [illegible]ARY CONSCRIPTION BILL AND SENT THE MEASURE TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
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SEP 4-1939

LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP-VIA RADIO)--AFTER CHAMBERLAIN'S BROADCAST, THE GOVERNMENT BROADCAST VARIOUS PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

PEOPLE ARE REQUESTED NOT TO CROWD TOGETHER IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

CHURCHES NOT BE CLOSED.

SCHOOLS IN CERTAIN AREAS WILL BE CLOSED.

KEEP OFF THE STREET AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

SEP 4-1939

CARRY A GAS MASK ALWAYS.

CARRY IDENTIFICATIONS.

THE KING AND QUEEN LISTENED TO THE BROADCAST FROM THEIR PRIVATE ROOM IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE INTIMATION THAT WAR WAS AT HAND WAS CONVEYED TO THEM BY A MOTOR CAR RUNNER.

CROWDS BROKE THROUGH FROM WHITEHALL AND PACK [illegible] STREET FROM SIDE TO SIDE.

SF830AED

BERLIN, SEPT. 3--AP--

OFFICIAL QUARTERS STATED TONIGHT GERMANY FACES THE WAR WITH LARGE GASOLINE RESERVES--SO GREAT, IN FACT, THAT CONDITIONS FOR ITS DISTRIBUTION AT FILLING STATIONS HAVE BEEN LIBERALIZED. THE POPULATION ALSO WAS CHEERED BY RADIO REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN OIL SHIPMENTS BY SEA WOULD START IMMEDIATELY.

SEP 4-1939

MJ10GAED

BERLIN, SEPT. 3-(AP-VIA RADIO)-A GERMAN BROADCASTER TODAY SAID THAT BRITISH BELIEVE IN ENGLAND, THE POLES BELIEVE IN THEIR POLAND BUT "WE BELIEVE IN ONLY IN OUR FUEHRER."

SEP 4-1939

HE SPOKE FROM THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED RADIO STATION.

SF827AED

1939

CANNES, FRANCE, SEPT. 3--(AP)--THE RIVIERA IS KEEPING COOL UNDER THE HOT BREATH OF WAR AND MANY HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS ARE PLANNING TO REMAIN HERE THE PRESENT.

TWO OF THEM, HOWEVER, PHIL KAUFFMANN, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND JOHN B. HURLBURT, HARTFORD, CONN., ARE BUSY ORGANIZING AN EVACUATION CORPS AMBULANCE SERVICE.

ONE AMBULANCE HAS BEEN PURCHASED FROM AN AMERICAN COMPANY AND 19 OTHERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ACQUIRED. EIGHTY VOLUNTEER DRIVERS HAVE SIGNED UP.

SEP 4-1939

HURLBURT WAS DESIGNATED AS THE CANNES REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT NICE AND WILL DIRECT THE EVACUATION OF ALL AMERICANS WISHING TO LEAVE.

DANCERS OF THE CHES TER HALE ~~XXXXXX~~ TROUPE ENGAGED IN A CANNES CABARET TAPPED LIGHTHEARTEDLY SATURDAY BEFORE EMPTY TABLES UNDER THE BLUE AIR RAID LIGHTS. THE CONSUL ASSURED THEM THAT CANNES IS ONE OF THE SAFEST COASTAL CITIES.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE DANISH RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST WARNINGS TO SHIPS OF THE LOCATION OF GERMAN MINE FIELDS BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SWEDEN AND THE ISLAND OF MOEN AND BETWEEN LANGELAND AND LAALAND.

SEP 4-1939

DENMARK ITSELF WAS PREPARING TO LAY MINES FOR THE PROTECTION OF WATERS NEAR COPENHAGEN.

CS19PED

TOKYO, SEPT. 4 - (MONDAY) - (AP) -- THE JAPANESE CABINET MET AGAIN IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TODAY AS THE DECLARATIONS OF WAR IN EUROPE RENEWED JAPAN'S VIGIL ON HER FRONTIERS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE PRESS COUNSELLED COMPLETE ISOLATION.

OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT JAPAN INTENDED TO PRESERVE NEUTRALITY, PERHAPS WITHOUT A FORMAL DECLARATION, UNLESS RUSSIAN ACTIVITY FORCES FURTHER FIGHTING.

SEP 4 1939

RELIEF WAS APPARENT IN MANY QUARTERS THAT JAPAN SEEMED RELIEVED OF HER EUROPEAN COMMITMENTS AS A RESULT OF THE NEW GERMAN-RUSSIAN NONAGGRESSION TREATY. THE VIEW HAD BEEN TAKEN HERE THAT THE PACT MADE THE ANTI-COMINTERN TREATY, IN WHICH JAPAN WAS A PARTNER WITH GERMANY, A DEAD LETTER.

1939

30.24-2997

30.24-2997

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 3-(AP)-TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COPENHAGEN AND ROME WAS SUSPENDED TODAY.

(NO EXPLANATION OF THE SUSPENSION WAS GIVEN BUT PRESUMABLY IT WAS BECAUSE THE LINES CROSS GERMANY.)

OTTAWA, SEPT. 3-(SUNDAY)-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADIAN PRIME MIN W.L.MACKENZIE KING CALLED THE CANADIAN CABINET TO MEET SEP 3 1939 TODAY AT 8 A.M., E.S.T.ON RECEIPT OF NEWS THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.

ACCORDING TO MANY AUTHORITIES, CANADA IS NOW AT WAR.

IT REMAINS FOR PARLIAMENT TO DECIDE TO WHAT EXTENT THE COUNTRY WILL PARTICIPATE AND WHAT FORCES, IF ANY, WILL BE SENT ABROAD.

PARLIAMENT ALREADY HAD BEEN CALLED AND WILL MEET ON THURSDAY TO HEAR THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL THAT CANADA PLACE HERSELF SQUARELY BESIDE GREAT BRITAIN AND PROVIDE THE MOST EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE.

SEP 3 1939

SF822AED

OTTAWA, SEP (AP VIA RADIO)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, IN A RADIO ADDRESS TODAY, ATTACKED ADOLF HITLER AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT FOR HIS "EFFORTS TO DOMINATE THE WOR"

"DESPITE HER EFFORTS TO PRESE PEACE OF EUROPE," KING SAID, "THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR."

SEP 4-1939

CANADA, HE SAID, HAS ALREADY ANSWERED THE CALL TO SUPPORT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PARLIAMENT WILL MEET ON THURSDAY, HE SAID, AND IN THE MEANWHILE MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN TO DEFEND CANADA.

THE MILITIA, NAVAL AND AIR SERVICE ARE ALREADY ON ACTIVE SERVICE,

KING SAID. HE EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE OPPOSITION ASSURANCE OF THEIR FULL APPRECIATION OF THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

"ALL I NEED TO ADD AT THE MOMENT," HE CONTINUED, "IS THAT CANADA AS A FREE NATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH IS BRINGING HER COOPERATION VOLUNTARILY.

"WE MUST SAVE FROM DESTRUCTION ALL THAT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING AND TO PRESERVE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS ALL THAT HAS BEEN BEQUEATHED TO US."

SEP 4 1939

KING SAID THAT THURSDAY'S EMERGENCY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WOULD DECIDE THE NATURE OF CANADA'S COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN.

HE EMPHASIZED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE PART OF CANADA BUT POINTED OUT THIS WOULD BE A MATTER FOR LATER CONSIDERATION.

SEP 4 1939

SUPPLEMENTING PREPARATIONS ALREADY UNDER WAY FOR THE ANTICIPATED EMRGENCY THE GOVERNMENT, AT A HASTILY SUMMONED CABINET MEETING -- THE FIRST ON A SUNDAY SINCE THE WORLD WAR -- PUT INTO EFFE THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS GIVING WIDE POWERS TO THE DEFENSE MINISTER, AND PASSED AN ORDER AUTHORIZING IMMEDIATE CREATION OF WAR TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD.

PROVISION WAS MADE FOR CNESORSHIP OF NEWS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

RESOURCES MINISTER CRERAR SAID THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS AND BRITISH SUBJECTS, AS WELL AS CITIZENS OF ALL NEUTRAL OR FRIENDLY COUNTRIES, COULD CONTINUE TO ENTER AND LEAVE CANADA WITHOUT PASSPORTS AS IN THE PAST.

MEANWHILE, ENLISTMENT IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY STARTED FOR MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 40 AND RE-ENGAGEMENT

1939

IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE OF 500 FORMER MEMBERS WAS UNDERTAKEN. ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS WILL START TOMORROW AND IN THE 48TH HIGHLANDERS TUESDAY.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT FORCES WOULD BE BROUGHT UP TO FULL WAR-TIME STRENGTH.

G1130PED

SEP 4_1939

SAINT JOHN, N.B., SEPT. 3-(CANADIAN PRESS)--A PARTIAL BLACKOUT CLOAKED SAINT JOHN IN SEMI-DARKNESS TONIGHT AS MILITARY AUTHORITIES TOOK PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THIS PORT.

POLICE PATROLLED THE STREETS, ENFORCING THE REGULATION THAT ELECTRIC SIGNS AND VESTIBULE LIGHTS BE EXTINGUISHED.

SEP 4_1939

G1120PED

MONTREAL, SEPT. 3-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CENSORS WERE PLACED TODAY IN ALL CABLE OFFICES HERE SOON AFTER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN PROCLAIMED GREAT BRITAIN AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

SEP 4_1939

NEW YORK, SEPT 3-(AP)-A GERMAN WOMAN SHIP LINGUIST, HELEN MUTTERER, 27, BLONDE AND BEAUTIFUL, WAS THE FIRST PRISONER OF WAR TAKEN IN CUSTODY BY BRITAIN IN NEW YORK HARBOR TODAY.

SHIP'S OFFICERS SAID SHE WAS A WILLING CAPTIVE.

FRAULEIN MUTTERER WAS TAKEN OFF THE CUNARD-WHITE STAR (BRITISH) LINER GEORGIC, WHERE SHE HAD WORKED FOR FIVE YEARS AS AN INTERPRETING STEWARDESS, AND STARTED BACK TO ENGLAND IN THE BRIG OF THE CUNARD LINER CARINTHIA.

SEP 4_1939

"SHE IS TECHNICALLY A PRISONER NOW," SAID CAPT.W.C.BATTLE AS THE CARINTHIA SLIPPED OUT TO SEA WEARING A NEW CAMOUFLAGE OF MUD-GRAY, AND HEAVILY LADEN WITH CARGO BUT WITH ONLY 73 PASSENGERS.

THE CARINTHIA WAS THE FIRST SHIP TO LEAVE PORT HERE SINCE THE DECLARATION OF WAR. SHE SAILED UNDER SEALED ORDERS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

SHIP'S OFFICERS SAID THE BLONDE FRAULEIN WAS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STEWARDESSES EVER TO SAIL, AND DESCRIBED HER AS EXCELLENT RATING AND CHARACTER.

"SHE'S JUST UNLUCKY ENOUGH TO BE A GERMAN, POOR KID," SAID CHIEF STEWARD THOMAS BRENNAN.

HE QUOTED HER AS SAYING, "EVEN THOUGH I SAIL IN THE BRIG AND BE KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE AT SEA, I WOULD RATHER BE GOING TO AN ENGLISH PRISON CAMP THAN BE RETURNING TO GERMANY AS A 'FREE' CITIZEN."

CAPTAIN BATTLE SAID THE CARINTHIA "UNFORTUNATELY" CARRIED NO GUNS.

G1012PED

SEP 4_1939

BOSTON, SEPT 3-(AP)-THE GERMAN TANKER PAULINE FRIEDERICH EN ROUTE FROM PORT ARTHUR, TEX., TO HAMBURG, GERMANY, PUT ABOUT AT SEA AND DROPPED ANCHOR IN BOSTON HARBOR TODAY TO AVOID POSSIBLE CAPTURE BY BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS SAID THE SKIPPER GAVE HIS NAME AS CAPTAIN HEITZMAN.

SEP 4_1939

CARRYING A CARGO OF LUBRICATING OIL, THE VESSEL HAD REACHED A POINT OFF HALIFAX, N.S., WHEN THE SKIPPER DECIDED TO DASH FOR BOSTON.

HEITZMAN GAVE NO INDICATION AS TO WHAT HIS NEXT MOVE WOULD BE.

SERGT.JOHN BARTHEL, OF THE HARBOR POLICE, SAID HE BELIEVED THE SHIP EITHER WOULD INTERNE OR WOULD BE ORDERED TO LEAVE ON THE GROUNDS IT HAD NO PAPERS FOR THE PORT OF BOSTON.

G750PED

1939

30.24-2999

30.24-2999

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT 3-(AP)-PREMIER MENZIES IN A ROADCAST TODAY OFFICIALLY INFORMED THE COMMONWEALTH THAT AS A ESULT OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND BRITAIN HAD DECLARED WAR ON ERMANY AND THEREFORE AUSTRALIA ALSO WAS AT WAR.

G1108PED

SEP 4-1939

NEW YORK,SEPT.3-(AP)-MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM REPORTED LATE TODAY IT HAD INTERCEPTED A BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT STATING JAPAN HAD GUARANTEED TO ENGLAND HER NEUTRALITY.

SEP 4-1939

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 2 - (AP) - THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE MADE KNOWN TO OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ITS INTENTION TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE EVENT OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

SEP 3-1939

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 3-(AP)-YELLOWED NEWSPAPER FILES SHOWED HISTORIC PARALLELS AND DIFFERENCES TODAY BETWEEN THE ACTS OF THE UNITE STATES GOVERNMENT DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE CONFLICT WHICH ENGULFED EUROPE 25 YEARS AGO AND THOSE OF TODAY.

SEP 4-1939

HOURS BEFORE BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY THE NIGHT OF AUG. 4, 1914, PRESIDENT WILSON HAD PROCLAIMED THIS COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY.

CONGRESS WAS IN SESSION AT THE TIME AND IMMEDIATELY PROVIDED $2,500,000 TO FACILITATE THE EVACUATION OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS STRANDED IN EUROPE. THE SENATE ALSO ADOPTED A RESOLUTION DIRECTING MR.WILSON TO OFFER THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES IN EFFECTING PEACE.

IN THE PRESENT CRISIS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALREADY HAS MADE NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS TO AVERT THE CATASTROPHE AND MANY OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT HE WOULD INVOKE THE NEUTRALITY LAW AND CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO CONSIDER ITS REVISION.

ON THE PARALLEL SIDE OF THE PICTURE, BOTH THE WILSON AND THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATIONS STROVE TO BUTTRESS THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE ECONOMIC SHOCKS OF FOREIGN WARS.

IN 1914, CONGRESS ENACTED EMERGENCY CURRENCY LEGISLATION TO INSURE A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF CASH FOR THE NATION'S BANKS AND TODAY THE TREASURY WAS READY WITH A NUMBER OF FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS WHICH OFFICIAI SAID WOULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT SOON.

THE WILSON CABINET MET ON AUG. 4, 1914 AND TALKED OF NOTHING BUT THE WAR. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS CALLED HIS CABINET TO MEET AT 2 P.M. TOMORROW.

WHEN PRESIDENT WILSON PROCLAIMED AMERICA'S NEUTRALITY IN 1914, HE DID NOT BAR THE SHIPMENT OF MUNITIONS TO BELLIGERENTS AS THE PRESENT NEUTRALITY LAW WOULD IF INVOKED.

HE DID, HOWEVER, PROHIBIT ENLISTMENT OR RECRUITING OF SOLDIERS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR SERVICE WITH FOREIGN POWERS AND THE ARMING OF VESSELS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE. THE LAW NOW PROVIDES THAT CITIZENS WHO LEAVE THIS COUNTRY FOR SERVICE IN FOREIGN ARMIES LOSE THEIR CITIZEN SHIP.

UNITED STATES WATERS WERE DECLARED NEUTRAL BY PRESIDENT WILSON AND THEIR USE BY ARMED VESSELS OF THE BELLIGERENTS "UNFRIENDLY AND OFFENSIVE." HE STIPULATED THAT WHERE SUCH VESSELS OF OPPOSING BELLIGERENTS WERE IN AMERICAN PORTS AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES, THEY COULD LEAVE.

SEP 4-1939

RZ1054PES

1939

By CLAUDE A.JAGGER
ASSOCIATED PRESS FINANCIAL EDITOR

NEW YORK,SEPT.3--BUSINESS EXPANSION AND HIGHER PRICES WERE SEEN IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES TONIGHT AS PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR UPON THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT, AND A RISING NATIONAL INCOME OFFSET TO SOME DEGREE BY HIGHER LIVING COSTS WERE SEEN AS COROLLARY DEVELOPMENTS.

BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR THE NEWS THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAD DECLARED WAR BY THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN-POLISH HOSTILITIES FRIDAY. BEFORE LEAVING THEIR OFFICES FOR THE LONG LABOR DAY WEEKEND, THEY HAD TAKEN MANY STEPS IN PREPARATION.

THESE INCLUDED PRICE JUMPS IN A NUMBER OF MATERIALS IMPORTANT IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND IN WAGING WAR. SOME SUPPLIERS WITHDREW QUOTATIONS ENTIRELY, PENDING DEVELOPMENTS.

STEEL MEN SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO CONTRACT FOR FUTURE PURCHASES OF FERRO-MANGANESE, MOLYBDENUM, AND TUNGSTEN, VITAL REQUIREMENTS IN MAKING ALLOYS USED IN ARMAMENT. SEP 4-1939
PRODUCERS WOULD CONTRACT TO MAKE DELIVERY BUT WOULD NOT NOW NAME PRICES.

SIMILAR CONDITIONS PREVAILED IN SUGAR HIDES, TIN, LEATHER, WOOL GOODS, WOOD PULP, BURLAP, SOME CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

MERCHANTS WERE UNEASY LEST VANUFACTURERS DISSATISFIED WITH PRICE USE THE WAR AS AN EXCUSE TO BOOST THEM. SEP 4-1939

SAUL COHN, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION, WARNED RETAILERS "THERE SEEMS TO BE NO NEED OF UNDUE BUYING OR RUSHING TO ACCUMULATE ORDERS." HE SAID SUCH ACTION WOULD OF ITSELF AFFECT THE PRICE LEVEL, AND IMPAIR PURCHASING POWER.

WHEAT AT CHICAGO ROSE ABOUT 10 CENTS A BUSHEL LAST WEEK, AND FLOUR PRICES WERE INCREASED 60 CENTS TO $1 A BARREL. PRINCIPAL SUGAR REFINERS WITHDREW PRICE LISTS FRIDAY, AFTER THE RAW SUGAR FUTURES MARKET JUMPED 1/4 OF A CENT A POUND, THE DAY'S MAXIMUM PERMITTED. IT WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION, A TRADE ASSOCIATION, ADVISED ITS MEMBERS THAT HIGHER FOOD PRICES WERE IN PROSPECT. SEP 4-1939

POINTING TO SWEEPING ADVANCES IN PRICES OF GRAINS, LARD, COTTONSEED OIL, COFFEE, SUGAR AND COCOA IN 1914, THE INSTITUTE SAID: "WITH THAT RECORD BEFORE THEM, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL MAKE QUICK DEALS FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES AS RESERVES FOR THEMSELVES AND TO PREVENT THESE SUPPLIES FROM TRICKLING THROUGH INTO GERMANY."

IT SAID THERE WAS NO TELLING HOW HOW FAR THAT KIND OF BUYING WOULD SPREAD INTO OTHER FOODS, BUT: SEP 4-1939

"WE DO KNOW GREAT QUANTITIES OF CANNED MEATS, CANNED TOMATOES, CANNED MILK, CANNED FISH, DRIED FRUITS AND PRESERVES WILL BE WANTED FOR MILLIONS OF MEN. THAT DEMAND SPREAD RATHER SLOWLY IN 1914. THIS TIME IT WILL COME MORE QUICKLY."

"THE SURVEY WARNED, HOWEVER," THESE FOODS WILL NOT BE BOUGHT IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT REGARD TO PRICE. THE BRITISH DON'T BARGAIN THAT WAY."

"OUR SUPPOSED SURPLUSES OF MANY FOODS)WHICH DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH IN PROPORTION TO ANNUAL CONSUMPTION, WILL START TO DISAPPEAR,

1939

30.24-3001

30.24-3001

AND WILL BE HELD FOR HIGHER PRICES," IT CONCLUDED.

ONE PROMINENT SPOKESMAN OF THE FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY, HOWEVER, SAID AMERICANS SHOULD BE REASSURED AS TO THEIR FOOD SUPPLY, WHICH HE SAID WAS MORE THAN AMPLE FOR THE MOMENT, AND "WITH PRODUCTION CAPACITY AVAILABLE TO MEET ANY KIND OF EMERGENCY DEMAND."

HE SAID THAT WITH 50,000 MANUFACTURERS IN THE FIELD, IT WAS SO HIGHLY COMPETITIVE THAT RUN AWAY PRICES SEEMED UNLIKELY. HE ALSO POINTED TO THE EXTRAORDINARY CONTROL POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE OUTSTANDING FOODS FOR WHICH THE UNITED STATES MUST LOOK TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR LARGE SUPPLIES, HE POINTED OUT, ARE SUGAR AND COFFEE, OF WHICH THE BIG SUPPLIERS, CUBA AND BRAZIL, ARE IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

SEP 4-1939

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL LEADERS WERE DISINCLINED TO TRY TO PREDICT HOW IMMEDIATELY THIS COUNTRY WOULD FEEL THE EFFECTS OF WAR BUSINESS, AND TO WHAT LENGTHS THE WAR STIMULATION WOULD CARRY.

THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE ACTION OF THE SECURITIES MARKETS LAST WEEK INDICATED THERE WOULD BE NO SUCH SHOCK TO THE AMERICAN ECONOMY AS OCCURRED IN 1914. AMERICAN BUSINESS DID NOT BEGIN TO FEEL THE EFFECTS OF WAR BUYING IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR UNTIL IT WAS SIX TO NINE MONTHS OLD. THISITIME, IT WAS AGREED, IT WILL COME MORE QUICKLY.

HOW THE NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION IS INTERPRETED, OR POSSIBLY ALTERED, OF COURSE, WILL HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING. BUT PRESENT LEGISLATION FORBIDS EXPORT ONLY OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, AND PREVENTS EXTENSION OF OTHER THAN NORMAL SHORT-TERM COMMERCIAL CREDIT TO BELLIGERENTS. IT IS ESTIMATED, HOWEVER, ENGLAND AND FRANCE CAN RAISE SOME BILLIONS OF CASH.

SEP 4-1939

SOME THOUGHT IT MAY BE A MONTH OR SO BEFORE AMERICAN MERCHANDISE BEGINS TO FLOW TO EUROPE, BECAUSE OF THE DISRUPTION OF SHIPPING. THIS ALSO MAY HAVE ITS EFFECT ON IMPORTS. IN ADDITION TO COFFEE AND SUGAR, TWO BIG INDUSTRIAL STAPLES WHICH AMERICA NEEDS FROM ABROAD ARE RUBBER AND TIN, BUT THEY COME FROM THE EAST INDIES, AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA, RATHER THAN EUROPE.

EXPECTATIONS THAT ACTUAL BEGINNING OF MAJOR WAR WOULD NOT HAVE THE SHOCK IT DID IN 1914 WERE BASED ON SUCH FACTORS AS THESE:

1..THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE SO DISTURBING IN 1914 IS LACKING. THERE HAS BEEN A SERIES OF "WAR SCARES" THE PAST YEAR. AFTER HAVING DECLINED ON THESE SCARES, THE STOCK MARKET TURNED AROUND AND ROSE SHARPLY LATE FRIDAY AND YESTERDAY, AS TRADERS BEGAN BUYING SHARES OF COMPANIES EXPECTED TO PROFIT FROM WAR BUSINESS.

2..THERE HAS BEEN A COMPLETE METAMORPHASIS IN AMERICA'S POSITION IN 25 YEARS FROM A DEBTOR NATION, VULNERABLE TO GOLD WITHDRAWALS, TO A CREDITOR NATION, GLUTTED WITH GOLD.

3..IN 1914, THE BUSINESS CYCLE WAS IN A DOWN TREND. LATELY IT HAS BEEN STRONGLY UPWARD.

SEP 4-1939

4..ENGLAND HAS ALREADY MOBILIZED HER SUBJECTS' FOREIGN SECURITY HOLDINGS, TO PREVENT THEIR BEING DUMPEKBMN THIS MARKET.

WM738PED

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

SEP 4-1939

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3--THIS WAR WAS BOUND TO COME SOONER OR LATER.

By Dewitt MacKenzie - N.Y., Sept. 3 - This war was bound to come sooner or later.

IT WASN'T INEVITABLE THAT IT SHOULD GROW OUT OF THE GERMAN-POLISH CONTROVERSY---FOR THAT WAS INCIDENTAL TO THE MAIN ISSUE.

BUT THE LINES OF THE DISPUTE WERE SO DRAWN BETWEEN HERR HITLER AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD THAT THERE HAD TO BE A SHOWDOWN IN THE LONG RUN.

EUROPE COULDN'T SERVE TWO MASTERS.

THIS TERRIBLE EVENTUALITY GRADUALLY HAD SUNK HOME IN THE MINDS OF THE UNHAPPY GENERAL PUBLICS AS THE "WAR OF NERVES" PROGRESSED. AND WHEN THE BREAK CAME MANY PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES FOUND THEMSELVES IN AGREEMENT WITH THE FAMOUS BRITISH LABOR LEADER, ARTHUR GREENWOOD, WHO EXPRESSED RELIEF IN A DRAMATIC SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE "AGONY OF SUSPENSE" WAS AT LAST OVER.

AS ANOTHER POSSIBLE GENERAL WAR STARTED TO BLAST ITS ROUTE OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION THROUGH EUROPE, BOTH SIDES TAXED EACH OTHER WITH AGGRESSION AND LAID DOWN THEIR AIMS.

SEP 4-1939

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, CHARGING THAT HERR HITLER IS OUT FOR WORLD DOMINATION, ARE BENT ON SMASHING HIM AND HIS CREED.

"I TRUST I MAY SEE THE DAY," SAID BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN TO A TENSE HOUSE OF COMMONS," WHEN HITLERISM HAS BEEN DESTROYED."

AND ACROSS THE CHAMBER ARTHUR GREENWOOD ROSE UP AS LEADER OF THE LABOR GROUP, AND ECHOED:

SEP 4-1939

"NAZIISM MUST BE OVERTHROWN."

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY HITLER MADE ANSWER BY CHARGING ENGLAND WITH "TRYING TO USE ALL EUROPEAN STATES AND PEOPLES TO ENCIRCLE GERMANY". BRITAIN IS ACCUSED OF HAVING EGGED ON POLAND TO RESIST SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH GERMANY.

SO NOW NAZIDOM DECLARES ITS INTENTION OF BREAKING UP THIS ALLEGED ENCIRCLEMENT, TO GIVE GERMANY FREEDOM TO CARRY OUT HER PROGRAM OF EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SUMMED UP THE BRITISH VIEWPOINT SUCCINCTLY WHEN HE DECLARED IN HIS RADIO PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCING WAR:

"HIS (HITLER'S) ACTION SHOWS CONVINCINGLY THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE OF EXPECTING THAT THIS MAN WILL EVER GIVE UP HIS INTENTION OF USING FORCE TO GAIN HIS WILL.

"AND HE CAN ONLY BE STOPPED BY FORCE."

I SHALL NOT SOON FORGET THE FIRST TIME I HEARD ALMOST THOSE IDENTICAL WORDS FROM ANOTHER GREAT OFFICIAL OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE. IT WAS LAST DECEMBER, NOT LONG AFTER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WENT TO THE SACRIFICIAL ALTAR AT MUNICH, AND IT WAS WHEN I LEARNED THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAD DECIDED TO CRACK DOWN ON HITLER.

I WENT TO THIS FAMOUS STATESMAN (WHOM I SHALL NOT NAME) AND SAID TO HIM:

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"I HAVE NOT COME TO YOU FOR AN INTERVIEW, BECAUSE I KNOW YOU CANNOT GRANT THAT, BUT I NEED YOUR HELP. I SEEM TO SENSE A CHANGE IN THE ANGLO-FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY. I CAN'T PUT MY FINGER ON IT, HOWEVER, AND I SHALL BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WILL TELL ME WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN ANY CHANGE AND, IF SO, WHAT IT MEANS."

THE STATESMAN WEIGHED THIS UNUSUAL REQUEST FOR AN INSTANT AND THEN SAID:

"WE HAVE DECIDED AFTER LONG EXPERIMENT THAT THE POLICY OF APPEASEMENT IS USELESS. WE HAVE COME RELUCTANTLY TO THE CONCLUSION THAT HITLER ISN'T SUSCEPTIBLE TO ANY MORAL SUASION, BUT ONLY TO FORCE

30.24-3003

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"THE MAN IS MAD---".

MY INFORMANT CAUGHT HIMSELF QUICKLY, AND WITH OBVIOUS CONCERN AT THIS REMARK.

"I MEAN," HE CORRECTED HIMSELF," THAT HE IS A MAN WITH A DANGEROUS OBSESSION. HE MUST BE SMASHED."

THAT WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH POLICY OF GREATER FIRMNESS TOWARDS THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN. STILL, MR.CHAMBERLAIN FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO ABANDON HIS SCHEME OF APPEASEMENT, A PROGRAM WHICH HAD BROUGHT HIM MUCH ADVERSE CRITICISM, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD. IMPELLED IN PART BY HIGHLY RELIGIOUS MOTIVES, HE PURSUED PEACE, ALTHOUGH HE DID AT THE SAME TIME GET HIS REARMAMENT MACHINE GOING FULL '033$.

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SO FINALLY WE ARRIVE, AFTER NUMEROUS GRAVE EUROPEAN CRISES, AT THE MOMENT WHEN "THE MAN WITH THE UMBRELLA", AS MR.CHAMBERLAIN IS KNOWN, GOES BEFORE PARLIAMENT AND IN A VOICE BREAKING WITH EMOTION EMPLOYS LANGUAGE WHICH I HEARD NINE MONTHS AGO FROM ANOTHER:

"AND HE CAN ONLY BE STOPPED BY FORCE."

THE QUESTION WHICH I HAVE HEARD MOST OFTEN IN THE LAST FEW HOURS IS:-"HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST."

IT IS TOO SOON TO MAKE SPECULATION ALONG THAT LINE VERY PROFITABLE, BUT THIS MUCH WE CAN SEE VERY CLEARLY:

A GREAT DEAL DEPENDS ON WHAT POLICY RUSSIA PURSUES.

GERMANY ENTERS THE CONFLICT WITH A MIGHTY FIGHTING MACHINE, BUT LACKING THE SINEWS NECESSARY FOR A PRTTRACTED STRUGGLE, IF THE ESTIMATES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC EXPERTS ARE CORRECT.

THE REICH IS WIDELY HELD TO LACK THE FOOD-STUFFS, RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER SUPPLIES VITAL TO THE PROSECUTION OF A LONG WAR.

HERR HITLER IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BANKING ON A QUICK, DECISIVE SMASH AT HIS OPPONENTS.

THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH HAS JUST SIGNED A NON-AGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY, POSSESSES MOST OF THE THINGS WHICH GERMANY LACKS. VERY RECENTLY, THOUGH PRIOR TO THE SIGNING OF THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT, RUSSIA AND GERMANY MADE A TRADE AGREEMENT FOR A HUGE EXCHANGE OF MATERIALS AND GOODS.

SHOULD RUSSIA NOW DECIDE TO PROVIDE GERMANY WITH THE NECESSITIES FOR A PROSECUTION OF WAR, IT WILL HAVE A MARKED BEARING ON THE TREND OF HOSTILITIES.

THIS MOST CERTAINLY MUST BE A MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN TO FRANCE, ENGLAND AND POLAND.

GETN THIS CONNECTION, GERMANY IS MAKING EVERY EFFORT T RUSSIA AND JAPAN TO CONCLUDE A NON-AGGRESSION PACT. THE POINT IS, OF COURSE, THAT IF RUSSIA AND JAPAN SHOULD BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR--AND THERE ALWAYS IS A CHANCE OF THAT, SO LONG AS RELATIONS CONTINUE AS UNFRIENDLY AS AT PRESENT--THIS WOULD HAMPER RUSSIA IN PROVIDING GERMANY WITH SUPPLIES.

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JAPAN HAS BEEN LOOKING THIS PROPOSITION OVER WITH A WEATHER EYE. IT IS SAID SHE ISN'T VERY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE IDEA.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF ITALY--ONE OF NEUTRALITY SO FAR AS CONCERNS THE ACTUAL BEARING OF ARMS--WAS WHOLLY EXPECTED.

IT HAS BEEN WELL KNOWN AMONG OBSERVERS FOR SOME TIME THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF ITALY HAS NO STOMACH FOR WAR ON BEHALF OF NAZIDOM

WHOSE POLICIES ARE DECIDEDLY OUT OF FAVOR WITH THE AVERAGE ITALIAN. FOR THIS REASON, AMONGST OTHERS, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN SURPRISING TO SEE SIGNOR MUSSOLINI TRY TO LEAD HIS COUNTRY INTO WAR IN SUPPORT OF HERR HITLER.

ALSO, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE INTENDED TO CONCENTRATE IN A DRIVE AGAINST ITALY, BOTH BY LAND AND BY SEA, IF IL DUCE ENTERED THE CONFLICT. THAT PRESUMABLY ENTERED INTO HIS CALCULATIONS, AS WELL.

AT THIS JUNCTURE THERE IS MUCH SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER MUSSOLINI WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN A "HANDS OFF" ATTITUDE.

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WHO WINS AT WAR? A STRIKING COMMENTARY ON THE VICISSITUDES OF FATE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD IS CONTAINED IN A LITTLE DISPATCH BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM DOORN, HOLLAND.

THERE IN THE QUIET OF THIS OLD WORLD HAMLET SITS AN AGED GERMAN EXILE. HIS WHITE HEAD IS BENT OVER A BIG MAP OF POLAND, AND HE IS PLACING DIFFERENT COLORED PINS TO INDICATE THE POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES. DESPITE HIS EXTREME AGE, HE WORKS WITH THE SURE-NESS OF ONE LONG ACCUSTOMED TO THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND MAPS.

HE IS THE FORMER KAISER WILHELM -- THE "ALL HIGHEST" WHO ONCE RULED THE GREAT GERMAN EMPIRE, BUT LOST HIS THRONE IN THE WORLD WAR.

WM614PED

WAR CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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MARCH 31, 1939--FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN PLEDGE AID TO POLAND IF SHE RESISTS A THREAT TO HER INDEPENDENCE.

APRIL 28--HITLER DENOUNCES A TEN-YEAR NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH POLAND AND DEMANDS RETURN OF DANZIG TO THE REICH AND A CORRIDOR THROUGH THE CORRIDOR.

MAY 5--POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK REJECTS GERMAN DEMANDS BUT HOLDS DOOR OPEN FOR PEACEFUL TALKS.

JULY 10--CHAMBERLAIN SAYS DANZIG CHANGE WITHOUT POLISH CONSENT WILL BE VIEWED AS AGGRESSION BRINGING BRITISH ACTION.

AUG. 19--GERMANS RUSH TROOPS TO POLISH BORDERS.

AUG. 21--PLAN FOR GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT ANNOUNCED. (BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD NEGOTIATED WITHOUT AVAIL FOR SEVERAL MONTHS FOR A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH RUSSIA).

AUG. 22--BRITAIN INFORMS HITLER SHE WILL STAND BY POLAND, URGES HE NEGOTIATE WITH POLAND.

AUG. 23--HITLER WRITES TO BRITAIN THAT POLISH QUESTION IS GERMANY'S CONCERN AND THAT IF BRITISH PREPARATIONS MENACE GERMANY, GERMANY WILL MOBILIZE.

AUG. 25--HITLER TELLS ~~FOREIGN MINISTER~~ Ambassador NEVILE HENDERSON THAT AGREEABLE SETTLEMENT OF POLISH PROBLEM AND ADJUSTMENT OF COLONIES COULD LEAD TO ARMS LIMITATION PACT.

AUG. 27--HITLER INFORMS PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE THAT GERMANY MUST HAVE THE POLISH CORRIDOR AND DANZIG.

AUG. 29--HITLER WRITES BRITAIN THAT HE MUST HAVE DANZIG AND THE

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CORRIDOR AND WILL COMPOSE DEMANDS FOR A POLISH EMISSARY WHO MUST ARRIVE IN BERLIN AUG. 30.

AUG. 30-- 2 A.M.--CHAMBERLAIN WIRES HENDERSON THAT BRITAIN CANNOT HAVE A POLISH PLENIPOTENTIARY IN BERLIN AS DEMANDED.

2:45 P.M.--BRITAIN MESSAGES HITLER ASKING FRONTIER INCIDENTS BE AVOIDED.

MIDNIGHT--HENDERSON IN BERLIN GIVEN ORALLY A LIST OF HITLER'S 16 DEMANDS ON POLAND.

AUG. 31--GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCES 16 DEMANDS ON POLAND WERE REJECTED BY FAILURE OF POLISH EMISSARY TO APPEAR.

SEPT. 1--GERMAN TROOPS INVADE POLAND; WARSAW BOMBED; HITLER SAYS "WIN OR DIE". GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE SEND WARNING TO GERMANY.

SEPT.2--FIGHTING CONTINUES WITH POLISH CITIES BOMBED. BRITAIN AND FRANCE COMPLETE MOBILIZATION.

SEPT.3-3 A.M. (EST) BRITAIN GIVES GERMANY A TWO-HOUR ULTIMATUM.

5A.M.-BRITAIN DECLARES A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

6 A.M. FRANCE GIVES GERMANY A FIVE HOUR ULTIMATUM.

11 A.M. FRANCE DECLARES A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY. SEP --1939

G/PS1042PED

By The Associated Press.

Neville Chamberlain, 70-year-old Prime Minister of Great Britain has long been noted as a worker for peace and staved off a probable European conflict a year ago at Munich. "You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to me," he said in proclaiming his country at war with Ger-

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live to see the day when Hitlerism
has been established,' while
has destroyed and a liberated Europe
Chamberlain is the third member of his family to gain prominence in
British politics. He was nearly 50 before he became a national figure.
premier, and has a steel magnate and the
Prime Minister May 28, 1937, when
house of commons. Presented
wife in South London streets. Has son and
Adolf Hitler, 50, a corporal in the
wounded. SEP 4-1939 Austrian-born hunger
Became chancellor in January, 1933. He ordered
1923 and went to prison for a time after his

Hindenburg died, Hitler assumed dictatorial powers. Ignored Treaty of Versailles. Took over Austria, Sudetenland, Czecho-Slovakia, established protest crates over Bohemia and Moravia. Attacked Memel. Joined Italy in forming an axis. Formed non-aggression pact with Russia while Britain and France were negotiating with that country for military alliances. Took severe action against Jews. As his troops pushed farther into Polish territory, the Fuehrer left for front to lead them and predicted victory within few weeks. "I know that God will favor us with victory as right and justice are on our side," he told his troops. Hitler is unmarried.

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Col. Josef Beck, Polish foreign minister since November, 1932, is 45 year s old and a follower of Marshal Pilsudski. Was an artillery officer when Pilsudski shifts him to foreign office as vice minister of foreign affairs. Negotiated non-aggression pacts with Russia and Germany in 1932 and 1934, respectively. During Czecho-Slovak crisis Beck sided with Germany and gained a 375-mile slice of Czecho-Slovakia. But after the "peace of Munich" he veered away from Nazis. His wife,

Madame Jadwiga Beck, is leader of Women's society and patron of

handicrafts.

Edouard Daladier, Premier of France, is 55 a history teacher

before the World War, from which he emerged as a lieutenant with three

valorizations. Became Premier April 10, 1938. Previously had been

Right and man of Edouard Herriott, outstanding French leader, and had

served in three cabinets. During emergency of recent months he has been

made with great powers.

as ally of Britain. Known as "Old Bull of the Comrgate." Wisner. Has

one son.

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Edward Rydz, Polish marshal, helped Pilsudski in establishing

an independent Poland. Became chief of army inspector after Pilsudski's

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death. Held rank of colonel and later general before becoming marshal.

Has reputation for military astuteness. Married. No children.

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GERMANS DENY LINER WAS HIT BY TORPEDO

British Reply to Suggestion That One of Their Mines Was Responsible by Saying None Was There.

SEP 3-1939

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A rescue fleet, guarded by guns of British destroyers, was officially reported today to have saved all but the few persons killed by the explosion which sank the Donaldson liner Athenia, which British officials said was torpedoed by a German submarine in the open North Atlantic.

There were 1,347 passengers and crew aboard, which included United States citizens listed tentatively at 313.

American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy sent the following cable to the State Department at Washington today:

"All on Athenia rescued except those killed by explosion. The Admiralty advises me survivors picked up by other ships. List of casualties later. Thank God."

A German news agency release given out here by Baron von Heisicker of the German diplomatic staff vigorously denied that Germany was responsible for the sinking of the Athenia.

The release included this statement:

"We can only say that, in accordance with the definite instructions of Der Fuehrer, the German armed forces are doing nothing contrary to international law and treaties signed by the Reich. The way in which the report of the sinking has been circulated can only be regarded as an attempt to influence American public opinion in favor of those who want a further widening of the conflict."

The Admiralty said today that there were no mines in the North Atlantic where the Athenia went down. This was in response to German suggestions that a British mine might have broken loose and caused the sinking.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Reports in Stockholm indicated today at least 1,000 persons had been saved from the torpedoed British liner Athenia.

These reports said the Norwegian ship Knud Nelson had taken aboard 800 and the Swedish yacht Southern Cross had picked up 200 survivors.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—All persons aboard the sunken British liner Athenia, except some killed by a German torpedo, were reported saved today.

An agent of the ship's owners here issued the report. He said all survivors had been picked up by other vessels.

SEP 5-1939

First Ship Torpedoed.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Great Britain and France were joined with Poland today in a war against Germany—a war that within its first twenty-four hours saw a British merchantman sunk at sea.

The British Ministry of Information said the ship was torpedoed with 313 United States citizens among the more than 1,400 persons aboard her.

The victim of the torpedo was the Donaldson Atlantic lines Athenia which sank about 200 miles west of Hebrides, off Northern Scotland, before daybreak of the second day of warfare between Germany and Britain.

Bulletins from British Government agencies failed to give the number of dead. The main basis for hope was the announcement which the Athenia's master, Capt. James Cook, wirelessed:

"Passenger and crew except those killed by explosion took to boats and were picked up by various ships."

This announcement was made by the ship's line and was confirmed by the Admiralty.

It was established offically, however, that Brtish destroyers were on the scene of the disaster, 250 miles west of Inishtrahull, northern Ireland.

It was believed that the loss of life would be small. It was recalled that in previous torpedo disasters a comparatively small number were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

Plenty of Lifeboats.

Added to this was the fact that rescue operations were aided by the Athenia's more than adequate lifeboat seats. There were reported to have been lifeboats for 1,830 persons.

It also was presumed that Capt. Cook had been rescued before he sent his latest message and that he would not have left the ship until the last passenger or crewman alive was off it.

The captain and most of his crew of 246 were Glasgow men. Some of them had been in vessels torpedoed in the first world war.

In the absence of a complete passenger list there was a possibility these listings involved some duplication.

The Athenia was estimated to have been carrying about 1,420 persons—1,100 passengers and a crew of 320.

Germany, too, apparently was to feel the might of Britain's Navy as its first taste of warfare with the nation whose sea power was overwhelming in the world war twenty-five years ago.

British Fleet Fully Mobilized.

The British home fleet was in full mobilization and its ships at their battle stations, evidently to enforce a blockade of Germany.

British Admiralty orders for control of contraband and searches of ships indicated Britain's blockade of Germany was put into force quickly following the declaration of Prime Minister Chamberlain.

The state of war began at 11 A. M. (6 A. M., Eastern daylight time), when a British ultimatum to Germany to call her armies out of Poland expired without an answer from Berlin.

Seven hours later a similar French ultimatum to Germany expired.

Thus, Britain and France were joined again as they were in 1914, this time in fulfillment of their pledges to help Poland defend her independence.

Plans, carefully made against the fateful day that Prime Minister Chamberlain said could be no longer avoided, were rushed into force.

A high war command was named.

The King approved appointment of Lord Gort as commander-in-chief of the British field forces, Major-Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside as Chief of the Imperial Defense Staff and Sir Walter Kirke as commander-in-chief of the home forces.

The Prime Minister installed a War Cabinet.

He reinstated Anthony Eden, making him Dominions Secretary but giving him special access to the inner councils, and made Winston Churchill First Lord of the Admiralty, the post he held in the world war.

The Admiralty leaped to the protection of British merchantmen on the high seas.

War restrictions, to protect life, conserve precious supplies and maintain order and morale, were put into immediate effect.

Colonies Pledge Loyalty.

Colonial and Dominion circles expected swift pledges of loyalty and co-operation from throughout the scattered empire.

Canada already has placed her armed forces on an active service footing. New Zealand has announced she will support Britain in war. From elsewhere also have come promises of support.

There was no sign among leaders or in the press of dissent from the messages King George VI gave the people and Prime Minister Chamberlain gave the empire and Parliament yesterday.

War quickly struck home to Britain.

Twice within the first eighteen hours after the Prime Minister's historic proclamation, the wail of air-raid alarm sirens sent Britons scurrying to shelter.

But they proved false alarms both times, and "all clear" signals sounded without signs of dreaded enemy warplanes.

The first alarm came hardly before Mr. Chamberlain had finished speaking the words from the Cabinet room of 10 Downing street that told the British empire "this country is at war with Germany."

Men with flags, whistles and steel helmets—Britain's diligently rehearsed air raid precaution wardens—sprang into the streets. Pedestrians fled for shelter.

A Large Area Blacked Out.

Seventeen minutes later at 11:32 A. M. a long clear note of the siren ended the suspense, and the terror of an air alarm in the darkness of a blacked-out country at war.

The first warnings screamed at 2:28 A. M. (8:28 P. M., Eastern standard time, Sunday) and the danger signal was not lifted until almost two hours later, at 4:12 A. M. (10:12 P. M., Eastern standard time).

The Ministry of Information said the alarms were sounded over London and parts of the Midland and northeastern counties. Cause of the alarm was unexplained. "No details are yet available," the Ministry said.

To save exchange for war purposes, a ban was placed on the importation of several commodities classified as luxuries.

The list, announced by the Board of Trade, included pottery, glass, cutlery, clocks, watches, textile goods, apparel, shoes, certain chemicals, paints, soaps, typewriters, automobiles, perfumes, musical instruments, toilet articles, toys, games and luxury foodstuffs.

The public was to be informed today how to obtain ration books for gasoline, rationing of which will become effective September 16. The Government advised owners of private motor vehicles to use them for essential purposes only.

Ban Put on Securities.

Also to become effective today were restrictions designed to conserve Britain's financial resources. A ban was decreed on new capital issues and on export of bank notes, gold, securities and foreign exchange, except with Treasury permission. Holders of gold and foreign exchange, including United States dollars, will be required to offer them for sale to the Treasury.

All banks were ordered closed today, but authorized to reopen tomorrow. For savings banks, the order was issued so they could "complete measures for adapting themselves to the emergency."

The Stock Exchange, which had discontinued trading Friday during the removal of civilians from London, announced it would reopen "as soon as possible."

Both houses of Parliament enacted a bill for conscription of men 18 to 41 years of age for military service. A royal commission gave the King's assent to all new war legislation.

The Government also announced the closing of theaters, indoor and outdoor sports events, with the admonition that large crowds increased bombardment perils.

The British Admiralty notified British merchant vessels that "all ships are liable to examination by the British contraband control service."

The search order indicated that Britain's naval blockade of Germany quickly followed the war proclamation.

Convoy System Reintroduced.

The Admiralty reintroduced the convoy system for protection of merchant fishing vessels from the east coast south of latitude 57, which cuts across northern Scotland.

"British ships coming under any of the following categories," the Admiralty said, "will not normally be detained longer than is necessary to establish their identities:

"1. Ships on Government charter.

"2. Ships bound direct for British or allied ports, which will discharge all their cargo and passengers in such ports.

"3. Ships whose last port of call was British or Allied and which have a special war clearance therefrom."

Other vessels, it was indicated, may be required to put into central contraband bases.

Besides disposing the home fleet, a step completed in advance, Britain commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers.

Besides Canada, Australia rallied behind the mother country with a proclamation empowering the calling for war service of naval, military, aerial and civil defenses. Reports from Cairo to London said that Egypt had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Nearly fifty Indian potentates gave their support and others were expected to follow. Newfoundland, Palestine and other territories under the British flag—even remote Tonga in mid-Pacific—have pledged loyalty or taken measures in preparation for war.

The position of South Africa, where there has been much recent discussion of policy in the event of war involving Britain, has not been defined, but Premier-General J. B. M. Hertzog told Parliament yesterday he would make a statement soon.

Gibraltar, Britain's "rock guarding the western gateway of the Mediterranean," received the war declaration with wild scenes of enthusiasm. Sailors, soldiers and civilians paraded in outbursts of patriotism.

The public was prepared for the war declaration by a communique broadcast earlier, giving terms of the British ultimatum and asking listeners to stand by for the Prime Minister's statement.

King Makes His Appeal.

King George broadcast an appeal to his vast empire to stand fast in its hour of conflict. He spoke alone from a room in Buckingham Palace after the Prime Minister had spoken.

"We have been forced into a conflict," solemnly declared the monarch. "We are called with our allies to meet the challenge of a principle, which if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world."

The Prime Minister, both to the people and to the House of Commons, again had declared Britain exhausted every hope of peace before resorting to force.

Wearily, in a flat voice that sometimes faltered and showed the strain of weeks of crisis, the seventy-year-old Prime Minister told radio listeners throughout the empire that Germany had not responded to the British ultimatum.

"Consequently," he said, "this country is at war with Germany."

"Up to the very last," he said, "it would have been possible to arrange a peaceful and honorable settlement between Germany and Poland, but Hitler would not have it. . . .

"May God bless you all and may he defend the right. It is evil things that we shall be fighting, against brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution.

"And against them I am certain right will prevail."

Soon afterward Mr. Chamberlain went to Parliament, where the state of war, which the House of Commons had expected him to announce the night before, already was known.

An Ovation for Chamberlain.

He was given a thunderous ovation, repeated five minutes later when he sat down after saying:

"I have had my share of us, but for me it is sadder than for me.

"Everything I had worked for, hoped for and believed in during my public life has crashed into ruins.

"There is but one thing left for me and that is to devote what strength and powers I have to forwarding victory of the cause for which we have to sacrifice ourselves.

"I cannot tell what part I may be allowed to play, but I trust I may live to see the day when Hitlerism has been destroyed and a restored and liberated Europe has been re-established."

Parliamentary leaders rallied behind the Prime Minister, a solid support reflected in today's newspapers.

Labor Leader Arthur Greenwood spoke immediately after Chamberlain.

"The hated word war has been spoken by Britain in fulfillment of her pledge and her unbreakable intentions to defend the liberties of Europe," he said.

"Poland we greet as a comrade whom we shall not desert. Nazism must finally be overthrown."

Liberal Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair declared Britain's inexorable determination "to end this Nazi domination." And David Lloyd George, world war Prime Minister, who frequently has differed with Chamberlain, said of the Government: "They can do no other than they have done."

The Times of London, the only newspaper in London still clinging to the tradition of a first page devoted to advertisements, announced war had been proclaimed under a two-column headline on its main news page, page 8.

The Daily Mail, which had followed the old custom until today, broke it to make war news front page.

"Self-deluded and self-doomed, the dictator of Germany has given the British and French peoples no choice but to resist and overthrow him," said the Times.

"The alternative that Hitlerism thrusts upon them is a surrender to organized brutality and treachery which would extinguish the last lights of freedom in Europe. . . .

"This is Hitler's war. It cannot and will not be his victory.

"Every sacrifice is to be preferred and will be preferred to the least weakening in the cause upon which freedom, justice and law are staked—not for us alone but for every civilized nation in the world."

Herbert Morrison, chairman of the emergency committee, announced today that nearly 600,000 children and mothers had been safely removed from London between September 1 and last midnight.

He said that the last of the children and mothers and the blind would be out by 7 o'clock tonight.

Americans on Ship

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The British Government, spurred by the sinking early today of the liner Athenia, tonight pushed its plans to convoy all British and allied merchant ships.

The Athenia, with 311 United States citizens among her 1,347 passengers and crew, was sunk by an outside explosion 200 miles northwest of Ireland while en route from Liverpool to Montreal.

Several hundred of the survivors were on the Southern Cross, one of the largest yachts in the world, owned by Alex Wenner-Gren, Stockholm millionaire.

Lord Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, speaking in the House of Lords, said that "if it turns out that the sinking of the Athenia was done by a submarine and torpedo it means that once again Germany has broken every pledge she has made and one that was made by the present leader of the German nation under no duress and there is no possible excuse to say that he was justified in breaking it."

"In abrogating the Anglo-German naval treaty," he added, "Germany quite definitely left that part of the treaty referring to submarines untouched and did not rescind her obligations under that part of the treaty."

Embassy Issues Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. (AP).—The German Embassy issued a statement today declaring that "no German naval vessel could have had anything to do with the disaster of the Athenia."

The embassy statement follows:

"With reference to the alleged torpedoing of the British liner Athenia by a German submarine, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, Mr. Kirk, has been officially informed by the German Government that no German naval vessel could have had anything to do with the disaster of the Athenia.

"It was authoritatively and definitely stated that no naval craft was operating in the waters indicated in the British message. Furthermore, all German naval forces have the strictest orders to act in accordance with the rules established by international law and in the agreements signed by Germany."

Alexander Kirk is the American chargé at Berlin.

8 Survivors Picked up

Meanwhile the Maritime Commission was notified today that eight survivors of the British ship Athenia had been picked up by the commission's cargo vessel City of Flint.

All were reported injured. Their identities were not immediately available.

The commission said this message was received from Captain J. A. Gainard, commander of the City of Flint:

"9 P. M. 3d. Turned back to pick up survivors torpedoed British steamer Athenia. At 4 P. M. 4th. Proceeding toward North American coast eight injured passengers. Two doctors aboard."

The City of Flint left Glasgow Sept. 2 bound for the United States.

Submarine Fired Twice

By The Associated Press

GREENOCK, Scotland, Sept. 5 (Tuesday)—A survivor landing from one of two Athenia rescue ships here today declared a German submarine which torpedoed the British liner Athenia fired two shells at the ship

Ministry later explained an unidentified airplane off the south coast had proved "friendly."

In the early hours of this morning a large area of England experi-

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as passengers and crew were taking to lifeboats.

The survivor was John McEwan, of Glasgow, who also said: "it was rumored that 90 perished."

Other survivors said emphatically the Athenia was sunk by a submarine, and that the submarine fired two shells at the sinking vessel.

"We had a terrible time," said McEwan, "and we knew at once what it was.

"We all put on our lifebelts and went to our boat stations. The submarine then dived out of sight and several times during the night, when we were in the lifeboats, we heard the sub[illegible] passing below.

"The conduct of the passengers was magnificent. I don't know how many have been killed, but it is rumored that 90 perished.

"There was a great deal of smoke when the torpedo struck our vessel, but through the smoke I could see the submarine break the surface and before we knew where we were, it had opened up with its gun and fired two shots at us."

"Every lifeboat was away an hour after we were struck. The liner first of all listed and then righted herself and began to go slowly down by the head.

"We learned afterwards that a woman on whom an operation had just been performed had been left on the Athenia. One of the lifeboats went back and took her off.

"We drifted until 2:30 in the morning when a Norwegian ship picked us up.

"I saw the sub quite distinctly and I estimate that it was a quarter of a mile away."

One member of the crew, Robert Gillan of Glasgow, said he saw a twelve-year-old girl lying dead in a deckchair, her body torn by shell splinters.

Prof. Damon Boynton, of Cornell University, alighting from one of the destroyers, said:

"I was in a boat twelve hours before I was picked up. I don't want to say anything more except this—I don't like German war tactics."

Then the professor hurried away to the nearest telephone.

Both rescue ships reaching here were destroyers. Presumably some of the survivors had been transferred to the warcraft from other rescue ships.

Many of the women were without hats or shoes. Several had their arms in slings. As the destroyer edged up to the quay they sent up a wavering cheer.

Dockhands and crews of other ships in Albert Harbor cheered back lustily. The first distinguishable shouts from the decks were: "Throw us a newspaper so we can see what's happening."

A second ship followed the destroyer in and out of the fog and began discharging the injured. They were rushed to hospitals in a fleet of ambulances. The harbor was closed to the public and under heavy guard. No one was permitted near the rescue ships, which appeared to be filled mainly with women and children.

430 Survivors at Galway

By The Associated Press

GALWAY, Ireland, Sept. 5 (Tuesday).—Irish Medical Corps units and ten nurses boarded a tender today to meet the Norwegian freighter Knute Nelson, which wirelessed it was bringing 430 Athenia survivors, including ten stretcher cases, to this port.

Says 'Orders' Were Given to Obey Sea Laws

Blames 'Report' as 'Attempt to Influence U. S.' but British Cite Ship's Radio

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP).—The German government manifested sharp anger and concern today over British assertions that the sinking Sunday night of the British steamer Athenia was the work of a German submarine.

Alexander Kirk, United States Charge d'Affaires, was called to the Foreign Office and told by State Secretary Ernst von Weizsaecker that "German sea forces could not possibly have been responsible."

"Strict orders have been issued," Kirk was told, "for the German sea forces to hold themselves within the prize law."

Earlier, the supreme military command had made a similarly categorical denial of German responsibility.

Vigorous German Denial

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP) (Via Radio).—A German news agency release given out here by Baron von Heisicker, of the German diplomatic staff, vigorously denied that Germany was responsible for the sinking of the liner Athenia.

The release of the German news agency included this statement:

"We can only say that in accordance with the definite instructions of Der Fuehrer, the German armed forces are doing nothing contrary to international law and treaties signed by the Reich. The way in which the report of the sinking has been circulated can only be regarded as an attempt to influence American public opinion in favor of those who want a further widening of the conflict."

It was reported the German radio had stated that reports the Athenia was torpedoed were untrue and that no "German warships" were within a radius of 200 miles from the Hebrides (off the Irish coast).

The British Admiralty said there were no British mines in that area, and emphasized that the Athenia's master stated his ship was torpedoed.

TEXT OF CHURCHILL REPORT ON ATHENIA

Assures House Convoy Plans Are Being Rushed.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The text of the statement of Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, concerning the sinking of the British steamer Athenia:

"I regret to inform the House that a signal was received by the Admiralty about 11 P. M. last night (5 P. M., Eastern standard time), giving the information that the S. S. Athenia had been torpedoed about 200 miles off northwest Ireland at 8:59 P. M. (2:59 P. M., Eastern standard time) last night.

"Orders had already been given by local authorities for destroyers to proceed to her assistance and after midnight four destroyers were proceeding at a high speed to the position and should have been near the position about 10 o'clock (4 A. M., Eastern standard time) this morning.

"A further signal was received at 1 A. M. (7 P. M., Sunday, Eastern standard time) stating that there were 1,400 on board and that the ship was sinking fast.

"The Athenia, a steamship of 15,000 tons of the Donaldson Line, had left Liverpool on Saturday evening before the declaration of war and had been ordered to steer off her normal track. She would have been steaming at about fifteen knots.

"Among the 1,400 on board were 300 citizens of the United States of America. It will be recollected that Germany agreed to abide by the terms of the London Naval Treaty in perpetuity and she was among the first powers to do so.

"These articles stated that the following points were accepted as establishing international law:

"Except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being summoned or on active resistance to search, a warship may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant ship without first placing the passengers and crew in a place of safety.

"For this purpose a ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers is assured by reason of weather conditions, proximity to land or the presence of another vessel.

Since August 26 all British merchant ships in the Atlantic have been diverted. Orders have been given for the institution of a convoy on one route since the war was declared.

"Of course it will take a little time to bring the general system of convoy into operation. That is being pressed to the utmost.

"A message has been received in the Admiralty this morning from the master of the Athenia stating that the passengers and crew, except those killed by the explosion, had taken to the boats and had been picked up. This fortunate aspect does not alter the fact that in no circumstances can open boats 200 miles from land be regarded as safety.

"I need scarcely say that the utmost endeavors will be used to employ all means of escort to the fullest capacity and to adopt such other methods as may be necessary for vessels which cannot be convoyed.

"We have every belief that the convoy system will be brought into complete operation at an early date."

Answering a question, Mr. Churchill went on:

"It (the Athenia) certainly was torpedoed without the slightest warning and in circumstances which the whole opinion of the world after the late war—in which Germany concurred—had stigmatized as inhumane. According to my present information the ship was in no way armed as an auxiliay cruiser."

PLACED LIMITS ON TORPEDOING

Germany Accepted Treaty Terms in 1937.

OUTLAWED RUTHLESS SINKING

London Papers Stress Number of Americans on Athenia.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—News of the disastrous sinking of the Athenia on the first night of the war shocked England deeply, and all but crowded off the front pages of the London newspapers the basic facts of the conflict just starting. Especially it refreshed memories of the Lusitania sinking in 1915 and the part that tragedy played in bringing the United States into the last war.

The London afternoon newspaper placards screamed the news of the total number of Americans aboard the Athenia, to the exclusion of other details.

Shortly before 1 P. M. the Ministry of Information stated that the Athenia was torpedoed without warning, adding that "such action is in direct contravention of rules regarding submarine warfare by which Germany is bound."

Germany is a party to the protocol signed by a number of Powers seeking to humanize submarine warfare. This protocol provides that the captain of an attacking submarine must put the passengers, crew and papers of a victim ship in a place of safety before any attack is made.

Under the protocol a place of safety does not mean lifeboats in an open sea unless land is close or unless rescue ships are standing by to take passengers and crew aboard.

The Ministry of Information said: "The rules lay down clearly that no merchant ship should be sunk without warning or at least until all passengers and crew were safe. . . . A ship's boats, according to the rules, were not to be considered a place of safety unless within half an hour's pulling distance from land in favorable conditions."

The submarine agreement was first signed at London on November 6, 1936, on behalf of Great Britain, the United States and France. Germany adhered to it in 1937.

The torpedoed ship was built at Glasgow in 1923 to replace another Athenia, an 8,668-ton ship which was torpedoed on August 16, 1917, in mid-Atlantic while carrying troops from Montreal to London.

Chamberlain Adds Two Ministers To Cabinet

London, Sept. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Chamberlain tonight added two Ministers to his Cabinet. Lord MacMillan was named Minister of Information and Ronald Hibbert Cross, a whip in the Chamberlain Government, was made Minister of Economic Warfare.

Neither will sit in the nine-man War Cabinet announced yesterday, but will be members of the Cabinet proper.

Lord MacMillan had experience at the close of the World War as assistant director of intelligence in the Ministry of Information. In 1933 he served as chairman of the Canadian Commission on Banking.

Cross, merchant-banker and Conservative member of Parliament since 1938, has been parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade since 1938.

GREAT BRITAIN PROMISED AID FROM EMPIRE

Split Develops In Cabinet Of Union Of South Africa, However

Nepal's Offer Of 8,000 Soldiers For Service In India Accepted

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 4—Pledges of support in time of war came to the British Government tonight from various sections of the far-flung empire.

But a split developed in the Cabinet of the Union of South Africa, where many persons of Dutch descent live.

J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister General, is urging that South Africa's relations with the belligerents "persist unchanged and continue as if no war was being waged."

Accepts Offer From Nepal

J. C. Smuts, Minister of Justice General, has proposed that the Union continue cooperation with the British Commonwealth and take measures for defense of its territories and interests but refrain from sending forces abroad.

On the other hand the Information Ministry in London announced the Government had accepted an offer from the Nepal Government of 8,000 soldiers for service in India during the war.

The Ministry said the internment of Germans in Tanganyika (near German East Africa) was going forward.

"There is no hint of resistance," said a Ministry statement, [illegible] none will resist. Nazi pr[illegible] the last few years has not t[illegible] on the 4,000 Germans in the [illegible]

The Emir of Transjordan announced, has expressed his [illegible]-hearted loyalty and that of his [illegible]ple."

It was also announced that four new escort vessels would be provided for the Royal Indian Navy and coast defenses at principal ports would be modernized. Approximately £1,700,000 (about $7,140,000), it was said, has been provided for reequipment of certain air-force units.

Message From Ireland

The Governor of Northern Ireland sent a message to the King pledging loyalty and devotion.

The Jewish agency for Palestine issued a statement promising "to give all assistance" to the British forces.

Messages of support and loyalty also came from Uganda and the Colony of Grenada.

Shanghai dispatches received here said scores of German-Jewish refugees were [illegible] the British and French consulates to offer their services against Germany.

The Government, a communique said, contemplates a substantial contribution to the reequipment and modernization of fighting units in India.

Egypt Breaks With Germany

Cairo, Sept. 4 (AP).—Egypt followed England's lead and severed diplomatic relations with Germany. The Egyptian Minister to Berlin was instructed to ask for his passport. (Egypt is allied by treaty with Britain.)

Ulster Soldiers Assaulted

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 4 (A.P.).—Prime Minister Lord Craigavon, speaking in the Northern Ireland House of Commons, pledged today that "there is no slackening" in the loyalty of Northern Ireland [Ulster] to Britain in war-time.

A soldier of Ulster's territorial forces, meanwhile, was shot and gravely wounded by a gang as he walked along North Queen Street. Other assaults on soldiers and attempts to strip them of their uniforms were reported.

Lord Craigavon declared that "there is no falling off in our determination to place the whole of our resources at the command of the British Government."

A group shouting "Hail Hitler" charged a group of British soldiers as a military detachment left Londonderry last night.

Posters declaring an Irish Republican Army "war" on Northern Ireland were torn down by police today in West Belfast.

BRITAIN SEIZES ALIENS

Will Watch All 'Enemy' Foreigners Over 16.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A.P.).—Britain's new Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, announced in the Commons today that "a number of aliens whose activities were suspicious are already under detention" in the United Kingdom.

He disclosed that an Order in Council had been promulgated requiring all "enemy aliens" over 16 years who did not intend to leave the country to report to the police. They must obtain police permits to travel, carry cameras or drive automobiles.

Legal examiners will review the status of all Germans or Austrians in the country to decide which should be interned or placed under other restrictions.

Sir John said "Citizens of former Czecho-Slovakia will not be treated as enemy aliens."

Britain Fixes Prices Under Food Rules

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4 (A.P.).—The following maximum prices represent fixed prices established by the National Food Defense Committee and will hold until further notice:

Hams, American short cut, 12-16 pounds, 94 shillings; Canadian short cut, 12-18 pounds, 98 shillings. Bacon, American Wiltshires, 55-65 pounds, 83 shillings.

Lard, prime Western steam, tierces, 40 shillings; American refined, two 28-pound boxes, 42 shillings 6 pence. Cheese, finest Canadian white, old, 75 shillings, new, 64 shillings; colored old, 76 shillings; new, 64 shillings. Turpentine spirits, American spot, duty paid, 57 shillings. Linseed oil, raw, Liverpool make, 33 shillings 9 pence. Rosin, types F, G and H, American spot, 19 shillings 9 pence. Petroleum oil, American refined spot, in barrels, 10½ to 11¼ pence.

List of Americans on the Athenia

The following were the American passengers aboard the liner Athenia, according to a list cabled from London by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and identifications furnished by passport records of the State Department and by relatives and friends:

New York

Chalmers, Alice.
Derry, Florence, 28-15 Forty-seventh Street, Long Island City (believed to have been accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Florence Atreider).
Feder, Dorothy (Mrs. Mark Feder).
Grant, Charles and Master Charles Grant.
Holland, Margaret, Brooklyn.
Levine, Mrs. Maisie, wife of Dr. Julius Levine, 7,313 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and her son, Stephen, 11 months old.
Malik, Florence.
McCafferey, James (believed to be a New York City fireman, of 515 West 156th Street, returning from a visit in Ireland).
McGoorty, Mrs. Mary, wife of Joseph McGoorty, Long Island City and her daughter, Miss Margaret McGoorty.
Morris, Ellen, Elmhurst, Queens.
Morris, Mary.
Morris, Patrick, the Bronx.
Pierce, Ellen, the Bronx.
Pierce, Margaret, the Bronx.
Pierce, Philomena, the Bronx.
Pritchard, William, Brooklyn.
Sheshunoff, Alexander.
Stork, Charles.
Sweigard, Lulu, 25 East Ninth Street, instructor in the School of Education, New York University.
Wilkes, Dr. and Mrs. Edward, 44-01 Skillman Avenue, Long Island City and their sons, Daniel, 9, and Jonathan, 8.
Wood, Duncan.

Metropolitan Area

Carroll, Mabel, 38, 81 Laurel Avenue, Arlington, N. J., secretary for a New York mining firm.
Duncombe, Eileen, 1,245 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., teacher of English at Joseph Brandt Junior High School.
Farrell, Patrick, 55 West Fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Hannah, Helen, Elizabeth, N. J.
Insch, Elsie, Yonkers.
MacBain, William, Closter, N. J., and his daughter, Marjorie.
O'Connor, Charles, Elizabeth, N. J.
Patterson, Joseph, whose address was given as Woodlawn, L. I.
Rodman, Barbara, 32 Wyatt Road, Garden City, L. I., secretary at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York.
Sadowski, Adolph, Bayonne, N. J., clerk.
Smith, H. Dewitt, mining engineer, 1,061 Rahway Road, Plainfield, N. J., and his wife, Ellen, and their daughter, Jeanette.
Stuart, Caroline, 1,050 Rahway Road, Plainfield, who accompanied the Smiths.
Wright, David, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Elsewhere

(Made public by the State Department, through The Associated Press.)
Aitken, William, Bannockburn, Ill.
Allen, Mrs. Carol, and daughters, Susan and Romona, Oakland, Calif.
Alton, Elizabeth and daughter, Elizabeth, Worcester, Mass.
Barber, Myrtle, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Benson, Susan, Wilson, Conn.
Birchall, Peter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bloom, Alma, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bohn, Mr. and Mrs. William, Elizabethtown, Ill.
Bonnet, Martha, Charlton, Iowa.
Boynton, Damon, Chicago.
Bradfield, Barbara Holt, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bridge, Mrs. Edith, Constance and Harry, Wellington, Kan.
Bruce, Isobel, Montevallo, Ala.
Buchan, Margaret, San Francisco.
Burdett, Sarah, Cambridge, Mass.
Casserly, Hazel, Minneapolis.
Child, Ralph, Lewiston, Me.
Cooley, Francis, Los Angeles.
Cotterman, Charles, Dayton, Ohio.
Cottle, George and Lawlor, Cleveland.
Crowley, Eleanor, Providence, R. I.
Dexter, Franklin, Beverly, Mass.
Diller, William, Philadelphia.
Diven, Mary and Louis, Reading, Vt.
Doggett, Margaret, Dallas, Texas.
Etherington, Harold and Geoffry, Milwaukee.
Evans, Montgomery, Norristown, Pa.
Fielder, Thomas, Boston.
Gorman, Susan, Philadelphia.
Granberg, Gordon, Minneapolis.
Hargrave, Florence, Madison, Wis.
Harju, John, Copper City, Mich.
Hase, Hilda, Fort Monroe, Va., daughter of the late General Hase.
Hayden, Bainbridge, Washington.
Headley, Adele, Lexington, Ky.
Hinds, Kate and William, Houston, Texas.
Hislop, Mrs. Hessie, and children, Elizabeth and John, Dorchester, Mass.
Howe, Hilda, Bakersfield, Calif.
Howland, Ellen, Elkridge, Md.
Hull, Barbara, Dallas, Texas.
Hutchinson, Ellen, Boston.
Isaacs, Selena, Hawthorne, Calif.
Jassie, James, Manchester, Conn.
Jordan, Jeanett, Madison, Wis.
Kellher, George, Los Angeles.
Kent, Doris Elaine, Evanston, Ill.
Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Sixteen, Mont.
Leocha, Adolph, Claremont, N. H.
Little, Mary A., Philadelphia.
Lubitsch, Nicola, Los Angeles, ten-month-old daughter of Ernest Lubitsch, moving picture director.
Lucas, Lucille, London, Ky.
MacBain, Marjory and William, Closter, N. J.
Mackey, Catherine and Louise, Gladewater, Texas.
Martin, Janice, Alhambra, Calif.
Martin, Julia, Detroit.
Martin, Patricia, San Diego, Calif.
McCrea, Elizabeth and Arthur, Pittsburgh.
McGuire, Katheryn and Margaret, Minneapolis.
McErlean, Bridget, Philadelphia.
Moffett, John and Elise, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Newman, Alice, Arkansas City, Kansas.
O'Hagan, Catherine, Chicago.
Park, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and child, Russel, Philadelphia.
Patterson, Joseph, Woodlawn, L. I.
Price, Bronson, Columbus, Ohio.
Prince, Charles Sr. and Jr., Kittery, Me.
Pritchard, Robert Newton and brother, William Eugene, Aurora, Ill.
Quine, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Fullerton, Calif.
Ratcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest and daughter Faith, Oregon, Ill.
Rice, Caroline, Fresno, Calif.
Roberts, Virginia, Detroit.
Robison, Maxine, Dallas, Texas.
Sage, Katherine, Salt Lake City.
Smith, Jeannette, San Francisco.
Smith, Virginia, Salem, Va.
Smith, Wilson, Baltimore, Md.
Stevenson, Susan, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Stewart, Betty, Dallas, Texas.
Strain, Gladys, Dallas, Texas.
Sunderland, Jane, Washington, D. C., daughter of General Archibald H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Sutherland, Jessie H., Youngstown, Ohio.
Templeton, Sarah, Philadelphia.
Thomas, Rhoda, Rochester, N. Y.
Thompson, Joshua, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Tinney, Madeline and Fred, Madison, Wis.
Tolley, Harriet, Ponca City, Okla.
Townsend, Robert, San Antonio, Texas.
Trehearne, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Nipton, Calif.
Turnbull, Ruth, Alhambra, Calif.
Tweed, Beatrice, Philadelphia.
Underwood, Mary, Dallas, Texas.
Vincent, Ila, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Youngquist, John, Minneapolis.

Other Americans

The following, included on the list cabled by Ambassador Kennedy, were not otherwise identified:

EMBARKING AT GLASGOW

Anderson, Gus.
Baker, Anne, Houston, Texas.
Bernard, Don.
Bloom, Olive.
Bloom, Sarah.
Bown, Ada.
Bown, William.
Boyle, James.
Brennan, Cathryn.
Brown, Betsy, Houston, Texas.
Brown, Elizabeth (two persons of this name listed).
Brown, Mary.
Brown, Matthew.
Brown, William.
Burns, Louis.
Burns, Mary.
Calder, George (two persons of this name listed).
Calder, Margaret.
Campbell, Elva.
Campbell, Margaret.
Chalmers, William.
Coullie, James.
Coullie, Mae.
Craig, Agnes.
Curran, James.
Dilroy, Cora.
Dilroy, Don.
Dowie, Mary.
Straube, Dirus.
Tolley, Elizabeth.
Tolley, Thomas, Jr., Windsor, Conn.
Flynn, Michael.
Ford, Margaret.
Fox, Dorothy
Halvert, Bobbie, Sonora, Texas.
Hannah, Ja[illegible]
Hecht, Jean, [illegible]more, Md.
Ingram, Ma[illegible]
Insch, James.
Jones, Harriette.
Lawrence, Dr. John, University of California.
Lewis, Donald.
Lewis, Elizabeth.
Lewis, May.
MacDonald, Elmetta.
Mallery, Effie, wife of Mayor Addison Mallery of Saratoga Springs and her 9-year-old son, William.
Martin, Elizabeth.
Martin, Gertrude.
Martin, Isobel.
McCubin, Thomas.
McFadzeav, Harriet.
McKellar, Harry.
Moore, Ann, believed to be the daughter of Colonel George F. Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, now stationed in Texas.
Moore, Margaret.
Morrow, Genevie.
Nicol, Alexander.
Nicol, Edith.
Nicol, Marion.
Outhwaite, Joan, Bennington, Vt., daughter of Leonard Outhwaite.
Pringle, John.
Robinson, Alice.
Roney, Harriet
Scott, Julia.
Scott, Katherine, Saratoga Springs.
Sherk, Wendell.
Simpson, Rowena, Houston, Texas.
Ponjola, Wiktor.
Reed, Gertrude.
Ruffieau, Ralph.
Russel, Ethel.
Schurr, Kathleen.
Shearer, Maud
Spierelberg, Herbert.
Stappel, Agnes.
Steinberg, Mary.
Warenreich, Sara.
Wise, Elizabeth, Fort Worth, Texas.
Word, Annie.

EMBARKING AT BELFAST

Bixom, Dorothy
Campbell, Elizabeth (three persons of that name listed).
Connolly, Francis.
Connolly, Frank.
Connolly, Raymond.
Connolly, Sarah.
Connolly, Thomas.
Demun, Irene.
Dexter, Miarine.
Edward, Donald.
Eilstrap, Cosby.
Eilstrap, Lillian.
Forle, Jessie.
Gifford, Donald.
Harrington, Ellen.
Harris, Robert, Fredericksburg, Va.
Hughes, John.
Jensen, Bernice.
Logan, Ena.
O'Connell, Doris.
O'Connell, Edward.
Olsen, Janet.
Pehin, Yvette.
Petersen, Gustaf.
Philipsen, Aileen.
Philipsen, Elsa.
Singleton, William Ralph.
Stewart, Helen.
Toeklington, Alice.
Toon, Hazel.
Tringle, Lottie.
Turner, Elizabeth.
Windman, Frieda.
Wood, Alberta.
Wynn, James, Athens, Texas.

EMBARKING AT LIVERPOOL

Belton, Dick.
Belton, Edward.
Belton, Mary.
Bonn, Herbert.
Buchanan, William.
Casey, R.
Churchill, Rose.
Curran, Katherine.
Curran, Mae.
Davis, J.
Davis, Mrs. J.
Davis, Agnes.
Davis, Charles.
Dow, Maud.
Dow, Walter.
Frances, Alberta.
Gielen, Michael.
Howe, Hilda [believed to be Hilda Hause, Washington, D. C., daughter of the late General Hause].
Hunt, Mary.
Kelly, Estelle.
Kelly, Mary.
Kennedy, Henry.
McClelland, Emil.
Morris, Charles.
Mowry, Eleanor.
Mowry, Ida.
Mowry, Margaret.
Newkirk, Charles
O'Connor, Joseph
Ravenold, Ruth.
Sheils, John.

Also believed [illegible] have been aboard the liner was [illegible]s. Belle Maranov, 1,450 Fifty-fir[illegible] Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Julius Lev[illegible] husband of Mrs. Maisie Levine[illegible]e of the New Yorkers on th[illegible]enia, said that Mrs. Marano[illegible]ted to accompany Mrs. L[illegible] the return trip from Sco[illegible] a visit to her [illegible]. Her [illegible]me, on th[illegible] Am-

SEP 5 - 1939
FOLLOWING NAMES OF AMERICANS ABOARD THE ATHENIA RESIDES THOSE ANNOUNCED BY WASHINGTON
ATHENIA PASSENGERS
LONDON, SEPT 4—(AP)—THE AMERICAN EMBASSY MADE PUBLIC TODAY THE

30.24-3011

LOTTIE PRINGLE; RALF (CORRECT) INGRAM; RALPH RUFFIEAU; ELIZABETH WISE; JOHN HUGHES; GUSTAV PETERSEN; GERTRUDE REED; J.DAVIS; MRS.DAVID CHARLES PRINCE; THOMAS GUINE; ANNIE GUINE; HELEN KIMMER; DAMON BOYNTON; ELIZABETH MCCREA, AND THESE SURNAMES, GIVEN NAMES MISSING; DE VITO, MICHELSON AND FOSTER.

NO HOME ADDRESSES WERE AVAILABLE.

SEP 5-1939

FILMED

PLANE BOMBS DANISH PORT; NAZIS REPORT CORRIDOR GAIN

BULLETIN.

PARIS, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A French General Staff communique announced tonight that "contact has been made on the front" with the German forces.

SEP 5-1939

The French launched an attack on land and in the air today against the German Western front in an effort to relieve the pressure on their Polish allies. Drives were reported under way in the Moselle region in the north and in the Belfort area to the south.

The German high command announced in Berlin today that the isolation of the Polish forces in the northern Corridor" had been completed. The command said that isolation of the Polish forces was effected as "a Pomeranian group with strong forces reached the Vistula (River) near Kulm."

The Danish radio at Copenhagen today reported a high-flying airplane of unidentified nationality had dropped two bombs on the Danish seaport town of Esbjerg on the west coast of Jutland killing at least two persons, one a woman. Esbjerg is a seaport from which many cattle and other shipments are made to Britain.

The British Admiralty announced tonight that naval activity was continuing on all seas, but added that "there are no major operations yet." The port of Dover was closed to commercial shipping.

PARIS, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—French land and air forces today launched co-ordinated attacks against Germany along the western front.

Seeking to relieve German pressure on Poland, France thrust her might against the frontier where the German "western wall" of fortifications faces the French Maginot line of concrete and steel.

Though reports were meager, the French apparently had started a double-flanking move designed to cut around the two ends of the German-French frontier, but a terse War Ministry communique left the impression that fighting was general all along the border.

Well-informed private informants said they believed the brunt of the French attack was felt along the Burgundy Gate where a valley forms a natural passage from France across the Rhine near the Swiss frontier.

These informants said a supplementary blow was delivered along the Moselle Valley at the northernmost extremity of the French-German border.

Reports from Luxemburg, adjoining the Moselle region, said sounds of firing started early this morning, and Belgium frontier steel plants and furnaces were shut down as a precautionary measure.

The air force was understood to be co-operating with land forces, while the fleet held battle positions in the western Mediterranean.

SEP 5-1939

Authorities started emptying Paris hospitals for military use. The first night of France's state of war with Germany had passed without word on the firing of a shot.

Heavy Bombers Fly East.

The communique came as the first indication that France's 8,000,000-man military machine had gone into action.

Shortly before 11 A. M. French heavy bombers flew low over the capital, heading eastward toward the German frontier.

SEP 5-1939

Sun Breaks Through.

The weather, dismal during yesterday's final flurry of ultimatums and declarations, turned favorable to military operations this morning. The sun broke through and dried out the terrain for the movement toward the Rhine frontier.

Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi at the War Ministry on naval operations. The Premier received Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet a half hour later for a review of the diplomatic situation.

The Stock Exchange opened for business today. The franc was steady in bank-to-bank transaction this morning at 41.75 to the Uni

her domination of Europe and servitude of France. . . .

"Frenchmen and French women, we are waging war because it is forced on us. Each of us will be at his post on French soil—on that soil where respect and human dignity finds one of its last refuges.

"You will all unite your efforts in the deep feeling of union and fraternity to save France. Vive la France!"

Official Notice.

The o[illegible] a short notice which was sent to the foreign Powers" yesterday in conformity with a Hague convention requiring notice of the opening of hostilities.

". . . following the aggression directed by Germany against Poland," the notice said, in part, "a state of war exists between France and Germany from September 3, 1939, at 5 P. M.

Premier Daladier, who also is War Minister, conferred today with

States dollar, s compared to Friday's 41.85.

German Officials Leaving.

The German charge d'affaires and 20 other members of the German [illegible] and consulate staffs [illegible] by train at 6:08 P. M. (6:08 P. M.) New York time, their homeward journey protected by mobile guardsmen. They went by way of Belgium. Ambassador Johannes von Welczeck already was in Germany.

Reports from eastern France said that the French troops were getting set, with disposition of covering troops in an around the Maginot Line facing Germany.

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Anti-aircraft batteries were said to have been thoroughly camouflaged to meet the "lightning war" on wings expected from the east of the Rhine.

Reports of the movement of troops told of French poilus halting by roadsides and breakfasting on black coffee and bread.

Reports of the torpedoing and sinking of the British liner Athenia with 1,400 passengers were certain to create a sensation in Paris. Scanty details of the attack arrived too late for publication in the Morning Press, which was given over to charging Adolf Hitler with responsibility for precipitating another European war.

France Enters War.

France's obligation to help Poland came into force technically at 5 P. M. (noon, New York time) yesterday at which previously specified time Germany had not given a "satisfactory answer" the French ultimatum that German troops be withdrawn from Poland.

Later Premier Daladier made a three-minute radio speech, characterizing the German invasion of Poland "one of the most brutal and cynical aggressions," and declaring: "The cause of France is the cause of justice."

France, he said, would triumph. M. Daladier declared that Germany had met British and French peace efforts with refusal, and that Germany "wishes the destruction of Poland in order to insure replo

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The French and British ambassadors departed from Berlin, completing the breach in relations. They left French and British affairs to be handled by the United States embassy.

The rifles of the steel-helmeted guardsmen glinted in the dim lights at Les Invalides station as the German diplomatic party entrained. Paris was in darkened readiness for air raids. As the train pulled out, a German woman was seen through a coach window, her head buried in the arms of another, tears streaming down her face.

Gen. Maxime Weygand was named Near Eastern commander-in-chief of French forces. Reports from Ankara said Turkey had refused to renew her trade treaty with Germany, which expired at the end of August, and was taking national defense setps. Turkey is a member of the British-French front.

As hostilities unfold, some observers believe it will be impossible for Italy, Turkey, Rumania and, perhaps, the Balkan countries, to remain neutral.

Some military experts believe the German Siegfried line must be cracked for France to relieve Poland, and they are convinced the French can do it. Others hold to the theory a defensive war would be the best plan, but that would depend on the role Italy plays.

Fleet at Battle Stations.

Combined British and French naval forces have been at battle stations for a week. France's naval air force, expanded since Munich, is ready as an immediate weapon.

When the French war deadline passed there was little to mark the turning point in the nation's history. There were no bells or sirens, but newspapers screamed the one word, "War."

As 5 o'clock struck, Parisians along the tree-lined boulevards drank goodbye rounds with friends. An aged cafe proprietor spoke a phrase on many men's lips: "We too bad. There will be many dishes broken."

A taxi driver, taking his last fare before driving his cab to an army garage and reporting for mobilization: "Hitler and his boys have never had a fight yet—now we will show them they have been playing with real dynamite, and the war won't last long."

will come out of it soon, but it is

At the Arc de Triomphe, where lies France's unknown soldier of the last war, veterans of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third battalions of the Alpine Chasseurs relighted the flame which burns over the tomb. It was the usual evening ceremony. But last evening it was different. As the ceremony was finished, men and women pressed close. Many of the women dropped to their knees and prayed. Some laid homemade wreaths and bouquets on the tomb.

Halted at Frontier.

The trainload of German diplomats leaving France was halted on the Belgian frontier at 5 A. M. by French authorities to wait there until the train carrying French diplomats from Germany had reached the border. The French explained they wished to make sure there would be no complications and that the trains should cross the border on their opposite routes at exactly the same moment. The French diplomatic train left Berlin at 9 A. M.

Paris, Sept. 4 (By Telephone to New York)—France struck with her land and air forces along the Western Front today in what military observers described as a double-flanking movement to relieve pressure of the German armies on Poland.

Two official communiques issued during the day indicated the "entire force" of the French Army was making "progressive contacts" with the enemy along the Western Front.

Poles Launch Offensive

At the same time, France's ally, Poland, was reported by military circles in Paris to have launched a most vigorous offensive against Germany on the Eastern Front.

believed a supplementary attack was begun along the Moselle Valley at the northernmost end of the French-German border.

Operations Begun

"Operations have begun involving the entire land, naval and air forces," was all that the War Ministry's communique said.

Shortly before the communique was issued, eighteen and one-half hours after France's declaration of war yesterday on Germany, a fleet of French heavy bombers flew low over Paris toward the East.

HURL FULL FORCE AT FOE ON WEST WALL'S ENDS TO EASE PRESSURE ON POLES

Army Opens Double Skirting Movement, With "Burgundy Gate" As Main Objective. Navy Guards Mediterranean

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 5—Communication systems in New York last night received reports that a complete blackout of Paris went into effect at 9.45 P. M., indicating that an air raid was feared.

Communication was reestablished shortly after midnight today.

Planes Fail To Appear

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 5 (AP)—Air-raid sirens sounded in Paris at 3.35 A. M. today.

At 6.10 A. M., no airplanes had appeared, but the alarm was not lifted. Most Parisians left their refuges and many gathered in the dawn-lighted streets.

[By the Associated Press]

France's military machine of 8,000,000 men was reported by military observers to be attacking from its Maginot line positions against both flanks of Germany's Siegfried line.

The air force was said by the same observers to have winged its way over Germany, scouting fortified positions and communications lines.

Navy Taking Positions

The navy was taking up positions, these experts said, in the Western Mediterranean to guard strategic lines of communication of the French Empire with North Africa, while the powerful allied British fleet moved into battle positions in the English Channel and neighboring Atlantic waters.

The reports from the West indicated the French armies had started their double-flanking movement at two extremities along the 200-mile frontier facing Germany.

A terse communique issued in midmorning by the War Ministry left the impression that fighting was general all along the Rhine frontier, where the French Maginot line faces the German Siegfried fortifications or "west wall."

"Burgundy Gate" Watched

Although the exact nature of the military operations was a general staff secret, well-informed private sources said they believed the brunt of the French attack was delivered along the "Burgundy Gate"—a passageway between the Vosges and the Alps, just north of the three-cornered junction of France, Germany and Switzerland.

At the same time a main blow was delivered at the southern end of the frontier, these sources said, and it was

Military observers said the impression was general that France was making a massed air attack against communications to the German line to halt the movement of reinforcements to the attacked sectors.

The communique was the first definite indication that France's military machine actually had gone into action against her historic foe across the Rhine.

No Word Of Firing

The first night of France's state of war with Germany—Sunday night—passed without a word on the firing of a shot.

The Burgundy Gate, historic route of ancient warfare between the Germans and the Franks, is a twenty-mile-wide valley running northeastward from France to the famous German Black Forest region.

The city of Mulhouse stands directly in the center of the valley on the German-French frontier.

Foreign military observers in Paris have long considered that if Italy remained neutral the French general staff could launch a general offensive against the German line to force Germany to divert troops from the eastern to the western front.

Aside from a naval blockade, foreign observers expressed the belief a French attack against the "west wall" was about the only method by which France would be able to fulfill her obligation and determination to aid Poland.

Some private sources said they understood the jumpoff was 5 A. M.

Long before that, during the night, British warplanes raided Germany with propaganda instead of bombs, circulars which told the average German that Britain was not making war against him, but against the Hitler Government which "cold-bloodedly" started the new war.

Behind the lines Premier Daladier, between conferences with his military and diplomatic chiefs, was reported by political sources to be considering a National Union Government, such as Britain already has set up.

Minister Resigns

Jean Zay, 35-year-old Minister of Education, has resigned and gone to the front. Paul Marchandeau, Minister of Justice and Mayor of Rheims, offered his resignation to Daladier today, saying he felt it his duty to remain with his fellow-citizens of Rheims. Louis de Chapedelaine, Minister of Merchant Marine, who has been ill for months, placed his portfolio at Daladier's disposal.

Filling of these posts will give the Premier an opportunity to bring in opposition leaders and make the Cabinet representative of what observers described as the "real national unity shown by Parliaments in last Saturday's session," when a war budget of 69,000,000,000 francs (approximately $1,656,000,000) was voted.

It was estimated that more than three-fourths of Paris' 3,000,000 population had been removed from the city, including men called to the colors in the general mobilization orders.

Hospital patients are being moved to safe places in the provinces, away from the danger of air raids. Some 3,000 sick already have been transferred in special hospital trains.

British uniforms began appearing on the streets of Paris today. Parisians turned to gape at the smartly clad officers, most of whom carried briefcases instead of rifles.

They were the advance guard staff, preparing the way for the British expeditionary force which is expected to be moving up to the front within a few days.

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 4.—A French General Staff communique announced tonight that "contact has been made on the front" with German forces. An earlier communique issued by the War Ministry said, "Operations have begun involving the entire land, naval and air forces."

The French communique announcing contact on the front added that France's naval forces "have taken up the posts assigned to them" and that "the air force has proceeded to do the necessary scouting." All French stations gave the communique as the first of their regular news broadcasts, indicating that it was the "evening communique."

The immediate object of the offensive was to relieve German pressure on France's ally, Poland, in the east.

President Albert Lebrun exchanged telegrams today with the heads of the two powers allied with France, King George VI of Britain and President Ignace Moscicki of Poland.

In his telegram to the British King, Lebrun declared:

"The ideal which animates France and Britain is confidence in the sacred justice of their cause and in the strength of their union, which makes them invincible."

Replying to a telegram of thanks from the Polish President, Lebrun said:

"Faithful to her pledged word, France has entered the fight for the right beside her glorious ally with a firm heart."

30.24-3013

30.24—3013

Paris Has First Air-Raid Alarm; City Thinks Artificial Fog Is Gas

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Tuesday)—French sirens sounded a shrill warning today, sending Parisians into cellars and dugouts for three hours and a half in expectation of a German air raid.

Before the alarm was lifted, people emerged into the streets, but police blew their whistles and chased them back again. The alarm was sounded at 3:35 a. m. (10:35 p. m., Monday, New York time), and lifted at 7:05 (2:05 a. m., New York time). Most people thought it was a false alarm, but the police action convinced them otherwise. The city's lights were extinguished when the alarm first sounded.

A bright moon was obscured soon by clouds. Every one thought that it was a turn in the weather, but military circles said that it was artificial fog released by the anti-aircraft defense system.

When the people first smelled the fog they cried: "It's gas!" and hastily donned masks. Only a few knew that the fog was artificial.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS WAIT

France Tells Them There Is No Room for Them in Army Yet

SEP 2-1939

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—The French Army, busy outfitting 8,000,000 men of its own, made known today it had no room just yet for foreign volunteers.

"A number of foreigners have manifested their intention of enlisting in the ranks of the French Army for the duration of the war," an official notice said. "Since the military authority must first assure execution of military measures foreseen for the French Army, it is not possible for the moment to reply favorably to requests for enlistment made by foreigners."

For those unwilling to wait, the notice said, foreigners could file applications at recruiting stations, take physical examinations and eventually would be called for service.

(Dispatches from Paris yesterday said that a number of lists were open in the famed French Foreign Legion, however, and that thousands of foreigners had taken advantage.)

Americans With Loyalists Now Build Havre Shelters

SEP 2-1939

35 Volunteer and Begin Work on Air Raid Havens

LE HAVRE, Sept. 4 (AP).—Americans who fought for the defeated Spanish Republican army in the Spanish civil war are now building air-raid shelters for thousands of their war-stranded compatriots who are awaiting ships for home.

A group of thirty-five, including Canadians and naturalized Americans, a remnant of a volunteer corps of 3,000, was put to work on the first shelter directly in front of the American Consulate after they had offered their services to the municipal anti-air defense service.

Seven of the group recently were released from Spanish prisons. They are Robert Steck, Rock Island, Ill.; Jack Steinberg, Philadelphia; Joe Young, New York; Bernardo Alvarez, Tampa, Fla.; Morris Tobman, New York; Hy Wallach, New York, and Alvin Stevenson, Bridgeport, Conn.

Twenty-five others of the group are naturalized Americans. They have been waiting at Le Havre for six months while court actions are being pursued in the United States against a recent State Department ruling refusing them the right to return to the United States except as new immigrants under the quotas of their former countries.

Americans in France Join Ambulance Corps

SEP 2-1939

Many Volunteers Reported in Southeastern Area

FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via U. S. S. Trenton to Washington), Sept. 4 (AP).—Many of the Americans left in southeastern France were joining volunteer ambulance corps today, under French Army supervision.

The United States Consulate at Nice is assisting those Americans who want to leave the country, but calls on it have greatly lessened.

Among the French populace, order prevailed and the population of frontier towns like Menton appeared to be putting calm faith in the strength of the army. The Italian frontier remained open under the direction of a normal guard.

HITLER JOINS HIS TROOPS ON EASTERN FRONT

Fuehrer Taking Personal Command of Drive Against Poland.

HIS DEPARTURE IS SILENT

SEP 3-1939

Car With Its Headlights Shaded Leaves Berlin, but Few Cheers Are Heard.

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, relying on the Siegfried Line in the west to defend Germany against Britain and France, joined his troops on the eastern front today to direct the drive against Poland. Declaring that "Germany will never again capitulate," the Fuehrer left behind the assurance that subjugating Poland will take "only a few weeks," if the western army holds off Poland's two allies.

Hitler left to take personal command of the forces fighting on the Polish front some twelve hours after he had rejected the ultimatum presented by the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, demanding the withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

Berlin took calmly the news of the joint declaration of war by Britain and France. Several hundred persons in front of the Chancellery heard the announcement in silence as it was carried over loudspeakers. Newspaper extras of one page each were printed and distributed free of charge.

New wartime measures were put into effect immediately. All railway connections with France were broken. Shipments routed via France no longer are acceptable.

The death sentence was decreed for espionage and insurgency, as well as for any attempt to weaken the army, the people, or to evade military service. Stern punishment for other military crimes was decreed and penalties were sharpened for desertion and unlawful absence from the country.

Army Reports Gains.

On the eve of the Commander-in-Chief's arrival, German troops were advancing in several sectors, said official communiques. The army command said that the rail center of Czestochowa, on the Warta River in Polish Silesia, had been captured, as well as the town of Berent. The German official news agency, DNB, reported that seven Polish planes and one balloon were destroyed in an air raid on Warsaw.

The army command also said that German air losses for Friday and Saturday were twenty-one planes, compared with 120 for the Poles. The communique did not list any casualties.

Other military dispatches said that the Germans had crossed the Vistula River and taken fortifications south of Nikolai, in East Prussia, while the Poles were reported to have destroyed a bridgehead at Tscew, on the upper Vistula; blasted dikes near Tscew, and bombarded Beuthen, on the Silesian frontier, and the suburb of Schomberg, a densely populated workers' town.

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Three Proclamations.

Before leaving for the eastern front just after 10 o'clock (5 P. M. Eastern daylight time) last night, Hitler made three proclamations.

1. He issued an appeal to his army in Poland accusing Britain of trying to "use all European States and peoples" to encircle Germany, and concluded with, "I myself, as an old soldier in the world war and supreme commander in chief, will join you at the front today."

2. He told his Western forces that, if they did their duty, the battle in the East would be "victoriously concluded in a few weeks and then the strength of our entire ninety millions stands behind you."

3. In an address broadcast to the people, he charged England with pursuing a "policy of world conquest" and encouraging Poland to resist the Reich; declared that "whoever sins against our unanimity and unity must expect nothing else than that he will be annihilated as an enemy of the nation," and that "if our people in such a manner fulfills its highest duty, then the Lord God, who always has given His grace to him who was determined to help himself, will also stand by us."

Hitler emphasized several times in his message that Germany is stronger than at the outbreak of the world war in 1914. He told the Western army that, in occupying the Siegfried Line, it would be guarding the border of the Reich "in a fortification which is a hundred times stronger than the never-conquered West front of the great war."

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No Bethmann-Hollweg.

"The British Government is mistaken about one thing," he told the army on the Polish front. "The Germany of 1939 is no longer the Germany of 1914, and the Chancellor of the present Reich is no longer Bethmann-Hollweg (Chancellor in 1914)."

The non-aggression pact with Russia also was emphasized. Again, in the proclamation to the army in the east, Der Fuehrer said:

"The non-aggression consultative pact with Russia united two of the greatest and strongest States in Europe in the sense of never again permitting their peoples to fight against one another."

British People Absolved.

He promised the National Socialist party "the year 1918 will never return." The eastern army "within a few week" will undo all of Britain's "encirclement work," while in the west "the greatest fortifications of all time will protect German soil," he added.

Though he said that, without British support, Poland would not have resisted a peaceful revision of her frontiers, Hitler at least partly absolved the British people of blame.

"The German peole," he said, "knows that the British people, as a whole, cannot be responsible for all this. It is that Jewish plutocratic and democratic upper crust which among all peoples of the world desires to see only obedient slaves and which hates our new Reich because it sees in it the model for social work which it fears might prove contageous also in their own country."

Ambassadors Go and Come.

His emphasis on the pact with Russia came on the same day that Alexander Schwkarzev, after less than twenty-four hours in Berlin, was accepted formally as the new Soviet ambassador. Schwkarzev arrived at the embassy in a car bearing a swastika and preceded by a brass band. A detachment of the S. S (Elite Guard), dressed in army field gray instead of the customary black, was turned out in his honor.

Earlier in the day British Ambassador Henderson and French Ambassador Robert Coulondre had taken their official leave from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in ceremonies distinguished chiefly by the absence of the traditional formality of returning passports. Affairs of the British and French embassies were taken over by Alexander Kirk, United States chargé d'affaires.

REICH CLAIMS 5 R.A.F. PLANES SHOT DOWN

Admits British Raid On Naval Base — Charges Atrocity On Border

Reports Air Victory Over Poles And Isolation Of Northern Corridor

SEP 5-1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 4—The official German radio claimed tonight that five of twelve British bombers raiding German seaports had been shot down in the vicinity of Cuxhaven, a naval base, near Hamburg.

At the same time, the official broadcaster, speaking over Station DJB, broadcast a story that German troops near the northeastern Polish-German border had discovered a German aviator "cruelly multilated."

The announcer said: "His eyes had been hacked out of their sockets; he was absolutely unarmed."

Claiming another air victory, the German news agency announced tonight that a squadron of German pursuit planes shot down four Polish bombers and two pursuit ships during an air battle this afternoon near Lodz, Polish textile center.

During the battle other Polish planes attempted to take off from their base, the agency said, but were attacked by the squadron and nine of them disabled.

The official statement put the Polish loss at fifteen planes and said no German planes were downed.

Reich Disclaims Initiative

While Polish forces in the northern Corridor were reported to have been isolated, German officials said tonight that Germany would not take the initiative against France and Great Britain.

"We shall not fire the first shots," they said, "but we shall reply if they start."

Earlier an army communique issued shortly before noon, recounting activities of the preceding twenty-four hours on the Polish front, concluded: "There was no fighting hitherto in the west."

Hitler Arrives At Front

Adolf Hitler meanwhile arrived at the German front lines on the east [illegible] by his troops [illegible] populace.

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A broadcast over the official station said:

"Official German report by high command states that shortly after the German forces had succeeded in cutting off the Polish contingent in the Corridor, Adolf Hitler personally arrived at the front lines.

Congratulates Soldiers

"For hours he drove along lines of wildly cheering front-line troops. He was present when the first German troops crossed the Vistula river at the city of Kulm. After congratulating his soldiers, he proceeded to inspect the liberated province of West Prussia. The populace went into a frenzy of joy, welcoming the Führer with unbounded enthusiasm, many having tears in their eyes."

The official communique asserted the spectacular series of successes included an advance to Wadowice, in the southwest, only twenty-two miles from Krakow, the former capital of the Polish Kingdom.

Troops Advancing

"Troops advancing from Silesia southward," said the communique, "are pushing ahead north of the high Tatra Mountains and south of the industrial region, following the retreating foe to Krakow.

"East of Pless (Pszczyna) a crossing of the Vistula river was forced. North of the industrial region our troops are following the retreating enemy along a line from Koniepol to Kamiensk and across the Warthe river northeast of Wielun.

"The troops in their swift advance stand twenty kilometers (more than twelve miles) off Sieracz.

Vistula River Reached

"A Pommeranian group (operating in the Province of Pomorze, the Corridor), with strong forces, reached the Vistula near Kulm (Chelmno). Thus isolation of the Polish forces in the Northern Corridor was completed.

"A German attack against the Graudenz fortress entered the fortification line in the northeast. A group advancing from East Prussia took Przasnysz. (Przasnysz is fifty miles north of Warsaw.)

"The Polish cavalry which attempted to invade German territory north of Treuburg was repulsed.

Air Force Bolstered

"The German air force in the course of September 3 increased raids on militarily important communications centers and large troop trains.

"Repeated operations of anti-aircraft and dive bombers considerably helped the quick success of the troops advancing from Silesia.

"Railway connections between Kitno, Warsaw, Krakow and Lemberg (Lwow); between Kielce and Warsaw, and between Thorn and Deutsch-Eylau were destroyed.

"Numerous derailments, fires and explosions of trains were observed. The station of Hohensalza was destroyed.

Polish Planes Destroyed

"The airplane works of Okecie near Warsaw were badly damaged. Polish reserve planes were destroyed. Seven Polish planes and one Polish balloon were shot down without losses to our own forces in a battle over Warsaw.

"The naval forces operated successfully yesterday. Destroyers directed effective fire on enemy ships in the naval port of Hela (Hel). A Polish submarine was sunk off Danzig Bay.

"Air raids on Gdynia and Hela were repeated, resulting in the sinking of the Polish destroyer Wicher. The minelayer Gryf was badly damaged.

"There was no fighting hitherto in the west."

It was announced officially that British planes had reached Germany last night, but that they dropped only propaganda leaflets and were driven back by German anti-aircraft units. These were the first planes reported from the west.

Early Victory Forecast

Berlin military sources predicted that Poland would be mopped up in a hurry—in a matter of weeks—and Warsaw crushed so that the full force of the war machine could be loosed on the western front.

Danzig itself, which had been out of communication for three days, was again able to telephone to Berlin reports that German troops were pushing north of Zoppot toward the vital Polish port of Gdynia.

The Reich railway system announced that the Danzig rail system had been wrested from a Polish administration. Numerous Polish rail officials were reported arrested.

Berlin, meanwhile, seemed sober, disciplined and anxious. The German population hardly knew that France had joined England in aiding Poland.

A violent press and aroused officials heatedly berated Britain, and long reports were printed of the circumstances leading up to the service and rejection of the British ultimatum that German troops be withdrawn from Poland.

The Reich turned on its propaganda full force to establish Britain as responsible for the war. London, it was asserted, had spurned Mussolini's intervention for peace, "betrayed" Europe and rushed France into war to serve British interests.

FLYER STRIKES ESBJERG, NEAR GERMAN LINE

British Or Reich Pilot May Have Mistaken Target

Other Conjecture Current Was That Craft's Mechanism Slipped

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Sept. 4—War touched Danish territory today when an unidentified airplane dropped four bombs on Esbjerg, seaport forty miles north of the German border, killing one woman and injuring twelve other persons.

The Government at once dispatched a commission to make an investigation. Foreign Minister Munch said if the nationality of the airplane was learned a determined protest would be made and indemnity demanded.

Greek Steamer Sunk

The incident topped a day in which difficulties of the neutral nations of northern Europe were emphasized by the sinking of a Greek steamer by a mine off the Swedish coast, and the sinking of Danish fishing boats which collided with nearby German mine fields.

A special effort was being made to recover a bomb that fell in the harbor at Esbjerg, but did not explode. If it could be recovered it might prove the nationality of the bombarding plane.

Ruins of the three-story apartment house flattened by the bombing also were being studied. The German Minister declared to Munch that the offending plane could not possibly have been German.

Two Conjectures Are Current

The incident was mystifying, but these two conjectures were current:

That it might have been a British plane, whose pilot mistakenly thought he already was over German territory—the border being only forty miles south of Esbjerg.

That a German pilot looking for British warships—Esbjerg being a seaport lying between the Kiel canal and Skaggerack, where such warships are reported—might have had a mishap with a bomb release mechanism.

Meanwhile, the small countries north and east of Germany clung tenaciously to their neutrality, but they held no illusions concerning the directness with which their interests were affected.

Even the man on the street could feel the nearness of the war. He could hear the radio warning the ships of his country to avoid nearby mine fields, he could see newspaper headlines telling of fishing boats imperiled by floating mines or isolated from their home ports by mine fields, and hear of the sinking of the Greek steamship Kosti near Malmo and a German communique reporting the destruction of two Polish submarines in the Baltic Sea.

Traffic With England Suspended

The announcement that all Danish sea-passenger traffic with England was suspended was a reminder of the war's grip on the neutrals, as was also the news that marine-insurance rates had been raised for the third time in three days.

The report of the sinking of the British liner Athenia made a deep impression.

News of what England and France were doing was eagerly sought, but nothing was available here late in the day except the French announcement that operations had begun by land, sea and air.

A German communique of additional progress of German troops in Poland emphasized the lack of information of wider developments in the west.

Americans Fill Hotels

Copenhagen hotels were filling with American women and children as Denmark became a refuge for the families of diplomats, newspapermen and others from the warring countries. Some obtained passage on neutral ships, while others settled down to await their turns at passages.

The S. S. Mormachawk, scheduled to sail today with a full passenger list, postponed its departure until tomorrow. The S. S. Scanyork, which was to have sailed Sunday, Thursday, will leave September 20, the same departure date which has been set for the S. S. Donald McKay, originally scheduled to sail next Saturday.

No date has been fixed for the departure of the S. S. Mormacwren, originally scheduled for Saturday.

The Norwegian S. S. Oslofjord is scheduled to sail tomorrow from Gothenburg and the S. S. Drottningholm will sail September 12.

Norwegian Ship Reported Hit

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (Tuesday) (AP).—An unconfirmed report received here today said that a Norwegian freighter was torpedoed as she left the Polish port of Gdynia. The nationality of the freighter was not known here. A German torpedo boat became stranded in the narrows near Fredericia.

Danes Ban Use of Autos

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (Tuesday) (AP).—All private automobiles in Denmark went out of use at midnight, with the exception of diplomatic cars and a few others with special permits. Officials said the purpose was to conserve the nation's limited supply of gasoline.

Newspaper Phone Calls To Berlin Barred

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Telephone communication between Berlin and Copenhagen was discontinued early today as far as it concerned transmission of press messages.

Telephone lines had not been cut, but persons placing calls for newspaper offices or foreign correspondents in Berlin were told that those numbers were not permitted to accept calls from foreign countries.

Two French Planes Land On Belgian Orders

Spotted With Searchlights, Who Land Today, Are Imprisoned

Brussels, *Tuesday*, Sept. 5 (AP).—Two French airplanes were ordered to land near Mons early today after they were spotted with Belgian searchlights.

The pilots, who were made prisoners, said they lost their way.

13 WARSHIPS AT GIBRALTAR

133 British And French Merchantmen Also In Harbor

Algeciras, Spain, Sept. 4 (AP).—Three French battleships, ten destroyers and 133 British and French merchantmen were concentrated today at Gibraltar.

At Vigo, thirty German merchantmen took refuge in the port.

Reich to Reissue Rentenmarks

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP).—The "rentenmark," paper bills of one, two and five marks, are to make their appearance again in Germany "to relieve the need for small change." The bills were created in 1923 during the inflation period following the World War. Although not redeemable in gold, they had a psychological influence in creating confidence which helped end the inflation. They are, therefore, sometimes called the "wonder mark."

Count Ciano said liners which had been held in their home ports for the last week intended to depart within two or three days.

This was considered in foreign circles a sign that Italy not only intended to stay out of hostilities but expected that France and Great Britain would continue to maintain normal relations with her in spite of her military alliance with Germany.

Ambassador Phillips saw Count Ciano for a general survey of the situation. To obtain an impression of Italy's course of action and to learn what could be done toward evacuating Americans still in Italy.

Il Duce Remains Silent.

Meanwhile Premier Mussolini kept to himself the position he has chosen with regard to the European war, and the British and French Governments, now at war with Italy's axis partner, Germany, were expected to ask within a few days for a precise statement of Italy's intentions.

Although many observers thought Italy might try to remain neutral because of what they considered the reluctance of Italians to fight for Germany, Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo D'Italia, gave little encouragement to that idea.

The newspaper declared nothing had been changed in the Italian-German friendship, which only last May 22 was marked by the signing of a military pact.

Peace Efforts Believed Hoped.

Some [illegible] said they believed Il Duce might make further efforts to arrange a settlement. But there was nothing in official circles to indicate such a likelihood.

There were those who felt that, Mussolini's proposal having failed, [illegible]h and French armies would be unable to reach Germany across her western fortification, the Siegfried Line—a view widely expressed in the Fascist press. The Germans, they said reasoned, after crushing Poland, would be able to turn and crush their British-French foes.

Yet many Italians feared they would be brought into the conflict by a request for aid from Adolf Hitler—a call which they said their Government might have to answer under the military alliance with Germany.

War's Trend May Guide Italy.

Hopes in some foreign circles that Mussolini would turn his back on Hitler and aid Britain and France were not very bright.

Concerning Mussolini's reply to any inquiry from Britain and France as to his intensions, certain diplomats suggested the Premier probably would refrain from answering until he saw how the war was going.

There was speculation as to what Britain and France might do if Italy passed war supplies to Germany through her ports under a form of benevolent neutrality.

It [illegible]ld Italy intended to maintain [illegible]al trade relations with Germany and that, while there might be a stoppage for a day or two in shipping, it would be only for an adjustment of a balance for payments through clearing houses.

British and French hopes in Rome lay mostly in a belief Mussolini was concerned deeply with the turn of the situation; that he might not want to stake the future of his regime on the outcome of the war, and that he might be willing to make a deal.

Italian Ships to Resume Trips

Nation's Continued Neutrality Seen in Orders to Liners—Mussolini Remains Silent.

ROME, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A [illegible] indication of Italy's intention to remain neutral in the European war was provided today in the announcement that Italian passenger liners would resume their sailings in a few days. The announcement was made even as predictions were heard freely that Italy's neutrality would be short-lived.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was understood to have given assurances to American Ambassador William Phillips, who called at the Foreign Ministry this morning, that Italian ships would start their schedules again.

he would be too realistic to attempt further to mediate.

Italians watched closely for the first reports of French and British military action and said Il Duce would have to make his decision for or against participation in the war in a few days.

There were many who said Brit-

TALKS AT VATICAN

French and British Envoys Join in Conference

VATICAN CITY, Sept. [illegible] P.).—Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, today continued his conferences with diplomats regarding the international situation. He received, among others, the French and Italian Ambassadors and the British Minister to the Holy See.

Earlier he conferred more than an hour with Pope Pius XII at Castel Gandolfo.

30.24-3015

30.24-3015

Statement on Italian Peace Moves

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP).—The text of the official statement on Premier Mussolini's peace activities follows:

In the face of the worsening of the European situation on Aug. 31, Il Duce, while taking into account exceptional difficulties which made a peaceful solution extremely problematical, made last efforts to save the European peace.

To this end the English and French Governments were informed that Il Duce, upon receiving assurance of Franco-British adherence and Polish participation, assured by the action of London and Paris, would be in position to convoke an international conference on Sept. 5 with the object of revising the clauses of the Versailles Treaty which are the cause of the present disturbance of European life.

The Italian Government did not fail to emphasize the extreme urgency of a reply but the French and English were not in position to communicate this reply before the next day, that is Sept. 1. Meanwhile, during the night of Aug. 31, frontier incidents occurred which prompted the Fuehrer to begin military operations against Poland.

The replies which the Italian Government received having been favorable in principle both on the part of the French and the English and notwithstanding the fact that a military clash already had taken place between Germany and Poland there having been evidence on the part of the French particular interest in the pursuit of Il Duce's initiative, the Italian Government at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 2 advised Chancellor Hitler for purposes of his information that there still was a possibility of convoking the conference, preceded by an armistice which might settle the German-Polish conflict by peaceful means.

Chancellor Hitler replied to Il Duce through our Ambassador at Berlin that he did not reject a prior possibility of a conference. He desired, however, to know first whether the note presented by the French and English to Berlin had the character of an ultimatum—in which case any negotiations would be useless—and whether he could count on having a period of twenty-four hours to consider and reach his decision.

The Italian Government, having placed itself again in contact with the governments of London and Paris, at 2 P. M. on Sept. 2, informed them of what the Fuehrer had asked. Subsequently, late at night, affirmative replies were received from London and Paris concerning the two questions raised, but it was added that in view of the new fact of occupation of Polish territory by the German armed force which had arisen between Aug. 31 and Sept. 2, France and England made evacuation of the occupied territories a fundamental condition of their participation in an international conference.

In these circumstances the Italian Government limited itself to informing the Fuehrer of this condition, adding that, barring contrary advice from the German Government, it saw no possibility of taking further action.

HUNGARY MAY YET AID POLES

Strong Bond of Sympathy Between the Two.

'RAGGED GUARDS' RECRUITING

Death Penalty Decreed by Nazis for Captured Irregulars.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Hungary watched Europe's new war today torn between a desire to remain neutral and a keen interest in repaying a long-standing debt to Poland.

A Nazi decree providing execution for captured "irregulars," published here by the official German agency, had not obviated the possibility that Hungary's "Ragged Guard" would yet play a role in the conflict, regardless of the official stand.

The "Ragged Guards," a band of patriots organized in 1919 as a counter-revolutionary force, already has been openly charged by Hungarian Nazis with recruiting men to help Poland. Guard veterans insist the organization is out of existence, but members recently were decorated publicly for valour by the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

Common Frontier Helps.

Now that Poland and Hungary have a common frontier (created by the partitioning of Czecho-Slovakia) for the first time in 150 years, the secret passage of volunteers would be neither impossible nor difficult. The Hungarian-Slovak border is heavily patrolled and felled trees and wrecked bridges make mountain roads impassable, but the Hungarian-Polish border is wide open with guards on each side fraternizing freely.

Hungary has a half million German population, but the ties between this nation and Poland are strong and based on an old tradition of mutual assistance. Many feel that Hungary still owes Poland a debt for the help Polish patriots played in the 1848 fight for Hungarian independence.

Nazi Leader in Jail.

Meanwhile, with Nazi Leader Ferenc Szalasi serving a three-year penitentiary sentence and the Government threatening dissolution of the party, Hungarian Nazis were further beset with internal dissension.

The fifty Nazi members of the Lower House of Parliament were quarreling bitterly. Several Nazi deputies were planning a sympathy demonstration in front of the Polish legation. When other Hungarian Nazis attempted a similar demonstration before the German legation a week ago, police routed them with sabers.

The Government was seeking authority to curb the right of assembly and the right to organize. Sources close to the Government said the demand was aimed at the Nazis.

Balkan Nations Say They Will Remain Neutral

Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria Signify Desire for Peace Unless Attacked

BUDAPEST, Sept. 4 (AP).—Three Balkan nations—Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria—officially signified their neutrality tonight in Europe's war. While diplomats declared the ultimate fate of southeastern Europe depended upon Italy's position, the three countries announced their will to remain at peace unless directly attacked.

Yugoslavia, where the World War started in 1914, published a neutrality declaration.

Rumania, although fearful of Soviet Russia's intentions on her eastern frontier, made a similar announcement and a Bulgarian communique asked that nation to follow a policy of "peace and neutrality."

Another nation in the tinder box of the World War—Greece—has signified her desire to remain neutral. So has Hungary, although the Budapest government, a signer of the anti-Comintern pact, is moving cautiously, with Germany along her western and northern frontiers. Only Turkey is tied to France and Great Britain by mutual assistance treaties, leaning to one side in the war.

The Bulgarian government communique said:

"Bulgaria follows the events which have smeared Europe with blood without passion or hatred but with inflexible will power for a just peace and with steel-like firmness and coolness faces all events."

The communique added that all Bulgarians should group themselves in a perfect union around King Boris in the conviction that the state and the government would watch untiringly with the greatest care over the country's fate.

The Rumanian Cabinet issued a communique asserting that "Rumania still endeavors to maintain friendly relations with all her neighbors and is ready to offer them non-aggression pacts." Hungary refused such an offer recently and proposed a minority protection treaty, which Rumania likewise declined.

The Yugoslav government forbade public manifestations in favor of any belligerent power. Last night Belgrade crowds had cheered Britain and France. Shortly after the Rumanian communique, Yugoslavia published this neutrality declaration:

"Final events now occurring in the world impose on the royal Yugoslav government the duty to maintain and develop friendly relations with all its neighbors and to remain neutral in all conflicts which do not affect Yugoslavia's independence and integrity."

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Sept. 4 (AP).—President Jorge Ubico issued a manifesto today declaring strict neutrality in the European conflict. Foreigners were forbidden to hold political demonstrations or participate in other activities tending to disturb order.

Spain to Stay Neutral In 'Unfortunate' War

MADRID, Sept. 4 (AP).—The government officially declared Spain's neutrality in the European war tonight.

The Burgos official bulletin will publish a decree tomorrow signed by President Francisco Franco saying: "There being officially recorded a state of war unfortunately exists between England, France and Poland on one hand and Germany on the other hand, I order the present decree to all Spanish subjects to maintain the strictest neutrality in accordance with existing laws and principle of international law."

Bucharest Calls 250,000 Men

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 4 (AP).—An intimation that King Carol was fearful of Soviet Russia's intentions was made today by an authoritative source as Rumania called up 250,000 reservists to raise the army's total strength to more than 1,000,000 men. The King conferred again with the Crown Council.

Rumania mined a new railroad bridge across the Dniester River, the country's frontier with Russia.

Egypt Breaks With Nazis

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Egyptian government decided today to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

Costa Rica Protects Nazis

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 4 (AP).—Police protected German residences and business houses here today against possible anti-Nazi demonstrations.

King Haakon Proclaims Norway's Neutrality

OSLO, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—King Haakon VII proclaimed a new neutrality act last night as the people of Norway calmly heard the news of the outbreak of war.

A representative of the German Government was expected here today to tell the Norwegian Government that Germany counts on German-Norwegian commerce continuing unchanged.

Slovakia Faces Famine If War Lasts Into Winter

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Sept. 4.—A Slovak Government source estimated today that the food supply of this little nation can last only two months more because of the German Army's demand for provisioning.

Slovakia, under German military protection, has been made a base for one of the German drives into Poland.

It was stated that the towns face famine conditions if the war is prolonged through the Winter.

STATENDAM SAILING LATE

With 1,600 Aboard, Waits for 200 More Americans

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Dutch steamship Oranje left Amsterdam for Batavia, Dutch East Indies, Monday night with a full booking of 1,100 passengers. It was not announced whether the craft would pass through the English Channel or skirt Scotland. When she reaches Portuguese waters she will decide whether to go through the Mediterranean or around Africa.

The Holland-America liner Statendam, scheduled to sail for New York at midnight with 1,600 passengers, including 1,200 Americans, delayed her departure, setting it for 10 A. M. to await arrival of 200 more Americans expected from Paris by train.

The line said it would maintain its regular schedule, if possible, despite the war, which resulted in torpedoing of the British liner Athenia late yesterday. Names of the Holland-America vessels will be painted on their sides in large letters together with the word "Holland" and the Netherlands flag.

The liner Volendam is scheduled to sail from Antwerp September 9 with 800 passengers, many of them Americans, and a Netherlands freighter sailing the same day is expected to take other Americans fleeing the European war.

Three Envoys On Way To Their Homelands

Trio Reported In Or Near The Netherlands—To Cross Border Lines Simultaneously

Amsterdam, *Tuesday*, Sept. 5 (AP)—German, French and English envoys, hurrying from their posts to their homelands after the outbreak of war, were reported today in or near The Netherlands, where they will cross border lines simultaneously.

Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador to Berlin, was reported arriving at The Netherlands town of Oldenzaal by train. He will await the arrival there of the German charge d'affaires in Paris. The French and German officials will exchange trains at Oldenzaal and proceed to their home countries.

The British Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, who had been expected at Oldenzaal during the night, was reported at Rheine, Germany, where he will remain until receipt of word that Dr. Theodor Kordt, German charge d'affaires at London, has reached Holland. Henderson then will enter Holland as Kordt at the same time enters the country.

BENES PLEDGES CZECH AID

Tells Chamberlain Czechs Will 'March' With Britain

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, informed Prime Minister Chamberlain today:

"We Czecho-Slovak citizens consider ourselves as being also in the war with the German military forces and we shall march with your people until the final victory and the liberation of our fatherland."

Mr. Benes has been an exile since soon after the first partition of his country at Munich on Sept. 29, 1938.

Factory Explosion

London, *Tuesday*, Sept. 5 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph (British News Agency) reported from Zurich, Switzerland, today a violent explosion had occurred in a factory at Friedrichshafen this morning. Friedrichshafen is the site of the German Zeppelin Works.

HOLLAND FIRES ON AIRPLANES AFTER WARNING

Nationality Of Craft Flying Over Territory Not Announced.

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[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam, *Tuesday*, Sept. 5—An official announcement said today Netherlands guns had opened fire on foreign planes which again flew over the Netherlands during the night.

The action took place in an area south of Amsterdam. Nationality of the planes was not stated and apparently could not be learned by officials.

The Netherlands, lying midway on a direct air line between Berlin and London, took steps yesterday to protect its neutrality, particularly regarding aerial warfare, after reports that both German and British planes had flown over its territory.

After a day of conflicting reports as to which planes were over the Netherlands, the following version was made public last night:

Reich Planes Sighted

Dutch Coast Guardsmen sighted a group of German warplanes off the northwest coast of the Netherlands late yesterday and launched an immediate investigation to determine whether they had penetrated Dutch territory.

"It is possible that these planes flew over Dutch territorial water," said an official statement. "Naval authorities are now making inquiries."

The planes were seen off the coast of Delfzyl, the westernmost of three small islands separated by a narrow strait from the mainland.

Netherlands envoys to Berlin and London also were instructed yesterday to inquire of the German and British governments regarding planes which were sighted over territory near the German frontier in the early morning hours.

Motorists Find Pamphlets

The planes were not identified, but the unofficial assumption was that they might have been British because pamphlets were found giving the English version of the war as a "warning to the German people."

Motorists picked up the pamphlets, which were assumed to have been dropped from the planes and to have blown over into the Netherlands from Germany.

The Netherlands Government issued a statement declaring it was "not at all surprised by the declaration of war between Britain, France and Germany. All military, economic and financial measures were fully prepared and have come into operation now."

"The mobilization of the army and navy is now completed," it was added.

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(Both Berlin and London, in official announcements, confirmed that British planes had flown over German territory to drop pamphlets.)

"Warning" From England

An English translation of the pamphlets termed them "a warning from England to the German population that war was thrust upon us by Germany."

An official announcement said the propaganda planes were too high to be identified. Paris reports said 1,000,000 tracts were dropped by British "propaganda raiders" last night.

"We knew the consequences" of war would be "much more horrible than in 1914," said the pamphlets. "In April, Hitler gave the world assurances of his friendliest intentions. However, they were as worthless as his words spoken in September last year when Hitler said Germany had no more territorial claims in Europe.

"This was absolutely unnecessary. Germany and the German Reich never had been threatened. All Germany's wishes could have been settled peacefully as long as they were justified for other people.

"President Roosevelt offered you an honorable peace.

"Instead, your government condemned you to mass murder, starvation and the hardships of war which you never can hope to win.

"Hitler has cheated you, us but you."

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The Netherlands government issued a statement, saying it was "not at all surprised by the declaration of war between Britain, France and Germany. All military, economic and financial measures were fully prepared and have come into operation now, it was said.

"The mobilization of the army and navy is now completed," the statement added.

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POLES ASSERT SOLDIERS HAVE INVADED REICH

Say Their Troops Entered Pomerania After Rout of Attackers.

NAZIS CAPTURE CZESTOCHOWA

Warsaw Says 1500 Have Been Killed or Wounded by Hitler's Bombing Planes.

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WARSAW, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A communique from the Polish General Staff today announced withdrawal of Polish forces from Czestochowa, a town of 120,000 in southwest Poland, after a strong offensive by greatly superior German forces using tanks and heavy artillery.

During the struggle for the town, twenty miles from the border, there was a sharp conflict between Polish planes and a German armored unit, official reports said. The planes bombed and machine-gunned the troops, dispersing two columns and inflicting heavy casualties. The Poles admitted loss of four planes.

Warsaw, for the first time since the war's beginning, slept through the early morning without an air alarm. About breakfast time a lone German raider flew overhead, causing a few anti-aircraft gun outbursts which were reported to have brought the German down in flames.

Appeal to Czechs in Poland.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz issued an appeal to Czechs and Slovaks to join the legion which Gen. Lev Prchala is now organizing in Poland, declaring they had a choice between being "German slaves or throwing off the yoke." It was announced that the legion would fight as a separate unit.

New street posters announced additional mobilization. Casualties were reported in bombings near Warsaw and ambulances filled with badly wounded civilians were seen in the streets.

The chief topics of conversation on the streets are the heroism of the Polish soldiers who have been holding out since Friday at Westerplatte, the Polish Army depot in Danzig Harbor, and speculation as to when Britain and France actually would hurl their forces against Germany.

The resurgence of popular courage, inspired by the entry of Britain and France into the war as allies of Poland, was spurred anew by the claim of official sources that Polish troops had penetrated German territory for the first time.

The official reports said that fast-striking Polish cavalry on Saturday had recaptured Leszno and Rawicz, Posnania province towns occupied by Nazi forces in their initial attacks, and drove the invaders back across the border. The Polish vanguard, it was said, has advanced into German Pomerania, north of Breslau.

Report Underscored.

The official news agency said that late reports showed at least 1,500 persons were killed and wounded by air raids in the last two days. It was stated 25 unfortified cities and towns were bombed today.

News of the war declarations in Paris and London was greeted by spontaneous celebrations throughout Poland. In Warsaw, singing and cheering throngs trooped through the streets, kissing each other in jubilation, giving ovations and tossing flowers to French, British and neutral ambassadors, and defying air raid dangers. Despite repeated radio warnings, the streets were jammed for hours.

On the battle fronts, the staff communique said that the German onslaught was especially strong in Silesia and the Tatra Mountains, north of the Slovak frontier.

In Pomorze (Polish Corridor), severe fighting was reported around Grudziadz and elsewhere near the east Prussian frontier, with Polish defense lines reported holding intact.

The communique said the Poles had recaptured Orlowo and Kack, suburbs of the port city of Gdynia, and the Polish garrison of the Westerplatte, ammunition dump in Danzig harbor, still was holding out.

[A dispatch from Danzig, first received since the former Free City was annexed by the Reich Friday, said the Westerplatte garrison was fighting back with machine gun fire against airplane and artillery bombardments.]

Summarizing the war aloft, the communique listed twenty-seven German planes shot down Saturday, bringing the total loss of the invaders to sixty-four in two days of fighting. The Polish loss was placed at eleven in the last twenty-four hours.

The communique reported air raids over a large portion of Poland and again said that the Germans showed no regard for military objectives.

Heavy, but unestimated, civilian casualties were listed from yesterday's raids. The communique said that peasants working in open fields were machine-gunned in a number of places, and that bullets from the air pelted physicians' cars bearing Red Cross emblems forty miles west of Warsaw. Official sources said civilians evacuating Pomorze areas had been bombed and machine-gunned.

Report Convent Bombed.

Bombing of a Catholic school convent at Szymanow, short distance from Warsaw, was reported.

The communique said that these towns had been bombed: Krakow, Bydgoszcz (bombed by twenty-seven planes with heavy civilian loss), Lublin (forty-three dead, twenty-five severely injured); Lodz (thirty-one killed, seventy-five wounded in two days' bombing); Piotrkow (Town Hall and Bank of Poland destroyed), Radom, Torun, Rzeszow, Poznan, Brest-Litovsk, Kalisz and Tluszcz.

In Warsaw, the Polish Parliament adjourned its emergency session, leaving the Government in hands of President Ignace Moscicki and his Cabinet. The executive created a new Cabinet portfolio, naming Waclawa Kostek-Biernacki minister in charge of the civilian population's interests.

During the celebration accompanying the news of war declarations by Britain and France, the French Ambassador made a wreath from the scores of bouquets presented to him and laid it on the tomb of Poland's unknown soldier.

British Envoy Speaks.

"We will fight side by side against aggression and injustice," Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador, told a cheering, flower-throwing throng from the balcony of the British embassy yesterday.

Beside him, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck proclaimed that "Britain and Poland have locked hands in a fight for freedom and justice" and promised that neither ally would be disappointed in the other.

Actually, hundreds of miles of land—much of it fortified German territory—and long stretches of sea separated Poland and her allies. Nor was the method of aid that could span those distances determined, but the war declarations from London and Paris brought spontaneous celebrations throughout Poland.

In Warsaw a British military attaché's automobile was deluged with flowers. Crowds besieged even the neutral embassies and disregarded air raid dangers in their jubilation.

At the United States Embassy Ambassador Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle Jr. was called to a window to acknowledge the chant "Long live the United States."

In new war measures President Moscicki decreed the establishment of a war budget providing tax increases and suspending bank transfers for a week. He also ordered military tribunals established. The Warsaw official journal published a decree granting amnesty for all crimes committed before August 31, provided the offenders still were in Poland and mobilized.

Reports Balloon Destroyed.

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The German official news agency DNB reported today that seven Polish planes and one balloon had been destroyed in an air raid on Warsaw. It was reported there were no German losses on this expedition.

The army command announced the German troops in Poland were progressing inland and had captured Czestochowa, rail center on the Warta River in Silesia. This town also is an important religious town, possessing the Black Madonna, visited annually by 200,000 pilgrims. German authorities denied the Madonna was damaged by bombs.

BIDDLE BELIEVES RAID DELIBERATE

U. S. Envoy Says Bombing Was From Close Range.

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WARSAW, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The United States Ambassador to Poland reported to the State Department in Washington today he believed the bombing of his villa in a Warsaw suburb yesterday was deliberate.

The Ambassador, Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle Jr., said that the German plane which dumped six bombs on his and adjoining villas, dosed its cargo at a low altitude, ast before it came out of a power ive.

One of the bombs wrecked a earby villa. Windows in the Bidle house were shattered, but mem-ers of the household escaped un-urt. Mr. Biddle said that in-endiary bombs fell on the villa rounds, but failed to explode.

The Ambassador had leased the illa, at Konstancin, ten miles west f Warsaw, when war appeared im-inent, to enable his family and taff to rest, and so work could ontinue when Warsaw proper was ombed. He picked a spot he con-dered safe from air raids because f the quiet countryside.

"It was simply terrifying," Mrs. iddle said, "and happened so uickly it is difficult to retain a ear impression. I remember hear-g the terrific sound of explosions, reaking glass and the house shak-g. The Ambassador rushed in, nd we all started for the cellar, ut decided against it and came ack upstairs."

The Biddle household included iss Peggy Schultz, Miss Mary illis McKenzie, Hopkinsville, y., Mrs. Biddle's secretary. Five her members of the embassy aff occupied a nearby villa—isses Isabel Pinard of San Diego, ugania McQuarters of Los An-les, Iris Saunders of Portland, re., and Chief Clerk C. C. Pender-n and his wife.

FOODLESS FOR 2 DAYS

Americans Reach Warsaw From Kiev, Russia.

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WARSAW, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Four Americans reached Warsaw today after a hazardous trip by rail from Kiev, Soviet Russia. They were foodless for two days and, in Lublin, their train was delayed several hours until tracks blasted by a German air raid could be repaired.

The four, Mary Strezwfsky of Toms River, N. J.; Sonia Lieberman, Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Panek, Joliet, Ill., are en route to Riga, where they expect to sail for America.

30.24-3017

30.24-3017

Danzig Cleared for Action

Populace Sent Away From Westerplatte to Pave Way for Smothering Attack.

DANZIG, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Danzig populace was cleared out of all territory adjoining the Westerplatte ammunition dump today, apparently in preparation for a smothering bombardment of the little Polish garrison that has held out through three days of attack.

No one knew how many soldiers were sheltered in the red-walled property on a thumb of land jutting into Danzig harbor. But chattering machine-guns in reply to every offensive gesture told that some of them were still alive and fighting.

Bombs Drop in Fort.

Swooping planes plumped between fifty and sixty bombs into the fort yesterday, while cannon kept up the bombardment that has been aimed at the Westerplatte since shortly after the union of the former Free City with the German Reich was proclaimed on Friday morning.

It was not known whether the evacuation of civilians presaged an infantry attack—the one method of onslaught not yet employed.

Another battle, centered around the Polish post office in the heart of old Danzig, cost approximately twenty lives before seventy Polish defenders were killed or made prisoner.

The Poles fought off with machine-gun fire all efforts of Danzig police to storm the red-stone building until light artillery blasted open the front of the structure.

Routed With Fire.

Then, on Saturday, gasoline was poured into the building and set afire. The flames broke the resistance.

Those Poles who were not killed were taken prisoner,

There were rumors, not immediately confirmable, that Marian Chodacki, the Polish High Commissioner to Danzig, still was in the city.

The British and French consuls departed, leaving United States Consul C. Porter Kuykendall to handle their interests.

German Army Takes 2 Cities In the Corridor

Foe in North Believed Cut Off; Czestochowa, Holy City, Held by Poles

WARSAW, Sept. 4 (AP).—German forces in a combined land and air attack have captured the Polish Corridor (Pomorze) cities of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) and Grudziadz (Graudenz) in long and intensive fighting, a Polish general staff communique stated tonight.

(These two cities are strategically located in the south of the Corridor. Grudziadz is on the Vistula River, sixty miles south of Danzig and just below the East Prussia border. Bydgoszcz is approximately forty miles southwest of Grudziadz, near the Vistula. Capture of the two points seemed to fit an official German announcement that Polish forces in the northern Corridor had been "isolated.")

Bydgoszcz and Grudziadz were given up by Polish forces, communique No. 4 stated tonight, "because of heavily superior enemy strength." The communique stated that in intensive fighting throughout the nights of Sept. 3 and 4 Polish air units carried out successful attacks on German armored troops, causing heavy losses.

Tonight's communique said that south of the border of East Prussia fighting continued on a line between Przasnysz and Ciec Wanow, north of Warsaw.

Warsaw Area Bombed

Intensive German aircraft activity continued, it was stated, with enemy planes bombing a number of summer residences around Warsaw with heavy civilian losses. In the bombing of Warsaw this afternoon four apartment houses and one streetcar barn were destroyed. A Polish factory also was reported damaged.

The Polish cavalry, pride of Poland's army, was reported victorious in a slashing attack across the western border into Germany proper. (German officials in Berlin denied this report.)

The small Polish garrison in the Westerplatte, ammunition depot in Danzig Harbor, was still holding out against a combined sea and air attack which the Germans have been waging since dawn Friday.

A communique said that Polish forces had withdrawn from the defense of the large southwestern city of Czestochowa (Tschenstochau), known as Poland's "Holy City," in the face of an overwhelming enemy assault, but that the orderly retreat had been well protected by Polish air planes which disrupted two German columns in the course of the withdrawal.

The report of the Polish cavalry success, 130 miles northwest of Czestochowa, indicated that the Polish lancers might be attempting to outflank the mechanized German columns which are reported having difficulties with the muddy, rough terrain.

The lancers and their supporting infantry were stated officially to have recaptured Leszno and Rawicz, Poznan (Posen) Province county seats lost in the original German drive, then to have penetrated the German border, advancing into German Pomerania.

The police are actively rounding up Germans and persons of questionable status who were born in Pomorze but lack Polish citizenship papers. Presumably, they are being interned in concentration camps.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency reported the police had discovered subversive agents trying to shake civilian morale by sending telegrams to parents saying their sons had been killed in the front-line fighting.

A communique said German planes were making farms and villages in the vicinity of Warsaw targets for repeated attacks by bombs and machine guns. The communique added there had been "numerous casualties" among the peasants working in the fields and women and children herding their geese and cows.

It asserted a German plane had dropped two dud bombs into the village of Bawino while most of the inhabitants were gathered in the cemetery burying the victims of a previous bombing.

AGO

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD GRAPH, WARSAW, NIGHT LEAD POLISH XXX GERMANY PROPER.

TEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER WERE WOUNDED DURING THE AFTERNOON WHEN A GERMAN BOMB STRUCK A GIRL SCOUTS CANTEEN NEAR WARSAW'S EAST RAILWAY STATION DURING A 45-MINUTE RAID BY 16 PLANES. AIR WARDENS SAID THREE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

A TRAIN OF RED CROSS CARS, AT THE STATION WITH WOUNDED FROM THE WESTERN BATTLEFIELDS, WAS STRUCK BY BOMB SPLINTERS BUT NO ONE WAS ADDITIONALLY WOUNDED.

THE SMALL POLISH ETC., FOURTH GRAPH PREV. 1939

UH715PED

British Tanker Reaches Philadelphia, Loads Oil

Six Ships of Belligerents Are Due in Port This Week

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (AP).—The British tanker Luculus arrived within the Delaware Breakwater today and began at once to load a cargo of lubricating oil.

Oil company officials and ship's agents refused to give any information about the vessel's probable sailing time or destination, but it was explained the oil was ordered before England went to war with Gemany.

Another British vessel, the freighter Baron Vernon, lay at a Port Richmond pier, loaded with coke and awaiting sailing orders.

The Maritime Exchange reported two other British and four German freighters due here this week.

The British ships are City of Kimberley, due on Thursday from Capetown, South Africa, and Jevington Court, due on Sunday from Pernambuco, Brazil.

The German ships are Iderwald, due Wednesday from Boca Grande, Fla.; Frankenwald, due on Saturday from Antwerp, Belgium; Kellerwald, due on Saturday from Hamburg, and Norderney, due today from Rosario, Argentina, but unreported.

Japan Will Stay Out and Attend To Its Own War

Gen. Abe Announces Policy of Isolation, but People Devour News of Conflict

TOKIO, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Japanese government asserted bluntly today that it intended to keep out of the European war, and would continue to devote its attention to the war in China.

At the conclusion of a day-long Cabinet session, Premier Gen. Nobuyuki Abe announced: "In the face of the European war which has just broken out, Japan intends not to be involved therein; she will concentrate her efforts on the settlement of the China affair."

Authoritative sources expressed the belief that Japan's identification with the Berlin-Rome anti-Comintern axis was automatically ended when Germany and Soviet Russia signed their non-aggression treaty.

Despite this flat statement of neutrality, the public showed intense interest in the European situation. Newspapers sold out extra editions as fast as they appeared. In financial quarters it was freely predicted that Japan's export trade would boom as a result of the conflict which would occupy the attention of the industrial nations on the other side of the world.

Meanwhile, the press advised complete isolation. There was relief in many quarters that Japan seemed freed of European commitments since the signing of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact.

BRITISH ORDER SHIPS TO FAR EAST PORTS

Vessels to Remain in Harbors Pending New Instructions

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4 (AP).—Britain ordered all merchant ships in the Far East to remain in port today pending further instructions from the Admiralty.

In some quarters it was believed this action was taken to permit a check of unconfirmed reports that several German vessels had "disappeared" from their Oriental routes and had mounted guns to act as raiders.

A Japanese press dispatch from Amoy said it was reported there that the 3,472-ton British steamer Anking had been torpedoed between Manila and Hong Kong.

[In Manila agents of Butterfield & Swire, which operate the Anking, discounted the report and declared the vessel was immediately north of Manila Bay, close to the United States Olongapo naval base.]

The Canadian liners Empress of Japan, which was scheduled to sail this morning for Vancouver, and Empress of Asia, which arrived this afternoon, were among the vessels held in port.

The United States cruiser Marblehead is due in Shanghai Wednesday with a company of United States marines removed from Chinwangtao.

The European war was brought to Shanghai by scattered clashes between British and German citizens.

Members of the Shanghai British defense force were reported to have stormed the German Club in the International Settlement and smashed the furnishings.

It was reported the German colony in Tientsin was preparing to return to Germany by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Heavy gunfire from the direction of the German border, reminiscent of 1914, was heard today in Luxemburg.

The firing began early in the morning. Steel plants and furnaces along the frontier were shut down as a measure of precaution.

British Planes Drop Leaflets.

PARIS, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The British air force started "propaganda raids" on Germany last night, it was revealed here today. French reports here were that British planes, during the night, dropped "one million tracts" printed in German, declaring that the German Government "deliberately and coldbloodedly" started the war.

The tracts stated that the German Government refused "peace with honor as well as the material well-being which President Roosevelt offered you." They concluded that Great Britain "hopes for peace and is ready to conclude it with any sincerely peaceful German Government."

Germans Seized in India.

BOMBAY, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Two hundred and fifteen German males were arrested today in Bombay. Similar arrests were reported in all parts of India.

Moscicki Approves Czech Legion.

WARSAW, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—President Ignace Moscicki today agreed to the formation of a Czecho-Slovak legion to aid in the defense of Poland. He named Gen. Lov Prchala, famous Czech leader who fled his homeland after the German occupation of Slovakia, as Commander, and Prchala immediately issued a call for volunteers.

I. R. A. Posters Torn Down in Belfast.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 4 (A .P.).—Posters declaring Irish Republican Army "war" on Northern Ireland were torn down by police today in West Belfast. The I. R. A. is an outlawed organization seeking to drive all British influence out of Ireland.

Flees to San Juan After Submarine Rumors.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The French freighter Carbet took refuge in San Juan Harbor yesterday afternoon allegedly to avoid enemy submarines recently reported off Jamaica.

Leopold Takes Command of Army.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Leopold III, King of the Belgians, took personal command of the army today, and the Cabinet was reorganized in the attempt to maintain neutrality. Five Socialists were invited into the Cabinet, and Parliament, summoned to meet tomorrow, was expected to enact emergency measures. Food rationing was imminent. King Leopold contributed about $1,600 to the Red Cross, and the Dowager Elizabeth $800.

Suez Canal Guarded.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A Ministry of Information bulletin today said "precautions have been made to insure that enemy action shall not hinder use of the Suez Canal by merchant shipping."

Ship Bearing Injured to Sweden.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Reports from Malmo, Sweden, said a radiogram had been received today announcing that an unidentified ship was on the way there with forty-eight wounded aboard. Ambulances were ordered to the water front. One Danish fishing boat was reported here already to have struck a mine in the North Sea. Four of her crew were said to have drowned.

Uruguay Proclaims Neutrality.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Uruguayan Government today issued a decree proclaiming its neutrality in the European war.

Premier Declares Japan Neutral.

TOKIO, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Premier Gen. Nobuyuki Abe voiced today Japan's determination to maintain neutrality in the European conflict. "In the face of the European war which has just broken out," he declared in a terse statement, "Japan intends not to be involved therein, she will concentrate her efforts on the settlement of the China affair"—Japan's attempt to conquer China.

Greek Ship Strikes Mine.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Danish radio reported today that the Greek steamer Kosti, en route to Malmo, struck a mine in the Baltic Sea and sank.

THE KOSTI IS OWNED BY J.D. CHANDRIS AND N.J. PISSIS. HER HOME PORT IS PIRAEUS, GREECE. THE KOSTI, BUILT IN 1905, HAD A DISPLACEMENT OF 1,555 TONS.

HONG KONG, Sept. 4 (AP).—More than 100 Germans of military age were imprisoned behind barbed wire in an internment camp today and all German commercial concerns were closed as the result of war between Britain and Germany.

Under police guard members of the German consulate staff were ready to leave this British Crown colony for Manila.

Among the Germans interned were numerous German-Jewish exiles, Austrians and Czechs.

WAR REACHES ORIENT

Germans and Britons Are Clashing in China.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Scattered clashes between British and German nationals brought the new European war to China today.

Members of the Shanghai British defense force were reported to have stormed the German Tennis Club in the International Settlement and smashed the furnishings.

In Tientsin the British concession police arrested a German citizen accused of firing upon a British military patrol. Unconfirmed reports said the German community in Tientsin was preparing to return to Germany via Siberia.

Argentina Declares Neutrality

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 4 (AP).—Argentina late today formally declared her neutrality in the European war.

Brazil Awaits Word

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Brazilian government today proclaimed its neutrality in the German-Polish war. Officials said that neutrality in the German-British-French conflict would be proclaimed upon receipt of "written notice" that these nations were at war with each other.

Reich Ships In Costa Rica

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 4 (AP)—The German steamers Weser, Havelland, Stenna and Elfnach were still in the Pacific port of Punta Arenas today and were expected to remain there.

Two of them are unloading and the other two arrived suddenly.

CANADA PLANS ITS DEFENSE FROM BOMBERS

Air-Raid Precautions Committees Join Their Forces

Recruiting Offices Besieged As Dominion Prepares For War

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 4—Federal and provincial air-raid precautions committees joined forces tonight against possible enemy attempts upon Canada, as the Dominion rushed war preparations and crowds of young men besieged recruiting offices.

A Government spokesman disclosed cooperation of provinces most likely to be affected by an enemy attack from the air had been obtained and provincial committees now were in operation. The statement said the Federal committee has been functioning for some months.

Cabinet subcommittees charged with various preparedness activities and the defense department worked silently, but swiftly, to complete a dominion-wide economic and military setup.

There was no indication that enlistment would be opened for an overseas force or that the Government would recommend such action when Parliament meets Thursday.

Recruiting Under Way

However, recruiting was under way for the Canadian Active Service Force, and the sounding of bugles, the throngs of young men, and the increasing number of khaki-clad soldiers in the streets gave Canada's capital city a warlike appearance.

Some units began recruiting yesterday; more followed suit today, and others swing into line tomorrow. Officials estimate about 100,000 men are needed to bring the C. A. S. F. to full strength.

The announcement of air-raid precautions brought the only additional light on Canadian preparations since the Government announced yesterday that "defense of Canada regulations" are in operation, establishing war-time prices and trade-control board and a censorship committee.

Parliament To Decide

The Government's declared policy is that the question of peace or war can be decided only by Parliament. While the Government has announced its policy is to give the most effective cooperation to Great Britain at this time, it will seek authority to do so when Parliament meets. Whether this recommendation will include a formal declaration of war against Germany has not been disclosed.

Observers here believed if Canada took any aggressive action, such as capturing or attacking a German vessel on the high seas, it would be only after formal declaration of war, when Canada's only effort would defend herself.

Trotsky Says Nazi Pact Is 'Treason' by Stalin

Breaks Silence to Call Comintern a 'Cadaver'

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4 (AP).—Breaking a long silence, Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet Russian leader, issued a formal statement tonight criticizing the German-Soviet nonaggression pact signed Aug. 24.

"The German-Soviet pact is a capitulation of Stalin before Fascist imperialism with the end of preserving the Soviet oligarchy," said Trotsky. "The only 'merit' of the German-Soviet pact is that in unveiling the truth it broke the backbone of the Comintern."

He ended his statement with: "The world proletariat will step over the treason of the Kremlin and also the cadaver of the Comintern (the Third, or Communist, International)."

Trotsky explained he had not expressed an opinion earlier because of illness.

SYDNEY TRIES "BLACKOUT"

Five-Minute Practice Period Declared Success By Police

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4 (AP)—Sydney's first practice "blackout" against possible air raids was staged tonight. All lights in the city were blinked at a signal and for five minutes Sydney was only a dark blotch. Police said the practice was a success.

3024-3019

ST. JOHNS N. F. Sept. 4 (Canadian Press).—The Government announced today that the German freighter Christophe V. Doornum had been seized at Botwood, and that her officers and crew were being brought to St. Johns for internment.

The ship, loading concentrates at Botwood, was held up under a civil action to satisfy a mortgage and therefore was unable to sail before war was declared.

Canada Seizes Many Germans

Police Strike Swiftly at Nazi Groups—Preparedness Reaches War-time Pitch.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4 (Canadian Press).—Scores of German citizens were arrested today under the enemy alien act as Canadian preparedness reached a war-time pitch.

Striking swiftly, Royal Canadian Mounted Police constables entered numerous households throughout Canada, detaining "at least" sixty persons and seizing a short-wave wireless set.

"Defense of Canada" regulations in effect empowered the Government to detain enemy shipping and enemy nationals, control wireless stations, censor wireless and cable messages and examine outward bound shipping to prevent the exportation of war contraband.

Persons arrested during the night were booked at secret service headquarters, fingerprinted and then transferred to provincial police headquarters for questioning and detention, pending permanent arrangements.

Special targets of the raids were said to be members of the NSDAP, understood to be the Berlin directed nucleus for a Nazi movement in Canada. Headquarters of the Deutsche Bund and other German organizations were raided. Those detained ranged in age from 18 to 68. Their names were not disclosed.

Co-operating Voluntarily.

The new emergency measures were taken after a Cabinet meeting yesterday and after Canadians had been impressed first by their King and then by their Prime Minister with the seriousness of the international situation.

King George VI, speaking from London in an appeal for British Empire unity, addressed "My people at home and my peoples across the seas who will make our cause their own."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, in a nationwide broadcast several hours later, reaffirmed the Canadian Government's policy as one of "effective co-operation at the side of Great Britain." The extent of that co-operation, he added, will be determined when Parliament opens its emergency session on Thursday.

The Prime Minister declared that Canada, "as a free nation, is bringing her co-operation voluntarily" and then concluded his speech by saying:

"There is no home in Canada, no family, no individual whose fortunes and freedom are not bound up in the present struggle. I appeal to my fellow Canadians to unite in a national effort to save from destruction all that makes life itself worth living and to preserve for further generations those liberties and institutions which others have bequeathed us."

Rush to Enlist Reported.

A censorship co-ordination committee, with Walter S. Thompson of Montreal as chief censor, was ordered established to "take any steps which may be found necessary in the public interest to regulate the dissemination of information through the press, radio, motion pictures, mail, telegraph, telephone or other avenues."

While military authorities reported a "wonderful" rush to enlist and the Red Cross and the Canadian Corps Association hastened organization plans for war-time activities, the Government took the following further steps:

Labor Minister Rogers announced the establishment of a three-man board to prevent profiteering in foods, fuels and other necessaries of life, with a committee of citizens acting in an advisory capacity.

The Cabinet was divided into a number of sub-committees, with the Prime Minister as chairman of the emergency council.

Minister of Immigration Crerar announced that tourists in Canada would not need passports, and that United States citizens, British subjects and citizens of friendly Powers could come and go as they did in peace time.

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, THROUGH THE CANADIAN PRESS, HAS ASKED THAT ALL REFERENCE TO THE ARRESTS OF GERMANS IN CANADA, OTTAWA, FIRST LEAD CANADIAN (A142) BE KILLED.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hitler's ex-Commander Suns Himself on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's world war commander, Capt. Fritz Weidemann, German Consul-General here, told reporters today he was not concerned with political matters."

The reporters found him sunning himself on his lawn.

MORGENTHAU BACK

Flies by Coast Guard Plane From Newfoundland.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Back on American soil again after a trip abroad, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was brought here at 1 A. M., Eastern daylight time, today in a Coast Guard plane from St. John, Newfoundland, and left immediately for Washington without commenting on the European war.

Mr. Morgenthau arrived at St. John at noon on the Coast Guard ship George W. Campbell from Norway. He was given a State police motor escort to Boston, from where he intends to fly to Washington this morning.

British Void Prewar Visas

Embassy Says Only Those of Clear Necessity Will Be Granted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—The British Embassy announced today that United Kingdom visas granted or authorized before the outbreak of war had become void.

Henceforth, it said, visas would be granted "only in cases of clear necessity" and only at the following offices: New York City, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

"A visa of itself," the embassy added, "is no guaranty of permission to enter British territory."

Neutrality Law Is About to Get First Real Test

Administration Movement for War Embargo Repeal Coincides With Trial

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—The neutrality act, born of hope that some way could be devised to prevent the United States being drawn into foreign wars, will now be given its first real test.

Ironically, the moment of trial for the four-year-old statute coincides with a determined move on the part of the Administration to change the act. Some officials would like to see its outright repeal.

Three wars have occurred since the neutrality legislation went on the statute books in 1935 (the present act dates from May 1, 1937), and not one of them has given it a real try-out.

In the case of the Italo-Ethiopian War, an embargo was imposed on the shipment of war materials to the belligerents. In the Spanish civil war the same embargo was imposed. The neutrality law has not been involved in the Chinese-Japanese War still in course.

The Italo-Ethiopian and Spanish Wars, however, were largely localized, and, therefore, did not put a major strain on the neutrality act.

Present War Is New Factor

The present European conflict is an altogether different matter, and one which undoubtedly will try the statute to the utmost.

When the present act was debated in Congressional committees some persons testified there was no possible legislation that would guarantee the United States immunity from being drawn into war. They argued that the very restrictions imposed by the neutrality act, rather than keeping the country out of war, might drive it into it.

Some others argued that it was violations of the spirit of neutrality, such as permitting Americans to travel on belligerent ships and then making diplomatic protests or severing diplomatic relations if the ships were sunk, and also permitting huge loans to belligerents, that drove the United States into the World War. They asserted that if the Administration could present these occurrences from happening again the United States could maintain its neutrality.

Two schools of thought developed: one believed that the main purpose of the act was to keep the United States neutral and prevent the country from aiding one side or the other. The second believed that the main purpose was to keep the United States out of war, whether or not the actions taken aided one side and hurt the other. They admitted, for instance, that the embargo on arms might help Germany and hinder Britain in a war between the two. But they said that was only secondary to the principal consideration—keeping the United States out of the conflict.

The apostles of these divergent views probably will find some justification in the incidents likely to develop as the European war progresses.

"Cash and Carry" Is Out

The war which now comes finds the United States without one of the principal features of the neutrality act as it was passed in 1937. The "cash and carry" provision, which admittedly was an experiment, will not be given its test because Congress failed to renew it when it expired on May 1 this year. American ships can carry any commodities, except arms, to fighting nations, and title to the goods does not have to pass into foreign hands before they leave the United States. The "cash and carry" provision was the only clause in the act to which a time limit—two years—was fixed, because members of Congress were uncertain how it would work out.

The act, as it now stands, provides for an embargo on sales of arms to the belligerentns, forbids Americans to travel on belligerent ships, to furnish supplies to belligerent warships or to grant loans to belligerents. The Administration is willing to continue in effect all the provisions of the act with the exception of the arms embargo. It would add to the act a prohibition against American ships entering danger zones and a clause requiring belligerents to take title to any goods bought here, before the goods leave the country.

'Nation's Breadbasket' Ample as Prices Soar

Chicago Reported Ready for Shock of War Buying.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP).—The "nation's breadbasket," which again may be the breadbasket of the world," is stocked with an ample supply of all commodities and can stand the shock of unexpected military buying without fear of depletion, observers said today.

Meat supplies are abundant and cheap. Despite recent sharp advances in prices, attributed somewhat to foreign developments, meat prices now are at levels lower than any prevailing since 1934. Livestock supplies are plentiful.

Livestock has been in demand with prices stronger since Friday, when hostilities between Germany and Poland broke out. The price advance in the last week was the sharpest in fifteen months.

Grain stocks are heavy, both new crop and carry-over. Grains also have been in demand since Friday, with prices leaping upward the full extent of daily trading limits on the grain exchanges.

The advances reminded grain traders and farmers of the hectic days of 1914-'19, when prices soared from levels comparable to those prevailing now to heights where $3.50 was paid for a bushel of cash wheat. Yesterday a bushel of No. 2 hard wheat was worth 78¾ cents.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agraculture, put a damper, however, on the first surges of enthusiasm by advising farmers to proceed with crop plans as though there were no European outbreak.

His message was relayed by Reuben Brigham, acting director of extension work in the department. Mr. Brigham said Mr. Wallace felt there was little likelihood that any substantial increase in the production of major crops was desirable and certainly not in the immediate future.

Lard, a major commodity in the manufacture of armaments, has been in greater demand, with 25 per cent of the available supply recently going into export channels, compared with approximately 14 per cent a year ago. Lard prices also have risen the limit each day lately.

Prices of other commodities such as dairy and poultry products, have not been affected. Most of them will have to await the strength of foreign demand.

MEN AND MUD GUARD POLAND

Canals and Rivers Also Aid as Natural Obstacles.

EVERY POLE IS SOLDIER

Regulars Are Backbone of Army Totaling Six Million

By Associated Press.

Men, mud and mountains are Poland's own hopes to stem the German tide.

The Polish south has the Carpathian peaks rearing 7,500 feet into the sky to block a flanking invasion via Hungary. Almost as high, the Tatras shunt Germany's Slovak approach to a narrow northern portion of the Slovak-Polish border.

The Germans found but a single railroad and a single highway there. Poland had five rail lines and numerous roads to service her comparative frontier. Central Poland offers an invader prairie mud, to which is geared perfectly the Polish reliance on infantry and horsed cavalry as the backbone of the regular army of 500,000 in all arms.

Every Pole is an army man continuously from twenty-one to fifty, on call during all of twenty-nine years' compulsory service in some form of regular full-time or reserve unit. This system of universal conscription in peace gives the Poles, despite their limited population, an estimated reservoir of 4,500,000 trained reserves and a total manpower of 6,000,000.

The Polish network of highways and railroads converging upon its industrial heart are a great stategic aid to defense and the wide rivers and numerous waterways—including many canals, can be shifted, in many instances, from defensive aids to obstacles in the face of an invader as he advances.

The central site of Warsaw, on the other hand, makes the Polish capital especially vulnerable to short flights of planes with heavy bomb loads.

Opposite the pincer position of East Prussia and Germany against the Corridor, Poland had the confidence that remote Prussia would be difficult to service with supplies and men from the Reich, once sea transport became hazardous. As an ace in the hole, the Poles hoped to interpose against any successful East Prussian advance the 3,000 feet of the Vistula River, which flows through Warsaw and has no bridges for forty-five miles between Tozew and Grudziadz.

Major Powers All Strong in Sinews of War

Germany Has Huge Stores of Materials; Large Gold Reserves Bolster Allies

The war finds all the major powers well supplied with food, iron, oil and the other materials of modern conflict, which most of them began to store up long ago in preparation for just such a need. Economic controls were applied as troops were summoned.

Following is a summary of conditions in various countries, compiled by The Associated Press:

GREAT BRITAIN

Besides directing that each family store one week's emergency supply of food, the government put in warehouses and bomb-proofed cellars enough food, petroleum and other essentials for the nation's needs for three months. Within that time, the belief is, any blockade could be broken to bring in additional supplies.

Heavy orders for wheat and raw materials were placed in other countries for war-time delivery.

England's crops were good, but 60 per cent of her food must come from outside the island.

Britain considers her financial standing good, with gold reserves of more than $1,000,000,000 and heavy taxes applied to offset war-perparedness expense.

GERMANY

All the economic wealth of the former Austria and Czecho-Slovakia has been integrated into the Reich's war-supplies machine, while she worked feverishly to build trade connections with the small countries to the southeast. Germany has piled up huge stores of the materials and has exercised her inventive genius to produce synthetics of those most difficult to obtain, such as gasoline.

That she is making for her tanks and planes from coal produced under decrees prohibiting her miners from leaving their work. Crops were satisfactory though harvested with difficulty under a man-power shortage.

Strict exchange control and barter have kept Germany's finances operating with a minimum of gold, now at about $29,000,000.

FRANCE

The war finds France counting on the British Navy to keep the seas clear for colonial shipments to augment the country's comparatively small store of food and raw materials. The French wheat harvest was normal and enough for the country for a year. The grains of Belgium and Holland are available, as well as those from colonies.

Labor has been buckled into war-time harness after decreed suspension of the concessions won by the Popular Front. France can process all war materials, but might face a labor shortage in a long conflict.

Compared with other European nations, the French have a huge gold hoard—gold stocks amounting to $2,500,000,000.

POLAND

Poland added 30 per cent to her steel production and 9 per cent to her already abundant coal fields when she seized the Teschen area of the former Czecho-Slovakia, but this frontier section was one of the first prizes of the German invasion.

The country's food larder had about normal crops to handle after a $200,000,000 campaign to intensify agriculture. Industrial activity has been growing, but chiefly through armament orders. The gold holdings are about $80,000,000.

ITALY

The Axis partner has patterned her economy like Germany's. She is rich in foodstuffs like fruits and vegetables, but must look abroad for coal and metals, oil and grain. Her wheat worries are indicated by an order that bread be made from a rough flour containing wheat kernels.

Italy has stored quantities of food and raw materials and has endeavored to expand her work in chemicals and heavy industries. She has a gold supply of $193,600,000.

RUSSIA

Soviet Russia's great sprawling economic empire has everything but rubber. Fresh finds of coal and iron run far behind the pace of exploitation. Enough cotton and sugar are produced for domestic needs, with mechanization of farms increasing this ratio year by year. She has set aside percentages of recent grain yields for the prospect of war. The country has striven in recent years to accelerate her industrial capacity. Her gold supply is unreported and her debt almost all internal.

Flying Time and Miles To Bomb War Capitals

France to Berlin Is 2 Hours; Germany to London, 1:23

By The Associated Press

Here are the minutes and miles that separate Europe's capitals from raids by bombing planes, assuming an average speed of 200 miles an hour:

France to Berlin, two hours, 400 miles.

Germany to London, 1:23; 275 miles.

Germany to Paris, 1:06; 220 miles.

England to Berlin, 2:45; 550 miles.

Poland to Berlin, 27 minutes; 90 miles.

Germany to Warsaw, 53 minutes; 175 miles.

Germany's axis partner, Italy, is 340 miles and 1 hour 42 minutes from Paris. A French base in Corsica would be but 54 minutes and 180 miles from Rome, if it could be maintained in war time.

Europe's Military Strengths Compared

By the Associated Press.

THE BELLIGERENTS—Britain and France, allied with Poland against Germany.

THE AVOWED NEUTRALS—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland, Luxemburg, Portugal and Latvia.

THE DOUBTFUL QUANTITIES—Italy, bound to Germany in a military alliance, and Russia, with a non-aggression pact; Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria considering the formation of a Balkan neutrality bloc; Spain, appealing for localization of the Polish-German conflict; Greece and Turkey, considered parts of the Anglo-French front.

Statistics from available sources on the army, navy and air strengths of the leading European Powers:

Country.	Men Under Arms.	Naval Tonnage.	1st Line Planes.	Aviation Prod. Rate.*
Britain	600,000 to 700,000	2,079,863	3,000 to 4,000	2,000
France	3,000,000 to 8,000,000	815,531	3,000	1,000
Poland	2,000,000	16,500	1,000	No Estimate
Germany	2,000,000 to 2,500,000	541,023	5,000 to 8,000	2,000
Russia	2,000,000	290,589	8,000	1,000
Italy	1,300,000	717,920	5,000	1,000

*Number of planes a month.

What the Leaders Had to Say

By Associated Press.

Words from the leaders of nations as Britain and France lined up with Poland yesterday in the war against Germany:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in an address to the American people: "It seems to me clear . . . that the influence of America should be consistent in seeking for humanity a final peace which will eliminate, as far as it is possible to do so, the continued use of force between nations. . . . The overwhelming masses of our people seek peace . . . peace at home, and the kind of peace in other lands which will not jeopardize peace at home. . . . This nation will remain a neutral nation. As long as it remains within my power to prevent, there will be no blackout of peace in the United States."

KING GEORGE VI of England, speaking to the Empire: "For the second time in the lives of most of us we are at war. . . . We have been forced into a conflict . . . to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world. . . . With God's help we shall prevail."

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN of Great Britain, in a radio proclamation of war with Germany: "His (Hitler's) action shows convincingly that there is no chance of expecting that this man will ever give up his intention of using force to gain his will. And he can only be stopped by force. . . . We have a clear conscience. We have done all that any country could do to establish peace. . . . It is evil things that we shall be fighting, against brute force, bad faith, injustice opposition and persecution. And against them I am certain that right will prevail."

ADOLF HITLER, Fuehrer of Germany, in his appeal to the German people: "Innumerable times I have offered England and the English people agreement and the friendship of the German people. . . . I was constantly repulsed by hypocritical declarations. . . . The German people know that the British people as a whole cannot be made responsible for all this. It is that Jewish plutocratic and democratic upper crust which in all peoples of the world desires to see only obedient slaves. . . . Germany will never again capitulate. . . . The Lord God, Who always has given His grace to him who was determined to help himself, will also stand by us."

HITLER, in his proclamation to the western army: "Although Germany has no demands to make on any state west of the Reich, although Germany demands no territorial revision in this territory, although Germany often made offers to both England and France for a cordial understanding, even more, friendship, the British Government . . . has decided to let the mask fall and proclaim a state of war under a threadbare pretext. . . . I have decided to burst open the ring laid around Germany!"

PREMIER DALADIER of France, in his radio speech to the French people: "Responsibility for bloodshed rests entirely on the Hitler Government. Future peace was in Hitler's hands; he chose war. . . . In aligning ourselves against the most despicable of tyrannies, in honoring our word, we are fighting to defend our land, our homes, our liberty. . . . The cause of France is the cause of justice. It is the cause of all peaceful and free nations."

COL. JOSEPH BECK, Foreign Minister of Poland: "Britain and Poland have locked hands in a fight for freedom and justice. Britain will not be disappointed in Poland, and Poland will not be disappointed in Britain."

GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO of Spain, appealing for localization of the conflict: "I appeal so that they (the nations of the world) will avoid the suffering and tragedy which we Spaniards suffered. The more there is fighting now, the more we sow germs of future wars."

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada: "We must save from destruction all that makes life worth living and preserve for future generations all that has been bequeathed to us."

VLADIMIR S. HURBAN, Czecho-Slovak Minister to the United States: "The people of Czecho-Slovakia, now under temporary domination of barbarian Nazi forces, are entirely on the side of the Allies, who back up the German challenge to civilization in the whole world."

And, in Paris, a secretary of the German embassy: "Ah, this war. It is stupid, tragic."

Text of Hull's Travel Restriction Order

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Following is the text of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's departmental order, issued tonight, restricting the travel of Americans to and from Europe:

30-24-3021

30.24—3021

In view of the exigencies of the present situation in Europe, particularly the danger of travel to and from Europe, the hazards which may be encountered in residing in belligerent countries and the shortage of steamship facilities to transport the many thousands of American citizens now in Europe who have been urged to return to the United States, the Secretary of State has deemed it advisable to prescribe regulations under which no passport which has heretofore been issued shall be valid for use in traveling from the United States to any country in Europe unless it is submitted to the Department for validation for such use.

Under the new regulations, before the Department of State will validate any passport heretofore issued or issue any new passports for use in Europe, it will be required that documentary evidence be submitted to it showing the imperative necessity for traveling to Europe. It is contemplated by the new regulations to restrict the use of passports only to those who can show an imperative necessity for traveling in Europe and at the same time to take every possible precaution to assure the importance of American passports as definitely identifying and establishing the citizenship of the person to whom they are issued.

Three Weeks' Notice Asked

Extraordinary care will thus be taken in this regard and consequently persons desiring to have passports already issued to them validated for future use in Europe and persons desiring to obtain new passports for use therein are urged to submit their applications at least three weeks in advance of their expected sailing.

In order to assure strict compliance with the new regulations, passports of American citizens intending to depart for Europe will be carefully examined to see that they have been validated for use in Europe. Upon the return of American citizens their passports will be taken up and returned to the Department of State for safekeeping and to assure that they will not again be used except in accordance with the new regulations.

The Passport Agencies in New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco are being advised of the new regulations and for the convenience of the officers in the various foreign consulates situated in the cities mentioned they are being instructed to furnish each such officer with a copy of the new regulations requiring the validation by the department of passports heretofore issued in order that they may hereafter be used in traveling to Europe.

Wording of Regulations

The new regulations are as follows:

"By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section I of the Act of July 3, 1926, 44 Stat. 887 (U. S. C., Title 22, Section 211A), and by Executive Order No. 7856 of March 31, 1938, prescribing rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States, I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, hereby prescribe the following regulations:

"No passport heretofore issued sall be valid for use in traveling from the United States to any country in Europe unless it is submitted to the Department of State for validation.

"Before the Department of State will validate any passport heretofore issued for use in any country in Europe, it will be necessary for the person to whom the passport was issued to submit documentary evidence concerning the imperativeness of his proposed travel.

"A person who desires travel in Europe for commercial purposes must support his application for the validation of his passport or for the issue of a passport with a letter from the head of the firm in the interests of which he intends to go to Europe. Such letter must state not only the names of the European countries which the applicant expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto, but in addition, whether or not the applicant is a salaried employe of the firm concerned; and if so, how long he has been known to the firm and for what period of time he has been in its employ.

Supporting Evidence Needed

"If the applicant is going to Europe on a commission and not a salary basis, that fact also should be specifically stated. If the applicant for a passport is himself the head of the concern for which he is going to Europe, he must submit a letter from another officer of the concern or a letter from the head of some other reputable concern who has had business transactions with the applicant and has knowledge of the business in which the applicant is engaged and the object and necessity of his proposed trip to Europe.

"An applicant who is going to Europe for any purpose other than commercial business must satisfy the Department of State that it is imperative that he go, and he must submit satisfactory documentary evidence substantiating his statement concerning the imperativeness of his proposed trip."

In view of the exigencies of the present situation and the consequent necessity of exercising the greatest care in the validation of passports or the issue of new passports, the Department of State will be obliged to hold applicants and firms responsible for any false or misleading statements made by them in connection with applications for passports, and any such false or misleading statements would be in violation of Section 220 of Title 22 of the United States Code, which reads as follows:

"Whoever shall willfully and knowingly make any false statement in an application for passport with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for his own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use or furnish to another for use any passport, the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both."

Women and children will not be included in passports issued to their husbands or fathers unless the urgent and imperative necessity of accompanying them is conclusively established.

Passports will not, as a rule, be validated or issued for travel in opposing belligerent countries.

Should a person now having a valid passport proceed to any European country without first having submitted his passport to the Department of State for validation, the protection of the United States may be withheld from him while he is abroad.

Should a person to whom a passport has been issued use it in violation of the conditions or restrictions contained therein the protection of the United States may likewise be withheld from him while he is abroad and he will be liable for prosecution under the provisions of Section 2221 of Title 22 of the U. S. Code, which reads in part as follows:

"* * * whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or of the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports, which said rules shall be printed on the passport * * * fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Hereafter when a passport is validated for or issued for use in Europe its validity shall be restricted to the period necessary to accomplish the purpose of the intended visit to Europe, but in no case beyond a period of six months.

Passports in possession of persons now residing abroad shall in due course be submitted to American consular officers for appropriate endorsement under special instructions to be sent to such officers at a later date.

CORDELL HULL,

Department of State, Sept. 4, 1939.

British Bomb Nazi Fleet at Wilhelmshaven;

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BRITISH

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN COUNTERED THE SINKING OF THE PASSENGER LINER ATHENIA--WHICH SHE CHARGED TO A GERMAN TORPEDO--BY BOMBING TWO GERMAN BATTLESHIPS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE KIEL CANAL IN NORTH GERMANY LATE TODAY/

A MINISTRY OF INFORMATION COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE GERMAN SHIPS, OFF WILHELMSHAFEN AND AT BRUNSBUTTEL IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, WERE SEVERELY DAMAGED. IT ADDED THAT THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE UNITS WHICH CARRIED OUT THE OPERATION SUFFERED "SOME CASUALTIES" FROM AIRCRAFT ATTACK AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE.

IT WAS THE FIRST REPORT OF ACTUAL FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN FORCES.

1939

REUTER, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED A GERMAN DISPATCH SAYING FIVE BRITISH BOMBERS CARRYING OUT THE OPERATION WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY GERMAN ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED EARLIER TODAY BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE OVER GERMANY, WERE ENTITLED "AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE" AND URGED "FIGHT FOR YOUR FREEDOM--GET RID OF HITLER."

KING GEORGE SENT MESSAGES TO THE FLEET, ARMY AND ROYAL AIR FORCE TONIGHT PRAISING THEIR TRADITIONS AND POINTING OUT THEIR GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN BROADCAST A SERIES OF MESSAGES TO THE GERMANS IN THEIR LANGUAGE ASSERTING BRITAIN HAD NO QUARREL WITH THE GERMAN PEOPLE BUT THAT THE FIGHT WAS AGAINST "A TYRANNOUS REGIME WHICH HAS BETRAYED NOT ONLY ITS OWN PEOPLE BUT THE WHOLE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION."

SEP 5-1939

THE KING DISCUSSED THE SITUATION WITH PR. INISTER CHAMBERLAIN FOR AN HOUR TONIGHT.

LORD GORT, NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FIELD FORCES, ALSO SPENT AN HOUR AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

MESSAGES WERE SENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR LESLIE HORE-BELISHA AND AIR MINISTER SIR KINGSLEY WOOD BY THE KING EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

MEANWHILE THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED ITS INTENSE PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES.

SEP 5-1939

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY, SIR JOHN ANDERSON, DISCLOSED THAT A NUMBER OF ALIENS HAD BEEN ROUNDED UP.

KING GEORGE ADDRESSED MESSAGES TO BOTH PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN OF FRANCE AND PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI OF POLAND, EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE THEY WOULD WIN THE WAR.

"WE CAN BOTH BE CONFIDENT" HE TOLD LEBRUN "IN THE JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE AND CONVINCED THAT OUR JOINT EFFORTS AND SACRIFICE WILL TRIUMPH AS THEY TRIUMPHED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO OVER THE FORCES OF DESTRUCTION."

HIS MESSAGE TO THE POLISH PRESIDENT WAS IN RESPONSE TO A OELEGRAM EXPRESSING "THE FEELINGS OF FRIENDSHIP AND LOYALTY OF THE WHOLE POLISH PEOPLE TOWARD THE GREAT BRITISH NATION."

"THE KING'S REPLY SAID:

SEP 5-1939

"I AND MY PEOPLE ARE PROUD TO STAND BESIDE YOU IN YOUR JUST AND VALIANT RESISTANCE TO A SHAMELESS AGGRESSION AND WE HAVE UNSHAKEN CONFIDENCE THAT RIGHT WILL PREVAIL."

ATHENIA

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CHARGED THE 13,000-TON LINER, CARRYING 1,347 PERSONS, MOSTLY AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PASSENGERS WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN TORPEDO. ALL ABOARD WERE OFFICIALLY REPORTED SAVED EXCEPT THOSE KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION WHICH SANK THE SHIP.

THE BRITISH DENIED THE CRAFT HAD STRUCK A MINE, SEP 5-1939 ASSERTED IN OFFICIAL BERLIN DENIALS THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE WAS RESPONSIBLE.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT NAVAL ACTIVITY CONTINUES ON ALL SEAS, BUT ADDED THAT AS YET "THERE ARE NO MAJOR OPERATIONS TO REPORT."

THE BRITISH WERE READY FOR THE BLOCKADE ACTION, REPORTS A WEEK AGO INDICATING THE FLEET WAS IN POSITION ACROSS THE SKAGERAAK, NORTHERN AND ONLY OUTLET OF THE BALTIC SEA, PREPARED TO BOTTLE UP THIS STRATEGIC WATER.

1939

30.24-3023

30.24—3023

THE PORT OF DOVER WAS CLOSED TO COMMERCIAL SHIPPING, AND THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID "PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO INSURE THAT ENEMY ACTION SHALL NOT HINDER USE OF THE SUEZ CANAL ZY MERCHANT SHIPPING."

SEP 5-1939

A55

THE SUEZ CANAL IS THE MOST VITAL SPOT ALONG BRITAIN'S PRECIOUS "LIFE LINE OF EMPIRE" LEADING TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND THE EAST.

THE PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED OVER GERMANY SUNDAY AND MONDAY NIGHTS, THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED.

THESE PLANES, SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT, CARRIED OUT "EXTENSIVE RECONNAISSANCE OVER NORTHERN AND WESTERN GERMANY AND WERE NOT ENGAGED BY ANY ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

SEP 5-1939

(AN AMSTERDAM DISPATCH, REPORTING FINDING OF SOME OF THE LEAFLETS ON NETHERLANDS SOIL NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER, SAID THEY WERE WRITTEN IN GERMAN AND WERE "A WARNING FROM ENGLAND TO THE GERMAN POPULATION THAT WAR WAS THRUST UPON US BY GERMANY."

(DECLARING THAT HITLER HAD REJECTED BRITAIN'S PEACEFUL APPROACHES AND HAD GONE BACK ON HIS ASSURANCES OF FRIENDLY INTENTIONS, THE PAMPHLETS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SAID:

("PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OFFERED YOU AN HONORABLE PEACE. INSTEAD YOUR GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED YOU TO MASS MURDER, STARVATION AND THE HARDSHIPS OF WAR WHICH YOU CAN NEVER HOPE TO WIN. HITLER HAS CHEATED NOT US, BUT YOU.")

THE GOVERNMENT PUT INTO EFFECT A SERIES OF CONTROL MEASURES TO CONSERVE RAW MATERIALS AND GOVERN SUPPLIES AND PRICES.

COMMODITIES AFFECTED INCLUDED PAPER, SILK, RAYON, TIMBER, HEMP AND SISAL, LEATHER AND HIDES, MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL, WOOL AND JUTE.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS KQ

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNED AT 6:30 P.M. (12:30 P.M., E.S.T.) UNTIL 2:45 P.M. (8:45 A.M., E.S.T.) TOMORROW AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE READING STAGE OF A BILL EMPOWERING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO MAKE UP THE BALANCE OF THE CIVIL PAY OF EMPLOYES ENTERING WAR SERVICE AT LOWER PAY THAN NORMALLY RECEIVED.

SEP 5-1939

A56

AT 7:00 P.M. (1 P.M., E.S.T.) PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WAS RECEIVED BY KING GEORGE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. LORD GORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH FIELD FORCES, ALSO HAD AN HOUR'S AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THAT SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, AND THE EMBASSY STAFF WERE LEAVING THE GERMAN CAPITAL BY TRAIN TODAY.

"ALTHOUGH THEY ARE UNDER SUPERVISION," THE MINISTRY SAID, "THEY ARE ALL WELL."

SEP 5-1939

NIGHT LEAD ATHENIA (BUDGET)

LONDON, AUG.4-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, SPURRED BY THE SINKING EARLY TODAY OF THE LINER ATHENIA, TONIGHT PUSHED ITS PLANS TO CONVOY ALL BRITISH AND ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPS.

SEP 5-1939

1939

THE ATHENIA, WITH 311 UNITED STATES CITIZENS AMONG HER 1,347 PASSENGERS AND CREW, WAS SUNK BY AN OUTSIDE EXPLOSION 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF IRELAND WHILE EN ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO MONTREAL.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVE ISSUED NO DEATH LIST BUT THE LOSS OF LIFE WAS BELIEVED TO BE COMPARATIVELY SMALL. IT WAS REPORTED THAT A RESCUE FLEET WORKING UNDER THE PROTECTING GUNS OF BRITISH DESTROYERS, SAVED ALL BUT VICTIMS OF THE ACTUAL EXPLOSION.

MOST OF THE SURVIVORS, WHO APPARENTLY TOOK TO LIFEBOATS BEFORE THE LINER SANK, WERE EN ROUTE TO IRELAND TONIGHT ON RESCUE VESSELS.

A BRITISH DESTROYER WAS DUE AT GREENOCH, IRELAND, WITH SOME OF THE SURVIVORS AND 800 MORE WERE EXPECTED AT GALWAY EARLY TOMORROW ON THE NORWEGIAN STEAMER KNUT NELSON.

(THE MARITIME COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON WAS NOTIFIED TODAY THAT EIGHT INJURED SURVIVORS OF THE ATHENIA HAD BEEN PICKED UP BY THE COMMISSION'S CARGO VESSEL, CITY OF FLINT. THEIR IDENTITIES WERE NOT AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

SEP 5-1939

THE COMMISSION SAID THE INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED FROM CAPT.J.A. GAINARD, COMMANDER OF THE CITY OF FLINT. THE VESSEL IS EN ROUTE FROM GLASGOW TO THE UNITED STATES.)

SOME 200 WERE ON THE SOUTHERN CROSS, ONE OF THE LARGEST YACHTS IN THE WORLD, OWNED BY ALEX WENNER-GREN, STOCKHOLM MILLIONAIRE.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE VESSEL "WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST WARNING."

IN WASHINGTON THE GERMAN EMBASSY DECLARED "NO GERMAN NAVAL VESSEL COULD HAVE HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE DISASTER."

(IN BERLIN GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID THE ATHENIA PROBABLY HAD STRUCK A FLOATING BRITISH MINE. THEY DENIED GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY.)

THE ADMIRALTY DENIED THERE WERE ANY BRITISH MINES IN THE AREA WHERE THE ATHENIA WENT DOWN AND EMPHASIZED THAT CAPT.JAMES COOK STATED HIS SHIP WAS TORPEDOED.

CHURCHILL, IN HIS FIRST SPEECH AS A MEMBER OF BRITAIN'S NEW WAR CABINET, CALLED THE ACTION "UNHUMAN." A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID THE USE OF TORPEDOES AGAINST PASSENGER SHIPS WAS A VIOLATION OF "THE RULES OF SUBMARINE WARFARE BY WHICH GERMANY IS BOUND."

SEP 5 1939

THE ATHENIA WAS BUILT AT GLASGOW IN 1923 TO REPLACE ANOTHER ATHENIA, AN 8,668-TON SHIP WHICH WAS TORPEDOED AUG.16, 1917, IN MID-ATLANTIC. SHE WAS OPERATED BY THE DONALDSON LINE, WHICH OPERATES ITS AMERICAN SERVICES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CUNARD-WHITE STAR LINE.

(A MONTH AFTER GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY WENT TO WAR IN 1914, A GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED THE LIGHT CRUISER PATHFINDER OFF ST. ABB'S HEAD, SCOTLAND. LATER THE GERMAN U-9 TORPEDOED THE ABOUKIR, THE CRESSY AND THE HOGUE WITH A LOSS OF OVER 1,200 MEN.

(THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WORLD WAR, OCCURRED OFF COBH (QUEENSTOWN) MAY 7, 1915, WITH A LOSS OF 1,198 LIVES, INCLUDING 124 AMERICANS.)

SEP 5 1939

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1939

3024-3025

3024-3025

DAY CABLE 163 AGENCIES OUT

LONDON - FIFTH AND ATHENIA X X X WITH GERMANY.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE 10 AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRLS WHO HAD CUT SHORT VACATIONS BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS. SEP 5 1939

THEY HAD EXULTED IN THEIR "GOOD LUCK" OF GETTING ACCOMODATIONS AT GLASGOW---TWO DAYS BEFORE WAR WAS DECLARED---WHILE THE REMAINDER OF THEIR ORIGINAL GROUP OF 16 HAD TO GO BY CARGO BOAT.

THEY WERE: MAXINE ROBINSON, 1109 GASTON AVENUE, AUSTIN, TEXAS; BETTY JANE STEWART, STONELEIGH HOTEL, DALLAS; JUDY M. SCOTT, 927 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET, CHICKASHA, OKLA.; JERRY JANE WYNNE, 4908 LAKESIDE DRIVE, DALLAS; MARY E. UNDERWOOD, AIKEN, TEXAS; BOBBIE HALBERT, SONORA, TEXAS; ANNE MOORE, COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS; JANE SUTHERLAND, WASHINGTON, D.C.; [redacted] ALICE HERMAN, ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.; AND HILDA HARE, FORTRESS MONROE, VA.,

THEY HAD ARRIVED IN EUROPE IN EARLY JUNE ABOARD THE FRENCH LINER NORMANDIE.

OTHER AMERICANS ABOARD WERE THREE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL GENETICS CONFERENCE AT EDINBURGH: DR. BRONSON PRICE OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS; DR. J. COTTERMAN, ALSO OF OHIO STATE; AND DR. BARBARA BURKE, ADDRESS BELIEVED TO BE EITHER COLD SPRING, TEXAS, OR COLDWATER, OHIO.

OTHER AMERICAN PASSENGERS BELIEVED ABOARD THE ATHENIA: MINING ENGINEER H. DEWITT SMITH, ELLEN DEWITT SMITH, [redacted] JEANETTE SMITH, AND CAROLINE STUART ALL OF [redacted] 1061 RAMAY ROAD, PLAINFIELD, N.J. SEP 5 1939

GIRLS WHO HAD CUT SHORT THEIR EUROPEAN TOUR, AND WHO HAD EXULTED IN THEIR "GOOD LUCK" OF GETTING ACCOMODATIONS ON SEP 5 1939

THE ATHENIA FROM GLASGOW---TWO DAYS BEFORE WAR WAS DECLARED, THE OTHER PART OF THEIR ORIGINAL GROUP OF 16 HAD GONE BY CARGO BOAT. IRONICALLY, THERE WERE ABOUT 30 GERMANS ON THE ATHENIA, THE SHIP LINE stated.

1939

ANOTHER GROUP BELIEVED ON BOARD WERE FOUR AMERICAN ENGINEERS WHO HAVE BEEN ASSEMBLING BRITISH PLANES FOR AN AMERICAN FIRM. THEY WERE LISTED BY FRIENDS AS MR. FOSTER, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; MR. DOMING, 5549 WEST LAWRENCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA; MR. DEVITO, 199 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEW YORK, AND MR. NICKELSON, 1604 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH BROOKLYN.

SL 1939

(AGENCIES OUT)

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THIS IS LONDON AT WAR.

THE EAST SIDE: PEOPLE ARE POOR HERE. WOMEN STAND IN FRONT OF DINGY LITTLE HOMES LOOKING AT THE MORNING SKY. ONE IN TEN HAS A NEWSPAPER. THE REST GATHER ROUND TO HEAR THE NEWS.

". . . THAT 'ITLER, NO ONE SEEMS TO 'AVE A GOOD WORD FOR 'IM. . ."

IT'S STRANGE NOT TO SEE ANY CHILDREN; USUALLY THE DISTRICT DOWN BY THE DOCKS IS SWARMING WITH THEM. THEY ARE GONE NOW, REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY.

ON THE STREETS TODAY ARE GRIMMER FIGURES. AS THE TAXI ROLLS ALONG YOU BEGIN TO SEE SOLDIERS. NOT MANY; MAYBE TWO OR THREE TO A BLOCK, MARCHING TO DEPOTS AND CONCENTRATION POINTS FOR THE TERRITORIALS.

SEP 5-1939

THEY WEAR THE ACTIVE SERVICE KIT, A RIFLE OVER THE RIGHT SHOULDER, A TIN HAT BUMPING ON THE BACK. THEY DON'T LOOK HAPPY OR SAD. THEY JUST MARCH ALONG THE WAY ENGLISHMEN MARCHED OUT TO STOP THE ARMADA AND BONAPARTE.

THEIR WOMEN DON'T GO WITH THEM. THEY WAVE AS LONG AS THE FIGURE IN KHAKI IS IN SIGHT. THEN THEY GO INSIDE AND THE STREET IS LEFT TO THE CHATTERING GROUPS WITH NEWSPAPERS.

WEST SIDE: HERE PEOPLE ARE RICHER, HOUSES MORE IMPOSING, STREETS WIDER AND CLEANER. BUT THERE'S THE SAME LACK OF CHILDREN; THE SAME MEN IN UNIFORM, ONLY THIS TIME THE UNIFORMS ARE THOSE OF LIEUTENANTS, CAPTAINS, MAJORS,--AND THE WIVES ARE DRESSED BY MOLYNEUX.

THEY'RE GAYER HERE. THE WOMEN CRY "CHEERIO, DARLING," AND "SEE YOU IN PARIS," AS THOUGH IT WERE A PICNIC. THEN THEY WALK OFF TO BRIDGE OR TEA.

SEP 5-1939

ALL AROUND THE TOWN: AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY THE MARBLE HALLS ARE FILLED WITH AMERICANS. MOST OF THEM AREN'T WORRYING AS MUCH ABOUT THEIR OWN PASSAGE HOME AS ABOUT THE PASSENGERS WHO WERE ON THE ATHENIA

A WOMAN WALKS OUT CRYING AS YOU COME IN. A SAD-EYED MAN STANDS STARING VACANTLY OUT AT GROSVENOR SQUARE. THE EMBASSY STAFF, WHICH HAS BEEN WORKING 24 HOURS STRAIGHT; STUMBLES AS THOUGH WALKING IN SLEEP.

SEP 5-1939

A124

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, IN SHIRT SLEEVES, WALKS THROUGH THE CROWD, WHICH DOESN'T RECOGNIZE HIM.

SEP 5-1939

THEY STILL FEED PIGEONS AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE, BUT WHEN THE BIRDS SWIRL DOWN FOR CRUMBS FROM THE BASE OF THE NELSON MONUMENT YOU CAN'T HEAR CHILDREN'S LAUGHTER.

1939

30.24-3027

AT ST-MARTINS-IN-THE-FIELDS CHURCH AN OLD APPLE WOMAN SITS ON THE STEPS AT HER REGULAR PLACE. SHE SHAKES HER HEAD SADLY AS A COLUMN OF INFANTRY SWINGS BY.

"I SAW 'EM GO IN 1914, I SAW 'EM COME BACK.

"IT DON'T SEEM RIGHT, ALL THAT AGAIN."

JG1057PED

SEP 5-1939

30.24-3027

THEIR TRAIN WAS IN DARKNESS WHEN THEY PULLED INTO GRAVESEND. THE ONLY PEOPLE AT THE STATION WERE THE STATIONMASTER, AND IMMIGRATION OFFICERS AND PORTERS WHO HELPED THE GERMANS WITH THEIR LUGGAGE.

THERE WERE MORE THAN A HUNDRED IN THE EMBASSY PARTY, ONE A PRETTY GIRL IN TEARS.

JG1040PED

SEP 5-1939

A257

(NY)-ATHENIA-UNDER DASH

GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE AGAINST BRITISH SHIPPING DURING THE "UNRESTRICTED" ATTACK IN 1917 SENT DOWN 1,134 SHIPS. AN ADDITIONAL 541 SHIPS WERE ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES, BUT ESCAPED.

ENCOUNTERS WITH MINES COST THE BRITISH 137 SHIPS IN THE SAME YEAR, AND ENEMY SURFACE CRAFT SANK 38. IN ALL, THE SAVAGE ATTACK BY GERMANY IN AN EFFORT TO "STARVE OUT" THE BRITISH ISLES ACCOUNTED FOR 3,500,000 TONS IN SHIPS.

THE ALLIES DESTROYED 75 SUBMARINES.

THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH LINER LUSITANIA, WITH LOSS OF 1,198 LIVES, OCCURRED IN 1915.

BY THE CLOSE OF 1917, THE ALLIES HAD ESTABLISHED A CONVOY SYSTEM WHICH WAS MARKEDLY EFFECTIVE. UP TO ARMISTICE DAYS, 581 ALLIED SHIPS HAD FALLEN VICTIM TO GERMAN SUBMARINES IN 1918.

MJ1256AED

SEP 5-1939

C64

(AGENCIES OUT)

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, DESPITE ITS PAST DISAGREEMENTS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, PROMISED TODAY "ALL THE ASSISTANCE WE CAN RENDER TO THE BRITISH ARMY AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE."

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED IN JERUSALEM AND MADE PUBLIC AT ITS LONDON OFFICE, THE AGENCY SAID PALESTINIAN JEWRY "MUST MAINTAIN A TRIPLE FRONT; FOR DEFENSE OF THE HOMELAND; SECURITY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE, AND VICTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

IT ADDED THAT THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER ON PALESTINE OF LAST MAY "AFFECTED US DEEPLY AND NOW AS THEN WE MUST INSIST TO THE UTTERMOST UPON THE RIGHT OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE TO ITS NATIONAL HOME. BUT OUR OPPOSITION TO THE WHITE PAPER WAS NOT DIRECTED AGAINST BRITAIN OR THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"THE WAR THAT HAS BEEN THRUST UPON GREAT BRITAIN BY NAZI GERMANY IS ALSO OUR BATTLE."

SF1041PED

SEP 5-1939

A118

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-DR.THEODORE KORDT, GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, AND MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY STAFF, LEFT LONDON TONIGHT AND EMBARKED AT GRAVESEND ABOARD THE DUTCH STEAMER BATAVIER FOR ROTTERDAM.

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1939

LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-SUSPENSION OF PLAY IN THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE WAS ORDERED TODAY. PLAYERS' CONTRACTS WERE AUTOMATICALLY SUSPENDED.

QQ1209PED

SEP 5 - 1939

LONDON, SEPT. 4 (AP) U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY TODAY CALLED UPON PROSPECTIVE PASSENGERS TO THE UNITED STATES WITH RESERVATIONS FOR "MORE SPACE THAN IS NECESSARY" TO SHARE IT WITH OTHERS.

"IT IS IMPORTANT," HE SAID, "THAT EVERY SHIP WHICH LEAVES ENGLISH PORTS SHOULD CARRY AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE," HE ADDING THAT "NO SELFISH CONSIDERATION OF COMFORT" SHOULD DEPRIVE OTHERS OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO GET HOME.

WAGNONS WDW SEP 5-1939
1159PED

ATTN PROVIDENCE N JOURNAL

LONDON, SEPT.4--(AP)--THE BRITISH CONSCRIPTION LAW, SIGNED YESTERDAY BY KING GEORGE, CALLS TO DUTY ALL MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 41.

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IT EXEMPTS ANY CITIZEN IN HOLY ORDERS OR A REGULAR MINISTER OF ANY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION. EXEMPTION, UNDER THE LAW, MAY ALSO BE SOUGHT ON CONSCIENTIOUS GROUNDS, SUBJECT TO HEARING BEFORE A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

POSTPONEMENT OF IMMEDIATE SERVICE MAY BE SOUGHT BY ANY INDIVIDUAL BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND, IF UNDUE HARDSHIP IS SHOWN, A POSTPONEMENT CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED.

LAP 0160Y CH210P

SEP 5 1939

ATTN CHATTA

LONDON, SEPT. 4--(AP)--(VIA RADIO)--THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TODAY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR:

"IN ALL ITS LONG AND GLORIOUS HISTORY, THE BRITISH ARMY HAS NEVER BEEN CALLED UPON TO TAKE THE FIELD FOR A CAUSE MORE JUST THAN THAT WHICH IS OURS. IT HAS NEVER ENTERED ON A CAMPAIGN OF WHICH THE ISSUES WERE GRAVER OR MORE VITAL TO THE FUTURE OF OUR RACE AND INDEED OF ALL CIVILIZATION. I KNOW WELL THAT YOU REALIZE WHAT IS AT STAKE AND THAT IN THE STRUGGLE WHICH LIES AHEAD EVERY MAN IN MY ARMIES WILL PLAY HIS PART WITH GALLANTRY AND

SEP 5-1939

30.24-3029

30.24—3029

DEVOTION. IT IS MY EARNEST PRAYER THAT GOD WILL HAVE YOU IN HIS KEEPING AND GRANT SUCCESS TO YOUR ARMS."

NEC CCC 1217A

SEP 5-1939

LONDON, SEPT. 4 (AP).—HERE ARE THE MEN WHO MAKE UP GREAT BRITAIN'S HIGH COMMAND:

LORD GORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FIELD FORCES—A WORLD WAR HERO, TWICE WOUNDED AND HOLDER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS; IS KNOWN TO HIS MEN UNDER THE NICKNAME OF "THE TIGER".

MAJ. GEN. SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL DEFENSE STAFF—A STRAPPING VETERAN WHO CONDUCTED THE MILITARY AND TACTICAL DISCUSSIONS UNDER BRITAIN'S GUARANTEES TO POLAND, HE IS CALLED "BIG BILL" BY HIS MEN.

SEP 5-1939

SIR WALTER KIRKE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE HOME FORCES

70835...BDNI..654AED

LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE BRITISH PROFESSIONAL GOLF TEAM'S INVASION OF THE UNITED STATES TO ATTEMPT TO REGAIN THE RYDER CUP WAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE WAR. THE TEAMS HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO MEET AT PONTE VEDRA BEACH, FLA., NOV. 18-19.

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EZ55AED

ATHENIA SEPARATE

GLASGOW, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE FIRST MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM A SURVIVOR OF THE S.S. ATHENIA, SUNK LAST NIGHT OFF IRELAND, REACHED SIR THOMAS DIGGART, A SHIPPING OFFICIAL, TODAY FROM MRS. G.E. RICE OF CALIFORNIA.

IT MERELY TOLD SIR THOMAS, A FAMILY FRIEND, THAT MRS. RICE WAS SAFE AND ASKED THAT HER DAUGHTER IN AMERICA BE SO NOTIFIED. SIR THOMAS SAID THERE WAS NO INDICATION AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE RESCUE VESSEL FROM WHICH THE MESSAGE WAS SENT.

MRS. RICE, HE ADDED, JOINED THE ATHENIA AT THE LAST MOMENT, HAVING BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY THE NIGHT PREVIOUS TO THE SAILING.

EZ143PED

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A185

FRENCH SEPARATE

PARIS, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE FIRST NIGHT OF WAR WAS A SLEEPLESS ONE FOR THOUSANDS OF PARISIANS WHO FEARED GERMAN BOMBERS WOULD STRIKE AT ONCE AT THE CAPITAL, JOHN MARTIN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PARIS STAFF SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST.

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"I COULD NOT SLEEP, NOR COULD A GREAT MANY OTHERS, I FOUND OUT LATER," MARTIN SAID. "EVERYBODY WAS WAITING, WAITING FOR THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TO STRIKE AT PARIS, TO LAY ITS TONS OF EXPLOSIVE EGGS ON THIS

CITY.

"ONE HAS THE WINDOWS CLOSED, THE CURTAINS TIGHT, OR BLACK PAPER PASTED OVER THE PANES. YOU THINK YOU HEAR A SOUND, YOU SWITCH OFF THE LIGHTS, OPEN THE WINDOW AND LEAN OUT. NOTHING--NOTHING AT ALL, EXCEPT HIGH-HEELD SLIPPERS CRACKING DOWN THE SIDEWALK AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

"YOU GO BACK IN YOUR SHELL, CLOSE THE WINDOW, TURN ON THE RADIO. OUT IT COMES, PROPAGANDA PITCHED IN ALL KEYS, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN. OFF GO THE LIGHTS, BACK TO THE WINDOW. A BRIGHT MOON WITH A FEW CLOUDS MAKES YOU MUTTER, 'A PERFECT NIGHT FOR BOMBING.'

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"THE STREETS ARE DESERTED. A POLICEMAN--GAS MASK, STEEL HELMET AND ALL--STANDS IN A NARROW POOL OF LIGHT SHED FROM THE PRECAUTIONARY LIGHTS WITH WHICH PARIS IS NOW EQUIPPED. HE IS ALL EARS AND ALL EYES. WHEN HE SEES LIGHT ESCAPING FROM BEHIND AN ILL-FITTING CURTAIN HE GOES OFF TO TELL THE HOUSEHOLDER ABOUT IT.

"TONIGHT AND THE NEXT NIGHT WILL BE LIKE THAT, OR WORSE. THEY SAY AFTER THE FIRST ONE YOU RELAX SOMEWHAT. IT IS JUST THE WAITING THAT GETS YOU, EVEN THOUGH YOU KNOW THERE ARE FRENCH SIGNAL STATIONS AT THE BORDER WAITING TO FLASH WARNINGS DIRECT TO PARIS. DAWN IS A RELIEF.

"NOT FAR FROM PARIS, BEFORE THEY HAD TO REQUISITION MOST VEHICLES FOR THIS NEW WAR, YOU COULD TAKE A RIDE OUT TO BELLEAU WOOD AND SEE PART OF THE LAST WAR. GERMAN CANNON STILL STAND CRAZILY WITH THEIR MUZZLES LIFTED TOWARD PARIS. THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THEM AND LEFT THEM THERE. RUSTY MACHINE-GUNS CLUTTER THE GROUND. TRENCHES ZIG-ZAG THROUGH THE WOODS. PILES OF SHRAPNEL ARE STACKED NEATLY. THE FRENCH WITH PRIDE SAY THE GERMANS WILL NEVER GET THAT CLOSE TO PARIS AGAIN.

FRENCH FILE SEP 5 1939

PARIS, SEPT 4--(AP)--THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL TODAY PUBLISHED A NOTE SENT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO "THE FOREIGN POWERS" YESTERDAY.

THE NOTE READS:

"THE AGGRESSION WHICH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT COMMITTED AGAINST POLAND ON SEPTEMBER 1, SCORNING THE METHODS OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES WHICH IT HAD PROMISED TO UNDERTAKE AND THE APPEALS FOR FREE DISCUSSION OR MEDIATION WHICH THE MOST AUTHORIZED VOICES ADDRESSED TO IT, IN VIOLATION OF FREELY-ACCEPTED ENGAGEMENTS BOTH TOWARD POLAND HERSELF AND TOWARD ALL STATES THAT WERE SIGNATORIES OF THE PACT OF AUGUST 27, 1928, FOR THE RENUNCIATION OF WAR, HAS PUT THE FRENCH REPUBLIC UNDER OBLIGATIONS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF POLAND, THESE OBLIGATIONS RESULTING FROM PUBLIC TREATIES KNOWN TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REICH.

"THE SUPREME EFFORT ATTEMPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH A VIEW OF MAINTAINING PEACE BY THE CESSATION OF AGGRESSION ENCOUNTERED REFUSAL ON THE PART OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

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"IN CONSEQUENCE, FOLLOWING THE AGGRESSION DIRECTED BY GERMANY AGAINST POLAND, A STATE OF WAR EXISTS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY FROM SEPTEMBER 3, 1939, AT 5 P.M. (11 A.M., E.S.T.).

"THE PRESENT NOTICE IS GIVEN IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE TWO OF CONVENTION THREE OF THE HAGUE, OCTOBER 18, 1907, RELATIVE TO THE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES."

30.24-3031

30.24—3031

PARIS, SEPT.SEPT.4--AP--THE GUNS OF THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC OPENED FIRE ON THE THIRD REICH TODAY ON THE 69TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLBIC/

ON SEPTZ4 1870, THE FRENCH EMPIRE FELL, THE REPUBLIC WAS PROCLAIMED IN THE HOTEL DE VILLE AND SET UP A GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE FLED TO ENGLAND/ #####

SEP 5-1939

BERLIN, SEPT.4-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "THE ISOLATION OF THE POLISH FORCES IN THE NORTHERN CORRIDOR" HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST MILITARY COMMUNIQUE OF THE DAY, ISSUED SHORTLY BEFORE NOON (6 A.M., E.S.T.) AND APPARENTLY COVERING THE PRECEDING 24 HOURS' THE CO

THE DAY, ISSUED SHORTLY BEFORE NOON (6 A.M., E.S.T.) AND APPARENTLY COVERING THE PRECEDING 24 HOURS' ACTIVITY.

THE COMMAND SAID ISOLATION OF THE POLISH FORCES WAS EFFECTED AS "A POMMERANIAN GROUP WITH STRONG FORCES REACHED THE VISTULA (RIVER) NEAR KULM."

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THE GERMANS CLAIMED A GENERAL ADVANCE ALONG A WIDE FRONT FROM SILESIA NORTH TO THE KULM REGION. THEY REPORTED BOMBING IMPORTANT RAIL LINES, INCLUDING SEVERAL LEADING TO WARSAW, AND THE BOMBING OF "LARGE TROOPS TRANSPORTS."

THE COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT "POLISH CAVALRY WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INVADE GERMAN TERRITORY NORTH OF TREUBURG, WAS REPULSED."

(THIS IS IN THE SILESIA REGION. FOREIGN REPORTS LAST NIGHT ASSERTED POLISH CAVALRY UNITS HAD ACTUALLY PENETRATED THE BORDER AND WERE FIGHTING ON GERMAN SOIL.)

ADOLF HITLER, ETC., PICKING UP FIRST GRAPH.

UH409PED

BERLIN, SEPT.4-(AP)-BRITISH PLANES REACHED GERMANY LAST NIGHT AND DROPPED PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS. IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY HERE TODAY.

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IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY THAT GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS DROVE THE PLANES BACK.

THESE WERE THE FIRST PLANES REPORTED FROM THE WEST. THE ONLY THING THEY DROPPED WERE THE LEAFLETS, OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED.

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY IN REPORTING THE INCIDENT COMMENTED HAT ENGLAND "BROKE THE NETHER

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY IN REPORTING THE INCIDENT COMMENTED THAT ENGLAND "BROKE THE NETHERLANDS' NEUTRALITY A FEW HOURS AFTER SHE HAD AGAIN GUARANTEED IT" BY FLYING OVER THE NETHERLANDS TO DROP THE LEAFLETS.

(A LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FLIGHT SAID THE BRITISH PLANES WERE NOT ENGAGED BY ANY ENEMY AIRCRAFT.)

UH537PED

BERLIN, SEPT.4-(AP)-ALEXANDER KIRK, UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, WAS CALLED TO THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY AND TOLD BY STATE SECRETARY ERNST VON WEIZAECKER THAT "GERMAN SEA FORCES COULD NOT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE" FOR TODAY'S ATTACK ON THE ATHENIA.

"STRICT ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED," KIRK WAS TOLD, "FOR THE GERMAN SEA FORCES TO HOLD THEMSELVES WITHIN THE PRIZE LAW."

GREAT INDIGNATION WAS EXPRESSED IN BERLIN OVER ALLEGATIONS THAT THE ATHENIA HAD BEEN TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

UH506PED

5-1939

-93-

BERLIN, SEPT.4 -(AP VIA RADIO)--THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT ADOLF HITLER ARRIVED AT THE GERMAN FRONT LINES ON THE EAST AND WAS WILDLY CHEERED BY HIS TROOPS AND THE POPULACE.

A BROADCAST OVER THE OFFICIAL STATION DJD SAID:

"OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT BY HIGH COMMAND STATES THAT, SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMAN FORCES HAD SUCCEEDED IN CUTTING OFF THE POLISH CONTINGENT IN THE CORRIDOR, ADOLF HITLER PERSONALLY ARRIVED AT THE FRONT LINES. FOR HOURS HE DROVE ALONG LINES OF WILDLY CHEERING FRONT LINE TROOPS. HE WAS PRESENT WHEN THE FIRST GERMAN TROOPS CROSSED THE VISTULA RIVER AT THE CITY OF KULM. AFTER CONGRATULATING HIS SOLDIERS, HE PROCEEDED TO INSPECT THE LIBERATED PROVINCE OF WEST PRUSSIA. THE POPULACE WENT INTO A FRENZY OF JOY, WELCOMING THE FUEHRER WITH UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM, MANY HAVING TEARS IN THEIR EYES."

UH740PED

SEP 5-1939

-93-

BERLIN, SEPT.4-(AP)-ALEXANDER KIRK, UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, WAS CALLED TO THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY AND TOLD BY STATE SECRETARY ERNST VON WEIZAECKER THAT "GERMAN SEA FORCES COULD NOT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE" FOR TODAY'S ATTACK ON THE ATHENIA.

"STRICT ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED," KIRK WAS TOLD, "FOR THE GERMAN SEA FORCES TO HOLD THEMSELVES WITHIN THE PRIZE LAW."

GREAT INDIGNATION WAS EXPRESSED IN BERLIN OVER ALLEGATIONS THAT THE ATHENIA HAD BEEN TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

UH929PED

BERLIN,SEPT 4-(AP)-A BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY ASSERTED THAT POLISH CIVILIANS FREQUENTLY ACT AS SNIPERS AND THAT THEREFORE IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY "TO PROCEED SHARPLY" IN CERTAIN CASES.

POLISH CIVILIANS, IT WAS STATED, HAD BEEN WARNED MOST URGENTLY TO LEAVE THE FIGHTING TO THE REGULAR SOLDIERS.

SEP 5-1939

EZ113GAED

BY G.C.JORDAN

ROME,SEPT 4-(AP)-ITALY, THE AXIS PARTNER OF GERMANY, SAT TIGHT TODAY AMID MOUNTING INDICATIONS THAT SHE INTENDED REMAINING NEUTRAL IN THE NEW EUROPEAN WAR.

NEVERTHELESS, VIRGINIO GAYDA, EDITOR OF THE HIGHLY AUTHORITATIVE GIORNALE D'ITALIA, WROTE THAT IT MUST NOT BE SUPPOSED THE COUNTRY HAD ANY INTENTION OF BEING RELEGATED TO THE BACKGROUND.

"SHE WILL REMAIN PRESENT AND WATCHING OVER THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITALIAN INTERESTS," HE SAID, "AND TO MAKE SURE THAT THE COURSE OF EVENTS TAKES THAT DIRECTION CAPABLE OF GIVING, AND HURRYING UP, TRUE PEACE WITH JUSTICE FOR EUROPE.

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ANOTHER NEWSPAPER, IL LAVORO FASCISTA, TAKING A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TONE, SAID:

"THE DUEL IS GIGANTIC AND PROBABLY WILL BE LONG DRAWN-OUT. BUT NONE CAN THINK OF FIGHTING IT IN THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY WITH ONLY TWO PROTAGONISTS. MODERN EUROPE HAS OTHER PROTAGONISTS, AMONG THEM IN THE FRONT ROW ITALY, WHICH HAS HER OWN PROBLEMS TO SOLVE AND THEREFORE WILL HAVE HER WORD TO SAY WHEN THE TIME COMES."

30.24-3033

30.24—3033

ALTHOUGH THE CONTROLLED PRESS IN GENERAL DEFENDED ADOLF HITLER'S REFUSAL OF LAST WEEK TO WITHDRAW HIS TROOPS FROM POLAND--DISREGARDING A BRITISH-FRENCH ULTIMATUM THAT TOUCHED OFF THE WAR--AUTHORITATIVE SPOKESMEN SAID ITALY'S ATTITUDE WAS THIS:

WATCHFUL WAITING, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE FACT THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS BIDING HIS TIME TO ACT FOR ITALY'S BENEFIT.

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(AGENCIES OUT)

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN X X X FOR ITALY'S BENEFIT. (CORRECT, DELETING LAST GRAPH)

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT SUGGESTING CONTINUED NEUTRALITY CAME IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MUSSOLINI HAD APPROVED THE SAILINGS OF ITALY'S TWO LARGEST LUXURY LINERS--THE REX AND THE CONTE DE SAVOIA--FOR THE UNITED STATES WITH HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS.

THE REX WILL LEAVE NAPLES SATURDAY AND THE CONTE DI SAVOIA ON SEPT. 13. THE ITALIAN LINE SAID EVEN IF THE CONTE DI SAVOIA TURNED BACK IMMEDIATELY UPON HER ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK SHE COULD NOT BE HOME BEFORE SEPT. 28.

THE DECISION TO PERMIT THE VESSELS TO SAIL WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS CONFERRED WITH FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO.

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APPROXIMATELY 2,000 AMERICANS IN ITALY HAVE ASKED THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY FOR HELP IN OBTAINING PASSAGE HOME AND MANY AMERICANS IN YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY AND OTHER COUNTRIES ARE EXPECTED TO COME TO ITALY TO TAKE SHIPS. THE FAMILIES OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY AND CONSULAR STAFFS AND THOSE OF SOME AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN ARE EXPECTED TO LEAVE ON THE REX.

THE GOVERNMENT BAN ON EXPORT OF COMMODITIES WAS EXTENDED, THE LIST NOW INCLUDING PRACTICALLY ALL METALS, FOOD, FATS AND TEXTILES.

JG1110PED

SEP 5-1939

FASCISTS SAID THE BULK OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WAS SUPREMELY CONFIDENT IL DUCE WOULD BE ABLE TO STEER THE "RIGHT" COURSE AND KEEP ITALY OUT OF WAR.

WAR ATMOSPHERE WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY LACKING. ST

IL DUCE WOULD BE ABLE TO STEER THE "RIGHT" COURSE AND KEEP ITALY OUT OF WAR.

WAR ATMOSPHERE WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY LACKING. STREETS OF ITALIAN CITIES ARE LIGHTED AT NIGHT AGAIN. BUT DANCE HALLS ARE CLOSED, AND OTHER NIGHT LIFE FOLDS UP ONE HOUR BEFORE MIDNIGHT. WORK ON AIR RAID SHELTERS IS PROCEEDING.

YESTERDAY WAS THE LAST DAY FOR PRIVATE MOTORING. GASOLINE SUPPLIES WERE EXHAUSTED AT FILLING STATIONS. TODAY ONLY AUTOMOBILES WITH MILITARY PERMITS COULD GET GAS.

MQ223AED

SEP 5-1939

ROME--FIRST ADD ITALIAN (ORIGINAL BUDGET) XXX GET GAS.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE DETAILS OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S LAST MINUTE EFFORT TO AVERT WAR, WHICH THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER, LORD HALIFAX, PREVIOUSLY HAD DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEP 5-1939

1939

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID IL DUCE SENT A MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS AUGUST 31 PROPOSING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO REVISE THE VERSAILLES TREATY. THE NOTE URGED AN IMMEDIATE REPLY WHICH, HOWEVER, WAS NOT RECEIVED, THE ITALIAN VERSION CONTINUED, UNTIL SEPT.1.

THE REPLIES WERE FAVORABLE. THEREUPON THE PREMIER ADVISED ADOLF HITLER THAT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF HIS ARMED DISPUTE WITH POLAND WAS POSSIBLE, PROVIDED AN ARMISTICE WAS DECLARED.

HITLER REPLIED THAT BEFORE DECIDING ON THAT HE WISHED TO KNOW WHETHER THE FRENCH AND BRITISH NOTES (PRESUMABLY THE "FINAL WARNINGS" BY LONDON AND PARIS) TO BERLIN WERE IN THE NATURE OF AN ULTIMATUM.

IN THAT CASE, HE ADVISED SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE USELESS AND HE ASKED 24 HOURS TO MAKE UP HIS MIND.

THEREUPON, MUSSOLINI CONFERRED AGAIN WITH THE FRENCH AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS, WHO REPLIED THAT IN VIEW OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND, THE EVACUATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY WOULD BE A FUNDAMENTAL CONDITION OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN ANY CONFERENCE.

"IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES," THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONCLUDED, "THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT LIMITED ITSELF TO INFORMING THE FUEHRER OF CONDITIONS, ADDING THAT BARRING ADVICE TO THE CONTRARY FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, IT SAW NO POSSIBILITY OF TAKING FURTHER ACTION."

EZ1142AED

SEP 5-1939

A119

CASTEL GANDOLFO, SEPT. 4-(AP)-A VATICAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT POPE PIUS PROBABLY WOULD SEIZE THE FIRST OPPORTUNE OCCASION TO EXPRESS HIMSELF ON THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SEP 5-1939

WHEN THE NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS IN A FEW DAYS, THE AGENCY SAID, THE OPPORTUNITY MAY PRESENT ITSELF.

JG1040PED

SEP 5 1939

POLISH (PMS BUDGET)

WARSAW, SEPT 4-(AP)-POLAND BUCKLED INTO HER WAR WITH NEW DETERMINATION TODAY, INSPIRED BY THE ENTRANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE INTO THE CONFLICT IN FULFILLMENT OF THEIR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PLEDGES.

"WE WILL FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE AGAINST AGGRESSION AND INJUSTICE,"

SIR HOWARD KENNARD, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, TOLD A CHEERING, FLOWER-THROWING THRONG FROM THE BALCONY OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY YESTERDAY.

BESIDE HIM, FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK PROCLAIMED THAT "BRITAIN AND POLAND HAVE LOCKED HANDS IN A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE" AND PROMISED THAT NEITHER ALLY WOULD BE DISAPPOINTED IN THE OTHER.

ACTUALLY, HUNDREDS OF MILES OF LAND - MUCH OF IT FORTIFIED GERMAN TERRITORY - AND LONG STRETCHES OF SEA SEPARATED POLAND AND HER ALLIES. NOR WAS THE METHOD OF AID THAT COULD SPAN THOSE DISTANCES DETERMINED, BUT THE WAR DECLARATIONS FROM LONDON AND PARIS BROUGHT SPONTANEOUS CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT POLAND.

SEP 5-1939

IN WARSAW, A BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE'S AUTOMOBILE WAS DELUGED WITH FLOWERS. CROWDS BESIEGED EVEN THE NEUTRAL EMBASSIES AND DISREGARDED AIR RAID DANGERS IN THEIR JUBILATION.

AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, AMBASSADOR ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., WAS CALLED TO A WINDOW TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE CHANT, "LONG LIVE THE UNITED STATES."

3024-3035

A FEW HOURS LATER, HE AND THE CROWD THAT CHEERED HIM WERE DODGING GERMAN BOMBS.

ONE OF SIX BOMBS LOOSED BY A POWER DIVING GERMAN PLANE STRUCK A VILLA NEXT TO BIDDLE'S AT KONSTSNCIN, 10 MILES WEST OF WARSAW. WINDOWS OF THE BIDDLE HOME WERE SHATTERED, BUT NONE OF THE OCCUPANTS WAS HURT.

A26

BIDDLE SAID HE WAS SHAVING WHEN HE HEARD THE ROAR OF THE PLANE. HE SAW THE DIVING SHIP THROUGH A WINDOW AND RUSHED HIS FAMILY INTO A CORNER OF THE SAFEST ROOM.

OFFICIALS REPORTED THREE KILLED AND TEN INJURED IN THE RAID. THEY SAID INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED NEAR AN AIRFIELD ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

OTHER BOMBINGS WERE REPORTED IN AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE WHICH LISTED ATTACKS ON KRAKOW, BYDGOSZCZ, RADOM, TORUN, RZESZOW, POZNAN, BRESTLITOVSK, PIOTRKOW (WHERE THE TOWN HALL AND BANK OF POLAND BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED), KALISZ AND LUBLIN.

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THE COMMUNIQUE AGAIN SAID THE GERMANS SHOWED NO REGARD FOR MILITARY OBJECTIVES. FIVE CHILDREN WERE AMONG THE 30 KILLED AT LUBLIN. THE WARSAW RADIO STATION, IN AN AIR RAID WARNING, SAID THE GERMAN PLANES WERE DROPPING POISONOUS CHEMICALS THAT LOOKED "LIKE CANDY."

(WARSAW DISPATCHES TO PARIS SAID GERMANS HAD BEGUN DROPPING MEN IN PARACHUTES BEHIND THE LINES TO CUT WIRES AND DYNAMITE BRIDGES.)

(IN LONDON, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR SAID THE GERMANS WERE USING GAS IN THEIR RAIDS.)

3024—3035

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE GAVE TOTAL POLISH [redacted] FIRST TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING AS 12 PLANES AND FIXED [redacted] AT 37. (EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, A BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH TO LONDON, QUOTED A POLISH COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT 7:30 P.M. -- 1:30 P.M. EST -- THAT "THE TOTAL NUMBER" OF GERMAN MACHINES "BROUGHT DOWN TODAY WAS 64. THE POLISH LOSSES AMOUNTED TO 11 MACHINES.")

IN NEW WAR MEASURES, PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI DECREED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WAR BUDGET PROVIDING TAX INCREASES AND SUSPENDING BANK TRANSFERS FOR A WEEK. HE ALSO ORDERED MILITARY TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED. THE WARSAW OFFICIAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED A DECREE GRANTING AMNESTY FOR ALL CRIMES COMMITTED BEFORE AUG. 31, PROVIDED THE OFFENDERS STILL WERE IN POLAND AND MOBILIZED.

MQ355PED SEP 5-1939

A183

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SHANGHAI, SEPT 4-(AP)-A JAPANESE PRESS DISPATCH FROM AMOY TONIGHT SAID IT WAS REPORTED IN AMOY THAT THE 3,472-TON BRITISH STEAMER ANKING HAD BEEN TORPEDOED BETWEEN MANILA AND HONGKONG.

BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, OPERATORS OF THE SHIP, SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION ON THE REPORTED ATTACK. THE ANKING HAS BEEN USED IN A SERVICE BETWEEN AMOY, SOUTH CHINA PORT, AND MANILA.

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EZ1207PED

BUCHAREST, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE RUMANIAN ARMY TODAY CALLED UP 250,000 RESERVISTS, RAISING ITS TOTAL STRENGTH TO MORE THAN [redacted]

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1,000,000 MEN.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID KING CAROL, WHO CONFERRED AGAIN WITH THE CROWN COUNCIL, WAS APPREHENSIVE AS TO SOVIET RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

THE RUMANIANS MINED A NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE DNIESTER RIVER, THE NATION'S FRONTIER WITH RUSSIA.

WY1097AED

A41

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE GERMAN STEAMSHIP COLUMBUS WAS TIED UP HERE YESTERDAY, BECAUSE OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, JOINING FIVE OTHER NAZI VESSELS IN MEXICAN PORTS.

THE COLUMBUS BROUGHT 800 PASSENGERS, MOST OF THEM AMERICANS, FROM HAVANA.

OTHER GERMAN SHIPS TIED UP BECAUSE OF HOSTILITIES ABROAD ARE THE LINER ORINOCO AND THE FREIGHTERS REHIN, EMMY FRIEDRICH AND IDARWALD AT TAMPICO AND THE FREIGHTER HAMLET AT VERACRUZ.

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MQ438AED

CABLE DESK

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC---THE FRENCH STEAMER SAINT DOMINGUE ENGAGED IN THE INTERCOLONIAL SERVICE REMAINED HERE AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE CONTINUING HER VOYAGE TO MARTINIQUE OWING TO REPORTS OF THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE CARIBBEAN

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NB

Tanker Lands Crew

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 4 (AP).—Capture of the wheat-laden German freighter Olinda by the British cruiser Ajax yesterday was disclosed today when a tanker landed forty-two members of the Olinda's crew at Montevideo.

The German crew members were detained by Uruguayan authorities. It was learned that the Ajax seized the Olinda at 11 a. m. Sunday, six miles off Cape Polonio, fifty miles north of here. The seizure was said to have met resistance.

The Olinda left Buenos Aires on Aug. 28 and Montevideo on Aug. 29, bound for Germany.

Montevideo shipping circles reported the Olinda was off Rio Grande, Brazil, last night, headed north, midway between Montevideo and Santos, Brazil.

Doubt British Ship Was Sunk

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 5 (Tuesday) (AP).—Reports in the Chinese Community here that the British steamship Anking had been torpedoed between Manila and Shanghai were discounted early today by agents of the line, who said the ship was immediately north of Manila Bay, close to the United States Olongapo naval base.

They said the Anking sailed at 1 P. M. Monday and could not have reached the area where she was reported to have been torpedoed. The ship is carrying more than 300 passengers.

United States Navy authorities said they had no information indicating the Anking had met disaster.

Passengers arriving here from Hongkong on the Philippine clipper reported sighting a burning ship at sea about fifty miles off the British Crown Colony. Capt. W. J. Barrow of the clipper said he was flying so high he was unable to say whether the burning vessel was a Chinese junk or a steamer.

No German Bases There

There are no German naval bases in the Far East, where all German possessions were lost in the World War. Up to 1914 Germany held a leasehold on the coast of China's Shantung Province, containing the Port of Tsingtao, and several island chains in the equatorial Pacific.

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MONTEVIDEO - SEPT 4

THE GERMAN SHIP GENERAL ARTIGAS, WITHOUT PASSENGERS BUT HEAVILY LADEN WITH CARGO FOR GERMANY, WAS LAST REPORTED OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST MIDWAY BETWEEN MONTEVIDEO AND SANTOS, BRAZIL, HEADED NORTH.

A SHIPPING CHART COMPILED SEPT 4 BY THE MERCHANT SHIPPING PLACED TWO OTHER GERMAN SHIPS--THE SCHWABEN AND AFRIKA, NORTH OF THE OLINDA'S LAST POSITION, APPARENTLY TRYING TO REACH THE SHELTER OF SANTOS.

THE GERMAN SOUTH ATLANTIC LINER CAP NORTE AND OTHER GERMAN VESSELS, INCLUDING THE ANTONIO DELFI NO AND MADRID WERE BELIEVED TO BE OFF PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, AND IN DANGER OF INTERCEPTION BY BRITISH PATROL BOATS.

1939

30.24-3037

URUGUAYAN AND ARGENTINE NAVAL OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE UNINFORMED ABOUT NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THIS AREA, BUT HAD LEARNED THAT BRITISH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED IN ATLANTIC SHIPPING LANES SEVERAL DAYS, AWAITING YESTERDAY'S EXPECTED DECLARATION OF WAR.

EFFORTS TO LEARN ANY DETAILS OF BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITIES AGAINST GERMAN SHIPPING WAS HAMPERED BY BRAZILIAN CENSORSHIP. INFORMATION WAS WITHHELD ABOUT THE LONG-EXPOSED COASTLINE ALONG WHICH MORE THAN A SCORE OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS ARE NOW TRAVELING.

(THE FRENCH STEAMER SAINT DOMINGUE ENGAGED IN INTERCOLONIAL SERVICE REMAINED AT CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE CONTINUING HER VOYAGE TO MARTINIQUE, OWING TO THE REPORTED PRESENCE OF GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE CARIBBEAN.)

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Rio de Janeiro - First Add

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEUTRALITY REGULATIONS INCLUDE:

BRAZIL WILL NOT TOLERATE ANY OFFENSIVE ACT BY BELLIGERENTS AGAINST ITS TERRITORY.

BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS MAY, HOWEVER, ENTER BRAZILIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

ORGANIZATIONS OF COMBATANTS TO SERVE ANY BELLIGERENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY RECRUITING STATIONS IN BRAZIL IS PROHIBITED.

THE COLLECTION OF FUNDS FOR BELLIGERENTS IS PROHIBITED. THE RED CROSS MAY RAISE FUNDS, HOWEVER.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES ARE PROHIBITED FROM EXPORTING FOR DELIVERY TO BELLIGERENTS ANY KIND OF "WAR MATERIAL" AND CANNOT ASSIST DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN SUCH DELIVERY.

30.24—3037

THE EXPORTATION OF ACTUAL FIGHTING EQUIPMENT FROM A BRAZILIAN PORT FOR ANY BELLIGERENT PORT IS PROHIBIZED.

THE GOVERNMENT FORBIDS THE ARMING IN BRAZIL OF NON-WARSHIPS.

BELLIGERENTS ARE PROHIBITED FROM USING THE BRAZILIAN SHORE OR WATERS AS BASES FOR NAVAL OPERATIONS.

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JG1127PED

BY HAROLD MILKS

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 4-(AP)-AS WIDESPREAD NAVAL OPERATIONS BROUGHT EUROPE'S WAR WITHIN SIGHT OF SOUTH AMERICAN SHORES, THE CONTINENT'S ATLANTIC REPUBLICS OF URUGUAY, BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA FORMALLY ANNOUNCED THEIR NEUTRALITY TODAY BY REPEATING DECREES SIMILAR TO THOSE ALL THREE ADOPTED 25 YEARS AGO.

CHILE, ON THE PACIFIC COAST, ALSO DECIDED ON NEUTRALITY TODAY.

BEFORE ANY OF THESE NATIONS ANNOUNCED THEIR NEUTRALITY THE BRITISH CRUISER AJAX STRUCK THE FIRST BLOW OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS BY SEIZING THE GERMAN CARGO BOAT OLINDA 50 MILES NORTH OF MONTEVIDEO AND WITHIN SIGHT OF THE URUGUAYAN COASTLINE.

THE GERMAN CREW OF THE OLINDA, WHO WERE TAKEN TO MONTEVIDEO, SAID THE SHIP WAS SUNK BY THE AJAX AT 6 P.M. YESTERDAY, SEVEN HOURS AFTER HER CAPTURE, SEVEN MILES OFF CAPE POLONIO.

THE FATE OF THE OLINDA WAS DEBATED TONIGHT, WITH GERMAN SOURCES INSISTING SHE WAS SUNK BY THE AJAX, BY TORPEDO OR GUNFIRE, WHILE BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THE SHIP, WITH A VALUABLE CARGO OF GRAIN AND HIDES, WAS A PRIZE NOW OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

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GERMAN SHIPPING GENERALLY WAS PARALYZED IN SOUTHERN WATERS,

ALTHOUGH NEARLY A DOZEN NAZI CRAFT, HEADED BY THE VALUABLE ATLANTIC LINER CAP NORTE, WERE RACING FOR THE SHELTER OF NEUTRAL BRAZILIAN, URUGUAYAN AND ARGENTINE PORTS, SEEKING TO EVADE THE AJAX AND HER SISTER SHIP EXETER, WHICH EXTENDED THE BRITISH BLOCKADE TO THE NEW WORLD.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE OLINDA AND 41 CREWMEN WERE TRANSFERRED AFTER THE CAPTURE AT 11 A.M. SUNDAY WITHOUT RESISTANCE TO THE BRITISH TANKER SAN GERARDO, WHICH DISEMBARKED THE PRISONERS AT MONTEVIDEO TODAY.

FIRST DETAINED BY URUGUAYAN AUTHORITIES, THEY LATER WERE RELEASED IN THE CUSTODY OF THE GERMAN CONSUL.

THE AJAX AFTER STOPPING THE OLINDA CONTINUED TO CHASE OTHER GERMAN VESSELS, INCLUDING THE LINER GENERAL ARTIGAS, WHICH WAS IN THE SAME VICINITY AS THE OLINDA, AND THE SCHAWADENM AFRIKA, CAP NORTE, ANTONIO DELFINO, AND THE MADRID, WHICH WERE LAST REPORTED ALONG THE COASTLINE BETWEEN MONTEVIDEO AND PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL.

THE GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP POSEIDON TOOK REFUGE IN THE ARGENTINE PORT OF MAR DE PLATA BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO THE MASTER, "SEVERAL WARSHIPS, APPARENTLY BRITISH," TRIED TO CAPTURE HER.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST THE GERMAN STEAMER LEIPZIG ARRIVED AT GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, TO REMAIN INDEFINITELY, JOINING THE GERMAN SHIPS CERIGO QUITO AND BOGOTA.

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MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH VESSELS, INCLUDING THE EASTERN PRINCE, EXPECTED AT MONTEVIDEO TONIGHT FROM NEW YORK, AND THE ALUCIA STAR, OVERDUE AT RIO DE JANEIRO FROM ENGLAND, WERE CAREFULLY GUARDED SECRETS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY BECAUSE OF VARIOUS REPORTS THAT NAZI SUBMARINES ARE OPERATING IN LATIN AMERICAN WATERS.

SHIPPING COMPANIES SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE POSITIONS OF ANY OF THE BRITISH VESSELS.

BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS FOR A TIME REFLECTED THEIR ANXIETY OVER THE SITUATION BY A PARTIAL CENSORSHIP OF INFORMATION REGARDING MARITIME ACTIVITY ALONG THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THAT BRAZIL AND URUGUAY WERE LIKELY TO FOLLOW WHATEVER EXAMPLE THE UNITED STATES PROVIDES, AS THEY DID IN 1914.

JG1137PED

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MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 4--(AP)--THE CONFEDERATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS, NATIONAL LABOR UNION, TODAY CALLED ON WORKERS THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA TO "SUPPORT ENGLAND AND FRANCE AGAINST THE FASCIST POWERS."

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, HEAD OF THE UNION, SAID THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HAD ISSUED THE CALL AND WOULD ADVISE THE CIO OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MEXICO WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL IN EUROPE'S CONFLICT AND EXPRESSED HIS GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT OF ANY EFFORT TO REESTABLISH PEACE.

BFN CDC 1110P

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3024-3039

3024—3039

HELSINKI, SEPT. 4--(AP)--THE 12[redacted] ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MET TODAY TO CONSIDER THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE SCHEDULED 1940 GAMES TO BE HELD HERE.

THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THAT REGARDLESS OF DEVELOPMENTS, ALL PERMANENT OLYMPIC STRUCTURES WILL BE COMPLETED.

FOR THE 12TH OLYMPIC GAMES

01352 CSH--1016A

LONDON, SEPT. 3--(AP)--THE DONCASTER RACING COMMITTEE TODAY CANCELLED THE ST. LEGER MEETING, SCHEDULED TO START SEPT. 6, BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

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IT MARKS THE FIRST TIMETHE ST. LEGER STAKES, LAST OF THE THOROUGHBRED SEASON'S [redacted] CLASSICS, HAS BEEN CANCELLED, ALTHOUGH THE DERBY WAS MOVED FROM EPSOM TO NEWMARKET DURING THE WORLD WAR, THE ST. LEGER WAS CONTESTED AT DONCASTER THROUGHOUT. CP,CPL...WWW---505 PED

--1/--

UNDATED POLISH HISTORY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BORN OF STRUGGLE AND EXISTING ONLY BY STRENGTH, POLAND IS USED TO FIGHTING WITH HER BACK TO THE WALL--OFTEN THERE HAS BEEN NO WALL. AS MUCH AS A THOUSAND YEARS AGO SHE FOUGHT PRUSSIANS AND TEUTONS FOR SOME OF THE SAME SOIL THAT IS BLOODSTAINED AGAIN TODAY.

USUALLY SHE HAS FOUGHT ALONE.

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THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN THREE TIMES DIVIDED AS SPOILS BY STRONGER NEIGHBORS SINCE PRINCE ZIEMOVIT WRESTED IT AS A TERRITORIAL CHUNK OF THE CRUMBLING MORAVIAN EMPIRE IN THE 10TH CENTURY. TODAY IT SEEMED THE POLISH FOUGHT AGAIN TO PREVENT A FOURTH SUCH PLUNDERING.

EACH TIME AS HER CAPTORS WEAKENED, THE POLISH STATE HAS SPRUNG ANEW TO ASSUME SOME OF HER SEPARATE CHARACTER; AT LAST IN THE WORLD WAR DENOUEMENT SHE ACHIEVED GENERALLY RECOGNIZED STATUS AS A REPUBLIC.

OFTEN POLAND'S TROUBLES HAVE BEEN BORN IN PART OF HER INTERNAL STRIFE THAT CREATED A NATIONAL WEAKNESS INVITING DOMINATION FROM BEYOND HER BORDERS.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE WORLD WAR THE POLES WERE SPLIT AMONG THEMSELVES IN THEIR SYMPATHIES. IN 1915 THE GERMAN FORCES HELD THE COUNTRY AND THE SETBACKS THEY WERE SUFFERING IN 1918 LED THE GERMAN COMMAND TO HOLD OUT A PROSPECT OF AUTONOMY TO THE POLISH AS A BID FOR POLISH SOLDIERS. SOON THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, WITH A CONSEQUENT RECOGNITION OF POLISH LIBERTY, CHANGED THE PICTURE SO THAT THE ALLIES WERE ALIGNED FOR A FREE POLAND.

THIS TREND SURVIVED INTO THE TERMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY WHEN THAT DOCUMENT SET THE STAGE FOR THE WAR OF TODAY OVER DANZIG AND THE CORRIDOR. THE VERSAILLES BOUNDARIES LAID DOWN LINES THROUGH A HUNDRED POLISH PROBLEMS OF CENTURIES OF SHOVING AND HAULING OF MINORITIES AND NATIONS.

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CSH-3[illegible]-B51-E36-G40

BIG DATES IN POLAND'S TROUBLED PAST INCLUDE:

965--POLAND ORGANZED FROM PART OF MORAVIA.

1939

1772--ONE-FOURTH OF POLAND DIVIDED AMONG RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA.

1793--PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA CUT POLAND TO ONE-THIRD OF ORIGINAL SIZE.

1795--POLAND OBLIERATED BY RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA.

JUNE 28, 1919--VERSAILLES TREATY GIVES POLAND LARGER PART OF POZNAN AND PART OF WEST PRUSSIA, DANZIG MADE FREE CITY UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS JURISDICTION BUT WITHIN POLISH CUSTOMS.

MARCH 31, 1939--FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN PLEDGE AID TO POLAND IF SHE RESISTS A THREAT TO INDEPENDENCE.

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SEPT. 1, 1939--GERMANY TROOPS INVADE POLAND.

SEPT. 3, 1939--FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

QQ853AED

MEN-AT-WAR

By The Associated Press.

SEP 5-1939

Germany's Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch entered the imperial army at 18 as second lieutenant. Won rapid promotion and in February of 1938, when Hitler assumed supreme command and Nazified the military, von Brauchitsch was placed in charge. Son of a general in Kaiser's army, he was educated in military academy. Now 57 years old.

Britain's Viscount Gort, a soldier for 33 years, has carried flag and gun all over Empire. Known as "Tiger Gort," he stepped over heads

of 39 superiors to British High command. Is 65 years old. Trie

wounded in World War. Once jumped off stretcher to lead his men in

battle. Likes yachts and hunting, and wealth enables him to indulge in

them.

France's 67-year-old Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin was educated

War was Joffre's favorite. Spends spare time at home reading history.

"Crazy over maps," he cuts big offices into little ones to get wall

space. Marshal Foch said of Gamelin that he remembered every order he

ever received.

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Poland's Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly helped Pilsudski in establish-

ing an independent Poland. Became colonel and later general. Then

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Pilsudski died, President Mosicki appointed him chief army inspector. Reputation for military astuteness and calmness in emergencies. Once studied art in Vienna.

On the Sidelines:

Italy's Marshal Pietro Badoglio, 68, tall and thickset, is called the "Italian Hindenburg." Picked up bogged down Ethiopian campaign and pushed it to victory. Il Duce kissed him when he returned. Fought in Turkish and World wars.

Russia's Defense Commissar Kolomenti "Klim" Voroshiloff, at 58, is second to Stalin. Couldn't read until he was 12. Has been miner, factory worker, servant, strike agitator, convict and exile. Started military career by organizing troops in 1918 to fight German invaders.

—wtc—3:30p— SEP 5-1939

30.24—3041

POLISH FACTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 5-1939

POLAND'S 150,000 SQUARE MILES SLIGHTLY MAKE IT SMALLER THAN CALIFORNIA AND ABOUT EQUAL TO MONTANA, OR THREE TIMES AS LARGE AS NEW YORK. IT HAS 35,000,000 PEOPLE—SIX TIMES AS MANY AS CALIFORNIA.

POLAND WAS FOUNDED IN 960 AS A KINGDOM. IT WAS SPLIT UP IN 1795 BY AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA, BECOMING A REPUBLIC AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR.

THE HIGH CARPATHIANS FENCE POLAND'S SOUTH, WHILE HER CENTER IS ROLLING PRAIRIES WITH ITS HEART A NEW INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT IN RECENT YEARS EMPHASIZING ARMAMENTS.

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MORE THAN 75 PER CENT OF HER PEOPLE ARE CATHOLICS. ANOTHER TEN PER CENT ARE JEWS. ALL EDUCATION IS FREE AND IS COMPULSORY FOR CHILDREN.

VARSOVIE NR 123PED NR

NU NV ONE OUT

THEN AND NOW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER, AND THEY'RE DOING IT ALL OVER AGAIN. THE STARTING LINE-UPS ARE PRETTY MUCH THE SAME.

THE RUINS THEY LEFT IN 1918, AFTER FOUR YEARS OF FIGHTING, NURTURED THE SEEDS OF TODAY'S WAR. THEY WERE SEEDS

OF RACIAL PRIDE, OF RACIAL HATREDS, OF POLITICAL BOUNDARIES OVERLAPPING ETHNOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES.

IN 1914 THERE WAS GERMANY WITH A POPULATION OF LIVING 64,925,000 IN 208,780 SQUARE MILES, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WITH MORE THAN 50,000,000 INHABITANTS WITHIN AN AREA OF 261,000 SQUARE MILES, AND RUSSIA WITH 1,867,700 SQUARE MILES IN EUROPE HAVING A POPULATION OF 150,000,000

THE WORLD WAR SMASHED THE GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRES, ~~CHISELLED SMALL STATES OFF OF THE RUSSIAN~~ ABOUT A MILLION SQUARE MILES OF COLONIES WERE TAKEN FROM GERMANY. THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND COMPLEMENTARY PACTS SUCH AS THOSE OF LOCARNO AND TRIANON SEALED THE REALIGNMENT.

SEP -1939

ADOLF HITLER HAS BEEN BREAKING THESE SEALS STEADILY SINCE COMING TO POWER ON JAN. 30, 1933, SOMETIMES MERELY MELTING THEM, WITH LITTLE REPERCUSSION, SOMETIMES SMASHING THEM, SHAKING THE WORLD.

EXPANSION OF HIS ARMY, LIMITED TO 100,000 MEN BY THE VERSAILLES TREATY, WAS AN ACT ~~ADOPTED~~ RELATIVELY EARLY IN HIS REGIME; RE-OCCUPATION OF THE DEMILITARIZED RHINELAND ZONE ON MARCH 7, 1936, ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA TWO YEARS LATER; THE BREAKING UP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN SEPTEMBER, 1938 AND MARCH, 1939— THESE ACTS ~~RAISED~~ EUROPE ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

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BY THE VERSAILLES TREATY
ANNEXATION OF DANZIG, BALTIC PORT MADE A FREE CITY

FOR POLISH TRADE, AND INVASION OF POLAND LAST FRIDAY MORNING ~~precipitated~~ this war.

~~HAVE RESULTED IN TODAY'S WAR.~~

THE GERMANY OF ~~1919~~ 1921 WAS OF 180,975 SQUARE MILES AND 59,900,000 POPULATION. FROM THE 1914 GERMANY THESE TERRITORIES WERE CEDED:

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ALSACE LORRAINE, 5,608 SQ. M., TO FRANCE.

SOUTHERN SCHLESWIG, 1,538 SQ. M., TO DENMARK.

WEST PRUSSIA, POSEN, PART OF UPPER SILESIA AND PART OF EAST PRUSSIA, 17,806 SQ. M., TO POLAND.

MORESNET, EUPEN AND MALMEDY, 384 SQ. M., TO BELGIUM.

30.24—3043

PORTION OF UPPER SILESIA, 100 SQ. M., TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

DANZIG, 754 SQ. M., PUT UNDER PROTECTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SAAR BASIN, 730 SQ. M., PUT UNDER LEAGUE AND LATER RETURNED TO GERMANY BY PLEBISCITE.

MEMEL, 1-25 SQ. M., TRANSFERRED TO LITHUANIA IN 1923. and reshaped by Germany Oct March 23

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WAS BROKEN UP THIS WAY: SEP 5-1939

AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC, 32,352 SQ. M., 6,428,000 POPULATION.

HUNGARY, 35,790 SQ. M., 7,945,000 POP.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA) 54,241 SQ. M.,

13,600,000 POP.

REMAINING 139,000 SQ. M., TO POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA AND FIUME.

YUGOSLAVIA WAS CREATED FROM THE PROVINCES OF SLAVONIA, CROATIA, DALMATIA AND BOSNIA AND THE KINGDOMS OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO.

SERBIA HAS OF 42,098 SQ. M., MONTENEGRO 3,536 SQ. M., THE FORMER PROVINCES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WERE OF 49,033 SQ. M., AND A PORTION CEDED BY BULGARIA WAS OF 961 SQ. M.

BULGARIA WAS CHANGED AFTER THE WAR FROM A POPULATION OF 4,800,000 AND AN AREA OF 47,750 SQ. M. TO A POPULATION OF 4,909,000 AND AN AREA OF 40,730 SQ. M. WESTERN THRACE WENT TO GREECE, AN AREA OF 6,059 SQ. M.

GREECE ALSO GAINED 9,000 SQ. M. FROM TURKEY. SEP 5 1939

EUROPEAN RUSSIA IN 1914 WAS OF 1,867,700 SQ. M., IN 1921 REDUCED TO 1,719,800 SQ. M. HER WESTERN BORDERS WERE CUT INTO IN THIS FASHION:

FINLAND ESTABLISHED, 133,000 SQ. M.

ESTONIA " , 16,955 SQ. M.

LATVIA " , 24,400 SQ. M. SEP 5 1939

LITHUANIA " , 36,500 SQ. M.

POLISH REPUBLIC GOT 49,150 SQ. M.

RUMANIA GOT BESSARABIA, 17,143 SQ. M.

TODAY GERMANY IS OF 88,000,000 POPULATION AND 259,000 SQ. M. THE SAAR BASIN, THE RHINELAND ZONE, AUSTRIA, OZECHO-SLOVAKIA, MEMEL AND DANZIG HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO THE REICH IN THAT ORDER.

NAZIS HAVE SAID THEY ARE, AFTER ALL OF THE 17,000 SQ. M. OF PRE-WAR GERMANY WHICH WENT TO POLAND, BERLIN HAS HEARD RUMORS THAT RUSSIA WOULD LIKE BACK AT LEAST SOME OF THE 49,000 SQ. MILES SHE GEGED TO RE-CREATE POLAND.

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BRITAIN AND FRANCE SAY THEY ARE IN THE WAR TO STOP BILATERAL TREATY-BREAKING. STATESMEN IN BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE ADMITTED THERE ARE BOUNDARY MATTERS TO BE SETTLED AND THAT REVISION OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY WOULD BE IN ORDER.

BUT THEY WANT IT DONE BY PEACEFUL MEANS, OVER THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TABLE.

HITLER HAS PROCLAIMED HIS SCORN OF THIS METHOD.

HTM.450P

B60-C63-SA7-E44-GAE

IT STILL WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO CENTRALIZE EUROPE'S NEWS IN LONDON FOR COORDINATION BUT SINCE DISPATCHES WOULD PASS THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP AND ALSO SUFFER DELAY, ALL ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAUS SEND THEIR NEWS DIRECTLY TO NEW YORK. SOMETIMES NEWS GOES BY ROUND-ABOUT WAYS TO GET TO THE UNITED STATES. WARSAW OCCASIONALLY HAS TELEPHONED NEWS TO BUDAPEST, WHENCE IT WAS TELEPHONED TO AMSTERDAM, THEN CABLED TO NEW YORK. OCCASIONALLY COPENHAGEN HAS BEEN A RELAY POINT. AT THE SAME TIME THE SAME DISPATCHES WERE CABLED OR WIRELESSED BY A DIRECT ROUTE IN THE HOPE ONE AT LEAST WOULD MAKE SPEED.

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WHEN WAR BECAME A POSSIBILITY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD ONLY TO MOVE A FEW MEN MAINLY TO REINFORCE TWO NEUTRAL CENTERS, AMSTERDAM AND COPENHAGEN, WHERE TRAFFIC RELAY OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED TO FORWARD NEWS FROM BUREAUS ON ALTERNATIVE CABLE OR WIRELESS LINES AND TO TELL BETTER THE STORY OF HOW THE LITTLE NATIONS WERE TRYING TO STAY OUT OF WAR.

LONDON, BERLIN, ROME, PARIS, MOSCOW, BUDAPEST, MADRID, LISBON AND WARSAW WERE IN A SMOOTH MACHINE OF COMMUNICATIONS THURSDAY UNTIL EVENING. WHEN BRITISH CENSORS TOOK POSSESSION OF CABLE, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND WIRELESS OFFICES, EACH OF THOSE BUREAUS HAD TO FUNCTION MUCH AS A SEPARATE UNIT, SENDING THEIR DISPATCHES BY DIFFERENT LINES.

ONE HARDSHIP WAS THE LACK OF COMMUNICATION AMONG BUREAUS BECAUSE EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON COULD NOT TALK WITH THEM. MESSAGES BETWEEN NEARBY PARIS AND LONDON OR LONDON AND BERLIN WERE EXCHANGED THROUGH NEW YORK. TWO BUREAUS OFTEN SENT EXACTLY THE SAME NEWS AND

30.24-3045

30.24—3045

OCCASIONALLY EACH DUPLICATED BY DIFFERENT CABLES SO THAT FOUR STORIES ARRIVED IN NEW YORK INSTEAD OF THE ONE THAT WOULD HAVE SUFFICED. SUCH WASTE WAS NECESSARY AT TIMES ALTHOUGH INTENDED TO CLOG THE EUROPEAN WIRES AND THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

QUICKLY IT WAS SEEN THAT ONE ROUTE WAS FASTER THAN ANOTHER AND SOON THE HUMAN NEWS MACHINE BEGAN WORKING AT TOP SPEED. HOURS OF DELAY WERE CUT TO MINUTES AND SUNDAY A NEWS STORY OF THE BRITISH DECLARATION OF WAR WAS WRITTEN, PASSED THROUGH THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP, TRANSMITTED ON A CABLE AND DISTRIBUTED ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE SYSTEM WITHIN FOUR MINUTES. ORDINARILY, HOWEVER, ONE MINUTE USUALLY IS REQUIRED TO HANDLE SUCH BIG NEWS. JE. 3/9/39

QQ1020AED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WAR NEWS COMES AGAIN TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE SIFTING MESHES OF MILITARY CENSORS.

IN LONDON THERE IS STRICT CENSORSHIP, EXAMINATION OF NEWS DISPATCHES SLOWING THE MOVEMENT OVER CABLES THAT HAD BECOME ALMOST [illegible]. WARSAW, MOSCOW, ROME AND PARIS THERE IS A "CENSORSHIP OF RESPONSIBILITY." A CORRESPONDENT IS HELD ANSWERABLE FOR WHAT HE SENDS. SOME CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM A COUNTRY FOR SENDING NEWS CONSIDERED BY THAT GOVERNMENT UNTRUE OR TOO CRITICAL.

ELABORATE EUROPEAN NEWS GATHERING SYSTEMS WERE DISTURBED WHEN CENSORS SUDDENLY APPEARED IN LONDON COMMUNICATION OFFICES THURSDAY EVENING. NEWSPAPERMEN TURNED TO THEIR PREPARED PLANS FOR KEEPING READERS INFORMED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAUS IN EUROPE'S CAPITALS THURSDAY NIGHT RESUMED WAR-TIME METHODS OF ROUTING THEIR NEWS. THEY SENT DISPATCHES DIRECT TO NEW YORK, SOMETIMES SIMULTANEOUSLY BY TELEPHONE, CABLE AND WIRELESS.

THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP WAS NEW AND FOR TWO HOURS NOT A WORD WAS ALLOWED TO PASS. WHEN THE SLOW MACHINE BEGAN MOVING DISPATCHES FROM LONDON WERE DELAYED BY CENSORS AS MUCH AS FIVE HOURS.

LONDON, ONCE THE CENTER OF QUICK TELEPHONE, CABLE AND WIRELESS RELAYS, NOW IS AMONG THE SLOWEST TO SEND ITS NEWS.

BERLIN COMMUNICATIONS HAVE SUFFERED LITTLE IN EFFICIENCY BUT HAVE [illegible] LIMITED BY BRITISH INTERRUPTION OF NEWS TELEPHONE LIN

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4--THE CUTTING OF THE DYKES OF PEACE IN EUROPE REPRESENTS ONE OF THOSE RARE HISTORICAL PHENOMENA WHICH OCCUR ONLY ONCE IN MANY GENERATIONS--THE COMBINING OF NATIONS TO MAKE WAR ON AN INDIVIDUAL.

FOR THE BRITISH-FRENCH-POLISH ALLIES HAVE MADE IT CLEAR AS THEY TAKE THE FIELD OF BATTLE THAT THEY ARE OUT TO SMASH ONE MAN--ADOLF HITLER.

THEY ARE AFTER HITLER AND THE POLITICAL HOUSE THAT THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN BUILT, WHICH ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, SINCE THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS ARE INSEPARABLE.

BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN LEFT NO DOUBT OF THE ALLIED AIMS IN ANNOUNCING THE DECLARATION OF WAR TO HIS HOUSE OF COMMONS--A DECLARATION WHICH WAS A FUNERAL ORATION OVER HIS POLICY OF APPEASEMENT.

"I TRUST," HE SAID, "I MAY SEE THE DAY WHEN HITLERISM HAS BEEN

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DESTROYED."

THE LAST TIME THE MANY COMBINED AGAINST THE ONE WAS JUST OVER A CENTURY AGO WHEN EUROPE GANGED UP ON NAPOLEON. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF BRITAIN'S DUKE OF WELLINGTON THEY CRUSHED ONCE AND FOR ALL THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

NOW HERR HITLER HAS BECOME THE LONE WARRIOR OF EUROPE--LONE IN THE SENSE THAT HE IS THE SOLE ARBITER OF WHAT GERMANY SHALL AND SHALL NOT DO.

INCREDIBLE THOUGH IT MAY SEEM TO THE UNINITIATED, THERE IS NO GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY EXCEPTING HITLER. HIS WORD IS THE LAW.

IN HIS FLAMING SPEECH TO THE REICHSTAG AS GERMANY INVADED POLAND, THE FUEHRER NAMED HIS SUCCESSOR, "SHOULD SOMETHING HAPPEN TO ME DURING BATTLE." HE SAID FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WOULD COME FIRST, AND AFTER HIM WOULD BE RUDOLPH HESS, CHIEF OF THE NAZI PARTY. AND THEN HITLER PRONOUNCED THE WORD WHICH IS THE ESSENCE OF NAZIISM:

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"YOU THEN WOULD BE PLEDGED TO THIS FUEHRER IN THE SAME BLIND LOYALTY AND OBEDIENCE AS TO ME."

THE LAST FEW DAYS BEFORE WAR BROKE PROVIDED A CLEAR DEMONSTRATION OF HOW THIS ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT WORKS. HERR HITLER ALONE MADE THOSE DECISIONS UPON WHICH HUNG WAR OR PEACE.

DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN RELATED HOW, WHEN ANY VITAL POINT AROSE, THE GERMAN LEADER LOCKED HIMSELF AWAY FROM ALL HIS COLLEAGUES, EVEN SUCH CLOSE ASSOCIATES AS FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, WHO IS NAMED AS HIS IMMEDIATE SUCCESSOR.

THERE IN SOLITUDE HITLER MADE UP HIS MIND, AND GAVE HIS ORDERS TO HIS LIEUTENANTS FOR EXECUTION WITH "BLIND OBEDIENCE."

HITLER NOW HAS GONE TO THE GERMAN-POLISH FRONT TO TAKE THE WHEEL OF WAR-MACHINE WHICH HE HIMSELF CONSTRUCTED AND WHICH HE REGARDS AS INVINCIBLE.

HE IS UNDERTAKING THE FEAT NOT ONLY OF CONTROLLING A VAST ARMY, WHICH COMPRISES SOME OF THE GREATEST MILITARY BRAINS IN THE WORLD, BUT AT THE SAME TIME OF MAKING EIGHTY MILLIONS OF HIS PEOPLE THINK AS HE THINKS, OR AT LEAST RENDER HIM "BLIND OBEDIENCE."

THE PATH WHICH HE HAS DIRECTED THEM TO TAKE IS A THORNY ONE, FOR IN ADDITION TO ALL NORMAL HARDSHIPS OF WAR HE ALREADY HAS IMPOSED A SEVERE RATIONING SYSTEM FOR FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES. THAT WILL BE A TEST OF HIS HOLD ON THE PUBLIC, FOR HE HAS ONLY TO GO BACK TO THE WORLD WAR FOR A REMINDER THAT THE GERMAN REVOLUTION CAME WHEN PEOPLE GOT HUNGRY.

STILL, THE OBEDIENCE WHICH THE GERMAN PEOPLE RENDER THEIR FUEHRER IS GREAT. OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR HE HAS THEM WITH HIM AS A WHOLE.

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HITLER HAS A DOUBLE HOLD ON MANY OF HIS FOLK, IN THAT THEY REGARD HIM NOT ONLY AS THEIR POLITICAL LEADER BUT AS THEIR SPIRITUAL GUIDE. HIS TASK WILL BE TO MAINTAIN HIS LEADERSHIP THROUGH THE HARDSHIPS OF WAR.

SINCE ALL POLICIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT OR MILITARY OPERATIONS MUST EMINATE FROM HITLER, THE OUTSIDE WORLD IS WAITING ANXIOUSLY TO HEAR WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE REPORTED TORPEDOING OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA WITH 1,400 CIVILIANS ABOARD.

ONLY YESTERDAY HERR HITLER AGREED TO JOIN THE OTHER POWERS IN "HUMANIZING" WAR. THUS FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO EXPLANATION OF WHY THE ATHENIA WAS SUNK OR OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE DISASTER.

ADJOURNED

30.24-3047

30.24—3047

2ND NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4.-(AP)-THE SINKING OF THE LINER ATHENIA, AND THE GENERALLY PERILOUS CONDITIONS ABROAD, IMPELLED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TONIGHT TO LAY DOWN A DRASTIC NEW ORDER PREVENTING AMERICANS FROM GOING TO EUROPE EXCEPT IN CASE OF "IMPERATIVE NECESSITY."

AT THE SAME TIME, OFFICIALS CONSIDERED A PLAN FOR ASSIGNING NAVAL CONVOYS TO PROTECT AMERICAN SHIPS BRINGING REFUGEES FROM EUROPE. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT CERTAIN THAT THIS WOULD BE DONE. THERE WAS SOME RELUCTANCE TO SEND DESTROYERS OF THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON ACROSS THE OCEAN FOR THIS PURPOSE IN VIEW OF UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT SUBMARINES ARE IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

UNDER REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT, PERSONS WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN ISSUED PASSPORTS TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE, OR PERSONS WHO APPLY HEREAFTER, MUST SUBMIT "DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE" THAT IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO TAKE THE TRIP.

HEAVY PENALTIES

(MORE) JG920PED

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~~HEAVY PENALTIES~~, RANGING UP TO FIV[illegible] IMPRISONMENT AND $2,000 FINE, WILL BE SOUGHT AGAINST PERSONS MAKING MISLEADING STATEMENTS IN APPLYING FOR PASSPORTS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE CONVOY QUESTION, ETC. (PICKING UP AT 3RD PGH OF PREVIOUS)

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WASHINGTON-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN X X X SEA ALSO.

THE CONVOY QUESTION WAS THE SUBJECT OF A DISCUSSION BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIGH OFFICERS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, SHORTLY BEFORE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CABINET CALLED TO DEAL WITH THE WAR EMERGENCY.

THROUGH HIS PRESS SECRETARY, STEPHEN T.EARLY, MR.ROOSEVELT DESCRIBED THE CABINET MEETING AS A LONG DISCUSSION OF THE IFS, ANDS AND BUTS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION. AT THE SAME TIME, EARLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE TWO EXPECTED NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATIONS WOULD BE ISSUED TOMORROW.

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THE FIRST, HE SAID, WOULD BE A PROCLAMATION IN CONFORMITY WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, LETTING THE WARRING NATIONS KNOW THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD KEEP OUT OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT. THE SECOND, HE ADDED, WOULD GIVE EFFECT TO WHAT HE TERMED THE "SO-CALLED NEUTRALITY ACT," BARRING THE SHIPMENT OF A PRESCRIBED LIST OF WAR MATERIALS TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

ALSO AFTER THE CABINET MEETING, ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY DISCLOSED THAT OFFICIAL ATTENTION HAD BEEN GIVEN TO THE QUESTION OF PREVENTING WAR PROFITEERING, IN LINE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH OF LAST NIGHT. HE SAID IT HAD BEEN DETERMINED THAT PRESENT LAWS WERE INADEQUATE TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION AND THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD INSTRUCTED THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO STUDY THE QUESTION FURTHER.

CHARLES EDISON, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, DISCLOSED THE FACT THAT THE QUESTION OF NAVAL CONVOYS FOR AMERICAN VESSELS WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION. HE AND ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, THE CHIEF

OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, DISCUSSED THE PROPOSAL WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EARLIER IN THE DAY.

EDISON TOLD REPORTERS IT WAS A "VERY COMPLICATED" PROBLEM, INVOLVING THE QUESTION WHETHER NAVAL SHIPS WERE AVAILABLE FOR SUCH DUTY AND WHETHER SLOWING FAST MERCHANT VESSELS DOWN SO THAT THE CONVOYS COULD KEEP PACE WITH THEM WOULD NOT MAKE THE SHIPS MORE VULNERABLE TO ATTACK THAN A FAST UNGUARDED VOYAGE.

WHEN A REPORTER INQUIRED WHETHER DESTROYERS FROM THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR SUCH DUTY, EDISON STRONGLY INDICATED IT WAS CONSIDERED BEST THAT THE SQUADRON BE HELD INTACT AND CLOSE TO AMERICAN SHORES. ASKED WHY, HE REPLIED:

"WELL, YOU HAVE SEEN REPORTS OF SUBMARINES IN THE CARIBBEAN, HAVEN'T YOU?"

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THE DEPARTMENT, HE CONTINUED, HAS NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE PRESENCE OF SUCH CRAFT IN WATERS CONSIDERED SO VITAL TO THE SAFETY OF THE NATION, BUT HE OBVIOUSLY WAS INCLINED TO TAKE NO [illegible]ANCES ON SUCH AN EVENTUALITY FINDING THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON IMPAIRED [illegible]ABSENCE OF DESTROYERS AWAY ON CONVOY DUTY.

EDISON ALSO HELD OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT AMERICAN VESSELS MIGHT BE DEPLOYED BETWEEN THE LIMITS OF WHAT BECOMES THE SUBMARINE DANGER ZONE AND THE UNITED STATES, TO MAKE THEM AVAILABLE FOR RESCUE DUTY, PARTICULARLY WHEN BRITISH AND OTHER SHIPS ARE KNOWN TO BE CARRYING AMERICAN PASSENGERS.

THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA WAS BUT ONE INCIDENT OF THE STILL HARDLY-BEGUN EUROPEAN WAR TO WORRY AND CONCERN AMERICAN OFFICIALS WITH IT THEY GROUPED TODAY AN ATTACK BY GERMAN BOMBERS UPON THE HOME OF ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE, THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO POLAND. BOTH INCIDENTS HELD POSSIBILITIES OF DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

EDWARD J.NOBLE, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, STAYED AFTER THE CABINET MEETING TO DISCUSS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THE POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING AMERICAN EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA AS THE RESULT OF GERMANY'S BEING TIED UP IN WAR. THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, HAS BEEN THE BIGGEST EXPORTER TO SOUTH AMERICA, WITH GERMANY SECOND.

HE TOLD REPORTERS HIS DEPARTMENT WAS COOPERATING WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR RESOURCES BOARD IN GATHERING INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT AND IN PARTICULAR IT WAS PLANNED THAT AN INVENTORY OF AVAILABLE SUPPLIES WOULD BE TAKEN.

RECALLING THAT DURING THE LAST WAR THERE WERE COMPLAINTS THAT AMERICA HAD "JUMPED" PRICES AND SOLD INFERIOR GOODS TO LATIN AMERICA, HE SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT THERE BE NO UNDUE ADVANCE IN PRICES. HE HOPED THIS MIGHT BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH COOPERATION AMONG BUSINESSMEN, SAYING IT WAS THE "SENSIBLE" WAY TO PROCEED.

ASKED ABOUT PROFITEERING HERE, £3 '-8$ 85 2-' - 1943&9,3 :9,:)7-SION THAT THAT WOULD BE "STIFLED" AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

ASKED ABOUT PROFITEERING HERE, HE SAID IT WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT THAT WOULD BE "STIFLED" AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

30.24—3049

30.24~3049

WASHINGTON 1ST ADD N L EUROPEAN XXX MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

AS FOR THE ATHENIA, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE RELIEVED AND GRATIFIED THAT MOST OF HER 1,400 PASSENGERS AND CREW HAD ESCAPED DEATH. BUT THEY WERE DISTURBED TOO THAT EVEN IN ITS EARLIEST DAYS THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT HAD PRODUCED AN INCIDENT OF THIS KIND.

WITH GREAT BRITAIN CHARGING AND GERMANY DENYING THAT THE LINER WAS TORPEDOED BY A NAZI SUBMARINE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE TESTIMONY OF PERSONS WHO WERE ABOARD THE SHIP WOULD BE SOUGHT IN AN EFFORT TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LINER'S PLUNGE INTO THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY HERE CAME A FORMAL STATEMENT THAT NO GERMAN NAVAL CRAFT WAS OPERATING IN THE WATERS WHERE THE VESSEL WENT DOWN AND THAT, FURTHERMORE, "ALL GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS HAVE THE STRICTEST ORDERS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES ESTABLISHED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW AND IN THE AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY GERMANY."

NOTING, TOO, THE CLAIM OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE WAS GUILTY, OFFICIALS HERE WERE ANXIOUS FOR MORE INFORMATION.

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SAN ANTONIO,TEXAS,SEPT.3-(AP)-GERMANY'S MINISTER TO PREU, WILLY NOBEL, WAS IN SAN ANTONIO BRIEFLY TODAY, THE DAY WHEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, EN ROUTE BACK TO HIS SOUTH AMERICAN POST.

THE NAZI DIPLOMAT BOARDED A 10 P.M. MISSOURI PACIFIC TRAIN FOR BROWNSVILLE, WHERE HE WILL TAKE A PLANE TO PERU, PASSING THROUGH MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

"PLEASE, I HAVEN'T ANYTHING TO SAY EXCEPT THAT I READ IT IN THE NEWSPAPERS TODAY," WAS HIS ONLY COMMENT ON THE WAR.

THE DIPLOMAT SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN IN GERMANY THE PAST THREE MONTHS ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

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SAN PEDRO,CALIF.,SEPT.4-(AP)-FOUR GERMAN VESSELS WERE UNREPORTED SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC TODAY.

THE STEAMER ODENWALD FAILED TO ARRIVE AT LOS ANGELES HARBOR ON SCHEDULE YESTERDAY KROM KOBE,JAPAN. SATURDAY TWO CANADIAN DESTROYERS, THE FRASER AND ST.LAURENT, SLIPPED INTO PORT, REFUELED AND SPED TO SEA FOR UNANNOUNCED DESTINATIONS.

THE FREIGHTER PORTLAND, WHICH SAILED FOR PORTLAND,ORE., FROM EVERETT,WASH., LAST THURSDAY REMAINED UNREPORTED.

THE FREIGHTER TACOMA WAS UNREPORTED SINCE IT LEFT AUG.22 FOR GERMANY VIA THE PANAMA CANAL. THE FREIGHTER WESER, DUE HERE LATER TODAY AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE CANAL, ALSO HAD NOT REPORTED.

VARIOUS CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WAR VESSELS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN COASTAL WATERS.

FJ744ACS

NOTE TO EDITORS (NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

sept-4

NEW YORK— WE ARE INFORMED BY PRESS WIRELESS OPERATORS THAT "THEY ARE HAVING AN AIR RAID IN PARIS NOW AND OUR OPERATORS THERE HEADED FOR THE CELLAR." PRESS WIRELESS

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CAUTIONED THAT THE NOTE WAS NOT FOR PUBLICATION. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE [illegible]ERATORS WERE TAKING REFUGE AT THE SOUND OF AIR RAID WARNINGS.

SEP 7-1939

GERMANS SHELL WARSAW, RESIDENTS IN FLIGHT; U.S. NEUTRALITY PROCLAIMED, ARMS EMBARGOED

SEP 6 1939

Warsaw Reported Partly Destroyed By German Gunfire

SEP 7 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Wednesday, Sept. 6—Diplomatic dispatches from Warsaw early today said the German army after a lightning advance from the north was shelling the city.

The Polish capital, already evacuated by the Polish Government and foreign embassies and legations, was described as partly destroyed under the heavy bombardment.

While the German forces were reported to be shelling the city heavily, airplanes conducted continual raids.

The Government was said to have fled to Lublin, ninety miles southeast of Warsaw.

Unconfirmed reports received here early this morning said Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, head of the Polish army, had offered his resignation to President Ignace Moscicki.

Diplomatic dispatches said that all Americans already had left Warsaw by the time of the attack except an official of the American Embassy left behind to protect property of the American Government.

German Advance Rapid

The diplomatic reports said the Germans early today were less than fifty miles from the capital and moving rapidly through a broken Polish front.

The dispatches suggested that the Poles, if unable to stem the advance of the Nazi troops, would take up positions on the east bank of the Vistula river, which runs through Warsaw.

All legations anu embassies were said to have followed the Polish Government to Lublin. Earlier dispatches indicated the American Embassy, headed by Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., had moved to Luck, twenty miles south of Warsaw.

SEP 6-1939

Battle For Warsaw Rages 35 Miles To Northwest

Warsaw, Wednesday, Sept. 6 (AP)—Fighting on the Eastern front was reported today to be increasing in intensity as thousands of dismayed residents fled from the city. Battles also raged west and south of Warsaw.

[Editor's Note—No mention was made in this dispatch of shelling of Warsaw, reported in Budapest, but the Budapest dispatch was filed more than an hour later than this one.]

The Warsaw radio shortly before midnight told of the fighting and said it would decide the fate of Warsaw.

Polish troops were concentrated on a twenty-mile line from Ciechanow to Plonsk, thirty-five miles northwest of Warsaw. The radio said they were holding fast.

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[Associated Press Editor's Note:—A Berlin communique reported a German column fifty miles north of Warsaw and told of large gains in other sections.]

Hawklike German planes swooped low and chattering machine guns sounded in the city as an American Embassy caravan set out for a temporary embassy site. With Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., his family and most of his staff were several news correspondents and a number of Americans of Polish descent. Their destination was not announced.

Other Diplomats Flee

All other embassy and legation staffs left, too.

Polish officials and their families began evacuation of the capital hastily tonight, leaving only skeletonized staffs. Offices were to be set up in some southeastern city. Most foreign legations had moved out by midafternoon, leaving only consular staffs functioning.

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Tonight the few remaining Americans and other foreigners were completely without accurate information as to what was happening in the war zones, since the War Office left no one behind authorized to give out information.

1,418 passengers and crew were picked up Sunday night in the Ocean wastes west of Scotland. There were 311 Americans on the Athenia.

221 Aboard City Of Flint

The Maritime Commission said the American steamship City of Flint had radioed the names of 109 American and 112 alien survivors. She is expected to land the survivors at Halifax, N. S., Saturday.

Previously, the Donaldson Line, owners of the Athenia, had listed 506 survivors landed at Galway, Ireland; 497 at Greenock, Scotland, and 150 on the Swedish yacht Southern Cross.

The Donaldson Line had reported last night that the City of Flint picked up only eight persons.

Cunarder Sunk By Submarine

SEP 6 1939

Another incident of submarine warfare (in the waters where Germany has declared she has no submarines) was disclosed today when the Cunard Line announced that its 2,407-ton steamer Bosnia had been sunk by an undersea craft about one hundred miles off the Scottish coast. One of the crew, a fireman, was reported killed and twenty-three other members were rescued by a Norwegian tanker. The tanker was reported proceeding to Lisbon with the rescued.

The Bosnia was set ablaze by gunfire, according to the company's announcement, and then torpedoed.

44 LIVES BELIEVED LOST ON ATHENIA, AS 1,374 ON SHIP ARE ACCOUNTED FOR

1,003 Survivors Landed—Agree Submarine Torpedoed Liner—223 On American Steamer. Cunarder Bosnia Sunk By Undersea Craft

SEP 6 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—Forty-four persons were believed today to have lost their lives in the torpedoing and sinking of the British liner Athenia by what survivors declared was a submarine which shelled the stricken vessel.

Rescue reports received here and at the United States Maritime Commission office in New York showed 1,374 of the liner's

SURVIVORS INSIST U-BOAT HIT ATHENIA

Say the Liner Was Shelled After Torpedo Struck—Another British Ship Is Submarine Victim.

SEP 6 1939

LIVERPOOL, England, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Cunard Line announced today that its steamship Bosnia had been sunk by a submarine, and that twenty-three of her crew had been rescued by a

30.24-3051

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Norwegian tanker.

One death was reported, that of a fireman named Woods.

The Bosnia was set ablaze by gunfire and then torpedoed, the company announced.

A message from the Bosnia, interrupted before completion, gave her position as about 100 miles off the Scottish coast. The tanker was reported to be proceeding to Lisbon with the rescued men.

[The Bosnia is described by Lloyd's Register as a steamer of 2,407 tons operated by the Cunard Line and built in 1928 at Sunderland by J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. Her home port is Liverpool. She is 292 feet in length, forty-five feet in beam and has a twenty-foot draft.]

GALWAY, Ireland, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The master of the stricken British liner Athenia, sunk on Sunday, said on his arrival here today that his ship "was hit by a torpedo which went through the galley and into the engine room, causing heavy loss of life."

The captain, James Cook, was brought here by the Norwegian steamship Knut Nelson with 430 other survivors of the first submarine disaster of the European war. The survivors here included about 250 Americans.

Among these was Dr. John Kirk of Boston, Mass., who said: "My wife was killed in the explosion, and all I want to know now is whether my two children, who were traveling with us, are safe."

Ruth E. Strauss of New York said: "I saw a flash on the port side of the Athenia about 800 to 1,000 yards away. The torpedo struck in a few seconds and was followed by a shell. The ship was still afloat when we left the scene five hours later."

John Cudahy, the United States Minister to Ireland, was on hand and watched the landing of the rescued passengers.

Capt. Cook said that immediately after the torpedo was fired, the submarine rose to the surface and shelled the Athenia.

"One shell carried away the main mast," he related. "It was evidently aimed at the wireless room, but missed its mark."

He called witnesses to tell newspaper men that the torpedo was fired at a range of from 800 to 1,000 yards on the port side of the vessel.

[In Berlin last night, State Secretary Ernst von Weizsaecker called Alexander Kirk, the American Charge d'Affaires, to the Foreign Office and flatly denied that a German submarine had sunk the Athenia. "The German sea forces," he said, "could not possibly have been responsible. Strict orders have been issued for the German sea forces to hold themselves within the prize law." Other German officials charged that a propaganda campaign, similar to that of the world war, was "already under way" against Germany.

[At London Earl Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, told the House of Lords today, in discussing the Athenia disaster, that according to a reliable witness a submarine fired a torpedo without warning, then "broke surface so that there was no question whatever as to what was the cause of the sinking."

["The mere suggestion," he added, "that a mine had been laid by this country is obviously ridiculous and absurd. That part of the sea is too deep for the laying of a moored mine, and it would be an absurd place to put mines, because Great Britain is anxious to keep her trade going in and out without interference from mines.

[At Greenock, Scotland, on the other hand, an American survivor of the Athenia, Prof. Damon Boynton of Cornell University, said on being landed there: "I don't like German war tactics."]

One officer of the Athenia said he saw the periscope of the submarine just before the torpedo struck.

Other officers and members of the crew said they saw a line of smoke rising from the water off the port side just before the disaster. The smoke described a complete circle over the surface of the water.

Gordon Hanson, a member of the art department of the Boston Herald, bewailed the loss of pictures he had painted during a vacation in Norway.

"The Germans say it was sunk by a mine, do they?" he asked. "They're crazy. We saw smoke in the distance after the first torpedo was fired. Then the submarine fired a shell at the wireless rig but it fell short. After the torpedo hit the ship, the third class dining salon was flooded almost immediately."

College Girl's Story.

Maxine Robinson, 16 years old, of Austin, Texas, member of a party of sixteen college girls who had been on vacation in Europe, said that all her party was saved.

"We were just finishing dinner," she said, "when we felt a jolt, and the ship was plunged into darkness. All of us jumped up on the tables. Then we went up on deck and slid down the ropes to the lifeboats.

"We were in the lifeboat only a few minutes when there was a flash and we felt something whiz past us going in the direction of the liner. We were four hours in the lifeboat before help arrived. My hands are all blistered from rowing."

Capt. Cook said he did not know how many were dead and injured.

He added: "There was no panic whatever on board the ship. The passengers faced danger bravely."

The survivors meanwhile crowded about the few available telephones, anxious to inform their friends of their safe arrival in Ireland.

Coming thankfully ashore in this picturesque, rockbound port, ten of those seriously injured were taken to the Galway Hospital.

The injured were attended by Irish Army doctors and staff nurses. After them came the rest, women and children wearing rough work clothes—lent them by sailors aboard the Knut Nelson—over the scanty garb in which they escaped the stricken ship.

Worn by exposure and weak from lack of sleep and irregular diet, the first survivors all told the same story.

They were asleep when awakened by a terrific explosion which shook the ship and sent children in their berths sprawling onto cabin floors. They were ordered to abandon ship and take to the lifeboats, a movement which was carried out in "perfect order."

Boiler Explosion.

Many of the survivors wore night clothes and blankets—thirty-six hours after the disaster. The Knut Nelson carried no regular physician; so two doctors went out last night from Galway to meet the ship outside the Aran Islands.

An improvised hot food depot at the dock was operated by an emergency committee at the direction of the Bishop of Galway. A preparatory college building was used as a receiving station where clothing was provided.

Members of the Knut Nelson's crew said that many of the Athenia's passengers were killed when the ship's boiler exploded after the torpedo had struck.

The injured here were being cared for at Galway Central Hospital. Convents, schools and hotels were thrown open to the other survivors.

A woman's committee under direction of the Lady Mayoress of Galway helped care for the injured.

Because there were only twenty berths on the Knut Nelson some of the injured had to lie on improvised beds on deck.

Jersey Woman's Statement.

GREENOCK, Scotland, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Victims of the war's first great sea tragedy, 600 shaken and weeping survivors of the Athenia arrived here on rescue ships today with tales of horror.

Two hundred of those arriving here were injured, an undetermined number of Americans and Canadians.

One survivor, John McEwan of Glasgow, said that a submarine torpedoed the Athenia and then twice shelled the vessel as her lifeboats were being lowered.

A Mrs. MacFadzean of Belleville, N. J., said: "As my lifeboat moved away from the Athenia I saw something sticking up in the water. I am convinced it was the submarine's periscope. The lifeboat was almost swamped by the wash."

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cox of Neepawa, Manitoba, said they just had got into a lifeboat when the rope broke, throwing them into the water. Mrs. Cox added: "We were soon taken back into the boat, but we had to bail it out with our shoes. While we rowed during the night, we were almost submerged by the swell from the submarine as it passed under us."

A Mrs. Brown from New Orleans and her eleven-months-old baby were rescued. She said that the torpedo struck close to her cabin, carrying away the companionway to the deck above.

"I handed the baby to some one on the deck above me and scrambled up myself later. When I found the baby in the same lifeboat with me I was crazy with joy."

Pathetic Scenes.

Pathetic scenes were enacted as the first of the rescued arrived at Glasgow's Adelphia Hotel. Women and children stumped weakly from motor buses wearing navy boiler suits and pajamas, some with curtains around their heads and most of them without shoes. Almost all of them were bandaged.

Children who had lost their parents were carried weeping into the hotel. Some had lost their voices. There were wives without husbands, husbands without wives. All were desperate for news of survivors from other rescue areas.

Glasgow mobilized hospitals and nursing homes to accommodate the injured, while other agencies planned to care for other refugees, many of them thinly clad and weak from exposure to the winds of the North Atlantic.

Perhaps the saddest sight of all was nine-year-old Roy Barrington of Toronto. His mother went down with the Athenia.

Fifteen-year-old Brenda Chapman, and her brother, Thomas, 13, of 3584 Beaconsfield avenue, Detroit, told of being awakened when the tropedo struck. Brenda said: "I didn't try to change my pajamas, but helped Tommy up to the deck. Then I helped row the boat."

Other passengers were loud in praise of the children.

As the rescue work went on no one could say definitely how many had been killed or drowned in the disaster. One rumor said that ninety had died. Some persons said that the figure was far greater and pointed out that a score or more must have drowned when the propeller of the Norwegian rescue ship Knut Nelson shattered a lifeboat full of women.

One survivor said that as the lifeboats loaded with survivors rowed away from the stricken ship the submarine came to the surface and shelled the refugees twice.

Other survivors said emphatically that the Athenia was sunk by a submarine, and that the submarine fired two shells at the sinking vessel.

Two destroyers brought about 500 survivors to Greenock. Several died on the rescue ships and were buried at sea.

Prof. Damon Boynton of Cornell University, alighting from one of the destroyers, said:

"I was in a boat twelve hours before I was picked up. I don't want to say anything more except this—I don't like German war tactics."

"We had a terrible time," said McEwan, "and we knew at once what it was. We all put on our lifebelts and went to our boat stations. The submarine then dived out of sight.

"There was a great deal of smoke when the torpedo struck our vessel. But through the smoke I could see the submarine break surface, and before we knew where we were, it had opened up with its gun and fired two shots at us.

"Every lifeboat was away an hour after we were struck. The liner first of all listed and then righted herself and began to go slowly down by the head.

"We learned afterward that a woman on whom an operation had just been performed had been left on the Athenia. One of the lifeboats went back and took her off.

"We drifted until 2:30 o'clock in the morning, when a Norwegian ship picked us up.

"I saw the sub quite distinctly and I estimate that it was a quarter of a mile away."

One member of the crew, Robert Gillan of Glasgow, said he saw a twelve-year-old girl lying dead in a deck chair, her body torn by shell splinters.

Fleet of Ambulances.

As the first destroyer came in today, her decks were crowded with women survivors, many of whom were without hats or shoes. Several had their arms in slings. As the destroyer edged up to the quay they sent up a wavering cheer.

Dock hands and crews of other ships in Albert Harbor cheered back lustily. The first distinguishable shouts from [illegible] were: "Throw us a [illegible] can see what's happened."

The second [illegible] in through a fog [illegible] charging her injured [illegible] rushed to hospitals in [illegible] of ambulances. The harbor was closed to the public and under heavy guard.

The seamen on the destroyers gave up their own rations for the children survivors and improvised a laundry to wash the clothes of mothers and children.

Most of the passengers were at dinner, the first class ones in evening dress, when the ship was attacked.

Killed by Rescue Ship.

A smashing blow from the propeller of a Norwegian rescue ship shattered one of the Athenia's life boats and cost the lives of several dozen women in the boat, a seaman of the Athenia said.

"After the first explosion, the submarine came to the surface about a hundred yards off," he declared. "All the Athenia's lifeboats were launched within an hour, and three other members of the crew and myself had charge of one boat containing fifty-two women.

"When the Norwegian boat came to our rescue, we drew alongside and made fast, but our boat got under her stern and was struck by the propeller which knocked the bottom out of our boat.

"Several of our people were killed. I drifted about in the water for three hours in my lifebelt before I was picked up by the yacht Southern Cross.

A Mrs. Turner of Toronto, a world war widow, said: "I am the luckiest woman on earth. I was looking over the rail when the torpedo smashed us. The ship lurched violently and I was thrown to the deck. When I came to I saw several people lying dead on the deck and then I heard the two shells. Later I found myself in a lifeboat—the water up to my waist."

A third class steward on the Athenia said: "I took the ten people at my table to boat stations, and we all managed to get into a lifeboat. I saw one boat with seventy passengers in it fall from the davits into the water. Most of the occupants were women and children, and the majority of them were injured."

U. S. Envoy at Galway

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 6 (AP).—More than 1,400 survivors of the sunken British liner Athenia—first victim of sea disaster of the new European war—were brought ashore by rescue boats yesterday, many asserting the ship was sent to the bottom by a submarine.

Two British destroyers landed about 600 survivors at Greenock, Scotland, about 200 of them injured and many suffering from exposure. The Norwegian ship Knut Nelson took 430 refugees to Galway, Ireland, where United States Minister John Cudahy watched them brought ashore.

The Knute Nelson's crew said many of the passengers were killed when the ship's boiler exploded after the torpedo found its mark.

Most of the passengers were at dinner. The lifeboats were launched within an hour and a quarter, survivors related. Several dozen of the casualties occurred when the propeller of the Norwegian ship struck a lifeboat containing fifty-two women.

Shaken and weeping, the survivors landed at Greenock were taken to hospitals and nursing homes in Glasgow for treatment.

Pathetic scenes occurred as survivors were landed at Galway and Greenock, uniting families who had been separated as they crowded into lifeboats. Children who had lost their parents were carried weeping from the rescue ships to hotels or hospitals.

GERMAN SUBS ATTACKED IN VARIOUS PLACES

Raid On Nazi Fleet Called "More Successful Than First Reported"

Planes Make Uncontested Propaganda Flight Over Ruhr Region

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, Sept. 6—The British Ministry of Information said early today that three German ships "which might have been converted into armed raiders" had been destroyed by British forces in the Atlantic.

The communique also asserted "there is reason to believe that the attacks by the Royal Air Force on naval units in German waters were even more successful than was originally reported."

A previous communique issued yesterday said Royal Air Force units had heavily damaged two German battleships near the Kiel Canal, which links the Baltic with the North Sea. The British reported some casualties in the bombing raid.

Submarines Attacked

The Ministry of Information communique today said British warships had attacked German submarines "in several localities." It added that "several" British merchant ships had been "attacked or sunk" by German submarines.

British warplanes last night flew another barrage of propaganda leaflets over Germany today, and the British fleet sent another German freighter to the bottom.

The Ministry of Information disclosed tonight that a second flight of British planes was made over German territory to tell the German people that the war is not against them but against their Nazi leadership. Not a single German plane tried to interfere, the British said.

The planes flew last night over the Ruhr district, known for its coal and iron mines and heavy industries.

It was stated here that the German ship Carl Fritzen had been sunk and its crew safe. Previously the sinking Sunday of the German ship Olinda off the coast of Uruguay was reported, both vessels going down under the guns of British cruisers.

The Government imposed a series of further wartime restrictions today. They included:

Control of employment by the Government.

Requisitioning of stocks of imported canned meats under food defense plans.

Limiting to £25 (about $100) the amount of foreign exchange a traveler may take out of the country.

Fixing of prices for the sale of all categories of fat cattle, sheep and pigs for slaughter.

Prescription of wholesale and retail prices of sugar, and fixing by the Board of Trade.

Registration Bill Passed

The House of Commons passed on third reading a "national registration bill" under which a register will be compiled of up-to-date man-power statistics to assist in the national service recruitment.

Control of employment was introduced to prevent a shortage of labor in essential industries, prohibiting workers from taking up new employment without consent of the Labor Ministry and by other plans of control.

The temper of the dominions was strikingly shown in South Africa when the South African Assembly tabled a neutrality motion by Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister, forcing his resignation.

Smuts Forms Government

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, of World War fame, Minister of Justice and Deputy Prime Minister, began formation of a new government which it was reported would declare martial law tomorrow.

Hertzog's motion was defeated, 80 to 57, and Smuts' substitute motion calling for severance of relations with Germany and continued cooperation with Britain was approved by the same division. Parliament will be prorogued tomorrow.

The Ministry of Information tonight issued a statement of appreciation of what dominion support means to Britain. Reviewing preparedness of the dominions, the statement said: "Vast strides have been made in production of warlike stores of all kinds and dominion forces are today almost as well equipped as our own."

Control Measures In Canada

At the same time adoption by Canada of control measures similar to those already in effect in Britain were announced tonight. A prices and trade board has been empowered to check any attempts at profiteering in food, fuel and other necessities.

Three cheers for the King sounded in the New Zealand House of Representatives after Parliament had passed unanimously a resolution approving New Zealand's declaration of war against Germany.

Anthony Eden, new Secretary for Dominions, sent a message of greeting and cooperation to the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland today and Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, messaged them saying:

"Unhappily the work of the peacemakers has been finally thwarted. Our knowledge of the feelings of 60,000,000 of our fellow citizens in colonial territory has united us in Great Britain in our hatred for peace and steeled us in our determination for war."

BRITISH CALL RAID ON NAZI FLEET SUCCESS

Claim Direct Hits Severely Damaged Two German Battleships.

ADMIT LOSS OF FIVE PLANES

Germans Flatly Deny Any Injury —London Papers Contrast Fight With Attack on Athenia.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Great Britain's first blow at Germany—a spectacular bombing raid against the German fleet—was declared officially today to have been struck successfully.

The Royal Air Force, a communique issued by the Ministry of Information said, scored direct hits with heavy bombs and damaged two German battleships severely. The German Navy has only five.

Royal Air Force bombers carried out the daring daylight raid yesterday afternoon against the German fleet at the entrance of the strategic Kiel Canal linking the North Sea with the Baltic. The attack followed a night mass flight of British aircraft showering northern and western Germany with 6,000,000 copies of a message to the German people, attributing the war to German leadership and declaring that the British people want to live in peace with the German people.

That British planes were able to carry out this big scale flight over German territory and return to their bases without casualties was hailed here as highly significant in view of frequent Nazi boasts of the impregnability of their aerial defenses.

British Casualties

The communique admitted "some casualties" in the attack on the battleships. British newspapers published a German News Agency report that five British bombers which had participated in the raid were brought down by the anti-aircraft batteries.

[At Berlin the German authorities declared that ten British bombers were shot down yesterday when they raided the German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. Revising their previous statement that five of twelve British raiders were destroyed, German officials said that more than half were downed, and declared that no damage was done to the Nazi warships, despite British statements to the contrary.]

In the Face of Fire.

"Several direct hits with heavy bombs were registered on a German battleship in Schilling Roads off Wilhelmshafen, which resulted in severe damage," said the communique of the London Information Ministry.

"At Bunsbuttel, an attack was carried out on a battleship lying alongside the Mole, causing heavy damage. During the operation, which was carried out in very unfavorable weather conditions, our aircraft encountered an air attack and anti-aircraft fire, resulting in some casualties."

To have scored direct hits on the battleships, the British planes, it was believed here, must have plunged in power drives to a low altitude against enemy fire before dropping their heavy bombs.

The German Navy's battleships are the 26,000-ton Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, completed last year, and the 10,000-ton "pocket" battleships Deutschland, Admiral Scheer and Admiral Graf Spee, completed between 1933 and 1936.

Intense preparations were continued by the British Government.

Several aliens have been rounded up, Sir John Anderson, the new Home Secretary disclosed.

The fleet, army and air force received message from King George in which the sovereign pointed out their grave responsibilities.

The British press pointedly contrasted Great Britain's first war action—the bombardment of the German war vessels—with the sinking of the British passenger liner Athenia on Sunday night.

Display German News.

Describing the daredevil attack of the British bombers on the German fleet, the Daily Mail said: "This raid on a purely naval objective was a gallant exploit, true to the best British traditions. . . . The sinking of the Athenia shows that Hitler has at once abandoned all pretense of keeping to the last vestiges of humanity and decency which may be observed in war."

The News Chronicle commented: "As far as Britain is concerned, this war has opened in the right way. Last night the R. A. F. directed their attention to a strictly legitimate objective and bombed the German fleet. . . ."

The London Press, reduced to twelve pages to conserve newsprint, published as usual and generally gave objective treatment to the war news. German communiques were displayed prominently.

The British Government intensified efforts to reach the German people over the heads of the Nazi Government by broadcasting at intervals in German a message from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who declared, "We are not fighting against you, the German people, for whom we have no bitter feeling; but against a tyrannous regime which has betrayed not only its own people, but the whole of western civilization and all that we hold dear."

New Cabinet Appointments.

Meanwhile the reshuffle of the British Cabinet to increase the efficiency of Great Britain's war efforts was completed with announcement of the appointment of three Ministers:

W. S. Morrison, Minister of Food; Ronald Hibbert Cross, Minister of Economic Welfare; and Lord MacMillan, Minister of Information.

Lord MacMillan was Assistant Director of Intelligence in the Ministry of Information at the close of the last world war. Mr. Cross is a well-known merchant banker. Mr. Morrison, whose Ministry of Economic Welfare is an entirely new post, was formerly Minister of Agriculture.

Ernest Brown was reappointed Minister of Labor and National Service.

BRITAIN TAKES OVER CONTROL OF PRIVATE JOBS

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Labor today assumed control of all employment in Great Britain for the duration of the war.

After a date still to be specified employers may not engage or rehire employees without the Ministry's approval.

PARIS SAYS TROOPS ARE ON GERMAN SOIL

30.24-3053

30.24 — 3053

Heavy Artillery Attack Is Directed Against German West Wall—French Hear Polish Planes Raided Berlin.

BULLETIN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Berlin was bombed tonight by thirty Polish planes, the Polish radio declared.

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PARIS, Sept. 5 (A. P.).

Havas (French) news agency credited the Polish Telegraphic Agency in Warsaw tonight with a report that thirty Polish planes had raided Berlin and returned to their bases.

PARIS, Sept. 5 (A. P. via Radio).—The French Government today announced that French forces had made contact with the German troops on the Western front and had penetrated into German territory.

A later official announcement said that contact with the Germans was general along the entire northern sector of the frontier. Army Communique No. 4 stated:

"Our troops are in contact everywhere along the frontier between the Rhine and Moselle. It is recalled that on the Rhine permanent fortifications border the river here and there."

Heavy French artillery fire today was directed against Germany's southern flank of the western wall fortifications while apparently more direct French operations were proceeding against the northern end of the front.

Semi-official sources said that the southern artillery fire was designed to soften the fortified German line.

There were indications that operations in the north near Luxemburg had resulted in more direct contact with the Germans than in the south.

A semi-official Paris radio reported trouble in Germany, and said there had been disorders in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Essen, as well as the areas of all Czecho-Slovakia.

Dispatches from Copenhagen report naval fighting off the coast of Denmark.

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Germany today announced the capture of two rich Polish industrial cities, Katowice and Chorzow, near the Polish-German frontier in Silesia.

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Both towns, on the direct route to Krakow, Poland's ancient capital, virtually had been surrounded by previous attacks where the German border bulges into southwestern Poland, but the final thrust against them had been delayed.

Capture of the two towns would give Germany control of the highly important upper Silesian industrial region.

A United States concern, the American Silesian Company, owns the so-called Harriman-Giesch zinc mines at Katowice.

Germany reported the capture of the two Silesian cities as Adolf Hitler, the Reich's "first soldier," followed his troops across the Polish Corridor and the German news agency announced triumphantly that East Prussia had been reunited with Germany proper

In addition to capturing Katowice and Chorzow, Germany officially reported the destruction of eleven Polish planes in an air battle today between Lodz and Warsaw. Lodz is midway between the German frontier and the Polish capital.

Germany laid claim to having crushed the entire Seventh Polish Army Division southeast of Czestochowa, which was captured two days ago on the Silesian front. The division staff officers were said to have been taken prisoners. (A division usually is 10,000 to 15,000 men.)

The German news agency announced, too, that a third Polish submarine had been sunk by the German Navy in Danzig harbor and that an English bomber had been shot down by a German seaplane over the Dogger Bank in the North Sea. The agency asserted that the pilot of the German plane then rescued the English pilot from his sinking machine.

Besides Poles now isolated between German lines and the Baltic in the northern part of the corridor as a result of the German sweep to the Vistula River, 15,000 Polish prisoners were reported officially rounded up this far in southwestern Poland.

The agency said that Der Fuehrer joined his Army of the East at Kulm (Chelmno), on the Vistula River near the border of East Prussia, while steps were taken in Berlin to strengthen the nation for war, now in both the east and west.

The Supreme Army Command announced that, contrary to foreign reports, "not a single shot had been fired on the western front up to September 5, 9 A. M. (4 A. M., New York time). Likewise there have been no air attacks except the reported English raids at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven."

The latest report on the western front, facing France, timed 3 P. M. (10 A. M., New York time) yesterday, said all was quiet. Officials added at that time neither the Reich's air force nor navy had made a move except on the eastern front.

Field Marshal Hermann Goering, as Air Minister, answered the British air attack by appealing to civil air defense forces to be on the alert. He said anti-aircraft batteries had brought down enemy planes from one-mile altitude and warned the population to be careful of falling shell fragments.

The Cabinet Defense Council, under chairmanship of Field Marshal Goering, issued a decree introducing war taxes and regulating business practices.

Heavy Taxes Decreed.

The decree provided for:

1. A tax as high as 50 per cent on incomes of than 2,500 marks (about $1,000).
2. A 20 per cent tax on beer and tobacco.
3. Penalties for destroying or withholding necessary commodities and for war profiteering.
4. Reduction of "disproportionately" high salaries.

The Supreme War Command reported war volunteers — youths under military age (18 years) and reservists whose classes have not yet been called to the colors—were reporting for service in such numbers that their offers had to be declined momentarily.

Short advance notices to towns along the route of Der Fuehrer's journey through the Corridor yesterday were said to have enabled the German population of that territory to display swastika flags and arrange joyous receptions.

Calls Welcome Tumultuous.

"The populace went into a frenzy of joy," said an official broadcast, "welcoming Der Fuehrer with unbounded enthusiasm."

The official news agency said that Herr Hitler heard "first hand reports of Polish terror" which the army smashed, and that the army was inspired greatly by the presence of "Germany's first soldier."

Cutting across the Corridor between Germany proper and East Prussia, the Pommeranian force which preceded Herr Hitler was said to have completed isolation of Poles in the northern part of the Corridor. The number of Polish troops there was not estimated.

Widespread destruction of military objectives in air raids was reported, along with the land advances in all sectors of the Polish front.

Fifty Miles From Warsaw.

Among the German communique reports are the following:

Troops from East Prussia have pushed to Przasynsz, fifty miles north of Warsaw.

Troops in the south, between the high Tatra Mountains and the industrial region, have forged forward to within twenty-two miles of Krakow, former Polish capital, Poles retreating in disorder ahead of motorized German units.

Polish cavalry which attempted to invade German territory north of Treuburg was repulsed.

(Warsaw reports said Polish lancers had cut through the German frontier north of Breslau after recapturing Leszno and Rawicz.)

Report Polish Submarine Sunk.

Neuenburg, near Grudziadz and the East Prussia border, was captured, but Grudziadz, where a Polish cavalry school was located and which has old fortifications, still held out against the Germans.

A Polish submarine and a destroyer were sunk in naval and aerial operations in the Baltic off Danzig and Gdynia, and a minelayer was damaged.

A new sector was opened in the direction of Kaliz from lower Silesia, the first thrust in the direction of Poznan province, a thumb of Poland extending into Germany.

German officials said that Herr Hitler had ordered specifically that the neutrality of small States and the international conventions with regard to naval warfare be observed.

The Netherlands' Minister called at the Foreign Office yesterday, reported foreign planes had flown over his country Sunday night and asked that Germany investigate to see if the planes were hers.

Officials replied Germany was not guilty of the trespass, and the official news agency declared the craft in question were British en route to drop propaganda leaflets on German cities.

British planes violated the Netherlands' neutrality to bring over propaganda, which was scattered in the Rhine country, the press said.

Thousands Flee Warsaw.

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Thousands of Poles and several hundred foreigners, including most of the Americans remaining here, left this Polish capital city today, fleeing into the interior beyond the reach of German armies and German planes.

There were reports that officials of the Government itself might leave within a few hours.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., the United States Ambassador, his family and most of his staff left during the day in a motor caravan flying American flags. They headed for an undisclosed spot, where Mr. Biddle proposed to continue functioning as normally as possible.

Other Americans, including a number of Polish descent, occupied the extra seats in the Biddle caravan. As it was getting under way, bomb explosions and the roar of the "Archies"—anti-aircraft guns—were heard in the distance.

German planes made two raids on the capital city today. The sky was clear and the September sunshine was brilliant. Despite the dangers the populace was calm.

Most of the staffs of the American, British and other embassies arranged to leave the city. In the meantime John K. Davis, United States Consul-General, and his staff assisted Americans in leaving.

The first raid of the day came while reports were being received indicating that Polish defense lines had been shortened to stiffen positions now held.

Several times during the morning attack the German airmen flew directly over the heart of the capital without dropping bombs. They confined their activities to the suburbs and military objectives.

The alarm sounded at 8:30 A. M. (3.30 A. M., New York time) and thirty-five minutes later the "all clear" signal was given.

The courses traveled by attacking planes caused observers to conclude they were shuttling back and forth between Austrian, Slovak and other German areas in daily trips, reloading at each stop and dropping bombs en route.

Increasing numbers of Warsaw inhabitants are leaving for the country. They pack their belongings into any sort of conveyance available. The largest numbers were traveling eastward and southeastward.

The Polish press reported a Polish cavalry force had penetrated the German East Prussia border and occupied two villages. This was similar to an earlier report that Polish mounted troops had broken through Germany's Silesian frontier north of Breslau.

The United States Ambassador, Ambassador Drexel Biddle, whose villa outside Warsaw was bombed Sunday, left the embassy in charge of Landreth M. Harrison, second secretary, and Major William H. Colbern, military attache.

Several fires were visible today on the outskirts of the capital as the result of air bombs which fell just after 11 A. M. (6 A. M., New York time).

Dull rumbles, apparently originating several miles away, were heard in the city.

Throughout the morning the firing of anti-aircraft pieces was heard every few minutes, but there was no official information on their action and it was impossible to ascertain the exact situation.

There was no panic among the people, but great anxiety was felt throughout the city.

In two strategic moves, deemed necessary to strengthen the defense organization, the Polish general staff withdrew its troops from the Corridor cities of Grudziadz, sixty miles south of Danzig, and Bydgoscz, approximately forty miles southwest of Grudziadz.

It is reported the German offensive, at no point, has penetrated the Polish defenses, although the German forces are pushing hard. But Germany continues to back her advance with a severe aerial bom

bardment which already has taken a heavy toll of civilian lives, including ten persons killed when a bomb hit a Girl Scout canteen in a forty-five-minute raid on Warsaw yesterday.

Trying Pincer Move.

It is apparent the Germans are trying a pincer movement to join Germany and East Prussia in a military sense, while seeking to isolate Gdynia and thus cut off Poland from her only access to the Baltic Sea.

It is understood Germany is using mechanized units extensively.

The most "isolated" of all Polish troops were reported still holding out against vastly superior opposition. This was the garrison at Westerplatte, the munitions dump on a small peninsula jutting into Danzig harbor. It has been subjected to German sea and air attacks since dawn last Friday.

In addition to withdrawing from Grudziadz and Bydgoscz, Polish troops earlier had begun straightening the front by what was described as an orderly retreat from Czestochowa, an important city in the southwestern industrial section. A communique told the retreat, in the face of an overwhelming enemy assault, was covered by Polish airplanes which broke up two columns of German troops.

Bombers Wreck Canteen.

A Polish aerial squadron was reported to have inflicted heavy losses on enemy armored troops the nights of September 3 and 4.

The wrecking of the Girl Scout canteen at the East Warsaw railway station produced the heaviest casualties in yesterday's long air raid, carried out by sixteen German planes. The Poles claimed to have shot down three. The bombing also produced heavy losses in Warsaw's residential outskirts. Four apartment houses and a street car barn in the city proper were destroyed.

A train of Red Cross cars, with wounded from the battlefields, was struck by splinters from the bomb that exploded in the canteen, but without further injury to those on the train.

German planes, it was claimed in a communique, were staging repeated bomb and machine-gun attacks on farms and villages in the vicinity of Warsaw, with "numerous casualties" among peasants, women and children at work in fields and farmyards.

Meanwhile, Germans and persons of questionable status who were born in Pomorze (Polish Corridor) but do not possess definite Polish citizenship papers are being taken into custody by police, presumably to be interned.

Reports Seizure by British.

HAMBURG, Sept. 5 (A. P., via Radio).—The official German radio reported today that a Dutch freighter, carrying ore "which was possibly destined for Germany," was stopped by a British warship and escorted into Ramsgate Harbor, England. The station ascribed its report to the Dutch newspaper Allgemeen Handelsblad.

French Troops In Attack Along 100-Mile Front

'In Contact' From Rhine to Moselle While Guns Pound at German Forts in South

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The left wing of the French army increased the pressure tonight on the northern flank of the German forces along a 100-mile front.

Army communique No. 4, issued tonight, said simply:

"Our troops are in contact everywhere along the frontier between the Rhine and the Moselle. It is recalled that on the Rhine permanent fortifications border the river here and there."

This 100-mile frontier, where the French Maginot Line faces the Nazi Limes Line at some places a little more than at stone's throw distant, forms the northern flank of the German line.

The German line makes a sharp bend in the vicinity of Karlsruhe, Germany, where the French frontier juts out into a point forming the northeastern "corner" of France. The line thence follows the Rhine south to Switzerland.

The main French attack was to the southward, where the Burgundy gate passage between Vosges and the Alps leads to the German Black Forest. Here apparently was concentrated an artillery barrage.

The last line of the general staff communique was a reminder to the French, who are becoming impatient for news of an offensive on a grand scale, of the fortifications guarding the line of the Rhine.

A War Ministry communique announced: "Movements are developing normally for the entire land, sea and air forces."

[The War Ministry at Berlin, The United Press reported, issued a communique which said that, until 9 a. m. Tuesday, "not a single shot was fired on the western front." It said that no air attacks had occurred except the previously reported British raid on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.]

Semi-official sources said the French were trying to soften the southern German lines while their northern forces were clearing hills and valleys near Luxemburg before starting any major offensive. Advance pillboxes and machine-gun nests dot the territory between the two fortification systems.

Northern operations were believed to have brought the French and German forces in more direct contact than in the south.

It was stated, however, that the activities had not advanced far enough to merit more than the official announcement that operations were "developing normally."

The French action was co-ordinated with Poland's efforts against Germany.

At the same time aerial warfare, the unknown factor of major importance in Europe's new war, was started. French planes were scouting the Limes Line and spotting German communications.

Nazi Flyers Scout France

The German air fleet answered with an early morning reconnaissance flight over the north and east of France which lasted three and a half hours. Air raid warnings sounded in Paris and northern French cities, sending citizens to special shelters, but the planes did not drop any bombs.

There was less information concerning French military operations than Polish, and officials frankly explained they had taken every precaution to veil their activities until preliminary contacts with the enemy should assume a definite turn.

Reports circulating in Paris of a great battle already developing were met with a semi-official explanation that it was necessary to feel out the enemy first.

The normal development of contacts mentioned in communiques was understood in military circles to mean that two main feelers were being put out, one at each flank of Germany's West Wall, by the French Maginot Line forces.

Seeks to Draw Germans West

The problem which confronts Maurice Gamelin's general staff is in its broadest terms, no secret. It is one of delivering a sufficiently hard blow against Germany in the west to aid Poland effectively by forcing the Nazis to withdraw a substantial portion of their forces from the eastern front.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler himself has announced the German army's intention of cleaning up Poland quickly while holding off France and Great Britain behind the Limes Line with a minimum of effectives, so that almost the full German force could be used in the East.

Since Hitler has chosen to remain on the defensive in the west, France is left to take the initial offensive. Gamelin is the first French commander since Napoleon to be faced with such a problem.

This apparently means elimination of the salient created by the frontier where it swings into Germany just north of Strasbourg. Should the main attack be delivered in the center of the line, study of the map shows that two wings of the German army might close in with a pincer movement, endangering French success.

On the other hand, there are specific advantages in attacking either or both flanks without the danger of a frontal attack. If such an operation should be successful it would mean the German flank would have to swwing back on Karlsruhe as a pivot, straightening out the line so that the French would be in a position to deliver a frontal attack.

One Flank Protected

The Burgundy Gate route, between the Vosges range and the Alps, just north of the Swiss frontier, would give the French flank protection from neutral Switzerland.

Such an attack not only might develop such strength as to force Germany to pull division after division from her Eastern Front, but also would follow the easiest and most advantageous route to Poland herself.

This route lies through southern Germany along the borders of former Austria, which is much less attached to the Nazi regime than is northern Germany. If it neared Poland and French communication lines stretched out, the route would have the further advantage of moving through the friendly territory of former Czecho-Slovakia, where French armies could expect to be welcomed as liberators.

Such a sweeping operation, it must be understood, would be far more than a matter of days—it would take months or even years and would be beset by many pitfalls.

Maurice Duval wrote today in the conservative "Journal des Debats": "No one can have any idea of a short war. Let us accept the fact of a long war; it is inevitable."

"There can be no question for the moment of a great offensive," wrote Charles Morice in "Le Petit Parisien," "But only of necessary preliminary operations. Our troops have received a baptism of fire. From one end of the line to the other they have shown perfect calm and fine valor."

Planes Over Paris Are Fired On By French Anti-Aircraft Guns

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Wednesday).—Several airplanes, presumably German, flew over Paris today at 3:14 a. m. (10:14 p. m. Tuesday, New York time) and were fired on by French anti-aircraft batteries.

The air-raid siren sounded at 1:41 a. m., sending people into their cellars for the second successive night. The alarm was lifted at 4:13 a. m.

Many persons had emerged from their refuges when they heard the hum of the planes and the popping of the French guns. The sky was pierced by flares sent aloft.

No explosions were heard in the center of the city. It was not learned immediately whether any bombs had been dropped in the suburbs.

Searchlights ringing Paris stabbed the skies. Persons watching for the planes said they were unable to see them because of their high altitude, but they thought they heard them plainly.

The planes approached swiftly from the east, and the sound of their motors as they left faded toward the west. French guns sent red flares streaking over the city, fired a few shells and then became silent. Many persons who had fled to refuges heard neither the guns nor the planes.

This second consecutive night alarm caused most of the populace to leave their beds and spend the night in refuges. Women carrying babies made makeshift cribs in stone-vaulted dungeons beneath old parts of the city. Their husbands carried bottles of beer and wine.

300 Americans Offering War Service to France

Legion Reports American Section Is Organized

PARIS, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Officials of the Department of France of the American Legion announced tonight that since Sept. 1 more than 300 Americans had offered their services to France in her war wtih Germany.

After a meeting of the department's executive council, officials said an ambulance section, comprising nineeen cars donated by United States citizens and manned by American volunteers, would report soon to the French Army. The ambulance unit is headed by Dr. James V. Sparks, a dentist, formerly of Indianapolis.

It was reported that more than 90 per cent of the Americans volunteering for service were World War veterans. The group also includes many women who are organizing under the leadership of Mrs. H. Sanuaseymore, a former resident of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Legionnaires at the council meeting included George Aubrey, department commander, formerly of Fitchburg, Mass.; Julius Snowhill, Paris post commander, formerly of Quincy, Ill.; James L. McCann, national executive committeeman for France and native of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Henry Dunning, director of "F. I. D. A. C." and once a resident of Little Rock, Ark.

Earlier Col. Charles Sweeny, who is organizing an American brigade to aid the French, said registrations of Americans wishing to serve had reached approximately 2,000.

Col. Sweeny said he had received a telegram today from a "prominent American Congressman" offering to "furnish you 1,000 American volunteers and a company of 250 men from Texas."

He declared no men over the age of forty were being accepted.

The organization had not ben named formally, but Col. Sweeny said it would be officially listed as a unit of the French Foreign Legion.

German-Polish eastern front.

France's operations were understood to be testing Germany's fortifications to seek the weak point of the Siegfried line and divert German forces from Poland.

"There could be no question for the moment of a great offensive," wrote Charles Morice in Le Petit Parisien, "but of necessary preliminary operations. Our troops have received a baptism of fire. From one end of the line to the other they have shown perfect calm and fine valor."

Warnings Sound in Paris.

Sirens wailed on top of Paris buildings at 3:35 this morning (10:35 o'clock last night New York time). Parisians fully expected a bombing expedition, now that the French Army and artillery have opened fire in the east. But the planes did not appear over the city.

Flying high, they were understood to have passed over Charleville, in the Ardennes department of northern France, near the Belgian border.

Long War to Paris.

The war came home to the million or so people still in Paris when air raid sirens routed them out of beds and sent them scurrying into cellars. For the half hour's time it

PARIS, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—France pursued her secon... day of military operations against Germany today with... the official announcement that "movements develop no... mally for the entire land, sea and air forces."

This was announced in the War Ministry's communiqu... No. 3.

Germany replied with an aerial invasion which brought an early morning air raid alarm to Paris.

Later an official military ... said the planes had come on a scouting trip" without dropping bombs.

The three issued War Ministry communiques have failed to shed any light on France's operations beyond the fact she has gone to the Rhineland frontier in force.

Official advices reported "stubborn fighting," however, on the military aid of her ally, Poland.

Paris Has an Air Raid Scare

Sirens Sound as Nazi Planes Do Some Scouting, but No Bombs Fall.

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has been figured it would take German planes to travel from the French frontier to the capital, the life of the city went underground and the metropolis lay empty in bright moonlight.

Soon clouds of artifical fog drifted across the face of the moon, turning fair weather into foul and obscuring the city from any aerial raiders.

When dawn broke over the chimney pots of Paris two hours after the alarm sounded, the populace started emerging from refuges like rabbits coming out of holes. But the passive defense wardens and police whistled them back to cover.

After three and a half hours, a new siren call ended the alert at 7:05 A. M. (2:05 A. M. New York time) and traffic, electricity, water and gas sprang to life again.

The state of siege which the Government proclaimed Friday, when Germany invaded Poland, and the state of war which began Sunday finally had become a reality to those who, until now, only had read of the war's developments in wonderment.

Thousands Go Under Ground.

When the sirens first started moaning and then raised their wails into shrieks for a full ten minutes, thousands of persons stumbled down stairs and under ground.

In a narrow stone vault beneath the Ile de la Cite, an aged man and woman in bathrobes, with their gas masks on awry, groped their way into a corner and sat clinging to one another.

"A young man in pajamas, without a mask, dashed back and forth filling buckets of water and soaking towels to use instead.

A Negro maid, with a flickering candle showing the contrast between her white nightgown and her impassive black face, stood silently by the wall.

Under the Hotel Continental on the right bank of the Seine, where 200 guests and censors were gathered, a blonde girl calmly combed her hair and made up her face.

In the cellar of the Associated Press office, just off the Place de la Bourse, two spaniels hustled downstairs by the janitor whimpered in the gloom, but the dogs gradually grew quiet and reassured as other occupants of the building entered the bare room.

Take Refuge in Subway.

Subway stations were favorite points of refuge, with calm but anxious crowds massing at entrances and on underground platforms.

The first to sally forth saw strange clouds racing across the sky and detected a vague odor of lime.

One woman who had removed her mask and walked onto the Pont Neuf cried "Gas," hastily donned her mask again and ran for shelter. Others thought it was just a natural turn in the weather.

Actually the anti-aircraft defense batteries around the capital had released artificial fog at a height of about 400 feet. It covered the upper part of the Eiffel Tower and cut off the view of the observation balloon from crews manning the ground wires.

Emotions ran from fear to confidence in the time the alarm lasted.

"I wonder if they're coming?" said one warden anxiously as the alarm started.

"I'm not worried," he insisted as the sirens stopped without a sign of any planes.

"They couldn't get through," he declared belligerently as the second siren ended the alert. "For every plane they send up we send up ten."

Authorities suggested the German planes might have been en route to scout the disposition of French and British forces along the English Channel.

The French air force already has been active scouting the German Siegfried Line for weaknesses and observation secrets that were closed to it until late Sunday, when the war legally began.

Get Baptism of Fire.

A terse French General Staff communique last night stated "Contact has been made on the front" with the Germans. French sources said this indicated the French troops had taken a few advance positions, probably under a preliminary artillery barrage, but along the hundreds of miles separating France and Germany fighting was reported at a minimum.

Operations at some points also are for the purpose of giving French troops their baptism of fire.

Informed private sources said they believed key points in the French attack were the Burgundy Gate, between the Vosges Mountains and the Alps just north of the three-cornered junction of France, Germany and Switzerland, and along the Moselle Valley at the northernmost end of the French-German frontier.

Double Flanking Attack.

Thus far, French and British military activity has followed the most obvious lines: The British sea blockade and attacks against Germany's North Sea ports, and France's advance, with its land force of up to 8,000,000 men, to the eastern front and its own fortifications, the 250-mile Maginot Line.

Military observers described the movement of the French Army as an attempt at a double flanking attack on German positions along the Rhine, intended to lighten the pressure of Germany's attack on Poland. They said, too, the navy was moving into position in the western Mediterranean to protect essential lines of communication with North Africa.

Many experts recognize the Maginot Line, originally designed to defend France, as a "perfect base" from which France can take the offensive. The 250-mile chain of cement and steel fortifications, an area in which plowed fields or waving grain conceal one of the greatest defense systems the world ever has known, was built by military experts with all possibilities in mind.

Two Hours From Berlin.

By air, France's crack bombers and fighting planes can leave their underground airports behind the Maginot Line and fly to the great German industrial centers of Essen and Dusseldorf within less than an hour; to Berlin in less than two hours.

Part of the Maginot Line force is a super-army of approximately 100,000 trained veterans, ready to move into action at any point with equipment to carry on as an attacking unit. The underground garages of the Maginot zone, a zone which extends from the Belgian frontier to a point beyond the Swiss border, are filled with fast motorized equipment—trucks, armored cars, tanks of all descriptions and motorcycles.

Rumania, the first to issue a formal neutrality declaration, has massed the greatest military machine in southeastern Europe. Starting on August 1 with 350,000 men under arms, she has subsequently called up another 750,000 and has 700,000 more in reserve.

The Rumanian Navy has been put into fighting shape. Fortifications along the frontier with Russia are being strengthened. Bridges over the Dniester River, which forms the border between the two countries, are being mined.

Smeared With Blood.

Most of the Rumanian military strength was massed along the Soviet frontier, but 100,000 soldiers were within striking distance of the Hungarian border.

Yugoslavia, where the spark that kindled the last world conflict was struck, based her neutrality stand on a "duty to maintain and develop friendly relations with all neighbors." She has 500,000 men ready to throw into any conflict and 1,300,000 trained reserves.

Little Bulgaria, in her proclamation, talked of Europe "smeared with blood" and made it clear that she wished to remain free of hostilities. Her military establishment is one of the greatest in Europe in comparison with her population. With a normal standing army of only 50,000, she now has 200,000 men "on call" and 450,000 more reserves.

Hungary Eager for Peace.

Hungary, signer of the anti-Comintern pact with Germany, Italy and Japan, has showed her eagerness for neutrality, in spite of an occasionally expressed desire for the return of territory lost after the last war. Her forces have been brought to a war standing of 300,000 men, with 400,000 more trained soldiers in reserve.

Greece, likewise eager to keep out of war, has called 260,000 of her 581,000 trained men to the colors. Most of the little nations also issued government orders clamping down, controlling the press, establishing censorships, checking a rise in commodity prices, dealing with refugees and providing air raid and other defense precautions.

Balkan Powers Prepared

Five Little Nations Have 2,400,000 Men Already Under Arms.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Southeastern Europe, zealous to keep war from spreading to this corner of the continent, has proclaimed its neutrality to the world, but still it is taking no chances. The five little nations are ready with 2,400,000 men mobilized for action and 3,000,000 more in reserve.

Even while proclamations of strict neutrality were being drawn up, preparations for any hostilities were being pushed on a large scale. Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria officially signified their neutrality last night. Greece and Hungary likewise have expressed an intention to remain neutral.

Slovaks Placed Behind Lines to Curb Desertion

party, has been [illegible] with the Gestapo, German [illegible] police, which is directing a drive against pro-Polish espionage. An undisclosed number of Slovaks have been arrested.

With general mobilization ordered for all but certain civil servants in Bratislava, food buying has been sharply curtailed. Pork, veal, bacon, canned goods, dried fruit, chocolate, cocoa and jam are among the edibles not available. Butter and sugar are rationed. There has been a general breakdown of imports.

Describes Raid on Danish Port

Eyewitness Tells of Bombing in Which Two Neutrals Were Killed.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—An eyewitness told the Associated Press today that the unidentified plane which flew over the Danish seaport town of Esbjerg yesterday "disappeared to the southwest" after dropping four bombs, one of which struck an apartment house, killing two persons.

Esbjerg, on the west coast of Jutland, is forty miles north of the German border and 140 miles west of Copenhagen.

"I was sitting at home eating supper when a strong explosion some distance away shook the house," the witness said. "I ran out on the balcony in time to see a grayish, apparently two-motored plane disappearing to the southwest. Ambulances were hurrying by in the street.

"I went in the direction of the explosion and saw a demolished apartment house. I could hear children shrieking and saw people hiding their faces in their hands.

"A few minutes later two bodies were carried from the ruins."

The witness added that the first bomb fell in the harbor, raising a column of water; the second near a factory, tearing a hole in the ground; the third hit the apartment house, and the fourth fell in the courtyard of another building, where no one was hurt.

The Danish Government sent a commission to investigate the bombing, and Foreign Minister Peter Munch said that he would make a protest and demand indemnity if the nationality of the plane could be discovered. It was hoped that it would be possible to find the bomb that fell in the harbor as a clue to the plane's nationality.

Two theories were offered: That the plane's pilot was British, and thought he was already over German territory; or that he was a German scouting the British fleet and had released the bombs through some accident.

Germans Put Them Between Front and Rear Troops; Hard Fighting at Border

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Sept. 5 (AP).—Wounded Slovak soldiers returning from the Polish frontier today said Slovaks were mixed with Germans as a second fighting line. Unofficial but well informed circles here expressed belief that Slovaks were placed between the Germans first and third lines to prevent desertions.

Javornia, a small area taken from Slovakia last fall, was given up by Poles without firing a shot, they said, but they admitted the Poles contested fiercely Slovak-German advances elsewhere along the mountainous border.

The Slovak Minister to Poland, Dr. Ladislav Szatmary, broadcast this appeal over the radio from Kattowitz (Katowice), Poland: "Slovaks, do not fight your brethren in Poland. Revolt against the German yoke. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose."

It was confirmed here that Szatmary has placed the Slovak Legation in Warsaw at the service of Poland. (The minister apparently has been acting independently of his own government, which is under German control, Slovakia being a German military protectorate.)

No wounded German soldiers have been brought here, so far as could be learned, but it was pointed out that German base hospitals were established in northern Slovakia two weeks ago.

The Hlinka Guard, semi-military arm of the single Slovak political

Nazi Control Of Slovakia Laid To Fear Of Secret Police

Troops Said To Be Placed Between German Lines To Prevent Desertions

(By the Associated Press)

Bratislavia, Slovakia, Sept. 5—Observers asserted tonight that Slovak resentment against German military rule was being stifled only by fear of the Gestapo, Nazi secret police.

The Hlinka Guard, semi-military arm of the single Slovak party, has been merged with the Gestapo and an undisclosed number of Slovaks have been arrested.

There was no cheering as Slovaks solemnly boarded troop trains for the front. Unofficial but well informed sources expressed belief that the Slovaks were being placed between German first and third lines to prevent desertions.

The most ardent supporters of the Slovakia Separatist movement in the days of the Czechoslovak republic appear dismayed by present conditions in view of Adolf Hitler's guarantee of independence.

The only untoward incident reported was the smashing of windows in the summer home of Premier Josef Tiso, at Topolcany. Tiso has cooperated with the German Government. The home once belonged to Thomas Masaryk, co-founder of Czechoslovakia.

Under the general mobilization orders, food sales have been curtailed. Pork, veal, canned goods, dried fruit, chocolate and cocoa are unavailable, and butter and sugar have been rationed.

Berlin Reports Katowice and Chorzow Taken

Silesian Factory Centers Fall in Drive on Cracow; British Air Loss Claimed

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The German high command announced today the capture of the rich Polish industrial cities of Kattowitz (Katowice) and Koenigshuette (Chorzow) in a drive toward Poland's historic ancient capital of Cracow, and declared "the foe, partly retreating in disorder, was badly shattered."

Capture and retention of the two cities would give Germany control of the highly important industrial region of Upper Silesia. The Poles, taken by surprise, it was stated, gave up the cities without exploding the mines placed under their great industrial plants, leaving the greater part of the industrial equipment intact. A United States concern, the American Silesian Company, owns the so-called Harriman-Giesche zinc mines at Kattowitz.

The German forces also reported they had crushed the entire 7th Polish Army Division southeast of Tschenstochau (Czestochowa), which was captured two days ago. (A division usually is between 10,000 and 15,000 men.) Eleven Polish planes were reported shot down today between Warsaw and Lodz, making a total of forty-two reported destroyed in the last twenty-four hours, and sixty-five in the last forty-eight hours.

On the western front, officials said at 6 p. m. (1 p. m. New York time), not a single shot had been fired by either France or Germany.

Germany's air force was jubilant over its asserted mastery of Poland's air and over the sound thrashing it reported administered to the British Royal Air Force in their first engagement yesterday. The air attack occurred last night at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven and was met, according to official German announcement, "with perfect co-ordination of German fighters and anti-aircraft guns."

Two more British planes, of reconnaissance type, were reported shot down over Hamburg this afternoon. German confidence that the Reich would be master of its own air, as it claims mastery over Polish air, increased with an official announcement that the British lost twelve out of twenty planes which flew over northwestern Germany just before dusk last night (including the Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven raiders).

The announcement said: "No damage whatsoever was inflicted by the British." (Britain announced that two of Germany's five battleships were heavily damaged, and admitted the raiders suffered "some casualties.")

Seven planes were said to have been shot down between the Netherlands border and Wilhelmshaven and five more over Wilhelmshaven harbor. All the British bombs fell in the water, it was stated.

Another British bomber was reported shot down by a German seaplane over Daggerbank, but it was possible this report concerned one of the participants in last night's battle. The German news agency said that the German seaplane pilot, after shooting down the British ship, rescued the pilot from the craft before it sank in the water.

Anti-Aircraft Crews Ready

Describing the British air raid on the naval bases, an official report said that the first warning of the approach of the flight—said to have been made up of two-engined Vickers bombers—was given by the coastal commands at Ostfriesland and Nordfriesland. This enabled anti-aircraft batteries to be ready for immediate action.

At 5:50 p. m., said the report, the planes appeared over the mouths of the Weser and Elbe Rivers and German pursuit planes, which already had gained altitude, attacked the British and drove them down into anti-aircraft fire.

The report asserted that only one British bomber reached its goal, but was hit at once by a shell and crashed into Wilhelmshaven harbor, while the crew of another bomber was captured after its pilot was killed in the air.

Officials said Germany "expects the Netherlands as well as other neutral countries to open fire" when foreign military planes fly over their territory. It has been charged here repeatedly that Great Britain broke the Netherlands' neutrality by sending bombers over that nation to Germany.

Some of the leaflets dropped in western Germany Sunday night by British planes (London reported 6,000,000 such tracts were dropped and 3,000,000 more Monday night) were brought to Berlin tonight. They were small handbills with printing on either side and said Germany had forced Great Britain into a useless war. They referred also to President Roosevelt's peace proposals.

The Latest Communique

The text of today's communique issued by the supreme army command follows:

"The German eastern army on Sept. 4 broke the enemy's resistance on all fronts and pushed ahead irresistibly. The opponent, partly retreating in disorder, was badly shattered. The number of prisoners and captured war materials is not yet determined. The 7th Polish division staff was captured.

"The pursuit upon Cracow continued in a steady advance in the south. The Skawa sector near Wadowice was traversed. Farther north, Jaworzno was taken. The enemy was precipitately evacuating the Upper Silesian industrial region. A Warthe (Warta) River crossing was forced near Sieradz. Since yesterday indications point to a growing recognition of the encircled Polish Corridor army of their hopeless situation as they are trying desperate individual operations to force open the iron ring.

"The Graudenz (Grudziadz) fortifications were taken. Troops which are near the south of Kulm (Chelmno) crossed the Weichsel (Vistula) River in the presence of the Fuehrer, supreme commander, and are advancing rapidly from the eastern bank. Prussian troops in hard man to man fighting near Mlawa took the town and fortifications. The defeated enemy is retreating southward.

"The navy executed protection measures along the German coast on schedule.

"The air force is ruling the air. Forty Polish planes were destroyed, fifteen thereof in an air battle. A planned retreat of the enemy was increasingly frustrated through air raids on the enemy's marching columns and troop trains.

"On the North Sea coast, about 6 p. m. (Sept. 4), English fighting planes of the most modern construction attacked Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven as well as naval forces lying in the estuaries.

"Anti-aircraft defense of the navy began [illegible] and effectively so that the raid on Cuxhaven was frustrated completely, while bombs on Wilhelmshaven caused no damage. It was learned more than one-half of the attacking planes were shot down."

Germans Blame War on Britain In 'White Book'

Story of Polish Dispute Charges London Blocked All Compromise Efforts

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP).—The German government issued tonight a White Book describing recent phases of Polish-German relations and concluding that Great Britain was "responsible for the war."

It charged that England "sabotaged Premier Benito Mussolini's efforts to preserve peace." Documents were quoted to establish a German contention that neither Poland nor England were in a mood for compromises during the last critical moments.

The White Book argument was divided into twelve divisions on a chronological basis.

1. Beginning in August the Reich took note of an exchange of communications between the Free City of Danzig and Poland which culminated in the Polish ultimatum concerning the rights of customs inspectors.

Germany warned Poland that any more ultimatums to Danzig would strain relations between Germany and Poland. Poland allegedly replied that any German interference in events at Danzig would be regarded as an aggression against Poland.

2. On Aug. 22 Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain "under the influence of reports of the impending conclusion of the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia," in a personal letter to Hitler, said England was prepared to fulfill her obligations toward Poland but pleaded for an atmosphere in which Polish-German relations might be settled by discussion.

The next day Hitler answered, calling attention "to the Polish terror over German nationals." Hitler recalled his offer of settlement last March, to which he said England responded with false reports of German mobilization against Poland.

3. Although Chamberlain's letter and subsequent utterances by British statesmen indicated that England had no sympathy for the German point of view, Hitler on Aug. 25 called the British Ambassador to make a new effort to come to an understanding with England. He proposed a far-reaching agreement with England after settlement of the Corridor and Danzig problems.

4. While Britain studied Hitler's proposals, the Fuehrer exchanged letters with Premier Edouard Daladier of France setting forth the German demands on Poland (Danzig and the Corridor). He also renewed assurances to France that Germany's west boundaries are accepted by Germany as final.

5. On the night of Aug. 28 Britain expressed readiness to talk about the reorganization of German-English relations. Britain added it was assured by Poland that the Polish government was ready to conduct direct negotiations with Germany.

Despite the conduct of Poland, Hitler on Aug. 29 declared Germany's readiness to receive a Polish negotiator and said Germany expected to receive an authorized negotiator Aug. 30. He said that meanwhile the Reich would work out a solution acceptable to Germany.

6. No Polish negotiator arrived Aug. 30 and no communication was received from the British. Instead, Germany received reports of Polish mobilization. Not until midnight of that day did the British Ambassador hand in a new memorandum containing no constructive suggestions and saying merely that Hitler's suggestions had been given Poland and that England believed Poland should not have been expected to reply by Aug. 30.

7. Although no Polish negotiator arrived in Berlin, the British government was given an outline of German suggestions for a settlement which the Reich had worked out meanwhile. The Reich asked again that Poland name a negotiator. On Aug. 31 the Polish Ambassador told the Reich's Foreign Minister that Poland had received from Britain the night before a report of the possibility of direct negotiation. But the Polish Ambassador was unauthorized to undertake any conversations.

8. After waiting vainly for two days for a Polish negotiator, the Reich on the night of Aug. 31 made public its proposals. The Warsaw radio pronounced them unacceptable.

9. After being forced to the conclusion that efforts to negotiate with Poland were futile, Hitler announced that in view of numerous violations it would be necessary to "use force."

10. On the night of Sept. 1 the British and French Ambassadors presented similarly phrased memorandums in which it was demanded that Germany withdraw her troops from Polish territory and that in the event this was not done these states would fulfill their treaty obligations toward Poland. The Reich's Foreign Minister said that Germany must refuse the implications of the memorandums that Germany was aggressive toward Poland.

11. Inasmuch as these notes raised the danger of war, Mussolini made the proposal of an armistice and international conference. The proposal was answered by Germany and France in a positive manner but England rejected it. So the Duce's efforts were frustrated by England.

12. At 9 a. m. Sept. 3 the British Ambassador appeared at the Foreign Office and handed the office a note wherein England demanded withdrawal of German troops within a two-hour time limit. In London the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs handed the German charge d'affaires a note that a state of war existed between the countries from 11 a. m.

On the same day, at 11:30 a. m., the Reich's Foreign Minister handed the British Ambassador a note rejecting the ultimatum but pointing out that the responsibility for war must rest on Britain. The French Ambassador handed in a similar ultimatum and, after being informed verbally of the answer given to Britain, said it was his "unpleasant duty" to say a state of war existed after 5 p. m., whereupon the Reich's Foreign Minister replied that France must assume the responsibility if France attacked Germany.

morning, and thirty men suspected of participating were conducted to the city hall—now a German commandery.

We followed them to the city hall. Directly outside it I saw a German soldier [illegible] strong guard under a big [illegible] protruding boots of a German lieutenant, a straw mat thrown over the body and a scabbard and blade lying crossed over the mat. I was told that this lieutenant had spoke in eloquent language of death. Sniping had been resumed this

Germans, Plagued by Snipers, Seize All Polish Men Not in Army

First American Correspondent at Front Sees 30 Led to Court Martial; Farmers Fire on Invaders From Roadside, Women 'Fight Like Tigers'

By Louis P. Lochner

Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF THE EAST, Sept. 5.—A general order for the round-up of all civilian males of arms-bearing age in sections of Polish Silesia conquered by the Germans was issued today by

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30.24—3057

been shot during the previous night as he worked at his desk close to a window.

I came here, the first and only correspondent at present permitted at the front, by selection of three American news organizations in Berlin, who acted on the invitation of German authorities to permit a neutral American newspaper man to see what was going on. I flew in a military plane to Oppeln, and thence traveled under military escort across the Polish border to Czestochowa.

I saw the famous Black Madonna in Jasnagora Monastery in Czestochowa. The monastery and cathedral have not been harmed. In an interview Father Norbert Motylewski said:

"The miracle-working image of the Czestochowa virgin on the Jasnagora (light colored mountain) was not damaged in any way nor has Jasnagora suffered in any way."

As we entered the chapel we saw a huge crowd of Polish worshipers attending mass. Some—both men and women—lay prostrate, kissing the marble floor, their hands extended. Among them were many sobbing women.

My military escort and I had harly left the chapel when the grim realty of war broke upon us. We heard intermittent shots. On the boulevard below, German anti-aircraft guns were set up in formidable numbers.

At a corner lay two dead horses, which nobody had had time to remove. To the left a whole row of buildings showed broken windows and bullet-riddled facades. Proceeding down the right side of the boulevard were about thirty Polish civilians closely guarded by steel-helmeted German soldiers, their rifles cocked. [illegible] Poles marched with their hands up. These were the thirty arrested as sniping suspects.

Fitted With Gas Masks First

Given the order came yesterday afternoon that a plane was waiting for me at Tempelhof Airdrome I was first taken to the War Office to have my gas mask fitted and also to receive a first-aid kit.

At Tempelhof (Berlin's principal airport) what a change since I last visited it! Once as busy as any railway station, with commercial planes starting and arriving, east, west, north and south, it now is a military airdrome with planes painted a forbidding greenish black. The open-air restaurant, where hundreds of Berliners used to sit of a summer day, listening to music, is empty now.

I had been told that one of Germany's most popular and biggest types of planes would be at my disposal. I approached it with visions of comfortable, upholstered seats. Instead, I found machine guns protruding from the fuselage. Steel helmets, parachutes, first-aid kits and gas masks extended a cheering welcome as we climbed aboard.

Flying from Berlin via Breslau to Oppeln, in Silesia, I was struck with the stoppage of traffic on the big Hitler super-highways—except for army transports of all sorts. Germany is rationing her gasoline from the very start and nobody has the right to drive a private car unless he can show mighty good cause.

No Passenger Trains Running

The railway tracks, too, seemed empty. For miles and miles I saw no passenger trains along this normally busy route; only occasional freight trains.

We passed some twenty military airports en route, and everywhere bombers, pursuit planes, power divers encircled by batteries of anti-aircraft guns were ready at any moment to take the air. It appeared that the Poles, if they attempted to fly from Upper Silesia to raid Berlin, would have to jump at least twenty hurdles.

We had hardly passed over Oppeln when war seemed exceedingly close, for we landed on an improvised airport at Stunebdorf where only a few minutes previously eighty-seven bombers had returned from a raid. At this and two other improvised airports near by, my companion officer said, there were some 1,100 military planes of every description. The airport was fringed with camouflaged tents for officers and men. Some distance off were larger barracks.

A licutenant colonel awaited us with a car as we landed.

"No use going to Czestochowa today," he said. "We have reports that the civil population is sniping. I cannot take responsibility for the life of a neutral. So I will take you to Oppeln. By tomorrow (this was yesterday) Czestochowa will have been cleaned up."

Every Bridge Guarded

All along the thirteen-mile route to Oppeln soldiers guarded every bridge and traffic police were in military garb. The army had drawn on trained police from all over the country to regulate traffic in the military areas. Our lieutenant colonel's office was a converted school with cots in some rooms for officers, with a field telephone hastily installed and with military maps sprawling over the floor and desk.

Two of his subordinate officers entered just as he was telephoning Berlin of my safe arrival.

"We have tried to go to Czestochowa to take pictures of the Madonna," they reported, "but we had to turn around because farmers began to shoot at us from the fields as we hurried along the road."

Over in a corner there lay a few trophies. Sanitary kits taken from prisoners of war seemed very primitive and some of the rifles looked long outdated. [illegible] cartridges were corroded.

At this lieutenant colonel's headquarters I was forcibly impressed with the fact that war today is made with the most modern means of information. Attached to each army group are staff photographers, cameramen and newsmen, because the war correspondents of the individual newspapers are not permitted.

In camp barracks and even at the front news is regularly broadcast to the soldiers, out along the first lines a loudspeaker on wheels brings the latest news broadcasts.

In addition, the various army groups—at least this is true in Silesia—publish a daily four-page newspaper in editions of 25,000. The soldiers are said to pay each other half a loaf of bread or three cigarettes for a copy. The paper is distributed along a fifty-mile front after rolling off the presses at 2 a. m. Talkies on wheels also get as close to the front as possible, to entertain the men.

The city of Oppeln seemed uncanny in complete darkness. Close as it is to the border, the blackout naturally is as complete as human ingenuity can make it.

This morning at [illegible] we started for the Polish border. I had a first experience of what preparation for war means. The whole road to Czestochowa, fifty-five miles away, was one long procession of army trucks, officers' cars, horse-drawn provision wagons, marching labor camp lads, army engineers, anti-aircraft sharpshooters.

The army of the East itself evidently had gone to the front days before my arrival. Every bridge from the German frontier to Czestochowa had been destroyed by the retreating Poles. So army engineers, assisted by labor camp boys, hastily built emergency bridges over which our car went with such bumps that we wondered how the axles stood it.

The railway tracks, too, had been torn up and army engineers were at work repairing them. In some cases ready-made bridges carried along on army trucks were laid down; in others steel mattresses were laid out on the roads to help us over the worst bumps. Telephone gangs were everywhere stringing wires.

We saw big holes in the ground showing where artillery fire had struck.

While the army was thus ceaselessly pushing on—even horses were being transported to the front on motor lorries—we saw a curious contrast; Polish civilians flooding back from the East and proceeding westward again to their homes, now that fighting had ceased and their land was in German hands.

Barefooted women with babies tied on their backs and one cow walking behind, old men carrying heavy burdens wrapped in bedspreads, boys and girls pushing their bicycles, on which they had fastened their scant belongings, push carts bulging with paltry knicknacks, whole families huddled together on horse-drawn vehicles—such was the procession of miserable humanity coming toward us.

Shortly before reaching the border we saw a stockade-like affair at Guuentag with barbed wire around it and a big barn at one end. Some 1,100 Poles, it developed, had been assembled here the night before from various parts of the fighting area, and during our stay were marched off in groups of about 200 to near-by railway stations, from which they will be transported to internment camps.

For the most part they were exceedingly badly clad. One group of fifty suddenly burst into song and when an interpreter asked who they were, they were said to have replied that they were Ukrainians and happy to be captured. There was a sprinkling of men in civilian clothes, five women and about a dozen boys in their teens among the prisoners. All these civilians were arrested on the charge of sniping.

"Polish women," an officer said, "fight like tigers."

Before arriving at our destination we reached a desolate town, evidently with brick factories as a chief industry. Buildings along the main road were a shambles and the kilns were shot to pieces.

The German officer attached to me explained that two days previously, after the main part of the German army already had marched beyond Czestochowa and while the rear guard was being brought up, civilians of this town of Graszyn suddenly opened fire from their homes, killing some officers and men. A regular skirmish ensued, he said, in the course of which the houses and factories were demolished.

HENDERSON HELD AT GERMAN BORDER

Envoy to Be Exchanged for Dr. Kordt and Staff.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today that the German Government had refused to permit the recalled British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, to cross the German frontier into the Netherlands until the staff of the German embassy in London had left England.

The Ministry added that the exchange was expected to be effected during the day with the Netherlands Government acting as go-between.

Dr. Theodore Kordt, German Charge d'Affaires, and the embassy staff sailed last night from Gravesend for Rotterdam.

The Ministry said that Dr. Kordt and his staff embarked last night at Gravesend on the Dutch steamship Batavia IV.

Before she sailed, however, word was received from the Hague that Sir Nevile and his staff had been refused permission to cross the German frontier until the Germany embassy staff was released from England.

The Ministry said the Netherlands Government then offered to act as a go-between and that Britain agreed to allow the Batavia IV to sail for Rotterdam on condition that if the British embassy staff were not allowed to cross into Holland the German embassy staff would be sent back to England.

The Batavia IV finally was permitted to sail after an agreement had been reached on procedure.

ENVOYS' STAFFS CROSS BORDERS

French and Germans Reach Respective Homelands.

HENDERSON IN HOLLAND

Nazi Embassy Group Also Arrives There From London.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The staffs of the German embassy to Paris and the French embassy to Berlin entered their respective homelands early today after exchanging trains in the tiny Dutch frontier station of Oldenzaal.

About 120 members of the German embassy, including women and children, were aboard the train from Paris arriving at 5:15 A. M. The train left the French capital Sunday night, but was delayed on what normally is a seven-hour trip to maintain its proportionate distance from Oldenzaal with the German train.

Ambassador Colondre of France and his party of thirty reached Oldenzaal from Berlin Monday night. The members of the two embassies greeted each other cordially in the station, which was under the guard of Dutch soldiers. The homeward-bound trains departed at 7 A. M.

The train bearing Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, crossed into the Netherlands en route to Rotterdam, while the Dutch steamship Batavia IV brought the German London embassy staff into Dutch territorial waters. From Rotterdam the Germans will go by train to Berlin.

The liner Statendam sailed for New York from Rotterdam with more than 1,600 passengers and without some members of the "extra crew" who had demanded extra pay because of the possible risk. The Holland America line announced, nevertheless, that the ship was adequately manned and planned to follow her regular course.

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, arrived at Rotterdam from Germany tonight and with his party proceeded to the Hague. When the British party left the station by auto, Dr. Kordt, the German chargé d'affaires in London, landed from the steamer Batavia IV from England and entered a train that will return him to Germany.

Coulondre Arrives in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The man who delivered France's declaration of war on Germany, Ambassador Robert Coulondre, returned to Paris today and passed almost unnoticed among the crowds of refugees at the North station.

The sad-faced ambassador and his staff arrived on a special train. He went immediately to the foreign office to report to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Henderson Awaited in London

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Information said today Sir Nevile Henderson and his entire embassy staff had arrived at Rotterdam from Oldenzaal, on the German-Netherlands frontier, and were expected to leave "shortly" for England.

DUCE POPULAR IN PEACE ROLE

Hold on Italian People Has Never Been So Strong.

NATION NEVER LIKED THE AXIS

End of Military Pact With Nazis Is Believed in Sight.

ROME, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini has Europe guessing as to which way Italy will turn, now that war has come with Italy still on the side lines.

The man who for years told Italians they were a warrior people and insisted war is "a natural event in the life of a people," is for the moment Europe's chief apostle of peace.

Italian newspapers have stressed Il Duce's efforts to save the peace at the last minute, and have published documents to reveal his efforts.

The Premier indicates plainly he has no plan for involving Italy in war right now, for he has approved the sailing of Italy's two finest merchant vessels, the Rex and the Conte di Savoia, for the United States to carry hundreds of Americans home. The Rex will leave Naples Saturday and the Conte di Savoia September 13.

Virginio Gayda, the highly authoritative commentator, wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia that it must not be supposed Italy intends to be relegated to the background.

Believe Axis Is Finished.

"She will remain present and watching over the protection of all Italian interests and to make sure that the course of events takes that direction capable of giving and hurrying up, true peace with justice for Europe."

As Germany opened hostilities on Poland last Friday, Adolf Hitler said Germany needed no help. Germany [illegible] Italy have a military alliance.

Some observers believe the Rome-Berlin axis is finished. Others believe Mussolini is negotiating with Britain and France to see what Italy might gain by neutrality, or taking their side.

Others believe Mussolini is remaining neutral for the present so he can get supplies through Germany, then, when the time comes, he will step in on Hitler's side.

Only a few months ago Il Duce said if war came Italy's side was chosen—with Germany.

"We will march with Germany in the indivisible communion of two States and two peoples."

Mussolini at Popularity Peak.

Italians generally are delighted with the way things are going for Italy. Mussolini, at this moment, probably has more genuine admir-

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ation, devotion and affection from his people than in his whole long career.

Life is almost normal in Italy. The strain of a few days ago, when the people feared they were being plunged into a conflict, has diminished notably. The cities now are lighted at night. There is a shortage of coffee and sugar, but otherwise food is plentiful.

The Rome-Berlin axis never has been popular among all the people.

After months of propaganda about alleged injustices by France toward Italy, many Italians were resigned to fighting on Germany's side as a practical means of advancing Italian interests. Now that the propaganda has stopped and the people have expressed relief at not having to go to war at once, more remarks against the Germans are heard.

Official Statement Issued.

An official statement has been issued on Premier Mussolini's peace activities, saying that on August 31 Il Duce informed the English and French governments that upon receiving assurance of their adherence and Polish participation he would be in a position "to convoke an international conference on September 5 with the object of revising the clauses of the Versailles Treaty which are the cause of the present disturbance."

The statement adds that the French and English were not in position to reply before the next day, September 1, and, meanwhile, "frontier incidents occurred which prompted the Fuehrer to begin military operations."

Notwithstanding the military clash,' the French-English replies being favorable, the Italian Government "at 10 A. M., September 2, advised Chancellor Hitler there still was a possibility of convoking the conference" to settle the conflict by peaceful means. The statement continues:

"Chancellor Hitler replied that he desired to know first whether the note presented by the French and English to Berlin had the character of an ultimatum—in which case any negotiations would be useless—and whether he could count on having a period of twenty-four hours to reach his decision."

The reply from France and England was that evacuation of the occupied territory was a fundamental condition of their participation in any conference.

The Italian Government informed the Fuehrer of this condition, adding that "barring contrary advice from the German Government it saw no possibility of taking further action."

Italy, Counting On Peace, Razes Bomb Shelters

But Still Seizes Trucks; Press Expects Poland to Succumb in Few Weeks

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini gae a new indication that he was not thinking of going to war at present as workmen began taking down air-raid shelters which had been erected hastily a week ago. The shelters consisted of planks laid against walls throughout the city. They were to hae been covered with sand bangs.

Illustrative of the confidence that Italy would maintain neutrality, restrictions were relaxed permitting public gatherings until midnight, an hour later than formerly. The government continued, however, to requisition trucks for taking supplies to the 1,700,000 men under arms.

Italians failed today to see how the British and French fleets could strike Germany hard enough to save Poland. Reports of the German Army's advances toward its eastern objectives were received with manifestations of pleasure as indicating that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler still could dispense with Italian aid.

Commentators said Hitler was carrying out his "solemn promise" to win the war with Poland in a few weeks. Much was made in the Fascist press of a situation in which, the newspapers said, the French had not yet fired a rifle shot. Headlines reporting "nothing new on the western front" were prominently displayed.

Gdynia, Warsaw and Cracow were reported in the press to be the three German objectives whose occupation could give ultimate victory.

In an article in "Forte Armate," an outstanding Italian military paper, Lieut. Col. Amedeo Tosti declared Poland's situation was desperate. He said it was virtually impossible for Poland to get supplies, asserted the superiority of Germany's 200 divisions over Poland's fifty divisions, spoke of the scarcity and weakness of Polish arms, and finally of the vulnerability of Polish territory to the German air force.

Polish forces in the corridor, represented in the Italian press as shut up on three sides and blockaded at sea, were reported as resisting along a strip of coast where operations already under way "will lead to a rapid attack on Gdynia."

"It does not seem risky," "La Tribuna" said, "to predict Polish troops will make every effort to prevent the Germans from reaching the coast, thus staking the outcome of the war on a single card—Warsaw."

THE ITALIAN LINER REX, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE NAPLES FOR NEW YORK SATURDAY, HAS BEEN BOOKED TO CAPACITY BY RETURNING AMERICANS.

RATES FOR THE VOYAGE HAVE BEEN SET CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN NORMALLY. THE MINIMUM PRICE FOR FIRST CLASS PASSAGE IS $400. TOURIST PASSAGE IS $250.

THE HIGHER TARIFFS ARE BELIEVED TO BE DUE TO INCREASED INSURANCE RATES AND THE FACT THAT THE VESSEL IS EXPECTED TO CARRY ONLY A FEW PASSENGERS ON THE RETURN TRIP.

ONLY DOLLARS ARE BEING ACCEPTED IN PAYMENT AND THE SAILING WILL GIVE ITALY WELL OVER $500,000 OF NEEDED FOREIGN CURRENCY.

ITALIANS FAILED, ETC., PICKING UP FIRST GRAPH.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF ITALY'S PROBABLE NEUTRALITY WAS A DECREE PERMITTING CAFES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT STARTING THURSDAY. LAST WEEK THEY HAD BEEN ORDERED CLOSED AT 11 P.M. BUS AND TRAMWAY SERVICE WILL BE SUSPENDED NIGHTLY AT 12:30 A.M.

NEWSPAPERS WERE ORDERED LIMITED TO FOUR PAGES AFTER SEPT. 8 TO CONSERVE ITALY'S SUPPLY OF WOOD PULP.

JAPAN DECIDES TO MAINTAIN NEUTRAL STAND

Says She'll Keep Occupied Areas Out Of Conflict

Wants Elimination Of "Untoward Incidents" In China

Moscow, Sept. 5 (AP)—An important military conference of Soviet army and naval leaders was understood to have taken place.

No official announcement of the meeting was made.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 5—Japan announced her decision today to remain neutral in the European War and reiterated her responsibility for maintaining neutrality in the occupied areas of China.

TOKIO, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Renzo Sawada, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, notified the British, American, Italian, French, German and Polish diplomatic representatives today of Japan's decision to remain neutral in the European war.

At the same time a Foreign Office statement drew "serious attention of the belligerent Powers to the desirability of elimination of all causes for untoward incidents between the (European) belligerent Powers in China."

This meant that Japan reiterated her responsibility for maintaining neutrality in the occupied areas of China.

Significantly the Soviet diplomatic representative was not invited. Some observers believe that Russian assistance to China in her war against Japan will be increased.

British Surrender Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived here today from Tsingtao aboard the naval yacht Isabel to inspect the local situation.

In Tientsin the British handed over to a Japanese-dominated court of the North China Reformed Government four Chinese charged with killing a Chinese official of the Reformed Government. Great Britain's earlier refusal to hand them over led to the Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions in Tientsin which began earlier in June.

Renzo Sawada, vice-minister of foreign affairs, notified the British, American, Italian, French, German and Polish diplomatic representatives of her stand while the foreign office issued a statement drawing "serious attention . . . to the desirability of elimination of all causes for untoward incidents between the (European) belligerent powers in China."

In the absence of an invitation to the Soviet diplomatic representative to attend the meeting of the envoys, some observers saw a hint that Russian assistance to China in her war against Japan was expected to be increased.

JAPANESE DECLARE THEIR NEUTRALITY

War Belligerents They Must Behave in China.

Germans Report Sinking Third Polish Submarine

Dansig Harbor Raid May Leave Only Two in Operation

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP).—The German news agency announced today that a third Polish submarine had been sunk by the German Navy in Danzig harbor.

Poland's Total of Five

According to "Jane's Fighting Ships" the Polish Navy had a total of five submarines, two of them completed only last year in the Netherlands. The other three French-built, were ten years old.

On Monday, Berlin announced the sinking of the 1,540-ton Polish destroyer Wicher (Hurricane), one of Poland's [illegible] destroyers, and severe damaging of Poland's minelayer, the 2,227-ton Gryf).

30.24—3059

British Liners Leave Shanghai For Hongkong

Two Transpacific Ships Are Convoyed Down Whangpoo River By War Vessels

Shanghai, Sept. 5 (AP)—Two big British transpacific liners, the Empress of Japan and the Empress of Asia, slipped down the Whangpoo river tonight headed for Hongkong.

They were said to have been convoyed by English warships.

Passengers aboard the Empress of Japan, who had booked passage for Japanese ports disembarked prior to the sailing, while those going to Honolulu and Vancouver remained aboard.

Shaw Calls Closing Of Theaters Stupid

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—George Bernard Shaw charged in a letter to the Times today the closing of theaters and movies was "a master stroke of unimaginative stupidity."

The Government issued the closing orders as an air raid precaution, following the declaration of war. The irrespressible playwright asked:

"What agent of Chancellor Hitler is it who has suggested that we should all cower in darkness and terror 'for the duration'?

"Why, brother soldiers, why should we be melancholy, boys?"

Czech Envoy to Moscow Reported Dismissed

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—An unconfirmed report today said the Soviet Government had notified Zdanko Fierlinger, former Czecho-Slovak Minister to Moscow, that Russia could no longer consider him a diplomatic representative.

Mr. Fierlinger has been residing here, with diplomatic status, since Germany's liquidation of his homeland. It was understood that he would be permitted to remain here as a civilian.

League Wonders About Monday's Session

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The secretary-general of the League of Nations telegraphed inquiries to league members today to determine whether sessions of the council and assembly set for next Monday should be postponed on account of the war.

The British Government had suggested a postponement, saying: "In the present circumstances it would not be possible for a British delegation to go to Geneva."

DEMANDS QUEBEC BE KEPT NEUTRAL

French-Canadian Leader Draws Provincial Line.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5 (Canadian Press.).—Paul Gouin, leader of the Action Liberale Nationale party of Quebec, opposes Quebec's participation in the European war. The population of the province is largely French-Canadian.

Speaking at an anti-war meeting last night, M. Gouin asserted: "I refuse to believe the theory that when England is at war, Canada is at war."

Parliament Meets Thursday

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 5 (Canadian Press).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King summoned his Cabinet today to make plans for the emergency session of Parliament called for Thursday to decide the form of Canada's co-operation with Great Britain in the European war.

Rumors, lacking official comment, have been heard that the Prime Minister would seek the collaboration of other political parties in the formation of a National, or Union, Government. The present Government has a record majority in the House of Commons and, under the statute, may delay a general election until the spring of 1941 if it desires.

But for the crisis there would have been a general election this fall.

Some Cabinet changes, including the addition of former Defense Minister J. L. Ralston in some capacity, have been rumored as one of the steps to be taken.

BREMEN REPORTED BOUND FOR MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (AP).—With seven German steamers already tied up in Mexican ports, there were reports today the German trans-Atlantic liner Bremen also might be heading into neutral Mexican waters for refuge.

Whereabouts of the Bremen has been a mystery since the vessel left New York almost a week ago.

TROTSKY ATTACKS SOVIET-NAZI PACT

Exiled Red Says Russia Takes Japan's Place.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Leon Trotsky, exiled former Soviet Russian war minister, today said Russia "in reality" took the place of Japan in the Facist axis by signing a nonaggression pact with Germany.

Denouncing the pact as a "capitulation of Stalin before Fascist imperialism with the end of preserving the Soviet oligarchy," Trotsky said:

"The help of the distant Mikado to the military operations of Hitler in Europe would have an almost illusory character. On the contrary, the help of Stalin has a deep, real value."

Trotsky, whose statement published today revealed he had been ill but gave no details, said Stalin, who exiled him a decade ago, "is afraid of war. His policy of capitulation toward Japan in recent years testifies to this."

Stating that the Supreme Soviet ratified the pact with Germany "at the same moment when German troops crossed the Polish border," he added that Germany wanted the pact "because Hitler needed the friendly 'neutrality' of the U. S. S. R., plus Soviet raw materials."

Mexican Labor Asks Support for Allies

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Confederation of Mexican Workers, national labor union, today called on workers throughout Latin America to support England and France against the Fascist Powers.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the union, said the executive council had issued the call and would advise the C. I. O.

TURKS WATCH ITALY

Will Join Allies at Once if Rome Aids Nazis.

ISTANBUL, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Competent informants said today that Turkey, faithful to her alliance with Great Britain and France, would maintain an "attitude of expectation," with a close watch on Italy.

It was emphasized that Turkey would move immediately should Italy show signs of joining Germany in the European war.

Parliament has been called for September 11, the normal date.

The Turkish-German trade agreement, which expired on August 31, is not being renewed or prolonged, it was said because Germany failed to deliver military supplies as payment for Turkish goods.

Rumble of Guns Heard Plainly in Amsterdam

Dutch Fire at 2 Foreign Planes During the Night

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5 (AP).—The rumble of guns in an undetermined direction could be heard plainly in Amsterdam today.

Two incidents of foreign planes flying over the Netherlands during the night were reported officially. In the first instance anti-aircraft batteries south of Amesterdam fired at the unidentified planes.

In an apparently unrelated case more than fifty shots were fired over a thirty-minute preiod about 5 a. m. It was not reported whether any hits were made.

400,000 Troops Guard Switzerland's Neutrality

Will Block Any Power Trying to 'Detour' Through Country

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 5 (AP).—Four hundred thousand Swiss troops took defense positions today along the frontiers of France and Germany, prepared to block attempts of either warring nation to use Switzerland as a detour around the Maginot and Limes Lines.

Soldiers patrolled railroad stations, tunnels and bridges. All incoming roads, where spikes have been placed in the way of tanks of a possible invader, also are being watched.

The German - French - Italian-speaking nation was united in determination to maintain its neutrality. All arms exports to belligerents were banned, and police ran down propaganda agents of the warring powers. The government decreed no exports of foodstuffs, gasoline, metals, textiles and vehicles without special authorization.

Chamberlain Tells French People No Nation Had a More Just Cause

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain telegraphed Premier Daladier of France today that he was confident that "right will prevail" in the conflict with Germany.

The text of the telegram:

"At this time when Great Britain and France are enjoying their comradeship in arms to resist aggression and defend the cause of honorable feeling among nations, I send to you, and through you to the French people, the cordial greetings of the people of this country.

"Our hopes of peace, which we sought so strenuously to preserve, have been shattered by the wanton attack on Poland. Now side by side we both take up arms with the knowledge that no nations have ever entered a war in a juster cause. I am confident that the sacrifices which we are prepared to make will not be in vain and that the right will prevail."

BULLETIN.

PARIS, Sept. 5 (A. P. via Radio).—The French Government today announced that French forces had made contact with the German troops on the Western front and had penetrated into German territory.

A semi-official Paris radio reported trouble in Germany, and said there had been disorders in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Essen, as well as the areas of all Czecho-Slovakia.

Dispatches from Copenhagen report naval fighting off the coast of Denmark.

BULLETINS

Second German Freighter Sunk.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Information was received in London today that the German ship Carl Fritzen had been sunk and that its crew was safe.

The announcement likewise recounted the already reported sinking of the German ship Olinda, sent to the bottom Sunday by the guns of the British cruiser Ajax. The Carl Fritzen, of 659 tons gross and owned by J. Fritzen & Sons, was bound from Scheidam, the Netherlands, for Canada or Buenos Aires.

Report Two British Planes Down.

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The official German news agency, DNB, announced that two British scouting planes were shot down over Hamburg today. The news bureau asserted that four British planes appeared over Hamburg during the afternoon and were promptly engaged by German scouting planes.

Reports Blast at Zeppelin Works

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) reported from Zurich, Switzerland today that a violent explosion occurred today in a factory at Friedrichshafen, site of the German Zeppelin Works.

Emergency Declared in India.

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Viceroy of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, proclaimed a state of grave emergency in India today and promulgated the Defense of India act, which gives wide powers to the executive.

The Viceroy also released Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, in the morning.

Food Control Plan for Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The British Board of Trade authorized today the appointment of food control committees throughout the country.

Reds Maintain Army Strength.

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Soviet military announcements today said an unspecified number of reserves had volunteered to remain in service another month, and that their offer had been accepted.

Explosion on German Ship.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—An explosion occurred today aboard the German passenger-cargo ship Monte Pascoal, moored at the Buenos Aires docks. No one was injured in the blast, which did considerable damage to the vessel. Maritime authorities, while attributing the explosion to gas leakage, nevertheless ordered a complete investigation.

Red Cross Sends $10,000 to London.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The American Red Cross cabled $10,000 to Joseph Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, today to be used as a relief fund for American survivors of the torpedoed Athenia.

Belgians Hear Aachen Blasts

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Reuter (British) News Agency reported today that Belgians heard explosions in Aachen, Germany, today. Several border towns said they heard sierns from the Rrineland town, which is forty miles from Cologne.

Anti-Profiteering Board Set Up

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Adoption by Canada of control measures similar to those already in effect in Britain was announced tonight. A price and trade board has been empowered to check any attempts at profiteering in food, fuel and other necessities.

American Admiral in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5 (AP).—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived here today from Tsingtao aboard the gayly yacht Isabel to inspect the local situation.

Tourists Limited to £25

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—An official order today stated foreign tourists may not take more than £25 (currently $100) in foreign exchange from the United Kingdom unless a special permit is obtained.

To Evacuate Luxembourg.

Brussels, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—An official Luxembourg commission was expected today to arrive shortly to discuss the mass removal of Grand Duchy residents to Belgium.

Nazis Deny Pact For Partitioning Poland

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Officials declared today Germany has no agreement with Soviet Russia for partition of Poland.

"All we want is what we have won," they said. Their attitude was that Germany wanted to pick no further quarrel with France and Great Britain.

Deloncle Freed to Fight

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP).—Eugene Deloncle, accused as one of the leaders of the 1937 Rightest "CSAR" plot against the government, was released from prison today to join his regiment. Deloncle, who was graduated number one among the engineers in his class at the famous Polytechnic School, is considered a brilliant officer.

100 Deputies, Over 40, Join Up

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP).—More than 100 members of the Paris Chamber of Deputies already have taken advantage of Premier Edouard Daladier's special offered permitting them to join the army despite the fact that they are more than forty years old.

Queen Carries Gas Mask

London, Sept. 5 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth, like most of the ladies of London, carried a gas mask today as she and King George inspected London's civil defenses.

SPAIN CURBS PRESS, TIGHTENS DEFENSES

Air Ministry Reorganized and Naval Expansion Ordered

MADRID, Sept. 5 (AP).—Spain, adhering to the strictest neutrality, tightened its defenses and curbed the press today. Newspapers were prohibited from publishing calls for volunteers by diplomatic representatives of the countries involved in war. Big Spanish flags were painted on warships and merchantmen to prevent their being mistaken for belligerent craft.

The Air Ministry was reorganized into various regional commands. A directorship of naval industries was created to supervise a plan of naval rearmament.

Spanish frontiers were open but heavily guarded.

BELGIUM INSISTS ON PEACE

Nation Resolved To Safeguard Its Independence

Brussels, Sept. 5 (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot told the chamber of deputies today—amid shouts of "Long live France! Long live neutrality! Long live Belgium!"—that Belgium was standing resolutely for peace and resolved to safeguard her independence.

He said the country's food supplies were assured.

Bucharest Curbs Anti-Nazis

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 5 (AP).—A wave of anti-Nazi demonstrations in moving-picture theatres caused police, mindful of Rumania's neutrality policy, to order severe penalties today. It was announced that performances would be halted and spectators arrested and fined should the demonstrations recur.

Jewish Shops in Prague Raided

PRAGUE, Sept. 5 (AP).—Twenty Jewish shops were raided and damaged by crowds today. Afterward police guarded the stores while crowds shouted anti-Jewish slogans.

3 German Iron Ore Ships Reported Held by British

Nazi Vessel Disguised as Russian Reaches Norway

HAUGESUND, Norway, Sept. 5 (AP).—It was reported without confirmation today that three German ships carrying iron ore had been seized on Sunday by British warcraft off Utsira. Other German ore ships are expected to seek refuge in Trondheim.

The German steamship Freiburg, of the Hamburg-American Line, arrived today at Bergen disguised as a Soviet ship and with identity marks on her funnels altered accordingly.

Dutch Freighter Reported Seized

HAMBURG, Sept. 5 AP via radio).—The official German radio reported today a Dutch freighter, carrying ore "which was possibly destined for Germany," was stopped by a British warship and escorted into Ramsgate Harbor, England. The station ascribed its report to the Dutch newspaper "Allgemeen Handelsblatt."

Ship Reported Sunk Off Sweden

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (AP).—Reports were received here today that an unidentified steamship was sunk last night by an explosion off Falsterbo, southern Sweden. The explosion was observed by a near-by lightship. The reports said apparently the vessel collided with a mine field.

NAZIS CONFISCATE POLISH PROPERTY

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (AP).—The German radio today broadcast a decree confiscating Polish State property in Danzig.

Danzig was annexed to Germany September 1.

Wireless Rooms Sealed

CALLO, Peru, Sept. 5 (AP).—Naval authorities, in compliance with international rules, boarded four German steamers today, sealed their wireless rooms and made them anchor in the bay. The steamers are the Muenchen, Monserrate, Rakhotis and Esmonthis.

Jamaica Interning Enemy Aliens

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 5 (AP).—The government today ordered all enemy aliens in Jamaica interned and their business turned over to an official receiver. The government sought to prevent profiteering as food prices began to increase.

Canadian Army Refuses To Enlist Foreigners

Defense Department Declares Only British Subjects Are Eligible for Forces

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 5 (Canadian Press)—National Defense Department officials, answering many inquiries from the United States and other foreign citizens, declared today only British subjects, either by birth or naturalization, were eligible for Canadian forces.

Approximately 30,000 United States citizens enlisted in the Canadian army during the World War, many of them prior to the entry of the United States into the conflict.

However, Canadian authorities said that at present they were unwilling to enlist foreigners.

Cardenas Informs Hull Of Mexico's Neutrality

Offers to Answer All Calls to Re-establish Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—President Lazaro Cardenas, through the Mexican Embassy, informed Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today that Mexico would remain neutral in the European conflict and would exert every effort to bring about peace.

Hhis statement said:

"The whole nation joins me in regretting profoundly that a group of large countries should have resorted to armed struggle to settle their differences, placing violence above law and justice.

"In the presence of the existing state of war, my government states its decision to remain neutral in the conflict, its conduct being subject to rules established by international law and to precepts contained in existing treaties, which determine in this connection the obligations of Mexico as well as those of the belligerents.

"In this grave moment, Mexico reaffirms its juridical conviction as to the peaceful settlement of international conflicts and, faithful to the spirit of continental solidarity, Mexico offers to answer all calls and to take part in all efforts toward the re-establishment of peace, the limitation of the scope of hostilities, or, at least, toward minimizing the ravages of destruction and death."

Venezuela to Stay Out.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 5 (AP).—Venezuela's neutrality in the European war was declared today in a decree by President Lopez Contreras.

Great Britain's lead by breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, who led British Empire forces in capturing Germany's African possessions during the World War, was expected to form a new government succeeding that of Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog, who was defeated on the issue of breaking off relations.

Hertzog's proposal that relations with belligerent countries "persist unchanged, as if no war was being waged," was turned down by the Union's Assembly by a vote of 80 to 66.

Smuts has been Minister of Justice in the Hertzog government. He is a former Prime Minister and was a member of Britain's supreme war council during the World War.

PRESIDENT SIGNS PROCLAMATION OF OUR NEUTRALITY

Long List of Forbidden and Provocative Acts Is Included.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt proclaimed American neutrality today.

He signed, and Secretary Hull countersigned, a proclamation of more than 4,000 words establishing an extensive list of regulations designed to keep Americans from involving the United States in the European war.

Another proclamation, to be issued under the 1937 neutrality act, was scheduled for consideration at a White House conference later in the afternoon. It will put in operation an embargo on exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war to the combatant nations.

South Africa Defeats Hertzog, Votes to Break With Germany

By The Associated Press

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Union of South Africa's Parliament voted today to follow

What Proclamation Says.

In the first proclamation, issued under acts of 1909 and 1917, the President said: "Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France, Poland and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand; and

"Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending Powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions . . .;

"And whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its territory or territorial waters subservient to the purposes of war;

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the 'Penal Code of the United States' and of the act approved on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1917, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States."

Forbidden Things.

Seven closely written mimeographed pages of prohibitions and restrictions thereupon followed.

They forbade, among other things:

Accepting and exercising a commission to serve one of the belligerents.

Enlisting in the service of a belligerent as a soldier, marine or seaman aboard any warship.

Hiring or retaining another person so to enlist.

Hiring another person to go outside the United States for this purpose.

Hiring another person to go outside the United States with the intent to be entered into service.

Retaining another person to go outside the United States to be enlisted.

Retaining another person to go outside the United States with intent to be entered into service.

[The President said that this did not extend to the citizen of a belligerent who shall enlist in the service of his country or hire another fellow citizen to do the same.]

Fitting out and arming any ship or vessel to be used in the service of a belligerent.

Issuing or delivering a commis-

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sion for any such ship.

Increasing the force of a belligerent warship by adding to her guns or their caliber.

Can't Join Expedition.

Setting on foot any military or naval expedition to start from the United States against a belligerent.

Sending out any vessel to carry to a belligerent warship fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches or information.

Dispatching from the United States any armed vessel to be used against a belligerent or to be sold to a belligerent.

Dispatching from the United States any vessel armed as a warship with the intent to deliver it to a belligerent.

Taking or attempting or conspiring to take any vessel out of an American port in violation of the act of 1917.

Departure from the United States of a person belonging to a belligerent's armed forces who has been interned here.

Aiding such a person to escape or attempt to escape.

Mr. Roosevelt further proclaimed that for belligerent vessels to use American waters to prepare for hostile operations or as observation posts "must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe."

He issued an executive order giving specific instructions to the various Government departments to carry out the various provisions.

Mr. Roosevelt said that from today on during the life of this proclamation no warship of a belligerent should be permitted to use an American port for any warlike purpose or to obtain warlike equipment; no privateer of a belligerent should be permitted to depart from any American port; no warship should be permitted to leave an American port until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours after the departure of an opposing warship.

Stay Must Be Brief.

The President proclaimed that no warship should be permitted to remain in an American port or waters more than twenty-four hours except in case of bad weather or for delay in receiving supplies or repairs, or when detained by the United States.

He fixed the maximum number of ships of war belonging to a belligerent and its allies which might be in a United States port simultaneously at three.

The President said that all the provisions of the proclamation shall also apply to the Canal Zone except in so far as they may be modified by a special Canal Zone proclamation.

"I do hereby give notice," the President proclaimed, "that all nationals of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no way obtain any protection from this Government or the United States against the consequences of their misconduct."

Mr. Roosevelt, specifically mentioning the countries at war, omitted Canada and British South Africa, because they had not yet formally declared war.

PANAMA ISSUES BIDS TO PARLEY

Calls Conference Of American Republics To Discuss Peace In Hemisphere

Delegates Not Expected To Consider Military and Naval Matters

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 5—With the blessing of the United States Government, the republic of Panama issued invitations tonight to all the American republics to attend a conference designed to preserve peace in the Western Hemisphere, maintain normal trade and prevent financial disturbances on this continent as a result of Europe's war.

It was learned at the State Department that the Panamanian Government was sending out the invitations in the name of itself, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Cuba and Mexico.

Suggest Conference

The State Department disclosed that a number of South American governments had suggested that there should be some consultation in line with the declaration of Pan-American solidarity which was approved by the international conference at Lima, Peru, last year.

It was decided, however, to wait until an actual declaration of war before arranging such a consultation.

Several of the American republics decided to ask Panama to send out the invitations.

Emphasis was placed in well-informed circles here upon the fact that the conference was not likely to consider military and naval matters.

To Exchange Views

Instead, it was suggested, views would be exchanged as to the best means of preserving peace on this continent, the steps which different governments may be planning to take in an effort to preserve neutrality, and what measures could be taken to preserve normal trade.

Steps to see that other interests are not prejudiced also would be considered, it was said, and ways would be sought of preventing economic and financial disturbances detrimental to inter-American relations.

Date Not Disclosed

The date for the conference was not disclosed, but it was reported that some countries had suggested late this month.

In the declaration of Pan-American solidarity, which was adopted at the Lima conference, the American republics affirmed their intention to collaborate in maintaining Pan-American principles. They also agreed to defend those principles against all foreign intervention or activity that might threaten them.

Neutrality Act: How It Works

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)— President Roosevelt's invocation of the Neutrality Act cancels deliveries on about 600 American-made warplanes of high performance to France, England and Australia.

Orders which have been in the process of being filled are about fifty per cent. completed.

Total foreign orders yet unfilled by American aircraft and engine manufacturers, with delivery dates up to April, 1940, aggregate between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000.

Of that, about eighty per cent. represents military planes and engines which had been destined for England, France, Australia and Canada. Those for Canada can still be delivered under the act unless the dominion decides to join Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain in making war on Germany.

In the first seven months of this year, total foreign shipments, military and non-military, have been valued at $58,000,000.

Of the combatant nations, Germany and Poland have not ordered military aircraft from this country.

Orders only half completed include:
200 Curtiss pursuits, with an option for 300 more, to France.
250 Lockheed bombers to England and 50 to Australia.
100 Douglas bombers to France.
215 Martin bombers to France.
400 North American basic combat planes to England and 15 to Canada.
40 Vought fighters to France.

Hull Announces Travel Rules on Foreign Ships

Americans, Except Those Still in Europe, Barred Off Coasts of Belligerents

WASHINGTON, Sept 5 (AP).—Following is the text of regulations issued by Secretary Hull tonight covering steamship travel by Americans under the neutrality act:

Regulations under Section 9 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937

Section 9 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution approved Aug. 31, 1935, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of Section 1 of this act, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of the state or states in such proclamation, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to a citizen of the United States traveling on a vessel whose voyage was begun in advance of the date of the President's proclamation, and who had no opportunity to discontinue his voyage after that date: And provided, further, that they shall not apply under ninety days after the date of the President's proclamation to a citizen of the United States returning from a foreign state to the United States.

Whenever, in the President's judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to the state or states named in such proclamation, except with respect to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

Section 12 of the said joint resolution provides as follows: "In every case of the violation of any of the provisions of this act or of any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto where a specific penalty is not herein provided, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Section 11 of the said joint resolution provides as follows:

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not consistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

The President's proclamation of Sept. 5, 1939, issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of the abovementioned joint resolution, provides in part as follows:

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by the proclamation issued thereunder, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions"

In pursuance of those provisions of the law and of the President's proclamation of Sept. 5, 1939, which are quoted above, the Secretary of State announces the following regulations:

American diplomatic and consular officers and their families, members of their staffs and their families, and American military and naval officers and personnel and their families may travel pursuant travel on vessels of France, Germany, Poland or the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand if the public service requires.

Other American citizens may travel on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand, provided, however, that travel on or over the North Atlantic Ocean, east of 30 degrees west and north of 30 degrees north or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe or over the continent of Europe or adjacent islands shall not be permitted except when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State in each case.

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

WAR BOARD SETS UP SENTINELS ON PRICES

Asks Data to Bar 'Abnormal' Increases on Commodities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The War Resources Board, it was learned today, has put administration economists to work watching commodity price trends under war conditions as a precautionary step against abnormal price increases.

The board was reported to have enlisted the services of the Labor and Agriculture Departments and the Federal Reserve oBard in this work.

The Labor Department's weekly survey of wholesale commodity price changes is expected to be one of the chief yardsticks for keeping check on price trends and the movement of important commodities on the markets.

For the week ending Aug. 26, when European diplomats carried on negotiations to head off a war, the department's wholesale price index showed an advance in prices for livestock, grains and other food materials. In other key commodities little change in price was evident.

As a pattern for its current studies of price trends, the board will have the department's earlier indexes showing a marked increase in commodity prices from December, 1914, to June, 1920.

During this war period the index to the cost of goods purchased by wage-earners rose from 58.9 per cent in December, 1914, to 121.2 per cent in June, 1920. The index is keyed to the price averages of the 1923-25 period.

Britain Announces List Of 'Contraband of War'

Warns of Seizure of Neutral Shipments to Belligerents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The British embassy announced tonight a list of "contraband of war" which it said had been formally proclaimed in London. The term applies to goods which a neutral may not ship to belligerents without risk of seizure.

The list follows:

ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND

(A) All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare, and machines for their manufacture or repaid; component parts thereof; articles necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(B) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for, or means of, transportation on land, in the water or air, and machines used in their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; instruments, articles, or animals necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(C) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.

(D) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND

(E) All kinds of foods, foodstuffs, feed, forage and clothing and articles and materials used in their production.

War Materials Embargo Imposed by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's proclamation today invoking the arms embargo section of the neutrality act:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

Whereas, Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, provides, in part, as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to

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export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state."

And whereas, it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"The President shall, from time to time by proclamation, definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition and implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this section. The arms, ammunition and implements of war so enumerated shall include those enumerated in the President's proclamation, numbered 2163, of April 10, 1936, but shall not include raw materials or any other articles or materials not of the same general character as those enumerated in the said proclamation, and in the convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war, signed at Geneva June 17, 1925."

And whereas, it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall export, or attempt to export or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition or implements of war from the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U. S. C., 1934 Ed., Title 22, Secs. 238-245)."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"In case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 11 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France, Poland and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand, and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States, or any of its possessions, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, or its possessions, to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States or any of its possessions to France, Germany, Poland or the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand, or to any other state for transshipment to, or for the use of, France, Germany, Poland or the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles enumerated below shall be considered arms, ammunition and implements of war for the purposes of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridges or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in Paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb or tropedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of .22 caliber.

(2) Ammunition in excess of .22 caliber for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V—

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III.

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units and under-carriage units.

(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled or dismantled.

Category VI—

(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers.

(2) A. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide),

B. Lewisite (chlorvinyldichlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine),

C. Methyldichlorarsine,

D. Diphenylchlorarsine,

E. Diphenylcyanarsine,

F. Diphenylaminechlorarsine,

G. Phenyldichlorarsine,

H. Ethyldichlorarsine,

I. Phenyldibromarsine,

J. Ethyldibromarsine,

K. Phosgene,

L. Monochlormethylchlorformate,

M. Trichlormethylchlorformate (diphosgene),

N. Dichlordimethyl ether,

O. Dibromdimethyl ether,

P. Cyanogen chloride,

Q. Ethylbromacetate,

R. Ethyliodoacetate,

S. Brombenzylcyanide,

T. Bromacetone,

U. Brommethylethyl ketone.

Category VII—

(1) Propellant powders,

(2) High explosives as follows:

A. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12 per cent,

B. Trinitrotoluene,

C. Trinitroxylone,

D. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitro methylanilene),

E. Picric acid,

F. Ammonium picrate,

G. Trinitroanisol,

H. Trinitronaphthalene,

I. Tetranitronaphthalone,

J. Hexanitrodiphenylamine,

K. Pentaerythritetetranitrate (pentrate or pentrite), (hexogen or T4),

M. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder),

N. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder),

O. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene),

P. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients),

Q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalone, with or without other ingredients).

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the law thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

(SEAL)

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

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or pursuits therein; and whereas there are nationals of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory of jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein; and whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion or sympathy, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of this contest;

And whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its territory or territorial waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Forbidden Acts

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the laws of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" and of the act approved on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1917, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against an opposing belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of a belligerent as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any ship of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of a belligerent as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any ship of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act of the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, as amended by the act of the 15th day of June, A. D. 1917, is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of a belligerent, who, being transiently within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall, on board of any ship of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the jurisdiction of the United States, was fitted and equipped as such ship of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the jurisdiction of the United States, to enlist or enter himself, to serve such belligerent on board such ship of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

Arming of Ships

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of one of the said belligerents to cruise, or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of an opposing belligerent.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the jurisdiction of the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of a belligerent, or belonging to a national thereof, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Knowingly beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing means for or furnishing the money for, or taking part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominion of a belligerent.

12. Dispatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any vessel, domestic or foreign, which is about to carry to a warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent any fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information shipped or received on board within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Dispatching of Vessels

13. Dispatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by American citizens, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the jurisdiction of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, and which is to be employed to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of a belligerent nation, or which will be sold or delivered to a belligerant nation, or to an agent, officer or citizen thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, having left that jurisdiction, upon the high seas.

14. Dispatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any vessel built, armed, or equipped as a ship of war, or converted from a private vessel into a ship of war (other than one which has entered the jurisdiction of the United States as a public vessel), with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to any agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or where there is reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States.

15. Taking, or attempting or conspiring to take, or authorizing the taking of any vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States in violation of the said act of the 15th day of June, A. D. 1917, as set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered 11 to 14 inclusive.

16. Leaving or attempting to leave the jurisdiction of the United States by a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent who shall have been interned within the jurisdiction of the United States in accordance with the law of nations, or leaving or attempting to leave the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or willfully overstays a leave of absence granted by such official.

SEP 8 1939

SEP 9 1939

SEP 10 1939

Text of Roosevelt's Proclamation of United States Neutrality

SEP 5 1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Following is the text of the neutrality proclamation issued today by President Roosevelt:

PROCLAIMING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE; POLAND; AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand.

And whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and whereas there are nationals of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business

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17. Aiding or enticing any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed.

Use of U. S. Waters

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of an opposing belligerent must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided;

I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifth day of September instant, and so long as this proclamation shall be in effect, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining warlike equipment; no privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted to depart from any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and no ship of war of a belligerent shall be permitted to sail out or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

If any ship of war of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, be found in, or shall enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisidiction of the United States, such vessel shall not be permitted to remain in such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters more than twenty-four hours, except in case of stress of weather, or for delay in receiving supplies or repairs, or when detained by the United States; in any of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as the cause of the delay is at an end, unless within the preceding twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters

Vessels used exclusively for scientific, religious or philanthropic purposes are exempted from the foregoing provisions as to the length of time ships of war may remain in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The maximum number of ships of war belonging to a belligerent and its allies which may be in one of the ports, harbors or roadsteads subject to the jurisdiction of the United States simultaneously shall be three.

When ships of war of opposing belligerents are present simultaneously in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, the one entering first shall depart first, unless she is in condition as to warrant extending her stay. In any case the ship which arrived later has the right to notify the other through the competent local authority that within twenty-four hours she will leave such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the one first entering, however, having the right to depart within that time. If the one first entering leaves, the notifying ship must observe the prescribed interval of twenty-four hours. If a delay beyond twenty-four hours from the time of arrival is granted, the termination of the cause of delay will be considered the time of arrival in deciding the right of priority in departing.

Vessels of a belligerent shall not be permitted to depart successively from any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at such intervals as will delay the departure of a ship of war of an opposing belligerent from such ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters for more than twenty-four hours beyond her desired time of sailing. If, however, the departure of several ships of war and merchant ships of opposing belligerents from the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters is involved, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

Radio Limitations

All belligerent vessels shall refrain from use of their radio and signal apparatus while in the harbors, ports, roadsteads or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except for calls of distress and communications connected with safe navigation or arrangements for the arrival of the vessel within, or departure from, such harbors, ports, roadsteads or waters, or passage through such waters; provided that such communications will not be of direct material aid to the belligerent in the conduct of military operations against an opposing belligerent. The radio of belligerent merchant vessels may be sealed by the authorities of the United States, and such seals shall not be broken within the jurisdiction of the United States except by proper authority of the United States.

No ship of war of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew in amounts necessary to bring such supplies to her peace standard, and except such fuel, lubricants and feed water only as may be sufficient, with that already on board, to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case a vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by machinery, then half the quantity of fuel, lubricants and feed water which she would be entitled to have on board, if dependent upon propelling machinery alone, and no fuel, lubricants or feed water shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other part, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States until after the expiration of three months from the time when such fuel, lubricants and feed water may have been last supplied to her within waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The amounts of fuel, lubricants and feed water allowable under the above provisions shall be based on the economical speed of the vessel, plus an allowance of 50 per centum for eventualities.

No ship of war of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to make repairs beyond those that are essential to render the vessel seaworthy and which in no degree constitute an increase in her military strength. Repairs shall be made without delay. Damages which are found to have been produced by the enemy's fire shall in no case be repaired.

Authority for Repairs

No ship of war of a belligerent shall effect repairs or receive fuel, lubricants, feed water or provisions within the jurisdiction of the United States without written authorization of the proper authorities of the United States. Before such authorization will be issued, the commander of the vessel shall furnish to such authorities a written declaration, duly signed by such commander, stating the date, port and amounts of supplies last received in the jurisdiction of the United States, the amounts of fuel, lubricants, feed water and provisions on board, the port to which the vessel is proceeding, the economical speed of the vessel, the rate of consumption of fuel, lubricants and feed water at such speed, and the amount of each class of supplies desired. If repairs are desired, a similar declaration shall be furnished stating the cause of the damage and the nature of the repairs. In either case, a certificate shall be included to the effect that the desired services are in accord with the rules of the United States in that behalf.

No agency of the United States government shall, directly or indirectly, provide supplies or effect repairs to a belligerent ship of war.

No vessel of a belligerent shall exercise the right of search within the waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, nor shall prizes be taken by belligerent vessels within such waters. Subject to any applicable treaty provisions in force, prizes captured by belligerent vessels shall not enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States except in case of unseaworthiness, stress of weather or want of fuel or provisions; when the cause has disappeared, the prize must leave immediately, and if a prize captured by a belligerent vessel enters any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for any other reason than on account of unseaworthiness, stress of weather or want of fuel or provisions, or fails to leave as soon as the circumstances which justified its entrance are at an end, the prize with its officers and crew will be released and the prize crew will be interned. A belligerent prize court cannot be set up on territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or on a vessel in the ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The provisions of this proclamation pertaining to ships of war shall apply equally to any vessel operating under public control for hostile or military purposes.

Neutrality of Residents

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said war, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the provisions of this proclamation shall apply to the Canal Zone except in so far as such provisions may be specifically modified by a proclamation or proclamations issued for the Canal Zone.

And I do hereby enjoin all nations of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I hereby give notice that all nationals of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

This proclamation shall continue in full force and effect unless and until modified, revoked or otherwise terminated, pursuant to law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord Nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

(Seal)

By the President:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

How Polish Names Are Pronounced

Many newspaper readers have had difficulty pronouncing names of persons and places appearing in dispatches reporting the war in Poland. A few of the more widely used names are hereby listed with the Polish spelling of the name and its approximate phonetic pronunciation in English.

Persons

President Ignacy Moscicki—Eeg-ná-tsee Mosch-cheet'-skee.
Marshall Edward Smigly-Rydz—Ed-vaard' Schmeeg'-wee-Ritz.
Josef Beck, Foreign Minister—Jo-sef' Beck.
Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States—Yezh'-e Po-tots'-kee.
Kazimierz Sosnkowski, General—Ka-zheé-myezh Sos-n-kot'-skee.
Felejan Slawoj-Skladkowski, General—Fe-leé-tsy-ahn Swé-voy-Swat-kóf-skee.
Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, Vice Premier — Ao-gay'-nee-oosh Kf'yat-kot-skee.
Tadeusz Kasprzycki, Minister of War—Tah-da-oosh Kas-spshi-tstkee.

Cities and Towns

Warszawa—Var-chá-va.
Cracow—Kra-kuf.
Lwow—L-vuf.
Lodz—Wudzh.
Poznan—Poz'-nan.
Gdynia—G-deé-nya.
Chojnice—Hoy-neé-tse.
Bydgoszch—Bid-gosh'-ch.
Czestochowa—Chen-sto-hó-va.
Katowice—Kah-to-veé-tse.
Cieszyn—Ché-shin.
Tczew—T-chef.
Grudziadz—Groo-dzh-oon'ts.
Torun—Tor'-oon.
Zbaszyn—Zbon'-shin.
Sosnowiec—Sos-nov'-ets.
Wadowice—Vah-do-veé-tse.
Zawiercie—Zah-vee-er'-che.
Radom—Rah'-dom.
Kielce—Kyel'-tse.
Otwock—Ott-fot'sk.
Plock—Pwotsk.
Tuchola—Too-nó-la.
Naklo—Ná-kwo.
Bialystok—Bee-a-wé-stok.
Wilno—Veel-no.
Suwalki—Soo-vá-o-kee.
Zomza—Wom-zha.
Baranowicze—Bah-rah-no-veé-che.
Bazesc—Bzhé-shch.
Lublin—Loob'-leen.
Rzeszow—Zhesh'-uf.
Tarnow—Tarr'-nuf.
Jaslo—Yas'-wo.
Nowy-Targ—Nó-ve-Tarrk.
Nowy-Sacz—Nó-ve-Sonch.

Rivers

Wisla—Vees'-wa.
Bug—Book.
Nieman—Nyé-men.
Narew—Nar'-af.

Provinces

Pomorze—Po-mó-zhe.
Poznan—Poz'nan.
Lodz—Woodzh.
Kielce—Kyel'-tse.
Slask—Shlon'-sk.
Krakow—Krá-kuf.
Lwow—L-vuf'.
Stanislawow—Stah-nee-swav'-uf.
Tarnopol—Tarr-nó-pol.
Wolyn—Vó-win.
Polesie—Pol-é-she.
Nowogrodek—No-vo-groó-dek.
Wilno—Veel'-no.
Bialystok—Bee-a-wé-stok.
Lublin—Loob'-leen.
Warszawa—Var-chá-va.

It's 'Westwall' to German Officials

(Special to The News)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—Germany's fortifications facing the French frontier are known to German newspapers and officials as the "Westwall," the Nazi Embassy announced tonight. The name "Limes Line" is also, but less frequently, used.

The latter name, the officials explained, is derived from the Latin word "limes" — meaning "line"—and was used to designate the frontier during wars between the Teuton tribes and Julius Caesar in 58 B. C.

The more poetic name, "Siegfried Line," which takes the name of the Teutonic hero of the Niebelungen legends, was conferred unofficially when the fortifications were begun. Siegfried personifies the Nazi conception of the typical German—honest, brave and ready to sacrifice his life for the Fatherland.

BREMEN STILL UNREPORTED AFTER 6 DAYS

Biggest Merchant Marine On High Seas Believed Headed For Mexico

1939

Schedules For Shipping Slowed Down Further In Fear Of Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 5—The $20,000,000 German liner Bremen, biggest merchant marine prize now on the high seas, was still unreported tonight—a fugitive prowling furtively toward a safe harbor six days after leaving New York without passengers.

Under normal conditions the Bremen should have reached Bremerhaven yesterday, but since she sailed her wireless has been silent lest she betray her whereabouts.

Might Head For Mexico

Because it is regarded as unlikely now that she would try to run the British naval blockade, shipping men here believe the 51,656-ton ship might be heading for a country likely to remain neutral.

Like another North German Lloyd liner, the Columbus, it was thought the Bremen might head for Vera Cruz, Mexico. In any case it was held probable that the Bremen with her 900 officers and crew would be safe from sinking because of the value of the ship. Then again, it was possible she might already be in the hands of enemy naval craft.

While word of the Bremen was awaited, shipping schedules were slowed down further by the fear of submarine attacks or capture at sea.

Escorted Through Channel

The Gdynia America (Polish) liner Batory arrived from Gdynia, Poland and Copenhagen via Halifax, with 642 passengers and docked indefinitely at Hoboken, N. J., across the river from where the French liner Normandie and the Cunard White Star (British) liner Queen Mary are docked, with no immediate prospect of sailing back to Europe.

The Batory's captain disclosed the ship had been escorted through the English Channel by two British destroyers and also down the coast from Halifax.

The United States liner President Roosevelt, carrying 539 passengers, 125 above normal capacity, arrived today from Cobh, Ireland. She carried $21,000,000 in gold.

Cots lined corridors, public rooms and foyers. Most passengers were Americans and happy to be back.

The Cunard White Star liner Samaria, a day late, came up the bay behind the President Roosevelt with 693 passengers, 245 of them Americans. She carried between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 in gold.

Took Zigzagged Course

Passengers said the Samaria observed blackouts at sea and zigzagged in accordance with wartime precautions.

The sailing of the President Roosevelt was advanced to tomorrow to speed back to Europe for more American refugees. Fifty men were assigned to paint giant American flags on each side of the ship fore and aft and to paint big flags on tarpaulins covering forward and after hatches. The name of the ship was also painted in big letters on the sides.

The Champlain, of the French Line, arrived with 1,178 passengers, 784 of them Americans. About sixty slept in cots set up in the gymnasium and lounges.

Blackouts were in effect during the crossing; wooden covers and black paper covered portholes and upper-deck windows.

Passengers Praise Liner

Passengers said the British and French statements of war were announced en route, but none reported seeing naval craft at any time.

Six hundred signed a petition praising the liner for "the perfect discipline, incessant care and unfailing courtesy" and expressing "our firm faith" that the "defense of democracy in France, England and elsewhere will be *sans peur et sans reproche.*" (Without fear and without reproach).

Among the signers were actresses Helen Hayes, Madeleine Carroll and Ruth Draper; Dr. George Hamilton and Dr. Alfred Feuillerat, of Yale, and Dean Paul Ship Andrews, of Syracuse University.

Miss Carroll said she had turned over her 300-year-old chateau, situated twenty-six miles southwest of Paris, to the Sisters of the Poor for housing 200 orphans taken there when Paris was evacuated.

Ile De France Due Today

Two other French liners were en route. The De Grasse is due tomorrow and the Ile de France, which left Havre Saturday wtih more than 1,000 passengers, is somewhere at sea.

The Holland America liner Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from New York this afternoon with orders to omit regular stops at Plymouth, England, and Boulogne-Sur-Mer, France. Her departure was delayed two hours while workmen painted Dutch flags on her sides. She carried 295 passengers, including Prince Felix of Luxembourg and his son, Prince Jean.

List of U. S. Survivors

Several Among Those Landed in Scotland From Athenia Are Taken to Hospital.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The following United States survivors from the Athenia were admitted injured to Glasgow Western Hospital today:

DUGAN, HELEN, 57 years old, of Detroit.
SEGE, KATHERINE, 68, of Salt Lake City.
FINLEY, MILDRED, 35, of the Loomis School, Windsor, Conn.
SMITH, HELEN DE WITT, 48, of Plainfield, N. J.
FLYNN, MICHAEL, 73, Orange county, N. Y.
SADEL, ROSA, 63, "U. S. A."
HAMMEY, HELEN, 19, of Houston, Tex.

The Donaldson Line issued the following incomplete list of United States citizens landed at Greenock (addresses not given):

ALLEN, Mrs. CARROL, Oakland, Cal.
ALLEN, Miss RAMONA, Oakland, Cal.
ALLEN, Miss SUZANNE, Oakland, Cal.
ALTON, Mr. and Mrs. E., Worcester, Mass.
APERS, Mrs., and daughter.
BARNES, Mrs. E. R.
BELITER, G.
BELTON, G.
BENSON, S., Wilson, Conn.
BILTON, Mrs. EDWARD.
BRIDGE, H., Wellington, Kan.
BRIDGE, R., Wellington, Kan.
BRENNAN, Miss K.
BOYLE, Miss J.
BRUCE, Mrs. ISABEL, Montevallo, Ala.
BLOOM, A.
BROWN, Mrs. ELIZA.
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM.
CASEVY, R. P.
DOWIS, M.
DAIS, C. M.
DAVIES, Mrs. FLORENCE.
DAVIS, Mr. and Mrs. J.
DICK, Mrs. M.
DUNCOMBE, Miss E., Hoboken, N. J.
FRENCH, F.
FINLEY, T. E., Jr., Windsor, Conn.
FINLEY, MILDRED S.
FLYNN, M. J.
FREDER, M.
GIFFORD, J.
GILLAN, MICHAEL.
HAGAN, Mrs. G. O.
HARGREAVES, Mrs. F., Madison, Wis.
HECHT, JOAN E., Baltimore, Md.
HINES, K., Houston, Tex.
HINES, W. H., Houston, Tex.
HISLOP, Mrs. BESSIE, Dorcester, Mass.
HISLOP, JOHN, Dorcester, Mass.
HISLOP, Mrs. ELIZABETH, Dorcester, Mass.
HOPPS, GORDON.
HOPPS, Miss AUDREY.
HOWE, Mrs. H., Bakersfield, Cal.
HUNT, Mrs. MARY.
INCH, Mr. and Mrs. J.
INCH, E.
ISAACS, S., Hawthorne, Cal.
JOLLIE, Mrs. C.
JORDAN, Miss J.
JOYMER, A.
KELLY, Miss ESTELLE.
KELLY, F.
KELLY, Miss M., Cleveland, Ohio.
KELLY, Mrs. W.
KENNEDY, Mrs. HENRY.
LEVINE, STEPHEN, New York, N. Y.
LEWIS, E.
LEWIS, B.
LUCAS, L., London, Ky.
MacDONALD, M.
MACBAIN, W.
MACBAIN, Mrs. M.
MACDONALD, Miss JESSIE.
MACDONALD, Miss HELEN.
MacKAY, Miss C., Gladewater, Tex.
MACPHERSON, V.
MACPHERSON, M.
McCOFFREY, J., New York, N. Y.
MAN, I. D.
McCUBBIN, T.
McFADYEAN, Mrs. HELEN.
McLEOD, JOHN.
MORRIS, D.
MOWRY, Miss ELEANOR, Providence, R. I.
MOWRY, Mrs. IDA, Providence, R. I.
MOWRY, Miss MARGARET, Providence, R. I.
MATIK, F.
McGORTY, Mrs.
NEWKIRK, C.
O'MANDLER, Capt. F. S.
ODOLEY, F.
PARK, RUSSELL, Philadelphia, Pa.
POLYOLA, W.
PRINE, Miss VIRGINIA.
QUINN, T. E., Fullerton, Cal.
RABENOLD, Miss RUTH.
RATCLIFF, Mrs. ELLIN, Oregon, Ill.
RODMAN, Miss BARBARA, New York, N. Y.
RUISSEAU, J.
RUSSELLS, Mrs. ETHEL.
STEINBERG, N.
STORK, C. W.
STRAIN, Mrs. GLADYS.
SHESHUNOFF, ——.
SMITH, V. W., Salem, Va.
SMITH, W., Baltimore, Md.
SUTHERLAND, Mrs. JESSIE, Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMPSON, T.
TINLEY, Mrs. M., and two sons, Madison, Wis.
TOOM, Miss HAZEL.
TWEED, Mrs. BEATRICE [illegible], Philadelphia, Pa.
VINCENT, I., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
WARD, S.
WARD, Miss MARGARET.
WOOD, D.

Where Athenia Survivors Are

By Associated Press.

The list of American and other survivors, injured and uninjured, in the sinking of the British liner Athenia, as compiled from all sources, and where they are, follows:

ALTON, MRS. ELIZABETH M. and DAUGHTER, Worcester, Mass., at Greenock.
ALLEN, MRS. CARROL, Oakland, Cal., at Greenock.
ALLEN, RAMONA, Oakland, Cal., at Greenock.
ALLEN, SUZANNE, Oakland, Cal., at Greenock.
ALSTAR, DVINK, at Galway.
APERS, MRS. and DAUGHTER, at Greenock.
ANDERSON, GUS, Evanston, Ill., on City of Flint.
AITKEN, WILLIAM, Chicago, on City of Flint.
BROWN, MRS. and 11-month-old BABY, New Orleans, at Greenock.
BARNES, MRS. E. R., at Greenock.
BARRINGTON, ROY, Toronto, at Greenock.
BARBER, MYRTLE, Niagara Falls, at Galway.
BATTYE, ETHEL, Detroit, on City of Flint.
BAKER, ANN, Houston, Tex., on City of Flint.
BELITER, G., at Greenock.
BELTON, G., at Greenock.
BENSON, S., Wilson, Conn., at Greenock.
BIDWELL, MR. and MRS. WATSON, Chicago, at Galway.
BILTON, MRS. EDWARD, at Greenock.
BLOOM, A., Cincinnati, at Greenock.
BLOOM, SARAH, New York city, on City of Flint.
BOYLE, MISS J., at Galway.
BOYLE, JAMES, at Galway.
BONNETT, MARTHA, of Iowa, in Glasgow.
BOHM, MR. and MRS. W. C., Elizabethtown, Ill., on City of Flint.
BOYNTON, DAMON, at Greenock.
BRADFIELD, BARBARA, at Galway.
BRIDGE, CONSTANCE, Abilene, Tex., on City of Flint.
BRIDGE, HARRY, and his MOTHER, Abilene, Tex., at Greenock.
BRIGGS, MRS. AGNES, at Galway.
BROWN, ELIZABETH, at Galway.
BRIDGE, R., at Greenock.
BROWN, BETSY, Houston, Tex., on City of Flint.
BROWN, MRS. ELIZA, at Greenock.
BROWN, MR. and MRS. M. L., Galway.
BRUCE, MRS. ISABEL, Montevallo, Ala., at Greenock.
BRENNAN, KATHRYN, at Greenock.
BUCHAN, MISS MARGARET, at Galway.
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, at Greenock.
BURCHALL, MRS. ALICE, Los Angeles, City of Flint.
BURNS, MRS. A., New York, at Galway.
BURNS, MR. and MRS. LEWIS, Philadelphia, City of Flint.
CHAPMAN, THOMAS, at Greenock.
CLARK, MRS. JESSIE, Elmhurst, L. I., City of Flint.
COOK, CAPT. JAMES, at Galway.
COOLEY, F., at Glasgow.
COTTERLE, MR. and MRS. GEORGE, at Galway.
COULLIE, MR. and MRS. J. C., Chicago, City of Flint.
COTTERMAN, CHARLES, at Galway.
CONNOLLY, TOM, his WIFE and three young BOYS, New York, at Glasgow.
COWIE, MARY, at Galway.
COX, MR. and MRS. W. H., Neepawa, Manitoba, at Greenock.
CRAIG, MR. and MRS. ALEX., New York city, City of Flint.
CROWLEY, ELEANOR, at Galway.
CURRAN, MARY KATHERINE, New York, City of Flint.
CURRAN, MARY (probably Mae), New York, City of Flint.
DAIS, C. M., at Greenock.
DAVIES, MRS. FLORENCE, at Greenock.
DAVIS, AGNES E., at Galway.
DAVIS, MR. and MRS. J., at Greenock.
DAVITO, JAMES, New York, City of Flint.
DEARY, FLORENCE, New York, City of Flint.
DEXTER, FRANKLIN, at Galway.
DEXTER, MRS. FRANKLIN, Beverly, Mass., City of Flint.
DICK, MRS. M., at Greenock.
DIVEN, MR. and MRS. LOUIS, at Galway.
DILLER, MR. and MRS. W., Philadelphia, City of Flint.
DOGGETT, MARGARET, Dallas, Tex., at Galway.
DOLLING, MRS. JENNIE, Massena, N. Y., City of Flint.
DOWIS, M., at Greenock.
DOWLING, ERNEST, Philadelphia, City of Flint.
DOW, MR. and MRS. C. W., Long Pine, Cal., City of Flint.
DUBAN, HELEN, Detroit, at Glasgow; injured.
DUNCOMBE, MISS E., at Greenock.
DIXON, D., at Glasgow.
DEMUN, IRENE, at Glasgow.
DUTHWITE, JOAN, at Galway.
EDWARD, MR. and MRS. ALYN, Burlingame, Cal., City of Flint.
EDWARDS, DONALD, at Galway.
EVANS, MONTGOMERY, Morristown, Pa., City of Flint.
EVRINGTON, MR. and MRS. HAROLD, and GEOFFREY, of Milwaukee, Wis., City of Flint.
FAIRWEATHER, JACK, Milwaukee, City of Flint.
FAIRWEATHER, MRS., Milwaukee, at Greenock.
FARRELL, PATRICK, Bayonne, N. J., City of Flint.
FIELDER, THOMAS, Crona, Me., on City of Flint.
FINLEY, T. E. JR., at Greenock.
FINLEY, MILDRED, Windsor, Conn., at Glasgow. (Injured.)
FISHER, MRS., New York, at Glasgow.
FLYNN, M. R., at Greenock.
FLYNN, MICHAEL, Orange county, N. Y., at Glasgow.
FREDER, M., at Greenock.
FRENCH, F., at Greenock.
FORTE, JANE, Newton Highlands, Mass., City of Flint.
FOUTS, DOROTHEA, Houston, Tex., City of Flint.
FOSTER, C. B., Brooklyn, City of Flint.
FLYNN, M. J., at Glasgow.
FRANCIS, ALBERTA, at Galway.
FRENCH, FLORENCE M., at Glasgow.
GALUBA, MARY, New York, at Galway.
GIFFORD, J., at Greenock.
GILLAN, MICHAEL, at Greenock.
GILLAN, ROBERT, at Greenock.
GILSTRAP, MRS. WILLIAM and MISS COSBY, Alhambra, Cal., City of Flint.
GORMAN, SUSAN, at Galway.
GRAHAM, MRS. JESSIE, Detroit, City of Flint.
GRAMBERG, GORDON, Duluth, Minn., at Galway.
GRAND, CHARLES and SON, CHARLES, at Galway.
GROSSMAN, OLIVE, New York, City of Flint.
HAGEN, MRS. J. O., at Greenock.
HANSON, GORDON, Boston, at Galway.
HANNEY, HELEN, Houston, Tex. (Injured).
HARGREAVES, MISS F., at Greenock. (May be Florence Hargrave of Madison, Wis.)
HALBERT, BOBBIE, Sonora, Tex., at Galway.
HANNA, MISS JANE, at Galway.
HARJU, JOHN, Copper City, Mich., City of Flint.
HASE, HILDA, Fortress Monroe, Va., at Galway.
HEADLEY, MISS ADELE, Kentucky, at Galway.
HECHT, JOAN E., Baltimore, at Greenock.
HISLOP, MRS. BESSIE, of Dorchester, Mass., at Greenock.
HISLOP, MASTER JOHN, of Dorchester, Mass., at Greenock.
HISLOP, MRS. ELIZABETH, of Dorchester, Mass., at Greenock.
HINES, K., Houston, Tex., at Greenock.
HINES, W. H., Houston, Tex., at Greenock.
HOLLAND, MARGARET, New York, at Galway.
HOPPS, MISS AUDREY, at Greenock.
HOPPS, MASTER GORDON, at Greenock.
HOLZBACH, DR. and MRS. R. T., Salem, Ohio.
HOWE, MRS. H., at Greenock. (Probably Hilda Howe of Bakersfield, Cal.)
HULL, BARBARA, St. Louis, at Galway.
HUNT, MRS. MARY, at Greenock.
INCH, MR. and MRS. J., at Greenock.
INCH, E., at Greenock.
INGRAM, MAE, at Galway.
ISAACS, S., Hawthorne, Cal., at Greenock.
JACKSON, MR. and MRS. JAMES R., Cambridge, Mass., City of Flint.
JAFFIE, JAMES, Manchester, Conn., City of Flint. (Injured.)
JANSON, BERNICE, at Galway.
JOHNSON, MATILDA, Duluth, Minn., at Galway.
JOLLIE, MRS. C., at Greenock.
JONES, HARRIETTE, Columbia, Tenn., at Galway.
JORDAN, MISS J., Madison, Wis., at Greenock.
JOYMER, A., at Greenock.
KEATINB, MRS. THOMAS J., of Maryland, on City of Flint.
KELLY, MISS ESTELLE, at Greenock.
KELLY, F., at Greenock.
KELLY, MISS M., at Greenock.

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KELLY, MRS. W., at Greenock.
KENNEDY, MRS. HENRY, at Greenock.
KENT, DORIS, Evanston, Ill., at Galway.
KEMPER, HELEN, Alhambra, Cal., City of Flint.
KERR, THOMAS, at Galway.
KIRK, DR. JOHN, Boston, at Galway.
LAUCHER, ERNEST, New York, City of Flint.
LEVERSEDGE, SHIRLEY, at Galway.
LEVINE, MASTER STEPHEN, Brooklyn, at Greenock.
LEVINE, MRS. MAISIE, Brooklyn, at Greenock.
LEWIS, B., at Greenock.
LEWIS, MARGARET, Los Angeles, City of Flint.
LEWIS, E., at Greenock.
LITTLE, MARY F., at Galway.
LOUDEN, MARY, SADIE, JOHN, KENNETH AND MARION, all of Detroit, on City of Flint.
LITTLE, MARGARET, at Galway.
LOGAN, MRS. GEORGE, at Galway.
LUBITZCH, NICOLI and NURSE, Hollywood, Cal., on City of Flint.
LEOYHA, A. J., Claremont, N. H., on City of Flint.
LUCAS, L., at Greenock.
MACBAIN, W., at Greenock.
MACBAIN, MRS. M., at Greenock.
MACBAIN, MARJORIE, at Greenock.
MACDONALD, M., at Greenock.
MACDONALD, HELEN, at Greenock.
MACDONALD, JESSIE, at Greenock.
MACFARLANE, ALLEN S., and MRS., Santa Barbara, Cal., on City of Flint.
MACKELLAR, MRS. MIMA, Clifton, N. J., on City of Flint.
MACKESIE, MRS. FRANCES and ABAGAIL, New York, on City of Flint.
MACFADYEAN, MRS. HELEN, of Belleville, N. J., at Greenock.
MACKEY, CATHERINE, Gladewater, Tex., in Glasgow.

MACKEY, LOUISE, Gladewater, Tex., in Glasgow.
MACPHERSON, M., at Greenock.
MARTIN, MRS. ELIZABETH, at Galway.
MACPHERSON, V., at Greenock.
MALLERY, MRS. ADDISON and BILLY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., at Galway.
MAGUIRE, MARGARET and CATHERINE, Minneapolis, on City of Flint.
MAN, I. D., at Greenock.
MARKESON, MRS. BESSIE, New York, at Galway.
MATIK, F., at Greenock.
MORROUGH, MISS G., Houston, Tex., at Galway.
MARTIN, MISS PAT, San Diego, Cal., at Galway.
MARTIN, MRS. JULIA, at Galway.
MARTIN, JANICE, Alhambra, Cal., at Galway.
MARTIN, ISABELL, at Galway.
McCOFFREY, J., at Greenock.
McCRAE, MRS. ARTHUR, at Galway.
McEWAN, JOHN, at Greenock.
McCLEAN, MRS. JEAN, at Galway.
McGORTY, MRS., at Greenock.
McLEOD, MASTER JOHN, at Greenock.
McCLELLAND, EMILY, at Galway.

McCUBBIN, THOMAS, Montclair, N. J., at Greenock.
McSHANE, MACHAEL, Detroit, on City of Flint.
MOFFETT, MR. and MRS. JOHN BLAIR, at Galway.
MICHELSON, ARTHUR, New York, on City of Flint.
MOORE, ANNE, College Station, Tex., at Galway.
MORRIS, D., at Greenock.
MORRIS, L., at Glasgow.
MOWRY, MISS ELEANOR, at Greenock.
MOWRY, MRS. IDA, at Greenock.
MOWRY, MISS MARGARET, at Greenock.
NEWMAN, ALICE, Arkansas City, Kan., at Galway.
NEWKIRK, C., VAN, at Greenock.
O'CONNEL, EDWARD, Brooklyn, at Galway.
O'CONNOR, the REV. J. V., Philadelphia, at Galway.
O'CONNOR, CHARLES, Philadelphia, at Galway.
ODOLEY, F., at Greenock.
OHANDLER, CAPT. T. F. S., at Greenock.
OLSEN, JANET, Honolulu, on City of Flint.
OISTHWITE, MISS JOAN, at Galway.
PANNARD, MRS. F. K., Edmont, Cal., on City of Flint.
PARK, MRS. A., West Philadelphia, Pa., on City of Flint.
PARK, RUSSELL, at Greenock.
PATTERSON, JOSEPH, at Galway.
PETERSEN, GUS, Duluth, Minn., City of Flint.
PIERCE, MRS. ELLEN, MARGARET and PHILOMENA, New York, at Galway.
POCKINGTON, MRS. ALICE, Dearborn, Mich., City of Flint.
POLYOLA, W., at Greenock.
PRINCE, CHARLES and CHARLES JR., Kittery, Me., City of Flint.
PRICE, BRONSON, at Galway.
PRICE, KAY, at Galway.
PRINE, MISS VIRGINIA, at Greenock.
PRINGLE, MR. and MRS.; JOHN LAWRENCE, City of Flint.
PRITCHARD, ROBERT, at Galway.
PRITCHARD, WILLIAM, Aurora, Ill., City of Flint.
QUINE, T. E., at Greenock.
RELITER, G., at Glasgow.
RABONOLD, MISS RUTH, at Greenock.
RICE, CAROLINE E., Fresno, Cal., at Galway.
RATCLIFF, ERNEST, at Galway.
RATCLIFF, FAITH, at Galway.
RATCLIFF, MRS. ELLIN, at Greenock.
ROBERTS, VIRGINIA, at Galway.
ROBISON, MAXINE, Austin, Tex., at Galway. (Said all sixteen Texas college girls saved.)

ROOKE, PROF. MARGARET, Northampton, Mass., City of Clinton.
RODMAN, MISS BARBARA, Garden City, L. I., at Greenock.
ROONEY, MRS. H. B., Pittsfield, Mass., City of Clinton.
RUISSEAU, J., at Greenock.
RUSSELLS, MRS. ETHEL, at Greenock.
SADEL, ROSA, United States of America, at Glasgow.
SCHURR, KATHLEEN, Brooklyn, City of Flint.

SUNDERLAND, JANE, Washington, D. C., at Galway.
SCOTT, JULIA W., Chickasha, Okla., at Galway.
SCOTT, MRS. W. B., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., at Galway.
SCULLION, JAMES, Woodside, Queens, City of Flint.
SEGE, KATHERINE, Salt Lake City, at Glasgow.
SHART, MRS. JEANNE and MARY, Gary, Ind., on City of Flint.
SHEARER, MRS. FREDERICK, New York, City of Flint.
SHERK, MRS. WENDELL, Indianapolis, Ind., City of Flint.
SHEPHERD, BEN, Yonkers, N. Y., City of Flint.
SHESHUNOFF, A. (probably Alexander Sheshunoff of New York), at Greenock.
SINGLETON, RALPH, at Galway.
SLUPPEL, MRS. AGNES, Hollywood, Cal., on City of Flint.
SIMPSON, MISS R., at Greenock.
SMITH, HELEN DEWITT, Plainfield, N. J., at Glasgow, injured.
SMITH, V. W. (probably Virginia Smith, Salem, Va.), at Greenock.
SMITH, MASTER W. (probably Wilson Smith, Baltimore, Md.), at Greenock.
SMITH, HENRY, DEWITT and JANET, Plainfield, N. J., on City of Clinton.
STEWART, BETTY JANE, Dallas, Tex., at Galway.
STEWART, HELEN, Elmhurst, L. I., at Galway.
STUART, Caroline, Plainfield, N. J., City of Flint.
STEVENSON, SUSAN, Niagara Falls, at Galway.
STREDDER, MRS. FLORENCE, City of Flint.
STRAIN, MRS. GLADYS, Dallas, Tex., at Greenock.
STORK, C. W., New York, at Greenock.
STRAUSS, RUTH E., New York, at Galway.
STEINBERG, N., at Greenock.
SUTHERLAND, MRS. JESSIE H., Youngstown, Ohio, at Greenock.
SWEEIGARD, LULU, New York, City of Flint.
SYKES, MR. and MRS. LEONARD, at Galway.

—, MISS SHIRLEY (presumably MISS SHIRLEY SYKES), at Galway.
TEMPLETON, MISS SARAH, at Galway.
THOMAS, MRS. RHODA, Rochester, N. Y., on City of Flint.
THOMPSON, T., at Greenock.
TINLEY, MRS. M. and two SONS, at Greenock.
TINNEY, HARRY, at Greenock.
TINNEY, WILLIAM, at Greenock.
TOOM, MISS HAZEL, at Greenock.
TOBOTT, ANNE, Detroit, on Galway.
TOWNSEND, ROBERT, San Antonio, Tex., at Galway.
TREAHEARNE, MR. and MRS. HARRY, Pasadena, Cal., on City of Flint.
TURNBULL, RUTH, Alhambra, Cal., at Galway.
TURNER, MRS., Toronto, at Greenock.
TWEED, MRS. BEATRICE R., at Greenock.

UNDERWOOD, MARY KATHERINE, Athens, Tex., on City of Flint.
VINCENT, I., Cleveland Heights, Ohio, at Greenock.
WALHORN, MR. and MRS. Vremerler, N. Y., City of Flint.
WARD, MISS MARGARET, at Greenock.
WARD, S., at Greenock.
WASSERMAN, HEINTZ, Brooklyn, on City of Flint.
WEISS, PAULINE, New York, at Galway.
WILKS, DR., New York, at Galway.
WINDEMANN, MISS F., New York, at Galway.
WISE, ELIZABETH M., Fort Worth, Tex., at Galway.
WOOD, [illegible] (probably DUNCAN WOOD, New York), at Greenock.
WOOD, ALBERTA, at Galway.
WOOD, D. JR., at Greenock.
WOODBURY, WALTER B., New York, at Galway.
WYNNE, JERRY JANE, Dallas, Tex., at Galway.
YOUELS, MRS. ROSA, Canton, Ohio, on City of Flint.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD ATHENIA

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-BETWEEN 50 AND 60 PERSONS WERE BELIEVED TODAY TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SINKING OF THE LINER ATHENIA BY WHAT THE SURVIVORS DECLARED WAS A SUBMARINE WHICH SHELLED THE STRICKEN VESSEL.

REPORTS FROM RESCUE VESSELS RECEIVED HERE AND AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON INDICATED ABOUT 1,360 OF THE LINERS 1,418 PASSENGERS AND CREW HAD BEEN PICKED UP SUNDAY NIGHT IN THE OCEAN WASTES WEST OF SCOTLAND. THERE WERE 311 AMERICANS ON THE ATHENIA.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CITY OF FLINT HAD ABOARD 110 AMERICANS AND ABOUT 100 ALIEN SURVIVORS. PREVIOUSLY, THE DONALDSON LINE, OWNERS OF THE ATHENIA, HAD LISTED 506 SURVIVORS LANDED AT GALWAY, IRELAND; 497 AT GREENOCK, SCOTLAND; AND 150 ON THE YACHT SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE DONALDSON LINE HAD REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT THE CITY OF FLINT PICKED UP ONLY EIGHT PERSONS.

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ABOUT 200 WERE SAID TO BE INJURED AND MANY SUFFERED FROM EXPOSURE.

THE SURVIVORS RIDICULED THE GERMAN ASSERTION THAT NO GERMAN SUBMARINE HAD TORPEDOED THE ATHENIA AND THAT THE LINER MUST HAVE STRUCK A MINE.

(OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN BERLIN ADVANCED THE MINE THEORY YESTERDAY).

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, MASTER OF THE STRICKEN VESSEL, SAID THAT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TORPEDO WAS FIRED THE SUBMARINE ROSE TO THE SURFACE AND SHELLED THE ATHENIA.

HE SAID THERE WAS A "HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE."

"ONE SHELL CARRIED AWAY THE MAIN MAST," HE SAID.

"IT WAS EVIDENTLY AIMED AT THE WIRELESS ROOM BUT MISSED ITS MARK."

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OTHER OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS CORROBORATED HIS STATEMENT.

EARL STANHOPE, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS THERE WAS "NO QUESTION WHATEVER AS TO WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE SINKING.

"THE MERE SUGGESTION THAT A MINE HAD BEEN LAID BY THIS COUNTRY IS OBVIOUSLY RIDICULOUS AND ABSURD.

"THAT PART OF THE SEA IS TOO DEEP FOR THE LAYING OF A MOORED MINE AND IT WOULD BE AN ABSURD PLACE TO PUT MINES BECAUSE GREAT BRITAIN IS ANXIOUS TO KEEP HER TRADE GOING IN AND OUT IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF EVENTS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM MINES."

A2

HE SAID THERE WAS A RUMOR THAT "A SHOT WAS FIRED BUT THERE IS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF IT YET."

THE ATHENIA WHICH WAS BOUND FOR CANADA, WAS SUNK SUNDAY NIGHT ABOUT 200 MILES WEST OF IRELAND.

CAPTAIN COOK WAS AMONG 430 SURVIVORS WHO WERE LANDED AT GALWAY BY THE NORWEGIAN STEAMER KNUT NELSON. TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS LANDED 600 OTHERS, INCLUDING 200 INJURED, AT GREENOCK.

ONE SURVIVOR, JOHN MCEWAN OF GLASGOW, SAID IT WAS "RUMORED THAT 90 PERISHED." OTHERS SAID THE FIGURE WAS FAR GREATER AND POINTED OUT THAT A SCORE OR MORE MUST HAVE BEEN DROWNED WHEN A LIFEBOAT FULL OF WOMEN WAS SHATTERED BY THE PROPELLER OF THE KNUT NELSON DURING RESCUE EFFORTS.

PATHETIC SCENES OCCURRED AS SURVIVORS WERE LANDED AT GALWAY AND GREENOCK UNITING FAMILIES WHO HAD BEEN SEPARATED AS THEY CROWDED INTO LIFEBOATS.

PATHETIC SCENES OCCURRED AS SURVIVORS WERE LANDED AT GALWAY AND GREENOCK UNITING FAMILIES WHO HAD BEEN SEPARATED AS THEY CROWDED INTO LIFEBOATS.

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CHILDREN WHO HAD LOST THEIR PARENTS WERE CARRIED WEEPING FROM THE RESCUE SHIPS TO HOTELS OR HOSPITALS.

MOST OF THE RESCUED WERE SCANTILY CLAD IN PAJAMAS OR OTHER LIGHT CLOTHING AND MANY OF THEM WERE WITHOUT SHOES. THEY HAD SPENT HOURS IN OPEN BOATS-- SOME AS LONG AS TWELVE HOURS.

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3024—3067

MCEWAN, DESCRIBING THE ORDEAL, SAID:

"WE HAD A TERRIBLE TIME, AND WE KNEW AT ONCE WHAT IT WAS. WE ALL PUT ON OUR LIFEBELTS AND WENT TO OUR STATIONS. THE SUBMARINE THEN DIVED OUT OF SIGHT AND SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE NIGHT WHEN WE WERE IN THE LIFEBOATS WE HEARD THE SUBMARINE PASSING BELOW US.

A3

ONE MEMBER OF THE RESCUE CREWS RELATED:

"I SAW A GROUP OF FIVE BOATS AND IN THE WATER A NUMBER OF YOUNG CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN DROWNED. THE BOATS WERE FULL, SOME OF THEM BADLY FLOODED, AND SOME HAD PEOPLE CLINGING TO THEIR SIDES."

AT GALWAY MAXINE ROBINSON, 16, OF AUSTIN, TEX., ONE OF 16 COLLEGE GIRLS FINISHING A VACATION IN EUROPE, SAID, "WE WERE IN THE LIFEBOAT ONLY A FEW MINUTES WHEN THERE WAS A FLASH AND WE FELT SOMETHING WHIZ PAST US GOING IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LINER."

ALL OF HER PARTY WERE SAVED.

ROBERT GILLAN OF GLASGOW, A MEMBER OF THE ATHENIA'S CREW, SAID HE SAW A 12-YEAR-OLD GIRL LYING DEAD IN A DECK CHAIR, HER BODY TORN BY SHELL SPLINTERS.

A BLOW FROM THE PROPELLER OF THE NORWEGIAN SHIP MAY HAVE COST THE LIVES OF MORE THAN A SCORE OF WOMEN WHEN THEIR LIFEBOAT FOUNDERED UNDER THE IMPACT.

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ONE OF MOST PATHETIC SURVIVORS WAS FRAU HUBSCHER, A GERMAN WOMAN ABLE TO SPEAK ONLY A FEW WORDS OF ENGLISH, WHO WAS TAKING HER 15-YEAR-OLD SON AND NINE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER TO THE UNITED STATES TO JOIN HER HUSBAND, A NATURALIZED AMERICAN. THE TWO CHILDREN WERE TAKEN INTO A LIFEBOAT AND FRAU HUBSCHER WAS BEING LOWERED WHEN THE ROPE SNAPPED. SHE WAS TAKEN IN ANOTHER BOAT AND HAD NOT SEEN THE CHILDREN SINCE.

A MRS.FISHER OF NEW YORK, TOO DISTRAUGHT TO TAKE ANY FOOD, SAT IN A HOTEL AT GLASGOW ASKING FOR NEWS OF HER SIX-YEAR-OLD SON.

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"WHEN THE ATHENIA WAS STRUCK," SHE SAID, "I RUSHED OUT OF MY CABIN CALLING FOR MY SON. I SAW HIM AT ONE OF THE COMPANIONWAYS BUT BEFORE I GOT TO HIM EVERYTHING WAS PLUNGED IN DARKNESS.

"I NEVER SAW MY BOY AGAIN. I DISTINCTLY SAW THE GERMAN SUBMARINE COME TO THE SURFACE AFTER IT HAD TORPEDOED US."

MRS.FISHER WAS WEARING A THIN COTTON DRESS. SHE HAD NO SHOES, FOR LIKE MANY OTHER PASSENGERS SHE HAD GIVEN THEM TO BE USED TO BAIL THE LIFEBOAT. HER ARMS AND LEGS WERE BADLY BRUISED.

A4

ONE GROUP IN GLASGOW WAS TOM CONNOLLY OF NEW YORK, HIS WIFE AND THREE YOUNG BOYS. MRS.CONNOLLY HAD A DEEP GASH ACROSS HER FOREHEAD.

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A MRS.SUTHERLAND, 60-YEAR-OLD OHIO WOMAN, SICK IN BED WHEN THE ATHENIA WAS TORPEDOED, WAS HOISTED BY ROPES TO A LIFEBOAT. "I RECEIVED INJURIES ALL OVER MY BODY," SHE SAID, "AND I WAS IN THE SMALL BOAT FOR TEN HOURS BEFORE BEING PICKED UP."

MRS.KATHLEEN SOMMERVILLE OF TORONTO SAID, "I WAS WITH MY SON DAVID IN A CABIN WHEN SUDDENLY I HEARD A TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

"MY FIRST THOUGHT WAS FOR MY CHILD. I HANDED HIM INTO A LIFEBOAT. I GOT INTO ANOTHER LIFEBOAT. TWELVE HOURS LATER I WAS PICKED UP BY A WARSHIP.

"YOU CAN IMAGINE HOW DELIGHTED I WAS WHEN I FOUND THAT DAVID WAS SAFE UPON MY ARRIVAL AT GREENOCK."

THOMAS MCCUBBIN OF MONTCLAIR, N.J., TOLD A STORY OF A MOTHER'S EFFORT TO SAVE HER BABY.

"I WAS STANDING ON A LADDER HELPING WOMEN AND CHILDREN INTO LIFEBOATS," SHE SAID, "WHEN A WOMAN THREW HER INFANT INTO MY ARMS LIKE A SACK OF POTATOES CRYING, "FOR GODS SAKE SAVE MY CHILD. I SAW MOTHER AND CHILD REUNITED AT GREENOCK TODAY.

"I CAN TELL YOU THAT THE GERMAN SUBMARINE GAVE US ABSOLUTELY NO WARNING BEFORE SHE TORPEDOED US."

A 17-YEAR-OLD BOY, HARRY BRIDGE, AND HIS MOTHER OF (640 MERCHANT STREET) ABILENE, TEX., WERE ALSO AMONG THE SURVIVORS.

"I HAD GONE UP TO THE DECK WHERE WE SAT DOWN NEAR THE STERN. SUDDENLY THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. CLOUDS OF SMOKE AROSE FROM THE SIDES OF THE SHIP AND A HUGE SPOUT OF WATER JUMPED ABOUT 70 FEET ABOVE THE BOAT AND CAME DOWN INTO THE LIFEBOATS, HALF FILLING THEM.

"MY FRIEND SHELDON GUNN WAS GOING TO JOIN HIS AIRFORCE UNIT IN CANADA. HE WAS THROWN DOWN THE HATCH. I NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN.

"I MADE MY WAY ALONG THE COMPANIONWAY TO GET MY LIFEBELT FROM MY CABIN. ON THE WAY I MET MY 19-YEAR-OLD SISTER CONSTANCE AND SHE GAVE ME INSTRUCTIONS WHERE TO MEET HER.

"WHEN I REACHED MY BOAT STATION I COULD NOT SEE HER. MOTHER AND I GOT INTO A BOAT AND JUST AS IT WAS PULLING OFF I SAW CONSTANCE IN ANOTHER BOAT. NEITHER OF US NOW KNOWS WHERE SHE IS."

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LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ATHENIA.

IN GALWAY BETTY JANE STEWART, OF DALLAS, SAID SHE DID NOT KNOW HOW THE SHIP WAS HIT. EVERYBODY KEPT VERY CALM, SHE ADDED.

GORDON GRAMBERG OF DULUTH, EXCHANGE TEACHER, SAID HE SAW SEVERAL DEAD IN THE CABIN CLASS AFTER A TORPEDO STRUCK.

EDWARD OCONNEL OF 327 STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, SOBBED AS HE SAID HIS WIFE MUST BE DEAD.

PASSENGERS PRAISED DR.WILKS OF NEW YORK WHOSE WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN WERE MISSING BUT WHO CONSTANTLY ATTENDED INJURED.

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95 PMS IN

ATHENIA

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 5-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT AMERICANS HAD A RIGHT UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE LINER ATHENIA, WHICH WAS SUNK OFF THE BRITISH COAST SUNDAY NIGHT.

HE SAID IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THAT AMERICAN VESSELS BRINGING HOME AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM EUROPE WOULD NOT BE PROVIDED WITH CONVOYS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

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THE PRESIDENT SAID THE CONSENSUS BOTH OF OFFICIALS IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN THE EMBASSIES IN LONDON AND PARIS, WAS THAT IT PROBABLY WAS SAFER FOR AMERICANS TO TRAVEL ON SHIPS OF THEIR OWN NATION, WITH FLAGS PAINTED ALL OVER THE VESSELS, THE LIGHTS ON, AND RUNNING ON USUAL ROUTES WITHOUT ZIGZAGING.

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BECAUSE ANY WARSHIP LOOKS LIKE A WARSHIP AND IS MORE LIKELY TO BE ATTACKED THAN A BRIGHTLY LIGHTED PASSENGER SHIP, THE PRESIDENT SAID, THE NO-CONVOY DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED.

MR.ROOSEVELT ASSERTED THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION ON WHEN A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION MIGHT BE CALLED, ADDING THAT THERE WAS WORK GOING ON NOW ON CERTAIN MATTERS THAT COULD BE DONE WITHOUT LEGISLATION.

VX443PES

A33WX

95 PMS IN

WASHINGTON 1ST ADD ATHENIA-FDR XXX WITHOUT LEGISLATION.

AMONG SUCH THINGS, HE MENTIONED THAT THERE COULD BE MORE STRICT AND CAREFUL ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY, AND THE FILLING OUT OF CERTAIN GAPS IN OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE NAVY FOR INSTANCE, HE SAID, IS NOT EVEN ON A PEACE-TIME BASIS SO FAR AS MAN POWER IS CONCERNED. HE ASSERTED THAT THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT HAD ONLY ABOUT 85 PER CENT OF FULL CREWS, AND PROBABLY THE DEFICIENCY SHOULD BE MADE UP AS A MATTER OF PRECAUTION.

THE PRESIDENT ADDED THAT THERE WERE CERTAIN IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS OF PATROLLING OUR OWN WATERS AND THAT ACCORDINGLY IT SEEMED DESIRABLE TO PUT INTO COMMISSION SOME OF THE OLD WORLD WAR TYPE OF DESTROYERS. CREWS WILL BE NEEDED FOR THEM.

THE ARMY, HE SAID, NEEDS ADDITIONAL MEN IN THE CANAL ZONE AND PUERTO RICO.

VX458PES NM

SEP 6 1939

30.24-3069

A16S

ATHENIA

LONDON,SEPT 5-(AP)-EARL STANHOPE, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY IN DISCUSSING THE ATHENIA DISASTER THAT "ACCORDING TO A RELIABLE WITNESS" A SUBMARINE FIRED A TORPEDO WITHOUT WARNING.

THEN, HE SAID, IT "BROKE SURFACE SO THERE WAS NO QUESTION WHATEVER AS TO WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE SINKING."

"THE MERE SUGGESTION," HE ADDED, "THAT A MINE HAD BEEN LAID BY THIS COUNTRY IS OBVIOUSLY RIDICULOUS AND ABSURD.

(THIS WAS SUGGESTED YESTERDAY IN GERMAN AGENCY DISPATCHES.)

"THAT PART OF THE SEA IS TOO DEEP FOR THE LAYING OF A MOORED MINE, AND IT WOULD BE AN ABSURD PLACE TO PUT MINES BECAUSE GREAT BRITAIN IS ANXIOUS TO KEEP HER TRADE GOING IN AND OUT IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF EVENTS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM MINES."

SEP 6

EZ1237PED

--99--

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PLANES OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD DROPPED 3,000,000 ADDITIONAL PAMPHLET APPEALS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN EXTENSIVE RECONNAISANCE FLIGHTS LAST NIGHT OVER THE COAL AND IRON ORE DISTRICTS OF THE RUHR.

SEP 6 1939

THE PLANES, THE MINISTRY SAID, RETURNED SAFELY WITHOUT HAVING BEEN ENGAGED BY GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES. ON A PREVIOUS SUCH PROPAGANDA RAID, 6,000,000 LEAFLETS WERE REPORTED DROPPED.

G339PED

1939

A188

LONDON,SEPT 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY HE HOPED ALL OUTSTANDING BUSINESS COULD BE DISPOSED OF BY THURSDAY, WHEN HE WOULD PROPOSE ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY.

KZ136PED

A171

LONDON,SEPT 5-(AP VIA RADIO)-"IT IS NOT OUR WAR," GERMAN WORKERS WERE DESCRIBED AS SAYING TODAY IN A MESSAGE SENT OVER NEWS TICKERS IN LONDON.

"WE HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE PRESENT REGIME; THE GERMAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS DO NOT WANT WAR AND HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE NAZI REGIME," SAID THE COMMUNICATION TO THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY FROM THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

"HITLER BEGINS THE WAR WITH POLAND AGAINST THE WILL OF LARGE MASSES OF THE POPULATION. COMRADES, WE LOVE GERMANY, BUT THOUGH WE LOVE OUR NATIVE COUNTRY WE HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE PRESENT REGIME."

EZ1256PED

SEP 6 1939

A86 (NYC IN)

--95--

SEP 6 1939

PARIS (AP VIA RADIO) FIRST ADD AIR RAID. X X X 8:42 EST.

IT WAS THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT BLACKOUT IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

COMMUNICATION SUDDENLY WAS CUT OFF FROM PARIS MONDAY NIGHT AT 9:45 P.M. (EST) AND RESUMED SOME 2 HOURS AND 20 MINUTES LATER AFTER A BLACKOUT THAT WAS NOT PUNCTURED BY THE FEARED BOMBS.

G906PED

A83 (NYC IN)

--95--

PARIS, SEPT. 6-(AP VIA RADIO)-AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED IN PARIS TONIGHT.

JOHN LLOYD, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WAS SPEAKING TO THE UNITED STATES VIA SHORT WAVE RADIO, AT THE TIME THE ALARMS SOUNDED AND THE STATION WENT OFF THE AIR IMMEDIATELY.

SEP 6 1939

LLOYD HAD JUST FINISHED TELLING OF HIS RELIEF AT HAVING SENT HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN OUT OF THE CITY, AND WAS DESCRIBING THE CALM OF THE POPULACE WHEN THE ALARMS INTERRUPTED HIM AT 8:42 E.S.T.

G854PED

C112

BERLIN,SEPT.5-(AP)-THE CABINET COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE OF THE REICH, ACTING UNDER ORDERS FROM CHANCELLOR HITLER, TONIGHT TOOK A TIGHTER HOLD ON GERMAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION TO COORDINATE IT MORE CLOSELY WITH ARMY NEEDS.

FOURTEEN DEFENSE COMMISSARS WERE APPOINTED FOR EACH OF THE ARMY DISTRICTS. THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE TO THE CABINET COUNCIL "FOR GUARANTEEING THE UNITY OF MEASURES WITHIN THE ARMY DISTRICTS IN ALL CIVIL AFFAIRS FOR THE REICHS' DEFENSE AND FOR CLOSE COOPERATION WITH AUTHORIZED MILITARY OFFICERS, ESPECIALLY THE LOCAL ARMY COMMANDER."

SEP 6 1939

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THROUGH THE CABINET COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSARS "A TIGHT ORGANIZATION IN THE SPHERE OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND A UNIFIED EXECUTION OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMICS FOR NEEDS OF THE REICH'S DEFENSE ARE ASSURED."

30.24-3071

THE COMMISSARS ARE NAZI DISTRICT LEADERS. THE PARTY DISTRICTS COINCIDE CLOSELY WITH THE ARMY DISTRICTS.

WM1139PED

A175

BERLIN,SEPT 5-(AP)-DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY FROM "THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE EAST FRONT" THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD WALKED THROUGH A HOSPITAL TRAIN, TALKING WITH EACH WOUNDED SOLDIER.

HITLER'S SPECIAL, THE DISPATCH ADDED, CHANGED TO BE STANDING AT A STATION AS THE TRAIN CARRYING WOUNDED MEN ARRIVED FROM THE FRONT.

EZ101PED

NIGHT CABLE

RU DNB HVS OUT

BERLIN, SEPT. 5--(AP)--CHANCELLOR HITLER, WHO IS NOW WITH HIS SOLDIERS ON THE EASTERN FRONT, FOUND TIME TODAY TO CONGRATULATE PRINCE REGENT PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE 16TH BIRTHDAY OF KING PETER.

RQA1030P IN1055P

AMONG THE AMERICANS REMAINING WERE LANDRETH M.HARRISON, THE EMBASSY'S SECOND SECRETARY AND PART OF HIS STAFF, MAJOR WILLIAM H.COLBERN, MILITARY ATTACHE, AND E.A.SYMANS OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., OF THE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE'S OFFICE.

WARSAW-SEPT.5

30.24—3071

(LLOYD LEHBRAS IS REMAINING FOR THE TIME IN WARSAW; OTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS LEFT TO COVER THE EMBASSY AND OTHER POINTS).

(MORE).

G808PED

A70

WARSAW--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD POLISH X X X'OTHER POINTS.

UNTIL TODAY WARSAW CARRIED ON NORMALLY UNDER WAR CONDITIONS, BUT IN THE EARLY HOURS TODAY A DISTINCT CHANGE BECAME NOTICEABLE.

TAXIES DISAPPEARED FROM THE STREETS, AND OTHER CARS BECAME SCARCE. STREET CAR SERVICE WAS CURTAILED.

PEOPLE CARRYING PACKAGES AND BUNDLES BEGAN MOVING TOWARD THE SUBURBS.

CAUSING MUCH WONDER WAS THE FACT THAT POLISH PURSUIT PLANES DID NOT RISE TO MEET GERMAN BOMBERS AS THEY FLEW OVER THE CITY.

THE MASS MOVEMENT OUT OF WARSAW BECAME HEAVIER TOWARD EVENING WITH ALL AVAILABLE CARS, HORSES AND BICYCLES UTILIZED TO CARRY MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND LUGGAGE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

DESPITE THE EGRESS, HOWEVER, SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS WERE STILL IN WARSAW.

DURING THE DAY AUTOMOBILES, AND EVEN HORSES, COULD BE HIRED ONLY AT A HIGH PREMIUM. GASOLINE WAS ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE, THE GOVERNMENT HAVING REQUISITIONED NEARLY ALL SUPPLIES FOR PURPOSES OF WAR.

STREETS WERE FILLED WITH MOTORCARS PILED HIGH WITH LUGGAGE. HOWEVER, THE MASS OF THE POPULATION APPARENTLY IS REMAINING, AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING.

MOST OF THE STAFFS OF THE BRITISH AND OTHER EMBASSIES, AS WELL AS THE AMERICAN, MADE READY TO LEAVE.

RAIDING GERMAN BOMBERS APPARENTLY CONFINED THEIR ATTACKS TO THE SUBURBS AND TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES. THE WEATHER WAS PERFECT FOR THEIR PURPOSE--THE SKY CLEAR, THE SEPTEMBER SUN BRILLIANT.

THE COURSE THEY TRAVELED LED TO BELIEF THEY WERE SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN AUSTRIAN, SLOVAK AND OTHER GERMAN AREAS-- IN SHORT TRIPS PERMITTING QUICK RELOADING OF THE BOMB RACKS.

INFORMATION FROM THE FRONT INCLUDED A REPORT THAT A POLISH CAVALRY UNIT HAD BROKEN THROUGH THE GERMAN EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER AND OCCUPIED TWO VILLAGES.

G346PED

A13

WARSAW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD POLISH X X X TWO VILLAGES.

THE DAY'S MOST SPECTACULAR VISITATION OF GERMAN PLANES CAME JUST AT 6 P.M. AND IN IT NOT A BOMB WAS DROPPED.

SIXTEEN BIG BOMBERS SWINGING LIKE GREAT BLACK HAWKS IN A CIRCLE OVER THE CITY, BROKE UP INTO GROUPS OF TWOS AND FIVES WITHOUT CHALLENGING THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. AS THEY SWEPT, THEN, INTO THREE FORMATIONS BEFORE FLYING WESTWARD, THERE WAS SPORADIC MACHINE-GUN FIRE FROM THE CITY.

G446PED

BUDAPEST: SEPT. 5

AMBASSADOR BIDDLE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN THE LAST AMERICAN TO LEAVE. THE REPORTS SAID THAT AN EMBASSY EMPLOYE, WHOSE NATIONALITY WAS NOT SPECIFIED, HAD REMAINED BEHIND TO GUARD AMERICAN PROPERTY AND ARCHIVES.

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS LEARNED THAT GERMANY HAD CLOSED HER FRONTIER WITH HUNGARY, AS WELL AS THE SLOVAK-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER, IN THE EARLY TUESDAY EVENING.

G830PED

GENEVA, SEPT. 5-(AP)-EMPLOYES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WERE TOLD TODAY THAT DUE TO EVENTS, "THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAS BEEN INTERRUPTED."

JOSEPH AVENOL, LEAGUE SECRETARY, IN A SPEECH TO THE EMPLOYES ADDED THAT HE HAD AN UNBREAKABLE FAITH THAT THE IDEA OF THE LEAGUE WOULD BE BORN ANEW AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.

SEP 6 1939

G1138PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 5—(AP)— [redacted] BERLIN, [redacted] COMPLETELY DARK TONIGHT IN A TOTAL BLACKOUT, HAD NOT BEEN VISITED BY HOSTILE AIRPLANES UP TO 11:40 P.M. (5:40 P.M., E.S.T.).

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FORCES WERE ALERT TO REPULSE ANY ATTACKS BUT THERE WERE NO WARNINGS OF APPROACHING PLANES.

SEP 6 1939

[redacted] A POLISH RADIO REPORT [redacted] BROADCAST MORE THAN AN HOUR BEFORE STATIONS

30.24-3073

30.24—3073

30 POLISH PLANES HAD RAIDED BERLIN.)

RCAP152..OSULLIVAN..HTH SEP 5P 1939

AI79

OLYMPICS

HELSINKI,FINLAND,SEPT 5-(AP)-THE FINNISH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE DECLARED TODAY THAT NO DECISION YET HAD BEEN REACHED TO SUSPEND PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1940 GAMES BECAUSE OF THE [redacted].6 1939

EZ106PED

REU DNB HVS OUT

nc 8

AMS

ROME, SEPT. 5 (AP)---A CORRESPONDENT OF IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES IN POMORZE (THE POLISH CORRIDOR) TELEGRAPHED HIS PAPER TODAY A DESCRIPTION OF ADOLF HITLER WATCHING HIS TROOPS CROSS THE VISTULA NEAR CULM.

(HITLER'S PRESENCE AT THE CROSSING WAS REPORTED IN THE BERLIN COMMUNIQUE.) SEP 6 1939

ROME, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE GIORNALE D'ITALIA'S WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BROMBERG FRONT REPORTED TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER VISITED THE FRONT SEP 6 1939

LINES AND WATCHED TROOPS CROSS THE VISTULA RIVER NEAR [redacted]

(THIS WAS [redacted] BERLIN.)

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE FUEHRER WORE THE [redacted] UNIFORM WHICH HE TOLD HIS PEOPLE HE WOULD WEAR UNTIL THE REICH FORCES WERE VICTORIOUS ON THEIR WAR AGAINST POLAND. SITTING BESIDE HIS CHAUFFEUR, HE WAS SWEPT ALONG IN A SPEEDY AUTOMOBILE PRECEDED BY AN ARMORED CAR AND MOTORCYCLE TROOPS. SEP 6 1939

THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT POLES WERE RETREATING SOUTHWARD, DESTROYING BRIDGES, RAILROAD TRACKS, FACTORIES AND FARM HOUSES AND FELLING TREES ACROSS THE ROADS BEHIND THEM. SQUADS OF ENGINEERS FOLLOWING CLOSELY BEHIND THE GERMAN ADVANCE TROOPS REPAIRED THE DAMAGE.

THE ONLY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ALLOWED TO WITNESS THIS ADVANCE IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR WERE FOUR ITALIANS, THE GIORNALE'S REPORTER SAID. THE [redacted] DISPATCH TO THE GIORNALE, THEREFORE, WAS THE FIRST EYEWITNESS REPORT OF FIGHTING IN POLAND TO COME FROM THE GERMAN FRONT.

ROME GARRISONED'S HITLER -2-

THE SWASTIKA FLAG WAS FLYING OVER BROWNING AT THE FOOT OF THE CORRIDOR. THE CORRESPONDENT SAID HE WROTE HIS DISPATCH IN THE SHADE OF A "MELANCHOLY WINDMILL."

AT WORD OF HITLER'S COMING, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, A CROWD QUICKLY GATHERED, RUNNING OUT FROM HOTELS, CAFES AND HOUSES.

"THERE WAS A RUMBLE OF MOTORCYCLES, THEN AN ARMORED CAR, THEN AN OPEN AUTOMOBILE IN WHICH THE HEAD OF THE REICH SAT AT THE RIGHT OF THE DRIVER," THE DISPATCH SAID. THE ~~HYPNOTIZED~~ CHEERING THRONG RAISED THEIR RIGHT HANDS IN THE NAZI SALUTE AND CRIED "HEIL! HEIL!"

SEP 6 1939

SQUADRONS OF GERMAN DIVE BOMBING PLANES ROARED OVERHEAD IN FORMATIONS OF THREE. SOUNDS OF THE BATTLE ~~XX~~ COULD BE HEARD FROM THE SOUTH WHERE THE POLES STILL WERE RESISTING THE ~~GERMAN FORCES~~. FLAMES AND SMOKE WERE REPORTED EVERYWHERE, AS THE RETREATING POLES BURNED FACTORIES AND FARM HOUSES BEHIND THEM. CATTLE AND HORSES RAN FROM THE FLAMING BARNS.

FIFTH 1600 LPY-212PED

CENSORED

ARMORIES OUT

DANZIG, SEPT 5-(AP)-TERRITORY ADJOINING THE WESTERPLATTE AMMUNITION DEPOT WAS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED TODAY AS A SMALL GARRISON OF POLISH FIGHTERS HELD ON FOR THEIR FOURTH DAY OF RESISTING THE FIRE FROM HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS.

DANZIG OFFICIALS ORDERED ALL RESIDENTS OF THE AREA TO LEAVE AFTER NAZI PLANES DROPPED BETWEEN 50 AND 60 BOMBS ON THE FORT YESTERDAY. IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF CASUALTIES OF THE CIVILIANS RESIDING AN INFANTRY ATTACK—THE ONLY METHOD OF EVACUATION NOT YET ATTEMPTED. GERMAN AIR AND SEA FORCES HAVE KILLED SHELLS ON THE SEPT 6 1939 SINCE DAWN FRIDAY GERMAN SITUATED ON A FINGER OF LAND JUTTING INTO DANZIG

30.24-3075

HARBOR. BUT THE UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POLISH DEFENDERS REPLIED TO EACH ATTACK WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE.

(GERMAN OFFICIALS REPORTED SUNDAY THEY HAD CAPTURED THE FORT BUT THIS WAS DENIED AND REFUTED BY CONTINUED BATTLES.

NEW DAY & NITE LPV-1050AED

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 5--(AP)--THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY PASSED A SERIES OF BILLS GIVING THE GOVERNMENT SPECIAL POWERS AND A CREDIT OF TWO BILLION FRANCS (ABOUT $66,000,000) TO FACE ITS NEW POSITION WITH NEIGHBORING EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AT WAR.

SEP 6 1939

BELGRADE, SEPT 5--(AP)--YOUNG KING PETER, A BUCK PRIVATE IN THE YUGOSLAVIAN ARMY, WILL HAVE TO WAIT TO DON HIS UNIFORM FOR THE FIRST TIME.

HE WAS TO HAVE WORN IT TOMORROW AT A SCHEDULED CELEBRATION OF HIS 16TH BIRTHDAY, BUT ALL FESTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CANCELED BECAUSE OF THE WAR. THE YUGOSLAVIAN ARMY, OF WHICH KING PETER WILL BECOME SUPREME WAR LORD IN 1941, IS BUSY GUARDING THE NATION'S NEUTRALITY.

SEP 6 1939

30.24-3075

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 5--(DELAYED)--PRIME MINISTER ROBERT MENZIES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AFTER A MEETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET THAT THE COUNTRY'S ENTIRE MILITIA WOULD BE CALLED UP IN SEPARATE BATCHES.

THEY WILL RECEIVE TRAINING AT WAR STATIONS AND WILL PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE POINTS.

SEP 6 1939

MENZIES SAID GREAT BRITAIN HAS AGREED TO PURCHASE THE ENTIRE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT WOOL CLIP FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5--(AP)--THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ITS CABLE SERVICE BETWEEN EMDEN, GERMANY, AND THE AZORES HAD BEEN "INTERRUPTED" BY SOME UNEXPLAINED CAUSE.

THE EMDEN-AZORES CABLE PASSES THROUGH THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT ON THE AZORES, OFF THE COAST OF PORTUGAL, IS A RELAY POINT FOR VARIOUS TRANSATLANTIC CABLE SERVICES.

SEP 6 1939

GS/GM 1205P

OTTAWA, SEPT. 5—(CANADIAN PRESS)—OFFICIALS OF THE RADIO DIVISION OF THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT SAID TONIGHT ALL AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS IN CANADA WILL BE "CLOSED DOWN FOR THE PRESENT TIME" DUE TO WAR CONDITIONS. SOME 3,500 OPERATORS WILL BE AFFECTED.

PMC—RE CP—1020. SEP 6 1939

WINDSOR, ONT., SEPT 5-(CANADIAN PRESS)-DR.ALBERT H.PEARLMAN OF CINCINNATI FLEW HERE TODAY TO OFFER HIS SERVICES AS MEDICAL OFFICER IN THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCES. LIEUT.-COL.ARTHUR PEARSON, COMMANDING THE ESSEX SCOTTISH REGIMENT, PROMISED TO TAKE UP HIS OFFER WITH MILITARY OFFICIALS IN LONDON, ONT.

THE FIRST DETROIT RESIDENT AMONG THE 100 OFFICERS AND MEN WHO ENLISTED HERE DURING THE FIRST DAY WAS PRIVATE JOHN MCMICHAEL, 40, A BRITISH SUBJECT WHOSE HOME IS IN DETROIT.

HF RELEASED

A13

SOUTH AMERICAN (PMS BUDGET)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT.5-(AP)-TWO CRUISERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN'S WEST INDIES FLEET, THE SISTER-SHIPS AJAX AND EXETER, HAD GERMAN SHIPPING HOLED UP TODAY IN SOUTH ATLANTIC PORTS, OR SEEKING TO OUTRACE THE FOR THE SAFETY OF NEUTRAL HARBORS.

THE AJAX OPENED WAR-TIME OPERATIONS AT DAWN SUNDAY BY SINKING THE GERMAN CARGO SHIP OLINDA AFTER FIRST TAKING OFF THE 42 MEMBERS OF THE CREW IN TWO LIFE BOATS THAT HAD TO MANEUVER THROUGH HEAVY SEAS.

THE GERMAN FREIGHTER POSEIDON DROPPED ANCHOR AT MAR DEL PLATA, ARGENTINA. HER CAPTAIN SAID "SEVERAL WARSHIPS, APPARENTLY BRITISH," HAD TRIED TO CAPTURE HER. THE GERMAN MERCHANTMAN LEIPZIG STEAMED INTO THE HARBOR OF GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, ON THE WEST COAST, AND FOUND THE CERIGO, QUITO AND BOGOTA, ALSO OF GERMAN REGISTRY, ALREADY THERE. THE GERMAN SHIP ENGOLAND ANCHORED IN PUERTO COLOMBIA BAY AFTER RECEIVING ORDERS TO HEAD FOR THE NEAREST SAFE PORT.

SHIPPING CIRCLES SAID MOST GERMAN MERCHANTMEN HAD FLED INTO NEUTRAL PORTS AFTER LOSS OF THE OLINDA, WITH THE CAP NORTE, BERTHAFISSER AND MECKLENBURG IN RECIFE, BRAZIL; THE ANTONIO DELFINO IN BAHIA; THE MONTE OLIVIA IN SANTOS AND OTHER MERCHANTMEN IN URUGUAYAN AND ARGENTINE HARBORS AS FAR SOUTH AS MAR DEL PLATA.

THE GERMAN SHIP GONZENHEIM WAS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM BUENOS AIRES FOR LAS PALMAS, AFRICA, AND THE ANATOLIA FROM ROSARIO DIRECT TO HAMBURG, DESPITE THE BRITISH BLOCKADE IN EFFECT THERE.

REPORTS WERE NOT AVAILABLE ON MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH SHIPS IN THESE WATERS DUE TO ADMIRALTY FEARS BASED ON REPORTS OF GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

SEP 6 1939

ALL THIS ACTIVITY WAS REMINISCENT OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WORLD WAR, WHEN GERMAN WARSHIPS SANK THE BRITISH CRUISERS GOOD HOPE AND MONMOUTH OFF THE CHILEAN COAST NOV.1, 1914, AND BRITAIN RETALIATED MORE THAN A MONTH LATER BY SINKING FOUR GERMAN CRUISERS IN A BATTLE OFF THE FALKAN ISLANDS.

SEP 6 1939

ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, BRAZIL AND CHILE OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED THEMSELVES NEUTRAL YESTERDAY.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TOOK STEPS TO ENFORCE ITS NEUTRALITY ON

1939

30.24-3077

FOREIGN SHIPPING. IT ORDERED A BAN ON EXPORTS OF FUEL AND DECIDED TO PERMIT ANY FOREIGN VESSEL TO LOAD ONLY SUFFICIENT FUEL TO REACH ITS FIRST PORT OUTSIDE THE RIO DE LA PLATA. THE GOVERNMENT ALSO ADOPTED REGULATIONS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN SHIPS.

THE MINISTRY OF MARINE ANNOUNCED FOUR DESTROYERS HAD SAILED FROM PUERTO BELGRANO BOUND FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, TO ACCOMPANY THE ARGENTINE BATTLESHIPS MORENO AND RIVADAVIA, DUE AT RIO DE JANEIRO TODAY WITH A NAVAL AND MILITARY MISSION. THE DESTROYERS WILL ESCORT THE BATTLESHIPS WHEN THEY RETURN TO PUERTO BELGRANO AND MAKE "TACTICAL MANEUVERS" DURING THE TRIP.

FH318AED

SEP 6

A214

FOLO LONDON CARL FRITZEN

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 5-(AP)-BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT OF SINKING OF THE CARL FRITZEN INDICATED THAT WARSHIPS PATROLLING THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST HAD STRUCK A SECOND BLOW AGAINST GERMANY.

INASMUCH AS THE CARL FRITZEN WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE THURSDAY, IT WAS INDICATED SHE WAS CAPTURED AND SUNK NOT FAR OFF MONTIVEDEO, POSSIBLY NEAR WHERE THE BRITISH CRUISER AJAX SANK THE GERMAN STEAMER OLINDA SUNDAY.

SF257PED

SEP 6 1939

C5 (AGENCIES OUT)

SEP 6 1939

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH STEAMER ANDALUCIA STAR WAS A DAY OVERDUE HERE TODAY AND THERE HAD BEEN NO WORD FROM HER.

QQ423PED

3024—3077

By Harold Hollis

Buenos Aires, Sept. 5—(AP)—German shipmasters played a frantic game of hide and seek with British men of war today along the South American coastline as the second Nazi freighter, the 6,500 (correct) ton Carl Fritzen, was sunk by heavy guns of British [redacted].

SEP 6 1939

A brief communique issued by the British Admiralty announced the Carl Fritzen was destroyed but her crew of 50 was saved.

Shipping circles said the ship, which was due here next Thursday to load a big wheat cargo for Germany, probably was a victim of the cruiser Ajax, which last Sunday sank the German ship Olinda and sent her crew to Montevideo aboard a British tanker.

Agents of the Carl Fritzen said they were without information of the whereabouts of her crew [redacted] and instructed German interests to watch the coastal cities of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine for notice of their arrival.

1939

DESPITE THE BLOCKADE OF CRUISERS RUNNING FROM A FALKLAND ISLAND BASE NEAR THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE CONTINENT TO NORTHERN BRAZIL COASTLINE, AT LEAST TWO GERMAN VESSELS PREPARED TONIGHT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE IN AN EFFORT TO REACH GERMANY.

THE FREIGHTER [redacted] MOVED INTO THE 30-MILE-WIDE RIO PLATA RIVER AND HEADED TOWARD THE OCEAN. HER CAPTAIN, D.E. ADDICKS SAID "I AM GOING TO TRY TO GET BY THREE WARSHIPS AND BELIEVE I CAN."

AT THE SAME TIME, THE GERMAN FREIGHTER ANATOLIA SAILED FROM ROSARIO TOWARD HAMBURG WITH A CARGO OF CEREALS.

BRITISH SHIPPING INTERESTS LIKEWISE WERE HAVING THEIR ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

THE BLUE STAR LINER ARANDORA STAR, CARRYING BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ESMOND OVEY, HAD NOT ARRIVED AT RIO DE JANEIRO, WHERE SHE WAS DUE LAST SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THE LINER PROBABLY WAS AVOIDING THE USUAL ROUTES TO ESCAPE SUBMARINES AND WAS NOT REPORTED HER POSITION BY RADIO

SEP 6 1939

BECAUSE OF ADMIRALTY REGULATIONS.

HARBOR OFFICIALS OF BRAZIL, ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY PUT INTO EFFECT NEUTRALITY REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SHIPS BELONGING TO BELLIGERENTS FROM USING THEIR RADIOS IN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

BUENOS AIRES MARITIME POLICE ORDERED ALL SHIP VENTILATORS SCREENED AND GUARDS PLACED AT GANGWAYS TO PREVENT SABOTAGE.

AN EXPLOSION WHICH INVESTIGATORS SAID WAS CAUSED BY GAS LEAKAGE ABOARD THE GERMAN SHIP MOUNT PINDUS, [redacted] WAS HEARD A SEVEN BLOCKS FROM THE DOCK BUT HER AGENTS SAID LITTLE DAMAGE RESULTED.

THE GERMAN FREIGHTER REINFELS, WHICH HAS BEEN IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FOR 30 DAYS, SAILED INTO SAO SALVADOR, BRAZIL, TODAY WITH COLORS OF [redacted] NEUTRAL HOLLAND PAINTED ON HER STACK.

SEP 6 1939

MILNS AQ 1170021700 1700 FOURTH 1700 FWS 932P

A180

SECOND NIGHT LEAD OLINDA

SEP 5 1939

MONTEVIDEO, SEPT.4-(AP)-SINKING OF THE WHEAT-LADEN GERMAN FREIGHTER OLINDA BY THE BRITISH CRUISER AJAZ AFTER THE CREW HAD BEEN TAKEN OFF IN TWO LIFEBOATS WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE BRITISH LEGATION.

1939

30.24-3079

30.24—3079

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID SEIZURE OF THE OLINDA HAD TAKEN PLACE IN ROUGH SEAS IN EXTRA-TERRITORIAL WATERS OFF CAPE POLINIO, AND ADDED THAT THE GERMAN CREW THANKED THE LEGATION FOR ITS TREATMENT BOTH ABOARD THE AJAX AND THE SHELL OIL TANKER SAN GERARDO.

THE TANKER BROUGHT THE GERMAN CREW INTO MONTEVIDEO TODAY, WHERE THE GERMANS SIGNED A PLEDGE NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRESENT WAR.

CAPTAIN SCHNECKLOTH OF THE OLINDA SAID HIS SHIP WAS STOPPED BY THE AJAX ON THE ATLANTIC AT DAWN SUNDAY, WHEN THE GERMANS WERE NOT AWARE WAR HAD BEEN DECLARED. HE ADDED THE AJAX ORDERED THE CREW TRANSFERRED TO THE WAR SHIP, AFTER WHICH IT FIRED "NEARLY TWENTY SHOTS" BEFORE THE OLINDA BEGAN TO SINK.

HONE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SAN GERARDO DENIED THIS REPORT. HE SAID THE AJAX FIRED TWO CANNON SHOTS AND ONE TORPEDO TO SINK THE GERMAN VESSEL. THE PRISONERS OF WAR WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE AJAX TO THE SAN GERARDO WHEN THE CRUISER HAILED THE TANKER AT 5 P.M. SUNDAY.

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THE OLINDA, A 4,576-TON VESSEL, LEFT BUENOS AIRES AUGUST 28 AND MONTEVIDEO AUGUST 29, BOUND FOR GERMANY.

THE GERMAN SHIP GENERAL ARTIGAS, WHICH SAILED XXX ETC., PICKING UP SIXTH GRAF OF PREVIOUS.

(2ND LINE 1ST GRAF READ: XXX CRUISER AJAX AFTER ETC.)

FH140AED

A17KX

NEUTRALITY

SEP 5 1939

MANILA,P.I.,SEPT.5-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON ASKED THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY TODAY "TO EMPOWER THE GOVERNMENT TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY THAT MAY ARISE" AS A RESULT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

FORTUNATELY, HE SAID, THE UNITED STATES WAS AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD AND THE PHILIPPINES CONSEQUENTLY REMAINED NEUTRAL.

"AS A NEUTRAL POWER, HOWEVER, AMERICA HAS CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS TO PERFORM NOT ONLY IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BUT IN THE PHILIPPINES AS WELL," QUEZON ADDED. "IT BEHOOVES US THEREFORE TO ASSURE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF OUR LOYALTY AND DEVOTION."

SEP 6

HU255PCS

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 5-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMED NEUTRALITY IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE TODAY AND ALSO ISSUED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER DESIGNED TO "PREVENT DAMAGE OR INJURY TO THE CANAL."

IN A SPECIAL PROCLAMATION CONCERNING NEUTRALITY IN THE CANAL ZONE, THE PRESIDENT PRESCRIBED THAT:

BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS CANNOT REMAIN IN THE CANAL ZONE MORE THAN 24 HOURS; THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WARSHIPS OF A BELLIGERENT AND ITS ALLIES IN THE CANAL AT ONE TIME SHALL BE SIX; A BELLIGERENT WARSHIP MUST NOT LEAVE PORT WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF AN OPPOSING SHIP; IT SHALL NOT EMBARK OR DISEMBARK TROOPS OR WAR EQUIPMENT.

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A BELLIGERENT WARSHIP MAY RECEIVE REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES ONLY IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS WILL ENABLE IT TO PROCEED TO THE NEAREST ACCESSIBLE PORT.

BELLIGERENT AIRCRAFT MAY NOT FLY OVER THE CANAL ZONE.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER, DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE CANAL, GIVES THE

CANAL AUTHORITIES THE RIGHT TO "INSPECT ANY VESSEL, BELLIGERENT AND NEUTRAL, OTHER THAN A PUBLIC VESSEL, INCLUDING ITS CREW AND CARGO, AND FOR AND DURING THE PASSAGE THROUGH THE CANAL, PLACE ARMED GUARDS THEREON, AND TAKE FULL POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF SUCH VESSEL AND REMOVE THEREFROM THE OFFICERS AND CREW THEREOF AND ALL OTHER PERSONS NOT SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY THE CANAL AUTHORITIES TO GO OR REMAIN ON BOARD THEREOF DURING SUCH PASSAGE."

THE ORDER ALSO PROVIDES THAT A PUBLIC VESSEL OF A BELLIGERENT OR NEUTRAL NATION SHALL BE PERMITTED TO PASS THROUGH THE CANAL "ONLY AFTER HER COMMANDING OFFICER HAS GIVEN WRITTEN ASSURANCE TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE PANAMA CANAL THAT THE RULES, REGULATIONS, AND TRA-
TIES OF THE UNITED STATES WILL BE FAITHFULLY OBSERVED."

SEP 6 1939

A64WX RZ844PES

NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, SEPT 5-(AP)-BECAUSE CANADA IS STILL TECHNICALLY A NEUTRAL NATION, THE NEUTRALITY ACT PROCLAIMED TONIGHT DOES NOT CUT OFF THE SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO HER FOR HER OWN USE.

HOWEVER, AN OFFICIAL SAID, IT DOES PROHIBIT THE SHIPMENT OF SUCH ARMS TO CANADA IF THEY ARE TO BE RE-SHIPPED FROM THERE TO BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

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ON THIS POINT THE OFFICIAL SAID THE NEUTRALITY ACT OF MAY 1, 1937, WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMED TONIGHT, IS CLEAR. IT SAYS THAT "WHENEVER THE PRESIDENT SHALL FIND THAT THERE EXISTS A STATE OF WAR. . . IT SHALL THEREAFTER BE UNLAWFUL. . . TO EXPORT. . . ARMS, AMMUNITION, OR IMPLEMENTS OF WAR. . . TO ANY BELLIGERENT STATE. . . OR TO ANY NEUTRAL STATE FOR TRANSSHIPMENT TO, OR FOR THE USE OF, ANY SUCH BELLIGERENT STATE."

CONSEQUENTLY AMERICAN EXPORTERS CAN NOT SEND WAR MATERIALS INTO CANADA WHICH WILL BE USED IN ANY WAY BY GREAT BRITAIN.

IT IS EXPECTED HERE THAT CANADA SOON WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND DECLARE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, IN WHICH CASE WAR MATERIALS CANNOT BE SENT TO CANADA IN ANY CASE.

IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL, DESPITE THE NEUTRALITY ACT, TO ESTABLISH FACTORIES IN CANADA OR TO AMPLIFY AMERICAN-OWNED FACTORIES ALREADY EXISTING THERE, WHICH MIGHT ENGAGE IN MANUFACTURING WAR EQUIPMENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN, AN INFORMED OFFICIAL SAID. AMERICANS ALREADY HAVE LARGER INVESTMENTS IN CANADA THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY--AN AMOUNT ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN $3,000,000,000.

THERE IS NO PROHIBITION IN THE NEUTRALITY ACT AGAINST SENDING CANADA ALL THE RAW MATERIALS AMERICANS CAN SELL HER. THESE MIGHT BE CONVERTED INTO WAR EQUIPMENT AND SENT TO ENGLAND WITHOUT ANY VIOLATION OF THE ACT.

OFFICIALS WERE UNCERTAIN WHETHER LOANS COULD BE FLOATED HERE TO FINANCE THESE PURCHASES. NORMAL CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE CONTINUED WITH CANADA, HOWEVER, EVEN IF SHE BECAME A BELLIGERENT.

SEP 6 1939

GG701PES

A134WX

WITH NEUTRALITY

SEP 6 1939

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE HULL TONIGHT ISSUED REGULATIONS REQUIRING ANYONE COLLECTING FUNDS IN THIS COUNTRY

3-24-3081

30.24—3081

TO RELIEVE HUMAN SUFFERING IN WARRING EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO REGISTER WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND MAKE REPORTS ON ALL TRANSACTIONS.

THE REGULATION WAS ISSUED UNDER TERMS OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

RK1051PES

A105WX

PROPAGANDA

WASHINGTON,SEPT 5-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE KNOWN TODAY THAT PRECAUTIONS WOULD BE TAKEN TO COMBAT PROPAGANDA AIMED AT SUBSTITUTING COMMUNISM OR DICTATORSHIP FOR THE AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

THERE ALSO SHOULD BE PRECAUTIONS, HE ADDED AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE, AGAINST THE USE OF THIS COUNTRY AS A CENTER FOR THE GATHERING OF INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE ESPECIALLY USEFUL TO NATIONS AT WAR.

ALTHOUGH MR.ROOSEVELT DID NOT DISCLOSE WHAT STEPS HE HAD IN MIND, IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WAS INQUIRING INTO ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDISTS IN CONNECTION WITH ITS CURRENT INVESTIGATION OF ESPIONAGE.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA WAS THE SUBJECT OF A RECENT SPECIAL REPORT BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES. THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT HUNDREDS OF AGENTS FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WERE FLOODING THE UNITED STATES WITH PROPAGANDA "THROUGH EVERY MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS" IN AN EFFORT TO SHAPE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

AFTER ASSERTING THAT AMERICAN RESOURCES "MAY WELL BECOME THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN ANY WAR WAGED IN THE WORLD TODAY," THE REPORT SAID THERE APPEARED TO BE TWO MAJOR GROUPING OF NATIONS ATTEMPTING TO WIN THIS COUNTRY TO THEIR SIDES.

"THE FIRST OF THESE IS THE LONDON-PARIS ENTENTE; THE SECOND THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS, AND, IN ADDITION TO THESE, RUSSIA IS IN A SPECIAL CATEGORY," THE COMMITTEE DECLARED.

GG&RZ919PES

A132WX

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE IRISH LEGATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT EAMON DE VALERA, PREMIER OF IRELAND, HAD POSTPONED HIS CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

RZ1047PES

WASHINGTON,SEPT.5-(AP)-SECRETARY MORGENTHAU ASSERTED TODAY THE TREASURY IS NOT CONSIDERING TAXATION AS A MEANS OF STOPPING PROFITEERING ON THE EUROPEAN WAR. THE TREASURY HEAD MADE THAT ASSERTION IN REPLY TO A QUESTION RELATING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION SUNDAY NIGHT THAT NO ONE SHOULD PROFITEER AT THE EXPENSE OF THE WARRING PEOPLES.

VX542PES

A23WX

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5)

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,SEPT. 5-(AP)-SECRETARY WALLACE SAID TODAY THE EUROPEAN WAR MADE THE PROBLEM OF DISPOSING OF AMERICA'S COTTON SURPLUS MORE DIFFICULT.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE OPENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONFERENCE, HE DECLARED:

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"IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT ANY INCREASED USE OF COTTON FOR MILITARY PURPOSES IN THE COMBATANT COUNTRIES WILL BE MUCH MORE THAN OFFSET BY DECREASED USE FOR ORDINARY PURPOSES.

"ALSO, THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION FROM EXPORTING TO IMPORTING COUNTRIES HAS BECOME ACUTE."

TEN NATIONS WERE LISTED AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE COTTON CONFERENCE. BESIDES THE UNITED STATES, THEY ARE INDIA, EGYPT, BRAZIL, THE UNITED KINGDOM (ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH COTTON EXPORTING COLONIES), FRANCE (ON BEHALF OF ITS COTTON COLONIES), SOVIET RUSSIA, THE SUDAN, PERU AND MEXICO.

OFFICIALS INDICATED THE UNITED STATES WOULD SEEK SUPPORT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COTTON-MARKETING AGREEMENT.

THEY SAID SUCH AN AGREEMENT WOULD CALL FOR RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THOSE INVOKED IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE AAA CROP CONTROL LAW.

THE CONFERENCE IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO DRAFT AN AGREEMENT. IT WAS CALLED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE MAJOR COTTON PRODUCING NATIONS WOULD FAVOR THE SUMMONING OF A FORMAL CONFERENCE WITH POWER TO ACT.

THE MEETING WAS TAKING PLACE UNDER CLOUDED CIRCUMSTANCES. SOME DELEGATES WERE REPORTED READY TO ASK THAT THE CONFERENCE ADJOURN AND MEET LATER WHEN THE TENSION IN EUROPE SUBSIDES. OTHERS WERE SAID TO BE SOMEWHAT IRKED AT THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF AN EXPORT SUBSIDY PROGRAM INAUGURATED A MONTH AGO IN AN ATTEMPT TO ENLARGE FOREIGN MARKETS.

THE SUBSIDY PROGRAM WAS STARTED AFTER AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS SLUMPED TO THE LOWEST LEVEL SINCE 1881. THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE FOR THE SLUMP, AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAVE EXPLAINED, WAS THE FACT COTTON IN THIS COUNTRY WAS PEGGED ABOVE WORLD PRICE LEVELS BY THIS COUNTRY'S LOAN PROGRAM.

SECRETARY WALLACE HAS SAID THAT IF AN AGREEMENT IS PUT INTO OPERATION, EXPORT SUBSIDIES WOULD BE ABANDONED.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. SEP 6 1939

MD309AESNM

A220

BOX

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WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION ISSUED AT WASHINGTON TODAY GAVE A NAME TO THE WAR IN EUROPE.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS "THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE; POLAND; AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND."

G318PED

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-DEVELOPMENT OF THE AIRPLANE AS A MAJOR INSTRUMENT OF WARFARE HAS PRESENTED THE UNITED STATES WITH A NEUTRALITY PROBLEM THAT DID NOT EXIST DURING THE WORLD WAR. IT MAY RESULT IN THE ADOPTION OF NEW RULES OF NEUTRALITY AS THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CONFLICT PROGRESSES.

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OFFICIALS CONSIDERED IT SIGNIFICANT THAT THE FIRST WARNING ADDRESSED TO NEUTRALS SINCE THE PRESENT WAR BEGAN RELATED TO AIRCRAFT. GERMANY WARNED THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NEUTRALS NOT TO FLY AIRPLANES OVER DANZIG AND POLAND.

SUBMARINES CAUSED THE MAJOR NEUTRALITY CRISES IN THE LAST WAR AND WERE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR BEHIND THE ENTRANCE OF THE UNITED

1939

30.24—3083

30.24—3083

STATES INTO THE CONFLICT. MANY MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVE AIRPLANES WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF SUBMARINES IN THE NEW WAR AS THE PRINCIPAL RAIDER ON ENEMY COMMERCE. BUT THE RULES APPLIED TO SUBMARINES MAY NOT APPLY TO AIRPLANES.

A SUBMARINE CONVENTION NEGOTIATED IN 1936 REQUIRED THE UNDER-WATER CRAFT TO GIVE WARNING TO ENEMY MERCHANTMEN TO STOP AND DISCHARGE THEIR CREWS AND PASSENGERS BEFORE OPENING FIRE UPON THEM. THIS MAY BE POSSIBLE FOR SUBMARINES, BUT IS IT POSSIBLE FOR AIR-PLANES, EVEN THOUGH NEUTRALITY RULES REQUIRE THEM, TO GIVE WARNING ALSO?

A BOMBING PLANE EQUIPPED WITH ENOUGH BOMBS TO SINK A SHIP MIGHT FIND IT DIFFICULT TO DESCEND LOW ENOUGH TO PERMIT IT TO SIGNAL A SHIP TO STOP. IF THE MERCHANT SHIP CARRIED AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN, THIS WOULD SERVE TO KEEP THE AIRPLANE AT SUCH A HEIGHT THAT A SYSTEM OF WARNING AND DISEMBARKATION OF PASSENGERS COULD NOT BE CARRIED OUT.

MOREOVER, FROM THAT HEIGHT IDENTIFICATION OF A SHIP MIGHT BE DIFFICULT. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLANE WOULD BE EQUALLY HARD AND A SHIP MADE THE VICTIM OF AN ATTACK MIGHT HAVE DIFFICULTY DE-FINING THE NATIONALITY OF ITS ASSAILANT.

WX

THERE IS ALSO THE QUESTION OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICES INAUGURATED THIS SUMMER TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE, ONE VIA CANADA, THE OTHER VIA THE AZORES AND PORTUGAL. IT IS LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT THE ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT CONSIDER THAT THESE PLANE SERVICES WOULD BE VIOLATING THE NEUTRALITY ACT. IT WILL ARGUE THAT TREATIES HAVE BEEN SIGNED WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE CARRIED OUT.

THE TREATIES, HOWEVER, INVOLVE RECIPROCITY. IF AMERICAN TRANS-ATLANTIC PLANE SERVICES CONTINUE, WE MUST PERMIT BRITISH AND FRENCH TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICES TO OPERATE FROM THOSE COUN-TRIES TO THIS COUNTRY. HERE IS THE RUB. AIRPLANES ARE ENUMER-ATED IN THE NEUTRALITY ACT AS IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, WHETHER THEY ARE WARPLANES OR COMMERCIAL PLANES. IT IS CONSIDERED THAT A COMMER-CIAL PLANE COULD EASILY BE CONVERTED INTO A WARPLANE.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT FORBIDS AMERICANS TO TRAVEL ON THE AIR-CRAFT OF BELLIGERENTS. CONSEQUENTLY THE DOWNING OF SUCH PLANES WITH AMERICANS ABOARD WOULD NOT BE LIKELY TO LEAD US INTO WAR AS THE SINKING OF BELLIGERENT SHIPS WITH AMERICANS ABOARD DID IN 1917.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE NEUTRALITY ACT TO PREVENT AMERICAN AIR-PLANES FROM CARRYING GOODS (OTHER THAN ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR) TO BELLIGERENTS. IF A SHIP HAULS CONTRA-BAND TO A BELLIGERENT IT MAY BE STOPPED BY AN ENEMY WARSHIP AND THE CONTRABAND TAKEN OFF. BUT HOW IS AN AIRPLANE FLYING THE AT-LANTIC GOING TO BE STOPPED AND RELIEVED OF ITS CONTRABAND WITHOUT BRINGING IT DOWN WITH PERHAPS FATAL RESULTS?

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VX236PES NM

By Charles E. Honce

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 - (AP)- This is a strange war--almost an incredible war, viewed from old-time standards.

SEP 6 1939

It has a dreamlike, fabulous quality.

By Charles E. Honce - N.Y., Sept. 5 - This is an almost incredible war, viewed from old-time standards. It has a dreamlike, fabulous quality.

You have the feeling that you might wake in the morning and find that it doesn't exist, that it never had happened.

It has been going on for five days now and hardly any of the expected things have happened--at least that we now know of, and if the censor is not to blame.

There have been no mass bombings of great cities; there have been no gas attacks against which millions of Europeans have been furnished with protection; there have been no major assaults of grand armies at a time when millions of soldiers are in uniform.

And strangest of all in a Europe armed to the teeth is the fact that the biggest news so far has been the sinking of a passenger liner.

That war in 1914 was different.

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When it got under way you had the feeling of inevitableness, of immediate fateful happenings, of a deadly, crushing, all enveloping horror bound to spread and spread until the entire world was engulfed.

There were tremendous battles almost at once. A huge Russian army invaded East Prussia; a great French force swept into Lorraine; the German rock crusher started its swift assault through Belgium aimed at Paris, and almost got there.

From the start there was an hour by hour account of great engagements of the old fashioned kind that shocked and startled.

This new war, at least to many observers, just doesn't invoke the same sort of feeling. After five days there still is no conclusion of inevitableness, of urgency, of fate beckoning to the entire world.

There is fighting in Poland, to be sure, severe in many places, and some air raids, but there still persists an air almost of unreality about the whole thing.

Last Friday Germany marched into Poland. But the day communiques from the short were comparatively mild. So were those from the Polish side.

Even today Germany has said "All we want is what we have won," and indicated that it has no further quarrel with France and Britain.

On Sunday, Britain and France entered the war.

Newspapermen and newspapers, with extraordinary preparations made to report and distribute news of the new "World War" were all set for battles, air raids, high explosive assaults.

But nothing of that kind happened. For almost a solid day much of the space which had been reserved for action had to be filled of necessity with "situation" matter, and with many, many statements.

The actual communiques on the war itself could have been written on a half page of copy, although the appeals and announcements and from heads of state covered pages.

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Britain's first invasion of Germany was by air, but no bombs were dropped, simply six million pamphlets, which said in effect that England had no quarrel with the German people. Only considerably later was there a real act of war, the bombing of the German fleet at the

30.24-3085

30.24—3085

entrance of the Kiel canal.

After a day almost of official silence there came carefully guarded word from France that "operations have begun involving the entire land, naval and air forces" and later that "contact had been made on the front". On Tuesday a further guarded statement was made: "Movements develop normally for the entire land, sea and air forces.", followed by an equally unemotional declaration of contact with German troops.

These announcements could mean anything or nothing.

Against them is a German statement that "not a single shot had been fired on the Western Front up to September 5, 9 AM" (3 AM EST), and that there had been no air attacks except by Britain on the German fleet.

One gets a picture, and it may be erroneous (taken an illustration from the prize ring), not of two deadly antagonists locked in mortal combat, but, for the time being at least, of two light and agile boxers feinting, but withholding sledge hammer blows.

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Strange, also, in the light of predictions and official statements, is the picture of all of the countries on the war's edges and beyond shying strictly away, claiming or implying their neutrality, and of saying, in effect, this is not in our yard.

Italy stands aside; Russia plainly amazed at the English and French war declaration, assumes a spectator attitude; Spain, just out of three years of war wants no more of it; the Balkans talk of a neutrality block; even Japan turns aside.

Thus there is no feeling yet of world war—the kind that swept nation after nation into arms in 1914.

So we find England, France, Germany and Poland engaged in a new and strange kind of conflict, virtually isolated, and with nine days now slipping by with no decisive development.

In the meantime many Americans are puzzled, and it's a safe bet that "military experts", thumbing the [illegible] wars of old, are bewildered.

SEP 6 CEH 356 P

A80 (NYC IN)

FIRST LEAD UNDATED SHIPS SUNK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 6 1939

(NY)-ALTHOUGH AT LEAST FIVE SHIPS -- TWO TWO BRITISH, TWO GERMAN AND ONE GREEK-- HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN IN THREE DAYS OF ATLANTIC WARFARE, REPORTS LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT INDICATED THAT ONLY 17 PERSONS HAD LOST THEIR LIVES.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WERE AT FIRST BELIEVED KILLED IN THE SINKING OF THE DONALDSON (BRITISH) LINER ATHENIA 200 MILES OFF THE HEBRIDES SUNDAY NIGHT AND EVEN LAST NIGHT THE LINE REPORTED 257 OF THE 1418 PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS WERE MISSING.

BUT REPORTS FROM ALL SOURCES INDICATED THIS NUMBER WOULD BE REDUCED TO 16. THE LINE, IN ITS RECAPITULATION, LISTED ONLY

EIGHT SURVIVORS ABOARD THE AMERICAN CITY OF FLINT, WHEREAS U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK GAVE THE NUMBER AS 249, INCLUDING 109 AMERICAN CITIZENS.

THE CAPTAIN AND SURVIVORS OF THE ATHENIA ASSERTED A GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED THE SHIP; THE GERMANS CLAIMED THE LINER HIT A MINE.

ONE CREW MEMBER OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER BOSNIA, A SHIP OF 2407 GROSS TONS, WAS LOST WHEN THE VESSEL WAS SUNK ABOUT 200 MILES OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST. TWENTY-THREE WERE SAVED.

THE OTHER WAR VICTIMS:

CARL FRITZEN, 659 GROSS TON GERMAN FREIGHTER BOUND FROM THE NETHERLANDS FOR CANADA OR BUENOS AIRES; NUMBER IN CREW UNKNOWN, BUT ALL BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SAVED.

OLINDA, 4,756 GROSS TON GERMAN FREIGHTER LOADED WITH CEREALS AND CANNED MEAT; SHELLED AND SUNK BY BRITISH CRUISER AJAX; CREW OF 29 SAVED AND TAKEN BY TANKER TO MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

KOSTI, GREEK STEAMSHIP, WHICH STRUCK A MINE OFF SWEDEN; CREW OF ABOUT 30 RESCUED BY A GERMAN SHIP. THE KOSTI HAD A GROSS TONNAGE OF 1,555.

SEP 0 1939

THE BRITISH FREIGHTER ANDALUCIA STAR WAS REPORTED A DAY OVERDUE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

G525PED

A112

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED HOSSTILITIES (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANCE INCREASES PRESSURE ON THE GERMAN SIEGFRIED LINE.

GERMANY, WITH ADOLF HITLER ON POLAND'S SOIL, REPORTS THE CAPTURE OF TWO RICH POLISH CITIES.

IN WARSAW, A LIGHTNING THRUST BY A GERMAN ARMY, ADVANCING FROM THE NORTH, BRINGS IT WITHIN 50 MILES OF POLISH CAPITAL.

THE CITY, DESERTED BY MOST POLISH GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND BY FLEEING FOREIGNERS AND THOUSANDS OF REFUGEE CITIZENS, IS SHELLED AND BOMBED CONTINUALLY BY PLANES.

SEP 6 1939

FIVE STEAMERS--ONE BRITISH AND FOUR GERMAN--ARE REPORTED SUNK.

THESE WERE THE PRINCIPAL DISPATCHES IN EUROPE'S NEW WAR YESTERDAY (TUESDAY).

WHILE GERMANY'S COMMUNIQUES ANNOUNCING CONTINUED SUCCESSES IN POLAND WERE COMING IN, THE FRENCH ARMY ON GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONT WAS REPORTED IN SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES TO BE PUSHING A CLEANUP OF GERMAN ADVANCE POCKETS BETWEEN THE NORTHERN ENDS OF THE FRENCH MAGINOT AND THE SIEGFRIED LINES. THE SAME SOURCES REPORTED HEAVY FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE WAS TURNED ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT.

PARIS REPORTS SAID THE FRENCH WERE SEEKING TO SOFTEN THE SOUTHERN GERMAN LINES--BUT GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID NOT A SINGLE SHOT HAD BEEN FIRED BY FRANCE OR GERMANY ON THE WESTERN FRONT AT 6 P.M. TUESDAY (12 NOON E.S.T.) SEP 6 1939

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THE SEIZURE OF TWO POLISH CITIES, KATOWICE AND CHORZOW, WHICH APPARENTLY GAVE HITLER CONTROL OF THE

30.24—3087

INDUSTRIALLY-IMPORTANT REGION OF UPPER SILESIA.

A GERMAN ARMY COLUMN WAS SAID TO HAVE CROSSED THE VISTULA RIVER JUST SOUTH OF KULM (THE POLISH CITY OF CHELMNO). UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF FUEHRER HITLER, WHO HIMSELF WAS ON POLISH SOIL.

THE MARITIME WARFARE CONTINUED UNABATED. THE LATEST VICTIMS WERE THE BRITISH STEAMER BOSNIA, SUNK WITH THE LOSS OF ONE LIFE BY A SUBMARINE OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST, AND THE GERMAN SHIP CARL FRITZEN, SENT TO THE BOTTOM OFF SOUTH AMERICA'S COAST BY A BRITISH WARSHIP.

LATER, THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TMAT THREE GERMAN SHIPS "WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO ARMED RAIDERS" HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE ATLANTIC.

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G1050PED

30.24—3087

Poles Check Nazis in Battle 30 Miles From Warsaw

SWIFT NAZI DRIVE MENACES WARSAW

Bitter Battle for Polish Capital Believed Near—Kielce's Capture Claimed by Germans in Rapid Advance.

SEP 7 1939

WARSAW, Sept. 6. (8:30 A. M., 3:30 New York time.) (A. P.).—The situation in Warsaw steadily grew more ominous today with the expectation in some quarters that German troops pressing down from the north would arrive before nightfall.

Poles, proud of their capital and hoping to save it from extensive damage from artillery fire, plan to defend it beyond the city limits to the best of their ability, but it was generally expected there would be a bitter battle.

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While Nazi troops were approaching ever closer they apparently had not yet reached the Bug River, twenty-five miles north of here. This was indicated by the absence of explosions such as would mark the blowing up of bridges by the retreating Poles.

No retreating Polish soldiers have yet been seen in Warsaw.

Invading German armies unleashed a powerful drive in an effort to take the Polish capital today while a city deserted by official life and by the majority of its citizens waited tensely for the battle that would decide its fate.

Fighting raged to the north and west. The Nazi infantry was preceded in its push by planes that yesterday roared over Warsaw in repeated attacks which no Polish planes rose to meet.

[Diplomatic dispatches to Budapest said the capital was being shelled by German artillery early today after a swift thrust from the north, and that the city had been partially destroyed.]

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Several hundred thousand residents remained of the normal 1,300,000 population—many of them because of lack of money with which to leave, others because they had turned back in despair from highways choked with horses, autos, carts, bicycles and plodding, bundle-laden pedestrians.

The Government secretly left the city last night, leaving only skeleton staffs.

United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., whose home was bombed Sunday, left with his family and staff as did all other embassy and legation staffs.

Diplomatic sources said the Government was setting up headquarters at Lublin, ninety miles southeast of Warsaw, and that the United States embassy staff had gone to [illegible] 200 miles southeast of the capital.

SEP 1 1939

Report Bombing of Berlin

A general staff communique asserted thirty Polish planes had bombed Berlin and returned safely to their bases, but no report was made of any damage inflicted.

[Official Berlin quarters emphatically denied the German capital had been raided, saying it was impossible that even high-flying scouting planes could have made exploratory flights without detection. Neutral observers said there had been no air alarms in Berlin.]

The Polish communique said that "enemy aviators yesterday continued their aerial brutality in bombarding towns, railway stations and columns of fleeing refugees on highways."

"Polish planes effectively bombed German tank columns near Chiechanow and near Radomska," the communique added.

The main Polish defense line was said to be pivoted on Ciechanow, forty-five miles north of Warsaw, bending from there to Plonsk, thirty-five miles northwest of the capital.

The jubilation with which Warsaw greeted the entry of Great Britain and France into the war as Polish allies vanished yesterday under the rain of Nazi bombs. There remained a stubborn determination to hang on, but all exhilration of spirit had disappeared with the certainty that the German advance was stabbing nearer and nearer.

All efforts toward normal conduct of affairs was dropped yesterday. Taxis disappeared from the streets and other cars became scarce. Street car service was curtailed.

People carrying bundles began moving toward the suburbs, the straggling vanguard of a dismayed citizenry that clogged all roads south and east before nightfall.

Automobiles and even horses could be obtained only a premium. Gasoline was almost unobtainable.

A Polish communique today said: "Polish forces continue to hold Gdynia and have captured a German anti-tank gun."

An air defense staff communique said:

"Seventy enemy bombers yesterday raided Warsaw, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs chiefly on the suburbs, causing some casualties. Anti-aircraft fire brought down eight enemy planes."

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Germans Capture Kielce,

BERLIN, Sept. [illegible] (A. P.).—With official reports of all quiet on the Western front the third day of the French-German state of war, the supreme army command announced today sweeping victories against Poland on the eastern front.

These were announced as new German strokes against Poland:

1. Capture of Kielce, about 100 miles south of Warsaw, and within fifty miles of Sandomierz, seat of the Polish arms industry.

2. Capture of tens of thousands of prisoners in the Corridor (Pomorze) and elsewhere in northern Poland.

3. Capture of sixty field guns.

4. Capture of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), 140 miles northwest of Warsaw, while German troops crossed the Netze River to the south of Bydgoszcz.

Other German forces increased their threats to Warsaw and Krakow, modern and ancient capitals of Poland. "On to Warsaw!" and "On to Krakow!" were German battle cries in widely separated parts of Poland.

Reports Western Front Quiet.

Meanwhile the German command as late as 10 A. M. (5 A. M. New York time) insisted there had been no action on the Western front facing France.

[A French communique, however, said French forces effected "some local advances" overnight in their pressure on Germany's Siegfried Line.]

The German command declared that Polish defenses were crumbling, with Germany's "lightning war" in the East only five days old. Military leaders emphasized the need of speed in the Polish campaign in order to release the Eastern army for defense of the Western frontier.

The air force, proud in its claims of mastery in the Polish skies, was increasingly confident of defensive supremacy over British and French planes.

The Eastern army reported its Polish foe was "partly retreating in disorder, badly shattered."

Claim Crushing of Division.

The Germans said they had crushed the entire Seventh Polish Army division southeast of Czestochoma, captured two days ago. (A Polish division usually numbers 10,000 to 15,000 men.)

Eleven Polish planes were said to have been shot down yesterday between Warsaw and Loz, bringing to sixty-five the total thus destroyed Monday and yesterday.

Berlin was blacked out completely last night, but up to 11:40 P. M. (6:40 P. M., New York time) had not been visited by hostile planes. Anti-aircraft forces were kept on the alert through the night.

(A Polish radio report more than an hour before had said that thirty Polish planes attacked the German capital.)

Germans, who have charged British planes with trespassing over The Netherlands in carrying propaganda leaflets to be dumped over Germany, said they expected "The Netherlands as well as other neutral countries to open fire" when foreign military planes fly over their territory. Some of the British leaflets (London reported 9,000,000 had been dropped) were brought to Berlin. They accused Germany of forcing Britain into a "useless" war.

Blow to Polish Industry.

Occupation of the Silesian mining district around Katowice was counted a severe blow to Polish industry. It was seen as virtually forcing a shutdown of iron and steel works in other parts of Poland.

Troops driving south from East Prussia were said (somewhat in contradiction of Warsaw advices) to have been slowed up by swamps in the vicinity of Mlawa and valorous Polish resistance.

At home, Germany prepared for a long and difficult war. Berlin's bus service was curtailed sharply. Food stores were ordered to stay open longer to permit overtime workers to shop. Some universities and technical schools were closed, but students unfit for military service were ordered to continue their studies in others.

Text of Communique.

The text of today's communique follows:

"Army operations in Poland on September 5 progressed on schedule. Mountain and motorized troops in a broad front forced the northern exits of the Beskiden Mountains and are in swift attack on Novy Sacz. Forces pushing from the south and west toward Krakow drove the enemy back into that town. The eastern Upper Silesia industrial region is in German hands.

"Further north, Czestochowa, Lupussno and Pietrkow have been taken. Both sides of the Siedracz strong bunker line were broken through and the attack on the eastern embankment of the Warta River in the direction of Lodz continued.

"Forces which crossed to the eastern embankment of the Vistula near Kulm and Grudziadz continued in pursuit of the defeated enemy.

"Troops from East Prussia, advancing via Mlawa, took Cichanow. There the hard-pressed opponent is retreating southward. Speed troops reached the Narew River near Rozan.

Railway Stations Burning.

"Tens of thousands of prisoners and sixty guns hitherto have been taken by the German troops fighting in the north. Raids of the German air force yesterday again caused a strong disturbance of the enemy's traffic lines and hinterland connections.

"The stations Zdunska-Wola, Skarzysko, Tarnow and Wreschen are burning. Many rail lines have been interrupted. The Polish air force, with the exception of individual pursuit planes, failed altogether to appear near Lodz.

"On September 5 there were no air raids anywhere on German territory. German naval forces in the Baltic destroyed a third Polish submarine."

At the same time the supreme high command announced that German casualties in the east for the first three days of September averaged four dead and twenty-five wounded for each 10,000 combatants. The total number of soldiers involved was not disclosed.

REPEATED NAZI ATTACKS CHECKED 30 MILES NORTH OF CITY, POLES ANNOUNCE

Defenders Report Losing And Retaking Pultusk; Capital Prepares For Desperate Stand; German Planes Make Raids

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Warsaw, Sept. 6—A battle for Warsaw raged thirty miles north of here today, couriers reported, with the "Poles fighting like lions" and holding back the invaders despite repeated tank-led thrusts.

The Poles were described as holding the invaders on a line between Pultusk, thirty miles directly north of Warsaw, and Plonsk, thirty-five miles northwest of this city.

City Reported Retaken

It was announced that the Poles had lost Pultusk once in the battle and then retaken it. Pultusk is about twenty-five miles southeast of Ciechanow, where the right wing of the last-ditch defenders formerly was pivoted.

German planes raided the north section of Warsaw just before noon, and an official radio announcement said six planes were shot down.

More than a dozen extremely strong explosions were heard from the direction of the railway bridge across the Vistula and the East station which was bombed two days ago.

One train waiting to carry refugees toward Wilno, in northeast Poland, and Riga, Latvia, was last reported at the station.

Wounded Officer Reports

A ranking staff officer, slightly wounded, who returned briefly from the scene of battle, [illegible] the Polish forces were defending themselves stoutly holding their lines and doggedly beating off German thrust after German thrust.

With heavy tanks as a vanguard, the officer said, the Germans succeeded in piercing the Polish line in several places, but the Poles successfully outflanked the penetrating columns and captured and destroyed many of the tanks.

The officer assured members of his family here that the situation was favorable for the time being.

Defenders of the city were preparing for a desperate defense at the very gates of the city if the battle at Pultusk eventually would go against them.

Bitter Fight Expected

Resistance lines were being drawn outside the city's limits and the Poles were expected to put up their bitterest fight for their capital.

The civilian government had gone. Gone also were the foreign embassies and legations and scores of thousands of civilians, including nearly all foreigners.

[Editor's Note—Diplomatic reports to Budapest and Stockholm said the Polish Government had been removed to Lublin, seventy miles to the southeast.]

Bug River Not Quite Crossed

The most immediately menacing of all Germany's invading columns was the one moving down from the northwest.

An early Polish communique said:

"The enemy now has reached a line between Chiechanow and Plonsk, about thirty-five miles from Warsaw.

"There is no change on the East Prussian front.

"On the southwest front our army is holding back overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

"On the Warta-Szeczercow-Kamiensk line sharp fighting is in progress with strong enemy divisions. Kamiensk is less than one hundred miles away.

"On the north front motorized units of the enemy reached a point near Plonsk."

[Editor's Note—The Polish communique made no mention of the status of Krakow, sometimes called "Poland's heart" by the Poles, or of Kielce, an important city about 115 miles to the south of Warsaw. The capture of both these cities was claimed by the Germans.]

Warsaw Airport Bombed

Warsaw's outskirts shook again during the morning under the exploding bombs of German planes. The attack was concentrated on the vicinity of the airport. Considerable damage and some casualties were reported.

Immediately, the Poles began barricading the streets in that vicinity.

One bomb aimed at the railway station struck the administration building, which normally houses some 2,000 employes. But they were not inside at the time.

British and French citizens went in droves to the American Embassy, which has taken over British and French interests here. Scores appealed for gasoline, still hopeful of being able to leave tonight.

Trams Carry Fugitives Away

One train headed for Brzesc this afternoon, and another was scheduled to leave for Lublin tonight, packed with fugitives. It appeared questionable, however, that they could get through to their destinations.

A Frenchman arriving from Kielce said he supposed the Germans had reached there, since they were near by when he left.

Polish planes were reported to have been active, a general staff communique stating that thirty of them had bombed Berlin and returned safely to base. Nothing was said of any damage inflicted.

[Editor's Note—Berlin denied that such a raid had been made.]

The communique accused German aviators of "aerial brutality in bombarding towns, railway stations and columns of fleeing refugees on the highways," and asserted, too, that Polish planes had "bombarded German tank columns" at two points.

Heavy Artillery Brought Up

The Germans were attempting to bring heavier artillery into play on these Poles, against whom the first shots of the war were fired by the cruiser Schleswig Holstein on September 1, at 4.48 A. M.

It was believed by Germans in Danzig that not more than a hundred men were on the little peninsula at the entrance to the harbor, with only machine guns and small arms, whereas the cruiser poured shells from 18 and 28 centimeter guns upon them at the moment of Danzig's return to the Reich and sent landing parties to storm the garrison.

These met no resistance until they were near by—and then they met a two-hour cross fire of machine guns, the survivors retreating.

Then came twenty German bombers, but after hours of bombing Saturday machine-gun-tattoo showed garrison still held. There was more bombing and the Poles sent up taunting red rockets.

ANCIENT POLISH CITY FALLS TO NAZI ARMY

30-24-3089

30:24—3089

Hitler War Machine Closing In on Warsaw —Poles Summon All Citizens to Dig Trenches Around Capital.

By Associated Press.

New momentum was gained today by France on the western front and Germany on the eastern.

French forces were reported to have penetrated German territory in the rich Saarland.

Germany announced the capture of Krakow and an advance eighteen miles beyond that ancient capital of Poland.

The German trans-Atlantic liner Bremen, previously unreported since she left New York last Wednesday, was reported by Berlin to have reached a neutral port safe from British warships.

Successful air raids on German supply centers west of Cologne were reported by Paris.

Britain repulsed enemy raiders on her east coast.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The capture by the German Army of Krakow, a city often spoken of by the Poles as "Poland's heart," was officially announced here today.

Late today the German troops were reported still advancing through the ancient city and eighteen miles beyond to the east. It was stated that they were meeting with no difficulties.

The supreme high command said that Krakow fell without resistance at noon. The bridges across the Vistula, it was added, had not been destroyed, although the Poles usually dynamite such approaches as they retreat.

The German commanding generals, the announcement said, went immediately to Wawel Castle Cathedral to render homage to the late Marshal Pilsudski, Poland's strong man, whom the Germans have claimed as their friend. Wawel contains the tombs of some of Poland's historic personages.

Krakow is 140 miles southwest of Warsaw and about sixty miles east of the German-Polish border, across which the Nazi troops swept early last Friday. Poland's ancient capital, Krakow, is now her fifth largest city, with a population of 242,000.

[A dispatch from Budapest this afternoon said the Polish radio interrupted a concert program to appeal to all citizens to report to the nearest police station with spades to dig trenches around Warsaw. The broadcast said that all man power was needed.]

City of Kielce Captured

With the announced capture of Kielce earlier in the day, the German armies had reached another coveted strategic goal.

Only a short distance away is Sandomierz, where the Poles have been centering their new munitions and arms industry. Sandomierz was intended to be what Krupps at Essen or Skoda at Pilsen were to the German and Czech nations.

There were expressions of confidence in official German circles that Sandomierz would also soon capitulate before the German steam roller.

As Polish Silesia and its valuable industries are in German hands, and as Krakow is now reported fallen, the official German belief is that effective Polish resistance is near an end.

GERMANS DRIVE ON

Tell of Seizing Cracow Without a Battle and Pushing On 30 Miles

LUBLIN IS NEW GOAL

Warsaw Calls Citizens to Help Build Trenches—City Bombed Again

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Germany's motorized troops rolled forward over Polish roads tonight at such speed that German observers said Lublin, present seat of the Polish Government, might be under German artillery fire tomorrow.

Experts said the advance, which today sped through the ancient city of Cracow without resistance, was ahead of the previously prepared schedule. [The Germans announced last night that their forces were already thirty miles east of Cracow, The United Press reported.]

The German soldiers, moving through Southwest Poland toward the east and north, were said to be astonished that Poland's army was not putting up a stronger fight.

Cracow, the "heart of Poland," with 242,000 population, perhaps the most beautiful city in the country and the fifth largest, fell without a fight at noon to troops coming from the southwest between the Tatra Mountains and the Silesian industrial region.

The columns, reported advancing without difficulty, are now believed headed toward Lublin, 140 miles in an airline northeast of Cracow. The Polish Government moved to Lublin yesterday from Warsaw.

Expected Some Resistance

The Germans said they had not expected the Poles to make a serious effort to defend Cracow, capital of the PoPlish Kings, because of its poor strategic position, but they had believed they would encounter a garrison strong enough to force the oncoming army to besiege it.

Since Cracow's Wawel Castle Cathedral is the burial place of the Kings and of the late Marshal Josef Pilsudski, the sentimental value of the city to the Poles is immense.

Cracow is 160 miles southwest of Warsaw and about seventy miles east of the German-Polish border, across which the German troops swept early last Friday. To the north of Cracow and closer to Warsaw, another German army pressed forward within a few miles of Lodz, while some progress was reported by the troops moving southward from East Prussia toward Warsaw.

Divisions Encircled

Large parts of the Polish Army in Poznan Province, the westernmost portion of Poland, were reported being encircled by the German drives. Such a movement would render them useless for the defense of Warsaw.

Behind the lines, life was not yet on a war basis but was being rapidly changed to meet a long struggle if necessary. It was announced as certain that there would be a normal exchange of goods with the Scandinavian countries, Germany delivering such products as coal which the British no longer are selling. Ulrich von Hassel, former Ambassador to Rome, is touring the Scandinavian countries on a special mission to arrange for a steady flow of elementary products.

Grocery stores began today closing between 12:30 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. and keeping open until [illegible] p. m. The order was issued to [illegible] wives drafted for [illegible] their buying after [illegible].

Army Order Cites Hitler

Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, in his order of the day to the forces in Poland, held Chancellor Hitler up as a soldier's "model of personal courage and stout determination."

"Cracow, Bydgoszcz, Grudziadz are in our hands," the message read. "The Corridor no longer separates East Prussia and Danzig from the German motherland. The enemy is thrown back along the entire front and in retreat. Old tested front fighters of the World War as well as young soldiers share in the successes won in a short time.

"Our brave air force determinedly and prominently supported your battle. I thank [illegible] you for your achievements, which are worthy to be arranged beside the great deeds of the armies of German history.

"Soldiers, days of great accomplishments lie behind you! Now the task is to keep after the enemy, apply all your strength until the final decision. Trustingly, confidently all Germany stands behind yuo. Before us stands as a model of personal courage and stout determination our Fuehrer, supreme Commander in Chief.

French Claim Minor Gains On Saar Front

Basel Says Nazi Outposts Have Been Driven Back With Little Resistance

Raids on Rhineland Industry Reported

British Join in Bombing Near Aix; French Hear Big Push May Be Near

By The Associated Press

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 6.—First-line pillboxes of Germany's formidable Limes Line were seized tonight by veteran troops from the French Maginot Line.

One of the first German advance posts which fell, it was reported in Basel, was a lone fort opposite Sarreguemines, a French town opposite the Saar region. It was said the fort was taken after very little fighting when French troops occupied the wooded hills on both sides of the frontier road.

The Germans were said to have retired with little resistance to the main Limes Line forts, five and ten kilometers behind the border. (A kilometer is about five-eighths of a mile.)

[Berlin dispatches said last night that Berlin official circles still asserted no shots had been fired on the French frontier, and added that many Germans believed France had refused to send her infantry against Germany.]

Although planes of both sides made frequent flights watching troop movements, there was little fighting in the air.

Reports reaching Basel indicated that the deepest French advance was limited to a few kilometers along the eastern part of the Saar basin, where the main forts of the Limes Line elbow back along the old Saar frontiers.

Foreign military observers, watching the action from Switzerland, viewed it as a mere narrowing of the wide no-man's land left between the Maginot and Limes Lines during peace time.

Little Fighting In Air

Although planes of both sides made frequent flights watching troop movements, there was little fighting in the air.

Reports reaching Basel concerning the entire French maneuver indicated that their deepest advance was limited to a few kilometers along the eastern part of the Saar basin, where the main forts of the Siegfried line elbow back along the old Saar frontiers.

Foreign military observers, watching the action from Switzerland, viewed the action as a mere constriction of the wide no-man's land left between the Maginot and Siegfried lines during peacetime.

It was noted that the only French troops employed were the veteran khaki-clad fortress troops and a few conscripts and mobilized units.

Drive Believed Week Off

The observers believed it would be a week at least before the French would complete their first careful advance through the pillbox outposts and launch a drive against the Siegfried Line's main forts.

German dispatches indicated that the Nazi land forces have been instructed to fight a purely defensive war for the present—keeping off of French territory—in the hope that French strength will be spent against the Siegfried Line while the German drive against Warsaw speeds on.

German aviators along the western front were reported to have received orders to concentrate on blocking British planes distributing propaganda pamphlets.

Few Clashes In Air

French planes kept clear of German territory today save when accompanying troop movements as an air cover for them. They seldom met German fighters.

Dispatches from Germany indicated that Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, commander in chief of the Nazi air force, was withholding his strength for use on French concentration centers and communication lines when [illegible] launches a drive against the Siegfried main line.

The French move into German territory was considered a tremendous stimulus to the already high French morale.

Many French poilus along the Rhine commented, "It is excellent that for once in French history the fighting is on German soil."

British Troops in France

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Thursday) (AP).—British troops have landed in France to aid the French Army which is now on German soil fighting to crack the German Limes Line.

Details of the landings were not disclosed nor were the numbers, but government sources said the British Army would be able to give "infinitely stronger" support to French land forces than it did in 1914.

A terse French communique last night asserted the huge French military machine was swinging its northern wing deeper into Germar

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territory in the face of growing resistance.

The War Ministry issued Communique No. 6, saying:

"Our first elements progressing beyond the frontier, with the advance variable according to different parts of the front, are meeting everywhere automatic arms and field organizations. The activity of our aviation is in liaison with land actions.

"The movements foreseen for the mobilization, transport and installation of all units continue normally.

"For the various formations, officers, conforming to our traditions, look out as much as possible for the necessities of life for the troops, whose morale is excellent.

"The provisioning of the armies is functioning in the correct manner."

Communique No. 5, issued earlier in the day, announced:

"Some local advances were effected last evening and during the night."

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Zeppelin Plant Reported Afire

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—Unamplified reports today from Basel, Switzerland, said flames were visible from what Swiss observers believed was an explosion in the great Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. The factory is on Lake Constance, on the frontier between Switzerland and Germany, ninety miles from the French border. The advices received here gave no indication as to the reason for the explosion.

France learned officially today of the application of the United States neutrality law and the embargo on war shipments to belligerents. United States Ambassador Bullitt went to the Foreign Ministry and delivered copies of the documents issued by President Roosevelt.

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry received reports from European countries which they considered cheerful. Italy was indicated to be maintaining a correct neutral attitude. Spain told France she was unqualifiedly neutral. Soviet Russia and Hungary were apparently keeping clear of the conflict.

Dispatches from Rumania said the French and British were cheered by audiences at motion picture theaters.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A German radio report said today that the German mining cities of Eschweiler and Itolberg, near Aachen (Aix-La-Chapelle) had been bombed from the air. (The Aachen district adjoins on France and is defended by the Siegfried Line.)

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PARIS, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The General Staff announced today that local advances had been made by the French armies pressing against Germany's Siegfried Line. Communique No. 5 said: "Some local advances were effected last evening and during the night."

The attacks were reported to be concentrated on the northeast frontier, where the German Saar Basin lies between the Rhine and Moselle rivers. That 100-mile front is the most accessible to the French forces, with no river barrier in the no-man's-land between France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line.

Cautious communiques said earlier that a campaign had begun and was proceeding normally and that contact had been made with the German forces in the area between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The French public had already been warned by last night's communique that "permanent fortifications" line the front, lest hopes be raised too high by the reported local advances.

The local gains were interpreted by military observers to mean that French infantrymen under cover of artillery fire had seucceeded in crossing the frontier at several points, taking outlying concrete blockhouses.

There was no indication yet of important gains or a general offensive, but the French pressure was apparently increasing in the campaign to force Germany to TO DRAW HER STRENGTH AWAY POLAND

Air Raid Alarms.

Just as Communique No. 5 was being read, at 10:48 A. M., sirens shrieked an air raid alarm in Paris. It was the city's first daylight alarm since the war started on Sunday. It followed one early in the morning, in which the firing of anti-aircraft guns was heard from the outskirts of the capital.

At the second alarm planes roared off to meet the invaders.

The second alarm ended at 11:20 A. M. (6:20 A. M. New York time) with the capital apparently still untouched by enemy bombs.

Newspaper men at the War Ministry getting the morning's communique when the second alarm sounded, took refuge with officers in underground shelters. At the Chamber of Deputies, ushers and legislators alike gathered in the cellar.

The half-hour alarm was the shortest thus far, and the city resumed its activities with a rush as soon as sirens sounded the "all clear."

Outside of Paris an air raid alarm was sounded at Bourges at 2:30 A. M. today (9:30 P. M., Tuesday) and lifted two hours later. Bourges is the air center, directly south of the capital.

Le Havre, the northwest port of France, had two alarms today from 8:30 A. M. (3:30 A. M.) to 8:40, and from 8:50 to 9:30 A. M. This point was the farthest west in France to far reached by German bombing flights.

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At the first alarm in Paris the anti-aircraft batteries apparently scared off several German planes by firing a few rounds.

The planes believed to have been on a reconnoitering expedition did not return, and no bombing operations were reported in the capital or elsewhere.

Parisians, quickly accustoming themselves to the night time alarms, took blankets and pillows along with their gas masks into the bomb-proof refuges. Some carried bottles of wine and beer to while away the time in wakefulness. Still others refused to budge from their beds.

The second Paris alarm was semi-officially declared to have been caused by the approach of German scouting planes which were turned back by anti-aircraft guns. Firing was heard to the southeast of the capital.

Testing Operations.

Meanwhile, in the testing operations preliminary to any major battle, the left wing of the French Army of 8,000,000 men increased pressure last night on the northern German flank.

"Our troops are in contact everywhere along the frontier between the Rhine and the Moselle," said Communique No. 4. "It is recalled that the Rhine permanent fortifications border the [illegible] here and there."

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The French Maginot Line and the German Siegfried Line parallel each other along this 100-mile stretch so close that at some places the outposts are little more than a stone's throw apart. To the south, the Rhine flows between the two lines.

Military observers said that there were advanced machine-gun posts and pillboxes which had to be silenced by picked squads in order to permit of large operations without the great losses which an assault would otherwise entail.

On the other hand, artillery fire was apparently concentrated on the southern flank, where the Burgundy Gate between the Vosges Mountains and the Alps leads to the German Black Forest. Semi-official sources said that the French were trying to soften the southern flank while their northern forces cleared out the advance German posts on hills and in valleys near Luxemburg.

"The movements foreseen for the mobilization, transport and installation of all units continue normally.

"For various formations officers, conforming to our traditions, look out as much as possible for the necessities of life for the troops whose morale is excellent.

"The provisioning of the armies is functioning in the correct manner."

Previous military advices indicated that the French were concentrating their western front operations on Germany's northern flank, which protects the coal and iron producing Saar basin, barely behind the German frontier.

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It also was reported in Paris that successful air raids had been carried out on Eschweiler and Stolberg, war supply centers in the Aachen district of Germany near the Belgian border.

Reports reaching Paris today from Basel, Switzerland, said flames could be seen which Swiss observers believed came from an explosion at the great German Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. The factory is on Lake Constance on the frontier between Switzerland and Germany, ninety miles from the French border.

Civilians Evacuate Strasbourg.

Strasbourg, capital of Alsace which France won from Germany in the world war, was reported tonight to have been emptied completely of civilians before an artillery duel started between German and French guns across the Rhine.

The city is at the most advanced French point between the southern and northern flanks of their western front forces. The 175,000 inhabitants, living virtually within machine-gun range of the German lines, were reported to have moved into the interior seeking safety.

Erstein, a city of 6,000 south of Strasbourg, also was emptied to give the military a free hand.

Swiss Borders Closed

BASLE, Switzerland (AP).—Residenetes of this city, transformed into an armed fortress by mobilization of the Swiss Army, today watched the French in the Magirot Line and the Germans in the Westwall fortifications prepare to give and take offensives.

Basle's frontiers with France and Germany were closed to all but Swiss refugees; all roads and passes were guarded by thousands of green-clad Swiss soldiers.

North of Basle where German and French soldiers were heard to shout insults at each other across the Rhine River, there were frantic preparations of war—but not a gun was fired.

Planes kept to their respective sides of the river, while German and French alike concentrated on the removal of civilian populations and placed troops in the hastily deserted homes and offices of towns near the stream.

French Drop Leaflets

Huningue, a French town just up the river from Basle, with a population of more than 20,000, was deserted except for the military. Farmer-residents of the rich land in the Maginot zone between Basle and Strasbourg, ordered out at once, left behind their livestock, which the army paid for with treasury bonds.

Army trucks rushed the refugees—most of them carrying only bundles—to Mulhouse, whence they took trains to the interior.

On the German side similar removals took place. Whole villages packed up what could be moved and left for the Black Forest as the army entered.

Pontoons of all bridges between Basle and Strasbourg were cut as the normally busy river—now virtually trafficless—became a "No-Man's-Land."

German farmers of Baden reported French planes had dropped propaganda leaflets in the valley last night.

Most residents of Baden appeared convinced the French would not attempt to cross the Rhine and face the withering fire from the Siegfried Line. They believe any French drive will be to the north.

French Pushing Into Germany

Drive Against Siegfried Line in Saar Area—Bomb 2 Supply Centers From Air.

PARIS, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The French General Staff announced today that its armies were progressing beyond the frontier into Germany.

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The nightly communique reported French troops were meeting German resistance but were still advancing.

The air force co-operated with the land forces in an action directed against the Germans' Siegfried Line in the rich industrial Saar basin.

Newly mobilized troops meanwhile continued to move up, the communique said, under the French general mobilization order issued Saturday.

Army Communique.

The text of communique No. 6 for the evening of September 6 issued from the War Ministry, follows:

"Our first elements progressing beyond the frontier with the advance variable according to different parts of the front are meeting everywhere automatic arms and field organization. The activity of our aviation is in liaison with land actions.

Two German Cities Bombed

Allies' Planes Raid Mining Centers Behind West Wall—Sirens Sound in Paris.

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Danzig Cut Off From Reich By Nazi Army And Gestapo

Free City Endures All Perils Of War With Business Halted And Food Scarce

By HANS HENNEBERLING
(Associated Press Copyright)

SEP 7 1939

Danzig, Latvia, Sept. 6—Danzig, Europe's exploded powder barrel now war-bound in the hands of the German army, today finds herself in deeper isolation from Germany than before Hitler annexed her last Friday.

Artillery fire echoes through the city, troops roll through on lorries, and Danzigers are sealed up completely by the German army and Gestapo (secret police).

Free travel to and from the former Free City is prohibited by the army and civil authorities.

The enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of Danzig's return to Germany has been tempered by the determined fight of a small band of Poles holding out in Westerplatte, Polish munitions depot in Danzig harbor.

The Polish garrison still held its own when I left Danzig yesterday despite days of shelling by the German navy and warplanes.

There was a twelve-hour pitched battle in Danzig streets Friday for the Polish postoffice before the attacking forces finally set fire to the building.

Some twenty Poles were reported burned to death and forty captured.

30.24-3091

30.24—3091

Many Danzigers also lost their lives during the bitter hours following announcement of their reunion with Germany. Many were wounded.

Marian Chodacki, Polish commissioner to Danzig, was reported still in the city under protective arrest.

Foreigners must obtain permission of the Gestapo to leave the city. Getting funds to do so is a virtual impossibility since banks have ceased handling foreign exchange almost altogether.

Export and import business has come to a halt.

Nazi soldiers are in possession of all Polish business houses and banks. Polish mail boxes were torn down an hour after the start of fighting in Danzig.

Numerous Polish prisoners have been marched through the streets of the Baltic port.

Strict rationing of all necessities is being enforced.

Danzig was not bombarded but the nearby resort of Zopport was. Germans reported a few lives lost there.

Censorship was complete.

There was no sign of surrender by the Westerplatte defenders when I left.

There was no sign of surrender when this correspondent left Danzig yesterday. Censorship was complete. The Germans were attempting to bring heavier artillery into play on these Poles, against whom the first shots of the war were fired by the cruiser Schleswig-Holstein on Sept. 1 at 4:48 a. m.

It was believed by Germans in Danzig that not more than a hundred men were on the little peninsula at the entrance to the harbor, with only machine guns and small arms, whereas the cruiser poured shells from 18 and 28 centimeter guns on them at the moment of Danzig's return to the Reich and sent landing parties to storm the garrison.

These met no resistance until they were near by—and then they met a two-hour crossfire of machine guns, the survivors retreating.

Then came twenty-four German bombers, but after hours of bombing Saturday a machine-gun tattoo showed that the garrison still held. There was more bombing and the Poles sent up taunting red rockets.

Expect Fortress to Be Blown Up

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 6 (AP).—Germans in Danzig, fearing that the Westerplatte munitions depot eventually would be blown up by its defenders, have cleared the harbor area, rehousing thousands. They were unable to locate the Poles amid the wreckage, scarred stumps of the depot.

Meanwhile, Germans yesterday were displaying vexation at the slowness of their efforts to take the nearby Polish port of Gdynia. They were being held several kilometers distant from the city.

The Danzigers appeared none too happy after the enthusiasm shown first upon their return to the Reich. Many lives have been lost. Banks and the export and import business were not functioning, while regulations were stringent.

Shortly after the alarm terrific anti-aircraft firing started along the east coast and it was presumed that an enemy raid was being made.

Squadrons of British fighters passed over the towns, and the sound of machine-gun fire could be plainly heard. No raiding planes could be seen here, but the sky was filled with smoke from bursting shells.

The alarm was the third in London since war was declared. When the sirens shrieked a warning all buses and surface cars stopped, but underground and other trains continued.

There was no sign of panic as passengers, with gas masks slung over their shoulders, left the buses and cars in orderly fashion and went to places of safety. Inside the raid shelters the crowd chatted cheerfully and discussed the war news of the day.

Several flights of planes were seen making for London but their identity—whether attackers or defenders—was not determined.

The crowds who had calmly gone to shelters gazed at the clear sky while anti-aircraft batteries were heard distinctly.

Many Londoners seemed more interested in watching the shells burst than in seeking safety. Air wardens in many places reported they had some difficulty in persuading the people to hunt shelter.

Saw Plane Disabled.

William Ferry, watching from his garden shelter, said he saw about a dozen shell bursts around a plane and added that a neighbor "told me that he saw the tail part of a plane fall away."

"We saw a plane circling around," another witness said, "then there was gunfire and a shell seemed to burst near the tail of the machine. I can't say whether it was brought down but it dived straight toward the ground."

The Ministry of Information announced:

"We are officially informed that enemy aircraft were reported near the east coast of England this morning."

The Ministry added: "So far as is known, they did not penetrate our defenses at any point and no damage has been reported."

The Ministry of Information announced that further reconnaissance was carried out by aircraft of the Royal Air Force over Germany on the night of September 5-6. The planes, in their third flight over Germany, dropped "A Note to the German People." In two previous mass flights British planes showered Germany with millions of copies of messages to the German people.

"Our aircraft was not engaged by enemy fighters and, as on two previous occasions, they all returned safely," the Ministry said. "Copies of a note to the German people were again distributed over a wide area."

Butler Reports to Commons.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons that German bombings in Poland "have been generally directed against objectives serving some military purpose and not indiscriminately against the civil population." He said there had been many civilian casualties, nevertheless.

Mr. Butler also said [illegible]ment had no official [illegible]that the Germans were using [illegible] but we have read in the pre[illegible]t gas bombs have been used."

Mr. Butler told questioners that no official declarations of neutrality had been received from Soviet Russia, Italy, Spain or Japan, "but Italy, Spain and Japan have issued notifications to this effect."

As Seen From London

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The strategy of the allied Powers, as developed during the first few days of the war, is seen by observers here as a four-fold drive on Germany.

1. On the eastern front, the Poles have used cavalry and special forces in quick offensive thrusts in some sectors, while they have fallen back to stronger defensive positions in others.

2. The French have engaged the Germans on the western front with artillery.

3. The British established a naval blockade to shut off Germany's western ocean supply lines, attacking the German Navy and merchant marine with air and sea forces.

4. The British Air Force has reconnoitered over Germany, dropping propaganda leaflets intended to weaken Germany's internal structure.

The psychological aspect of the war cannot be overlooked. It is reflected in the sharp verbal exchanges over war guilt to build up sympathy among other nations and the morale of the fighting forces.

FIRST AERIAL BATTLE WAGED OVER ENGLAND

German Bombers Driven Away Before They Can Drop Explosives—Din of Ground and Sky Batteries Is Terrific.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The first enemy air force to invade England since the war started was fought off today by British anti-aircraft guns and defending planes in an early morning combat which halted normal activity in the world's largest city for two and a half hours.

No bombs were dropped and the Ministry of Information said the invaders apparently did not "penetrate our defenses at any point." They were attempting to raid the east coast, but anti-aircraft batteries stationed there opened up with a terrific din. Puffs of smoke filled the sky.

The first air raid attempt on Britain came at about 6:40 A. M. (1:40 A. M. New York time). The "all clear" signal was sounded at 9:05 A. M. London time. Apparently no raiders came on the Essex side of the Thames River. Gunfire was heard in the distance up to 8:10 A. M.

CHURCHILL SAYS 125 ARE MISSING FROM ATHENIA

Some May Be on Yacht, Admiralty Lord Tells the Commons.

PERHAPS ONLY 49 ARE LOST

Briton Asserts That Vessel Was Unarmed and on Peaceful Errand.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that 125 passengers and members of the crew of the British liner Athenia, which was sunk on Sunday night, are still unaccounted for.

Mr. Churchill added, however, that it is still possible that a number of the missing might be aboard a Swedish yacht, the Southern Cross.

He asserted that a submarine torpedoed the liner and that it afterward came to the surface and fired a shell which exploded on the middle deck.

"I regret to inform the House," he said, "that the disaster may prove to be of greater magnitude than was indicated by earlier reports."

Mr. Churchill said that there were 1,418 persons aboard the liner when she sailed—315 in the crew and 1,103 passengers including approximately 300 Americans.

"It now is clearly established," said the Admiralty head, "that the disaster was due to an attack without warning by a submarine at 7:45 P. M. local time on the night of September 3."

Says She Wasn't Armed.

He said the torpedo struck the ship near the engine room on the port side when she was 250 miles northwest of Ireland.

Mr. Churchill asserted that the Athenia was not armed for defense and carried no guns.

He told the House that there could not be two more opposite cases than the sinking of the Athenia and the sinking of two German vessels, the Olinda and the Carl Fritzen, by the British Navy. The German ships, he said, were dealt with in accordance with the accepted principles of international law and that every provision was made for the safe removal of the crews.

"Every effort is being made by wireless and otherwise to ascertain the names of the survivors," said Mr. Churchill.

He said that he wished to convey the profound sympathy of the House to those bereaved by the disaster.

Sir Archibald Southby asked that ships in the future should not carry more passengers than they could accommodate in an emergency. Mr. Churchill replied that this would be borne in mind.

49 Had Been the[illegible]

Before Mr. Churchill's statement was made a compilation of reports from [illegible]al sources had made it appear that the death total would be only forty-nine.

This total was arrived at when the master of the American freighter City of Flint reported to the Maritime Commission office in New York that he had 216 survivors of the Athenia aboard his ship, of whom 106 were Americans.

The Donaldson Line, which owned the Athenia, reported 506 survivors landed at Galway, Ireland, and 497 at Greenock, Scotland, and 159 aboard the yacht Southern Cross.

Mr. Churchill told the House: "No estimate can be made as to how many were killed at the first explosion nor as to the numbers drowned in the reported capsizing of several boats after the passengers had taken to them.

"Survivors have been picked [illegible] by two British destroyers, by [illegible]

Knut Nelson and the City of Flint and, it is hoped, by a Swedish yacht. At present, some 125 passengers and crew are unaccounted for. It is still possible that a number of these may be aboard the Swedish yacht.

'On a Peaceful Mission.'

Mr. Churchill added that he thought that there was not the slightest doutb that the Athenia left before the declaration of war on a peaceful mission, wholly unarmed and taking passengers including returning Americans across the Atlantic.

It was clear, he went on, that the submarine must have been in position, waiting for prey.

Asked whether the submarine left Germany after the declaration of war or was waiting in anticipation of war, he replied:

"I am afraid I cannot answer that at the moment."

Survivors of the European war's first major maritime disaster asserted the submarine which fired the torpedo into the Athenia came later to the surface and shelled the sinking vessel. Capt. James Cook, the Athenia's master, declared "one shell carried away the main mast."

The survivors insisted they saw the submarine after the torpedo hit the Athenia—and one stated that a group in a lifeboat could hear it passing under the water as they awaited rescue. They declared the ship did not strike a mine.

A theory that the Athenia ran into a British mine had been advanced in Berlin by a German spokesman after British officials charged a German submarine torpedoed the Athenia.

The City of Flint picked up 109 American and 112 other victims of what the survivors charged was a torpedo fired without warning from a submarine. Earlier yesterday the Donaldson Line, which owned the Athenia, reported that 506 survivors landed at Galway, Ireland; 497 at Greenock, Scotland ,and 150 on the yacht Southern Cross.

Thus, 1,374 of the Athenia's 1,418 passengers and crew were accounted for, with scant hope remaining that the forty-four missing persons could have escaped the blast which ripped open the Athenia's hull and sent her to the bottom Sunday night 200 miles west of Scotland. Approximately 200 were injured, and many of them were taken to hospitals immediately upon reaching shore.

The City of Flint reported she would sail directly to Halifax, Nova Scotia, arriving there Saturday. The Athenia was bound for Canada.

Say Ship Was Shelled.

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Cutters to Meet Ship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Coast Guard said today the cutters Bibb and Campbell had been ordered to meet the City of Flint, and give aid to the Athenia victims aboard.

A spokesman said some of them might be a little bit ill and that the cutters would carry public health doctors as well as food, clothing and blankets to supplement supplies of the rescue vessel.

The City of Flint, a cargo vessel of the Maritime Commission, expected at Halifax Saturday, has 109 American and 112 other Athenia survivors aboard.

The cutters yesterday were ordered on patrol duty at undisclosed stations in the Atlantic. The Bibb was sent from Norfolk and the Campbell from New York.

Where contact will be made cannot be determined yet, the Coast Guard said, but the cutters will move under forced draft.

Shouts of joy went up in lobbies of hotels as survivors got telegrams from relatives saying they were safe.

One Faints

One woman, hearing that a relative was safe, fainted and was put in care of a nurse.

Arthur Robert Ramsay, director of Glasgow's public assistance, was in charge of a staff issuing clothing and other supplies to refugees.

The refugee fund opened last night by the Lord Provost mounted to $10,000 early this morning. The Donalson line, owners of the Athenia, headed the subscription list with a $5,000 check.

Rounding Up Americans

The United States Consulate said arrangements were being made to get the American survivors together as rapidly as possible for their early return to the United States.

The reguees praised Glasgow's hospitality.

A consulate official said that besides the assistance given by the municipality, many Glasgow citizens called the consulate and individually offered to help.

"The American people will not readily forget this generosity," he remarked. "We cannot adequately express our gratitude."

The survivors were happier today after a night's rest and Scottish meals.

Clothes Distributed

The lobby of one hotel was like a department store. For the selection of refugees there was a full range of clothing, suits for little boys, attractive print dresses for girls; coats, hats, cloths and tooth brushes.

One American woman trying on a hat exclaimed: "I couldn't get a better style in Piccadilly."

Director Ramsay said many Americans and Canadians had to be persuaded to accept the articles, which were given free.

Only twenty-one survivors remained today in the city hospital.

Ship Survivors Celebrate In Glasgow Hotel Lobbies

Families Reunited—U. S. Consulate Rounds Up Americans To Speed Return Home—Coast Guards To Meet Them Off Halifax

[By the Associated Press]

Glasgow, Sept. 6—Many of the 497 survivors of the torpedoed Athenia who were debarked yesterday from rescue ships at Greenock, Scotland, began hearing today from relatives in the group of 506 who landed at Galway, Ireland.

EXPLAINS SOME MAY BE SAFE ABOARD YACHT

Asserts Attack By Submarine Without Warning Is Established

Points Out Difference In British Action With German Sh[ips]

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 6—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, today told the House of Commons that 125 passengers of the Athenia, sunk off Scotland Sunday night, were unaccounted for.

He added that "it is possible a number" of the missing might be aboard a Swedish yacht, the Southern Cross, which assisted in the rescue.

Reports from unofficial sources previously had made it appear that the death total would be only forty-nine persons. This total was arrived at when the master of the American freighter City of Flint reported to the United States Maritime Commission that he had 216 survivors of the Athenia, including 106 Americans.

Line Lists Number Landed

The Donaldson Line, owners of the liner, reported 506 survivors landed at Galway, Ireland, and 497 at Greenock, Scotland, and that 150 were aboard the Southern Cross.

"I regret to inform the House that the disaster may prove to be of greater magnitude than was indicated by earlier reports," Churchill said.

He said a submarine torpedoed the liner and that it afterward "came to the surface and fired a shell which exploded on the middle of the deck."

Attack Without Warning

There were 1,418 persons aboard, he added, including 315 crewmen and 1,103 passengers, of whom approximately 300 were Americans.

"It is now clearly established," the Admiralty head declared, "that the disaster was due to an attack without warning by a submarine at 7.45 P. M. on the night of September 3."

Churchill asserted the torpedo struck the ship near the engine room on the port side when she was 250 miles northwest of Ireland, and added that she was not armed for defense and carried no guns.

Says There Is No Parallel

Churchill told the House there was no parallel between the sinking of the Athenia and the German vessels Olinda and Carl Fritzen by the British navy.

The latter, he said, were dealt with in accordance with international law; that every provision was made for the safe removal of the German crews from their ships and their lives saved.

Replying to a suggestion by Sir Archibald Southby, Conservative member of Parliament, Churchill said the Admiralty would be [illegible] and having ships in the future refrain from carrying [illegible] passengers than they could accom[illegible]te in an emergency.

BRITISH REPORT DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN SHIPS

Also Reveal Attacks by Warships on Several Nazi Submarines.

CLASHES IN VARIOUS AREAS

London Admits That Some of Its Merchant Vessels Have Been Sunk or Attacked

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Great Britain reported a series of quick successes today in a sharp offensive against German war and merchant vessels.

An early morning communique from the Ministry of Information said that British forces in the Atlantic had destroyed three German ships which might have been converted into armed raiders.

At the same time, it was announced that Monday's bombing raids by the Royal Air Force on two German battleships at the entrance to the Kiel Canal, linking the North Sea with the Baltic, had turned out to be even more successful than was originally reported.

Attacks by British warships on German submarines "in several localities" were announced in the communique which said also that several British merchant vessels had been attacked or sunk by German submarines. The Cunard Line yesterday disclosed its steamship Bosnia had been sunk.

Names of Ships Not Available.

A brief communique issued by the Admiralty announced the crew of fifty of the Carl Fritzen, one of the German ships to go down, was saved. Names of the other ships were not available immediately.

The Carl Fritzen, due in Buenos Aires next Thursday to load a cargo for Germany, was believed a victim of the cruiser Ajax, also credited with sinking the freighter Olinda Sunday and sending her crew to Montevideo aboard a British tanker.

At least two German vessels were prepared for an attempt to dodge British vessels off Buenos Aires in an effort to reach Germany.

The freighter Gonzenheim swung into the Rio Plata River and headed toward the ocean. The freighter Anatolia sailed from Rosario toward Hamburg with a cargo of cereals.

Two Liners Convoyed.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Two big British trans-Pacific liners, the Empress of Japan and the Empress of Asia, slipped down the Whangpoo River today headed for Hongkong.

They were said to have been convoyed by English warships.

Passengers aboard the Empress of Japan who had booked passage for Japanese ports disembarked prior to the sailing, while those going to Honolulu and Vancouver remained aboard, indicating the liner might head directly for Honolulu from Hongkong.

It was possible several Germans said to be on the ships would be interned at Hongkong. Steamship officials were unable to say when the Empress of Japan would leave Hongkong, saying she was under Admiralty orders.

BELEM, Brazil, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The North German-Lloyd liner Inn, which sailed from here for Hamburg on August 25, was announced today to have been sunk in mid-Atlantic.

Attaches of the North German Lloyd offices said that the Inn carried a crew of thirty men.

She was built with accommodations for passengers, but the officials said that they did not believe that any were aboard.

The Inn is registered as a motorship, powered with Diesel engines, of 2,867 gross tons and 295 feet long. She was built in 1929 and her home port was Bremen.

The British Admiralty had reported the sinking of three German merchant ships, but had named only the Olinda and the Carl Fritzen, both sunk off the Atlantic coast of South Ameri[illegible]

Silences Radios on Ships.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Costa Rican Government today ordered five German ships anchored at Puntarenas to dismantle their radio stations. The ships took refuge in Costa Rican waters after Great Britain and France declared war.

Won't Be Interned.

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The German steamship Freiberg, which arrived yesterday [illegible]ruised as a Soviet vessel, will not be interned because she had no guns.

The ship, with Soviet funnel markings, flew the Danish flag as she entered the port, but hoisted the Nazi swastika thereafter. Carrying sixty passengers, including women and children, mostly Netherlanders, the Freiburg sailed from Hamburg for Java via the Mediterranean.

Imminence of war was learned by the ship's officers while off Gibraltar and the vessel put into a Spanish port and changed markings. Then she proceeded north past the British Isles into the Arctic Ocean and then down the Norwegian coast.

Bosnia Survivors Land.

LISBON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Norwegian ship Eindander arrived here today with thirty-three survivors from the Cunard steamer Bosnia which was sunk on the high seas.

The Cunard Line said that the Bosnia was torpedoed by a submarine yesterday and set afire by guns before she sank. One member of the crew was reported killed.

BRITISH SINK THIRD GERMAN SHIP AT SEA

30.24-3093

3024—3093

North German - Lloyd Cargo Vessel Inn Sent Down In Atlantic

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 6—Another German merchantman was added today to the list of victims of Britain's warfare at sea as 125 passengers of the British liner Athenia still were officially unaccounted for.

The North German-Lloyd liner motor ship Inn, which sailed from Belem, Brazil, for Hamburg, August 26, was reported sunk in mid-Atlantic. Details were lacking.

The British Admiralty previously announced the sinking of three German merchant ships, but named only the Olinda and the Carl Fritzen, both sunk off the east coast of South America.

The Inn, of 2,867 gross tons and 295 feet long, carried a crew of thirty and her home port was listed as Bremen. She had accommodations for passengers but North German-Lloyd officials in Belem said they believed none were aboard.

The Norwegian ship Eindanger arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, with thirty-three survivors of the Cunard steamer Bosnia, which the Cunard Line said was torpedoed by a submarine yesterday and set ablaze by gunfire before she sank. One crew member was killed.

Baltic Shipping Paralyzed

Neutral shipping virtually was paralyzed in the Baltic because of war conditions.

Eastbound neutral ships sought haven in safe waters along the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish coasts after receipt of information that Germany had removed a key lightship which had been a great aid to trans-Baltic shipping.

The ships were hugging the coast lines after the sinking of several vessels which struck mines.

The British navy, apparently satisfied that China waters were free of German raiders, lifted a three-day-old ban on ship movements along the Chinese coast.

New York Boy On Athenia Missing, Mother Is Saved

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP)—Mystery tonight surrounds the whereabouts of William Mallery, 9, son of Mayor Addison Mallery of Saratoga Springs and a passenger on the British liner Athenia when it sank off Scotland.

Mrs. Effie Mallery, mother of the boy, said today in Galway, Ireland, she hadn't seen her son and did not know where he was. Mrs. Mallery and her mother, Mrs. W. B. Scott, were taken to Galway after being rescued at sea.

Earlier lists of survivors landed at Galway included [illegible].

SOUTH AFRICA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

British Dominions And Colonies Send Messages Of Loyalty

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Sept. 7—The British Ministry of Information announced early today the Union of South Africa had declared war against Germany and that arrangements were being made to withdraw diplomatic representatives immediately.

From Fiji to Jaffa British outposts fell into line with the empire's war upon Germany.

Loyalty Pledged

Here are some of the latest messages:

Gambia, West African Colony—Pledge of unswerving loyalty and support against the ambition of Hitler.

Bahamas—Solemn pledge of fidelity.

Saint Lucia, British West Indies—Loyal and ready to serve until victory is achieved.

Fiji—Unswerving loyalty.

Arabs of Jaffa—Promise of cooperation.

Chief Rabbis of Palestine—Agreement to support empire.

Northern Ireland—Promise to throw its entire resources into the conflict.

Australia—Full support for the Government.

In Eire it was emphasized by officials that the Free State would maintain a policy of strictest neutrality, extending no aid to Britain beyond ordinary trading activities. The Department of Industry and Commerce forbade Irish ships of more than one hundred tons to leave port without licenses.

General Smuts Forms South African Cabinet

Cape Town, Sept. 6 (AP)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the Union of South Africa's World War leader, became Prime Minister today and formed a new cabinet pledged to cooperate with Britain and sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

Smuts retained the portfolios of External Affairs and National Defense.

The previous Prime Minister, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, resigned after Parliament yesterday rejected his motion to continue relations with Germany.

South Africa At War

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Union of South Africa is at war with Germany, Minister Ralph William Close advised Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this afternoon.

The Minister called upon the Secretary at the State Department to deliver this message.

It was assumed generally that President Roosevelt would apply to the Union of South Africa shortly the same arms embargo which he raised yesterday, under terms of the Neutrality Act, against Germany, France, Poland, the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA VOTES WAR ON REICH

Declaration Made After General Smuts Forms Cabinet

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 7 (AP).—The British Ministry of Information announced early today that the Union of South Africa had declared war against Germany and that arrangements were being made to withdraw diplomatic representatives immediately.

ECONOMIC WAR IS ORGANIZED

New British Service Aims to Smash Foe's Trade.

ARMY ABSORBS MILITIA UNITS

Gold Fund Set Up to Strengthen England's Credit Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The co-ordination of the British armed forces into a single unified army was announced today by the Ministry of Information, which also declared that the new Ministry of Economic Warfare "will correspond broadly to the Ministry of Blockade created during the last war."

In the House of Commons meanwhile Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that powers had been taken to put all private holdings of gold, foreign exchange and foreign securities at the disposal of the Government. He announced that the Treasury and the Bank of England had transferred $280,000,000 sterling in gold to a wartime exchange account.

Concerning the armed forces the Ministry of Information said that all units of the regular army, territorial army, militia and other auxiliary forces were merged through important changes in administration.

Duke of Gloucester.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, hitherto Director-General of the Territorial Army, was appointed Adjutant of the British Field Forces. The Deputy Director-General, Major-Gen. Sir John Brown, was named Deputy Adjutant General at the War Office.

The Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, was appointed to serve as Chief Liaison Officer to the British Field Force.

The communique, regarding economic warfare, said that the aim of the new Ministry, headed by R. H. Cross, would be to disorganize the enemy's economy and "prevent him from effectively carrying on the war."

Its activities will be of the "widest possible scope," the statement added, but "every effort will be made to take account of the legitimate trading needs of neutral countries."

The Ministry has been in process of organization for two years, the communique said. It will work closely with the French authorities, and in this connection it was announced that a French delegation headed by Paul Morand, already has arrived in London for this purpose.

To Strengthen Credit.

In the House Sir John said that the first measure — to put private gold at the disposal of the Government — was taken "in order to strengthen our financial resources abroad."

The gold transfer involved practically all the gold in the issue department, he said, and would entail an increase in the fiduciary note issue of the Bank of England of £580,000,000 (about $2,320,000,000).

This, he asserted, was done to "concentrate all the Government's foreign resources in one reserve."

Meanwhile the Ministry of Supply has ordered contractors and others to give priority to "certain work" in their factories, but said that priority orders would not at present cover the whole field of industry."

Paris Is Notified

PARIS, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The United States officially informed France today that she is remaining neutral in the European war.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt visited the Foreign Ministry this morning and gave Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet a copy of President Roosevelt's proclamation invoking the arms embargo against belligerents in the war—France, Great Britain, Poland and Germany.

The American President's invocation of the neutrality act came as no surprise to the French, who anticipated the action.

The sinking of the Athenia, however, which has been compared widely here to the loss of the Lusitania in 1915, aroused hopes in some French quarters that the United States eventually would modify its stand, at least to sell arms and munitions to France.

The Ambassador's action consisted simply of handing over to the Foreign Minister a copy of the neutrality proclamation. It was not accompanied by a covering note.

FRENCH INTERNE GERMANS

Those Living in Paris Ordered to Concentration Camps

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—All German Reich citizens residing in Paris must proceed immediately to a concentration camp in the Stadium Yves Du Manoir at Colombes, site of the 1924 Olympic games, the Interior Ministry announced today.

German Reich citizens living in the Provinces must report immediately to the police or local authorities. Germans may not leave their residences except to go to concentration camps, taking food supplies for two days, knives, forks and underwear.

NICE, France, Sept. 6 (By radio via the U. S. S. Trenton) (AP).—The French military interned about 150 Germans capable of carrying arms in the old square fort at Antibes today and ordered German women, children and aged men to remain in their homes after making a special police registration.

The Italian frontier remained open under normal guard.

Reich Founds Offices To Ration Commodities

Economy Units To See That Civilians Are Provided With Foods And Necessities

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)—District economy offices were established throughout Germany today in order to build a unified administration for application of wartime measures such as rationing lists.

The tasks of these offices principally will be to see that the population is provided vital commodities, such as coal, fuel, heating, oil, rubber tires, textiles, shoes, soap and similar manufactured products.

Public food bureaus also were established in provincial districts.

King Pays Tribute To Chamberlain's Work

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—King George sent a message to Prime Minister Chamberlain today, saying:

"In spite of all our hopes and endeavors, we have been compelled to resort to war. In this great crisis of our country's fortunes, I wish to recognize the unremitting efforts of members of my civil service at home and overseas through the troubled years behind us, both in promoting the cause of peace and in preparing the country for the emergency that now confronts us.

"Your work, which has earned the gratitude of your fellow citizens, will, I know, be carried on in the same spirit until peace has been restored."

Mr. Chamberlain replied with thanks and assurances of continued loyalty, devotion and determination "in the struggle for the defense of justice and liberty and the foundations of civilization."

ANGLO-NAZI GROUP IN LONDON DISBANDS

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Sir Barry Domville, German of the Link, Anglo-German organization in England, announced today it had been dissolved.

He said he knew nothing of a report that four members had been interned.

The Communist Party of Great Britain issued a statement denying that it had disbanded.

32 Survivors at Lisbon From Sunk Cunarder

Norwegian Ship Arrives With Crew of Bosnia

LISBON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Thirty-two crew members and one passenger from the Cunard steamer Bosnia, who were landed here tonight, said the vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. One man, a fireman, was killed.

Capt. Walter H. Poole, his crew, and passenger Samuel Norman Anglin, of Gibraltar, declined to say when or where the boat went down. They were rescued by the Norwegian freighter Eidenger a short time after the Bosnia sunk.

The crew, cheerful, although some were without coats and barefooted, described the submarine commander as "a white man" who gave them a chance to take to lifeboats on the condition that they take nothing with them. After calling at the British Consulate, the crew and passenger received clothing and some cash, and then embarked on the liner Highland Brigade for an English port.

BELGIAN KING CARRIES ON

Royal Family Adopts Attitude Of "Business As Usual"

Brussels, Sept. 6 (AP)—Belgium's royal family today adopted a "business as usual" policy despite the war which is raging along their country's borders.

The Dowager Queen Helen visited the Hemling exhibition at Bruges and King Leopold insisted that horse racing be resumed September 15, and the opera season September 30.

Violent Artillery Duel in Moselle.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Reuters, the British news agency, said today that newspaper correspondents at Luxemburg and Basle reported a heavy artillery duel between the Maginot and Siegfried lines. Violent firing lasted all night in the Moselle region, they said.

Italian War Mission on Way to Berlin.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Danish newspaper Berlingske Tidende asserted in a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent today that a Rome-Berlin-Moscow-Tokio axis is in process of formation. It said that an Italian military mission was arriving today in Berlin on the heels of a Soviet military mission which has been conferring in Berlin since Sunday, meeting daily in the Defense Ministry.

British Guiana Declares Loyalty.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A resolution to dispatch British Guiana's loyalty to King George was passed by the Legislature here amid loud cheers.

Malta Takes Stand on War.

MALTA, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A special meeting of the Maltese Council of Government unanimously adopted today a motion reaffirming Malta's loyalty and determination to support the British Government.

Belgians Fire on Trespassing Plane.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Belgian anti-aircraft batteries near Louvain opened fire on an unidentified airplane flying over Belgian territory late last night, according to an official Belgian National Defense communique issued today. The airplane was said to have turned and retraced its course.

Germans Interned in Rhodesia.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A British communique under "Empire affairs" said today that Northern Rhodesia had interned all Germans within its borders. "As in Tanganyika they were shepherded into safekeeping without any trouble," the communique said.

Ships Serving East Prussia Again.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—German officials announced that maritime shipping between Germany proper and East Prussia was re-established today.

Rules On Contraband Threaten Dane Exports

Copenhagen Hopes To Negotiate Exemptions By Both Germany And England

Copenhagen, Sept. 6 (AP)—Britain's new war contraband regulations threatened tonight to ruin Denmark's export business unless some agreement could be reached with the British and Germans.

Since foodstuffs are included in the British contraband list, Denmark will be unable to ship pork, live stock, butter and eggs to Germany except by inadequate overland routes.

Germany is expected to reciprocate the British action and forbid the export of the same products to Britain. Danes hoped they might negotiate a settlement with the two warring powers for the exemption of certain quotas from the contraband list.

Might Have Bombed Danes, British Admit

London Tells Copenhagen That Planes Attacking Kiel Canal Could Have Been Responsible

Copenhagen, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Danish Government announced today that the British Minister had reported the bombing of Esbjerg, a Danish seaport, Monday night might have been the unintentional act of a British plane in connection with an air raid on the Kiel Canal. He expressed the regrets of the British Government.

The Danish communique said in part: "After a full investigation by the British government it is stated that airplanes which returned from the raid could not have been responsible. But some planes failed to return. The raid was under bad weather conditions and most of the time under an overclouded sky. One of the various planes therefore could have lost its bearings and by mistake dropped bombs, thinking it was over the open sea."

At least two persons, one a woman, were killed in Esbjerg.

Says Ulster Will Hurl Its "Entire Resources"

Prime Minister Of Northern Ireland Asserts "Calm, Order And Discipline" Prevails

Belfast, Sept. 6 (AP)—Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland (Ulster), said today Ulster would throw its "full weight and entire resources into this conflict, which has been forced upon Great Britain and the empire.

He said "good order and discipline" prevailed in Northern Ireland.

The Prime Minister also told the House of Commons defense information relating to Northern Ireland was being conveyed to the German legation in Dublin and thence being sent to Germany. He said the British Government was informed and action was being taken.

Blockades Hampering Buenos Aires Shipping

Two French, One German And One British Ships Reported Overdue In Port

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6 (AP)—Great Britain's blockade of German shipping, and fears of Germany's submarines, continued tonight to restrict activity in this normally busy port.

Officials of the Messageries Line said the steamer Eastern Prince, which arrived today would not sail Friday for New York as scheduled. Two French passenger vessels, the Belle Isle and the Florida, were overdue at Pernambuco, and there was no word from the German motorship Madrid.

The British passenger ship Andalucia Star was long overdue at Rio de Janeiro.

Henderson in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6 (AP).—Sir Nevile Henderson, Great Britain's recalled Ambassador to Germany, today thanked the Netherlands' Foreign Minister, E. Nivan Kleffens, for his aid to British officials en route from Germany to neutral territory. Sir Nevile is here awaiting instructions from the British Foreign Office before proceeding to London.

Henderson Sails for England

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands, Sept. 6 (AP)—Sir Nevile Henderson, Great Britain's recalled Ambassador to Germany, who has been here since his departure from Berlin, tonight left for England aboard a Netherland steamship. He was accompanied by forty members of his staff.

POLES CAPTURE NAZI CHUTISTS

Disguised Germans Sentenced to Death, London Hears

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP) (Via Radio).—The British Broadcasting Company said today it had intercepted wireless radio dispatches reporting a number of German parachutists who dropped behind Polish lines, dressed as Polish soldiers, had been captured.

The dispatch said they had been court-martialed and sentenced to death.

INTERNED ON THE RIVIERA

150 German Men Placed In Old Square Fort At Antibes

Nice, France (By Radio via the U. S. S. Trenton), Sept. 6 (AP)—The French military interned in the old square fort at Antibes about 150 Germans capable of carrying arms today, and ordered German women, children and aged men to remain in their homes. The action was taken after a special police registration.

NAZIS CLAIM AIR VICTORIES

Report "At Least 18" Polish Airplanes Destroyed In Day

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)—(Via Copenhagen)—German military headquarters reported tonight that "at least eight" Polish airplanes were destroyed by the German air force on the eastern front today.

Military dispatches said twelve were shot down in air battles and not less than six more were destroyed while on the ground at airports.

AUSTRALIA CALLS MEN

Britain Buys Total Wartime Wool Clip Surplus.

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Robert Menzies announced after a meeting of the Australian Cabinet tonight that the country's entire militia would be called up in separate batches to receive training at war stations and provide protection for vulnerable points.

Mr. Menzies added that Great Britain had agreed to purchase the entire Australian export wool clip for the duration of the war.

Londoners Protest Rural Life

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Some women removed from London to rural England don't like it, they complained, they were lonely and a few promptly returned home. Officials said social committees would be formed to amuse them.

French Conscripts in London.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Groups of French workmen gathered at the French Consulate today to receive orders for their return to France. They were the advance contingent of all Frenchmen of mobilization age called from England.

'Big Bears' Game Gets Children to Don Masks

British Youngsters Think They Are Playing

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—It's called "big bears"—the new game children are being taught.

Youngsters afraid of donning gas masks are coaxed into them under the pretext of playing "big bears."

Air raid wardens, who thought it up, say "even the most timid soon become accustomed to the masks."

Chamberlain to Make War Statement Today

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will make his first statement on the war situation since hostilities began when Parliament assembles tomorrow, it was announced tonight.

Members of Parliament were urged to submit written questions, to enable deletion to be made on questions which might not be in the public interest.

Gandhi Appeals to Hitler

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi told the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, today that his sympathies were with Great Britain and France in their war against Germany. The Indian leader disclosed he had written a personal letter to Adolf Hitler appealing for peace.

BRITAIN REGRETS DANISH BOMBING

Esbjerg Believed Hit on Kiel Canal Raid.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Danish Government announced today that the British Minister had reported that the bombing of Esbjerg, a Danish seaport on Monday night might have been the unintentional act of a British plane in connection with an air raid on the Kiel Canal. He expressed the regrets of the British Government.

The Danish communique said, in part:

"After a full investigation by the British Government it is stated that airplanes which returned from the raid could not have been responsible. But some planes failed to return. The raid was under bad weather conditions and most of the time under an overclouded sky.

"One of the various planes therefore could have lost its bearings and by mistake dropped bombs thinking it was over the open sea."

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The British Government apologized today to the Danish Government for damage caused by a bomb or bombs which may have been dropped by British aircraft on the town of Esbjerg and promised an investigation.

Bombs fell in Esbjerg on Monday, killing at least two persons, one a woman.

Neutral Ships Race to Haven Off Scandinavia

Germany Reported to Have Removed Danger to Ship Used Navigation in Baltic

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (AP).—Eastbound neutral ships sought haven in safe waters along the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish coasts today after receipt of information that Germany had removed a key lightship, indispensable to trans-Baltic navigation. This followed the sinking of several vessels after they had struck mines.

That there were plenty of wide spaces in the North Sea and the entrances into the Baltic in which no naval action was discernable was determined at first hand after a hectic crossing from England to Copenhagen in a Finnish boat.

The boat, carrying a newspaper correspondent, stole deep into the North Sea Saturday night in complete darkness, portholes covered and lights out, but quickly scuttled back to the haven of English terri-

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...ormal waters. There it lay offshore all day Sunday. Many neutral ships lay near.

Despite a British rule that no radios were to be used, those of many vessels caught under war conditions were used constantly—but usually fruitlessly. The interference was intense.

When [illegible] the Finnish boat stole seaward again late Sunday it headed northward along the coast, then struck eastward in the direction of the Norwegian Coast. A watch was kept at the prow to spot any evidences of mines. A searchlight kept playing on a huge flag to identify the ship's nationality. The entrance into Copenhagen was made under guidance of a pilot.

The ship will remain here indefinitely because of conditions in the Baltic. All other neutral shipping is similarly paralyzed.

French and Poles Refuse To Meet Enemy at Chess

War Disrupts World Tourney Under Way in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (AP).—War in Europe has echoed in the world chess tournament here, with the French and Polish players unwilling to face the Germans and Bohemian-Moravians.

The French and Polish teams have asked the committee to call off their coming matches in the tournament for the Hamilton-Russell trophy against representatives of the hostile nations. The committee agreed, and decided to give two points to each of the four teams for each unplayed game.

The Germans accepted the suggestion, although members of the team said they saw nothing objectionable about playing against the French or Poles.

Plane Over Belgium Fired On

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (AP).—Belgian anti-aircraft batteries near Louvain opened fire on an unidentified airplane flying over Belgian territory late last night, an official Belgian national defense communique said today. The airplane was said to have turned and retraced its course.

Bermuda To Cooperate With England In War

House Passes Act Prohibiting Any Form Of Trading With Germany

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 6 (AP) (Passed by British Censor)—The Bermuda House voted today to send a message to the Acting Governor assuring him of the House's cooperation with England in Europe's war and asking him to convey to King George VI the "loyalty and devotion of the people of these islands."

The House passed a "trading with the-enemy act" which prohibits any form of trading with Germany.

Germans Quit Towns Near Western Front

Residents Moving To Interior. Swiss Head [illegible] Sent Friendly Note To Dutch

Zurich, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Swiss newspaper *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* published a Berlin dispatch today saying residents of German western frontier towns wer eleaving for the interior.

The newspaper also said Germany sent a "friendly" note to the Hague yesterday urging the Netherlands to take "active defense measures against violations of Dutch aerial space."

TOURISTS QUIT SOVIET

Only a Few Americans Are Among 350 Travelers.

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—About 350 tourists were in Russia when the war began, it was estimated today, almost all of them in Moscow. Only a few were Americans. Approximately half were English.

There were many Scandinavians, some Latvians and Lithuanians. Eighty tourists, mostly English, planned to leave Leningrad on a Soviet steamship, presumably bound for London, but it was believed they would be dropped off in Finland or Stockholm.

British subjects of military age are flying to London from Moscow by way of Stockholm. Planes leaving are overcrowded.

KING VISITS FLIERS' SECRET QUARTERS

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—King George, wearing the uniform of marshal of the Royal Air Force, today visited the secret headquarters of the R. A. F., it was officially announced.

STOKOWSKI LEAVES WARSAW

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6 (AP).—A Warsaw dispatch to the newspaper Berlingske Tidende said today that Leopold Stokowski had left there for Riga, with other refugees.

British Navy Lifts Ban On China Coast Shipping

Fear of Raiders Ended, Vessels Leave Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6 (AP).—Apparently satisfied there were no German raiders in the China waters, the British Navy today lifted the ban on British ship movements along the China coast, permitting British passenger and cargo vessels to leave Shanghai both northward and to Hongkong. Shipping had been held here three days.

The Empress of Japan and Empress of Asia, both large liners, headed down the Whangpoo River, bound for Hongkong.

Empress of Japan passengers booked for Japan disembarked before she sailing. Those booked for Honolulu and Vancouver remained aboard, indicating the big ship's first stop after Hongkong might be in Hawaii.

CHARGES DUBLIN LEAK

Northern Ireland Premier Says Berlin Gets War Tips.

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, told the House of Commons today defense information relating to Northern Ireland was being conveyed to the German legation in Dublin and thence being sent to Germany.

He said the British Government was informed and action was being taken.

BREMEN REPORTED IN NEUTRAL PORT

Berlin Says She Is Safe From Foes' Warships.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The German liner Bremen, the whereabouts of which has been a mystery since she sailed from New York last Wednesday, was reported tonight to have arrived safely in a neutral port, safe from British warships.

The port was not named and immediate confirmation was not available.

There had been reports that the British had captured her.

Double Shifts Ordered In Turkish War Plants

Museums Move Art Treasures as Press Assails Germany

ISTANBUL, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Turkish government ordered today double shifts, seven days a week, in all factories producing munitions and military supplies.

All Istanbul museums began moving art treasures to the interior for safety from possible air raids.

The Turkish press featured violent attacks on Germany, which was accused of planning to dominate the world by "brutal force and barbarism."

Wedding Guests Have Gas Masks

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The first wedding of notables in London since the war began presented an unusual spectacle today. Every guest carried a gas mask.

The bride was Ann Bailey, daughter of Sir [illegible] Bailey, wealthy South African sportsman. The groom was Pierce Synott of the Admirality Department.

ENLISTS IN CANADIAN ARMY

Sir Frederick Banting Becomes Captain In Medical Corps

Toronto, Sept. 6 (Canadian Press)—Sir Frederick Banting, professor of medical research in the University of Toronto and codiscoverer of insulin, has enlisted as captain in the Fifteenth General Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

He entered the World War as a private in the field ambulance service and rose to a lieutenancy in the Medical Corps. He was wounded at Cambrai, where he won the Military Cross.

DENIES RESIGNATION OF RYDZ-SMIGLY

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—Polish Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz today issued a denial of reports that Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly, chief of the Polish Army, had offered his resignation to President Mosciki.

France States Position To League of Nations

GENEVA, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The French Government formally notified the League of Nations today that a state of war exists between France and Germany as a result of German aggression against Poland starting on September 1.

The note sent to the league by Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, said that Germany's action was a violation of her undertakings toward Poland and toward the signatories of the Kellogg Pact. It said that assistance was required to assist Poland under treaties registered with the league.

Copies of the note were forwarded by Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the league, to all league members.

Naval Limitation Pact Suspended by Britain

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Ministry of Information announced tonight that the London naval treaty of 1936 and British naval treaties with Russia and Poland had been indefinitely suspended. The pacts limited naval construction.

The naval treaty of 1936 was signed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, the United States and France. It limited guns and warship tonnage and provided for exchanges of building programs. One article permitted any party to suspend obligations if involved in war.

Ireland to License Ships

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Irish Department of Industry and Commerce today forbade Irish ships of more than 100 tons to leave without a license.

South Africa in War

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Thursday) (AP).—The Ministry of Information announced here early today that the Union of South Africa had declared war against Germany and that arrangements were being made to withdraw diplomatic representatives immediately.

Mexico-German Barter In Oil Is Ended by War

Mexico Has $6,000,000 Credits Tied Up in Reich

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6 (AP).—It was reported in informed quarters today that Mexico and W. R. Davis, New York oil man, were about to cancel a $20,000,000 contract whereby Davis has been selling and bartering Mexican oil abroad.

Germany took about 75 per cent of the oil shipped before the war started, sending Mexico equipment and manufactured goods in exchange, but oil shipments to that nation stopped when the war began.

One source said it was understood that the Mexican government had approximately $6,000,000 in credits tied up in Germany.

ATTACK ON GDYNIA SEEN DEVELOPING

Dispatch To Italian Newspaper Says "Important" Offensive Is Expected Soon

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 6—A dispatch to the newspaper *Il Messaggero* reported today an important attack against Gdynia was developing. No further details were given.

The dispatch said Adolf Hitler, who crossed the Vistula river yesterday on an afternoon trip from Prust, halted at the station to review wounded troops brought by train from the front.

The Führer passed down the line, greeting the men individually, and was greeted in return with "Heils" and Nazi salutes.

Tells Of Prisoners

The correspondent also described "long columns of sad, demoralized" Polish prisoners along the Vistula.

He reported the men said they had not eaten for three days and begged a bit of bread and hot coffee. No estimate of the number of Poles captured was obtained.

Il Messaggero's dispatch said the Germans threw back all the "desperate" Polish night attacks, endeavoring to break the German ring by closing in from the south to rejoin the main body of the Polish Army.

The entire northern part of the Corridor, with the exception of Hela Peninsula and Gdynia, have been cleared virtually of Polish troops, the dispatch said. The peninsula and Gdynia are cut off completely.

Expect a Peace Move

ROME, Sept. 6 (AP).—Private Italian sources said tonight Premier Mussolini was about to renew his proposal for a conference of powers, with a suggestion for an armistice in the German-Polish-British-French war until a conference could take place.

Official confirmation of this report was lacking, but one high-placed Fascist said he thought it "most logical" and that Italy's neutrality was meant to leave Signor Mussolini free to act as mediator if possible.

Private sources made known their belief after Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Rome, had held a conference with Foreign Minister Count Ciano.

Informed sources believed Sir Percy sought some indication of Italy's attitude toward the European war. But what Count Ciano told Sir Percy regarding the possibility of Italy's entry into the struggle or her continued neutrality was not disclosed.

In foreign circles, however, any new conference plan put forth by Premier Mussolini was expected to run into the British-French objections that wrecked his proposals on the eve of hostilities. These objections were that Germany must withdraw her armies from Polish soil and break off hostile activities.

1939

ROME--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD CIANO XXX ACTIVITIES.

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NAZI ADVANCE PLEASES ITALY

Neutrality Is Still Being Observed, However.

BOMB SHELTERS TAKEN DOWN

Military Commentator Declares Polish Situation Desperate.

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ROME, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Italy pursued her neutral course in Europe's conflict today with new indications that she does not expect to enter the war in the near future—but she kept her war machine ready.

While workmen took down temporary air raid shelters in Rome, additional equipment was requisitioned to facilitate military movements and the sending of supplies to the 1,800,000 men under arms.

Such preparations extended to Albania, Libya and Ethiopia, where most of the quasi-wartime measures in effect in Italy have been instituted also.

Plans for wartime precautions discussed in Tirana, Albania, by Lieut.-Gen. Francesco Jacomoni, head of Italian authority in the country, and the prefects of the ten Albanian districts.

The Fascist press continued to publish official communiques from both sides, and exhibited increasing enthusiasm over the German advance into Poland. Dispatches from correspondents were supplemented with numerous photographs of Hitler's army on the march.

Much was made of the situation on the Western front, where, the newspapers said, the French had not yet fired a rifle shot. In the Eastern theater, Lieut.-Col. Amedeo Tosti described Poland's situation as desperate. Writing in Forze Armate, an outstanding Italian military organ, he said it was virtually impossible for Poland to get supplies, claimed great superiority for the German Army in men and equipment and spoke of the vulnerability of Polish territory to air raids.

Americans seeking to return home have booked to capacity the liner Rex, sailing Saturday from Naples. Rates are higher than normally, with $400 the minimum for first-class passage to New York and $250 for tourist accommodations. The increase was believed due to higher insurance rates and the probability that only a few passengers would be carried on the return trip.

Only dollars were being accepted in payment. The sailing will give Italy more than $500,000 [illegible] foreign currency.

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Precautions in Albania.

TIRANA, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Francesco Jacomoni, head of Italian Authority in Albania, disclosed plans for air raid protection and other war-time precautions, today with the prefects of the district into which Albania is divided.

The Official Gazette published a degree permitting the Government to requisition private property in case the public interest is considered to demand it, and providing for indemnity to owners.

Many precautions similar to those in Italy have already been instituted. The ports of Durazzo and Valona have been closed to all ships lacking special permission of Italian military authorities.

n of Czestochowa on Monday
t the lives of a German captain,
several lieutenants and an undis-
closed number of privates.
Sniping had been resumed yester-
day morning in Czestochowa, and I
saw thirty men conducted to the
City Hall—now a German comman-
dery—as among those believed to
be guilty of attacks.
Outside City Hall I saw a soldier
on guard under a big tree where
lay the body of a lieutenant, his
boots sticking from under a straw
mat. A scabbard and blade lay
crossed over the mat. I was told
that the lieutenant had been shot

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Polish Civilians Called Snipers

Germans Arresting All of Military Age—Women 'Fight Like Tigers.'

SEP

By LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF THE EAST, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The greatest single difficulty encountered by the German Army in its drive on Poland has been sniping by Polish civilians, this correspondent was told on a visit to the front.

As a result, a roundup of all civilian males of arms-bearing age has been ordered in conquered sections of Polish Silesia.

The snipers include women and boys in their teens, it was said. "Polish women," an officer said, "fight like tigers."

The officer said that gunfire from houses in this southwestern Polish

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COMMUNICATIONS WITH FRANCE CONTINUED TO BE REESTABLISHED. THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE, BROKEN OFF A WEEK AGO, WILL BE RESUMED TOMORROW. THE FAMOUS SIMPLON ORIENT EXPRESS, WHICH HAS BEEN RUNNING ONLY BETWEEN ISTANBUL AND MILAN, WILL CONTINUE ON TO PARIS AND DIRECT ROME-PARIS SLEEPING CAR SERVICE WILL BE AVAILABLE ONCE MORE.

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WE924PED

NAZI ADVANCE PLEASES ITALY

Neutrality Is Still Being Observed, However.

BOMB SHELTERS TAKEN DOWN

Military Commentator Declares Polish Situation Desperate.

SEP 7 1939

ROME, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Italy pursued her neutral course in Europe's conflict today with new indications that she does not expect to enter the war in the near future—but she kept her war machine ready.

While workmen took down temporary air raid shelters in Rome, additional equipment was requisitioned to facilitate military movements and the sending of supplies to the 1,800,000 men under arms.

Such preparations extended to Albania, Libya and Ethiopia, where most of the quasi-wartime measures in effect in Italy have been instituted also.

Plans for wartime precautions discussed in Tirana, Albania, by Lieut.-Gen. Francesco Jacomoni, head of Italian authority in the country, and the prefects of the ten Albanian districts.

The Fascist press continued to publish official communiques from both sides, and exhibited increasing enthusiasm over the German advance into Poland. Dispatches from correspondents were supplemented with numerous photographs of Hitler's army on the march.

Much was made of the situation on the Western front, where, the newspapers said, the French had not yet fired a rifle shot. In the Eastern theater, Lieut.-Col. Amedeo Tosti described Poland's situation as desperate. Writing in Forze Armate, an outstanding Italian military organ, he said it was virtually impossible for Poland to get supplies, claimed great superiority for the German Army in men and equipment and spoke of the vulnerability of Polish territory to air raids.

Americans seeking to return home have booked to capacity the liner Rex, sailing Saturday from Naples. Rates are higher than normally, with $400 the minimum for first-class passage to New York and $250 for tourist accommodations. The increase was believed due to higher insurance rates and the probability that only a few passengers would be carried on the return trip.

Only dollars were being accepted in payment. The sailing will give Italy more than $500,000 in needed foreign currency.

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Precautions in Albania.

TIRANA, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Francesco Jacomoni, head of Italian Authority in Albania, disclosed plans for air raid protection and other war-time precautions, today with the prefects of the district into which Albania is divided.

The Official Gazette published a degree permitting the Government to requisition private property in case the public interest is considered to demand it, and providing for indemnity to owners.

Many precautions similar to those in Italy have already been instituted. The ports of Durazzo and Valona have been closed to all ships lacking special permission of Italian military authorities.

n of Czestochowa on Monday
t the lives of a German captain,
several lieutenants and an unde-
closed number of privates.

Sniping had been resumed yester-
day morning in Czestochowa, and I
saw thirty men conducted to the
City Hall—now a German comman-
dery—as among those believed to
be guilty of attacks.

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Outside City Hall I saw a soldier
on guard under a big tree where
lay the body of a lieutenant, his
boots sticking from under a straw
mat. A scabbard and blade lay
crossed over the mat. I was told
that the lieutenant had been shot

Polish Civilians Called Snipers

Germans Arresting All of Military Age—Women 'Fight Like Tigers.'

SEP 7 1939

By LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF THE EAST, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The greatest single difficulty encountered by the German Army in its drive on Poland has been sniping by Polish civilians, this correspondent was told on a visit to the front.

As a result, a roundup of all civilian males of arms-bearing age has been ordered in conquered sections of Polish Silesia.

The snipers include women and boys in their teens, it was said. "Polish women," an officer said, "fight like tigers."

The officer said that gunfire from houses in this southwestern Polish

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the night before while working at a desk near a window.

The thirty sniper suspects marched into the hall with their hands raised, escorted by soldiers carrying cocked rifles.

On my way to Czestochowa by plane and automobile from Berlin, just before we crossed the border into Poland, we paused at a stockade where some 1,100 captured Poles had been sent from various parts of the fighting area.

During the stop there, the prisoners were marched off in groups of about 200 each to be transported by rail to regular internment camps.

Among the badly clad soldiers there was a sprinkling of men in civilian attire, five women and about a dozen boys in their teens. The civilians had been arrested on sniping charges.

Shortly before arriving at our destination, we passed through a desolate town, Graszyn, where buildings along the main road were wrecked. The officer assigned to me explained that two days previously, after the main German force had marched beyond Czestochowa and while the rearguard was being brought up, civilians in the town opened fire from their homes.

Several officers and men were killed, and a regular skirmish ensued in the course of which houses and brick kilns representing the town's principal industry were destroyed.

Traffic Is Lacking.

On the way east, I was struck by the lack of civilian traffic on the German super-highways. The railway also seemed empty of passenger trains.

We flew past some twenty military airports, and at each of them were bombers, pursuit planes and other fighting craft, encircled protectively by anti-aircraft batteries. It appeared that the Poles, if they attempted to raid Berlin from Upper Silesia, would have to jump at least twenty dangerous hurdles.

We landed at Stunebdorf only a few minutes after eighty-seven bombers returned from a raid. At this and two other improvised airports, my officer companion said, there were some 1,100 military planes of every description. The Stunebdorf field was fringed with camouflaged tents for officers and men. Some distance off were larger barracks.

Yesterday morning, after a stop at Oppeln, we started for the Polish border. The road to Czestochowa was one long procession of army trucks, officers' cars, horse-drawn provision wagons, marching labor battalions, army engineers and anti-aircraft sharpshooters.

Every bridge from the border to Czestochowa had been destroyed by the Poles in their retreat. Our car bumped over emergency bridges.

While the German Army poured eastward, Polish civilians were flooding back to the west, finding their homes again now that fighting had stopped and the land was in German hands.

Barefoot women had babies tied to their backs. Old men carried heavy burdens wrapped in bedspreads. Boys and girls pushed loaded bicycles. Pushcarts bulged with household odds and ends. Whole families huddled together on horse-drawn vehicles.

BALKAN TRADE SCOOP IN OFFING

Italy May Seize Markets She Lost to Reich.

GERMANY'S HOLD LOOSENING

Unusable Nazi Barter Credits Give Clew to Situation.

BUDAPEST, Sept. [illegible] (A. P.).—The European [illegible] threatens to loosen Germany's economic stranglehold on southeastern Europe, trade experts said today, and may give Italy a chance to turn the tables on her axis partner in their old battle for markets.

Although bound by political and military ties, Italy and Germany have fought like Tigers for a $500,000,000 import business in this section of the Continent. But it was a fight in which victory—about 50 per cent of that trade—went to Berlin.

Premier Mussolini's Ethiopian campaign and the resulting economic sanctions taken against him by other Powers gave Hitler's traveling salesmen the oportunity to get the lion's share of the rich business of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey four years ago.

The present war, by putting a stop to exports from Germany to this section, gives Mussolini's drummers virtually a clear field.

German Credits Not Wanted.

Although Germany has bought more than she has sold down here, her trade policy has been one of barter—trading armaments and machinery for oil, tobacco and agricultural products. But now Germany can no longer help rearm southeastern Europe and she also needs all her own steel and machinery. She naturally wants, more than ever, the products of this section as war supplies. But the only way she can pay is in credits and they are not wanted here.

Meanwhile, Italy, as long as she remains neutral, is in a perfect position to scoop up this trade. She has need of most of the goods Germany has been buying from the little nations and can pay in the goods which those nations have been getting from Germany.

An Open Invitation.

Evidence of the reaction of southern Europe to this new situation is seen daily in all six countries. For example, Turkey just announced she would not renew her trade agreement with Germany, which expired on August 31. Nearly all the small nations have announced a neutrality stand, but added that they are ready to ship to all old customers capable of carrying on trade relations.

Economic observers see in these announcements an open bid to neutral Italy to send salesmen and buyers and make trade agreements.

While concerned with the loss of German business, the economists of the little nations express relief that German domination of southeastern Europe thus may be ended. Politicians have repeatedly pointed out the danger of economic ties binding these small nations to Germany, which, through them, was getting control of a whole corner of Europe.

Frequently complaints have also come that Germany was charging more than the world price for goods bartered; that out-of-date armaments and machinery were sold here, and that Germany discouraged attempts of the smaller nations to develop industries which would compete with similar German concerns.

Won't Increase Unusable Credits.

In Hungary, where the Government has taken strong methods to check Nazi parties, 48 per cent of all imports come from Germany and 50 per cent of exports go there. In Rumania, which has fought what some of her statesmen call "too close commercial ties with Germany," 48 per cent of imports are German and 35 per cent of exports go there. The figures for Yugoslavia are, imports, 59 per cent; exports, 49 per cent.

In Bulgaria, which sells most of her main crop, tobacco, to Germany, 57 of imports are German goods and 49 per cent of exports go to the Reich. Figures for Greece are, German imports, 31 per cent; exports to Germany, 43 per cent; Turkey, imports 51 per cent, exports, 47 per cent.

As a result of the great spurt in trade with Germany in recent years, the small nations now find that with Germany at war and unable to ship them goods, they have millions of dollars of unusable German credit and say they are unwilling to increase this credit by shipping more to Germany.

If Italy remains neutral and takes the place of Germany in the economic picture, the change may have a profound effect on the political and military attitude of the southeastern European nations. The only fear in diplomatic circles was that Germany's need for southeastern Europe's wheat, oil and other products would be so great that she might be tempted to forceful steps to get them.

KENNEDY IS 51; WORKS RIGHT ON

Ambassador May Not Even Cut Birthday Cake.

PARTY PLANNED FOR TONIGHT

No Arrangement Made Yet for Sending Family Home.

LONDON, Sept. [illegible] (A. P.).—The American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy observed his fifty-first birthday today at work in his office with coat off and shirt sleeves rolled up, trying to get Americans out of Great Britain.

A birthday party was planned for him by Mrs. Kennedy tonight, but the Ambassador was not certain that he would be there to cut the cake. All the members of the Kennedy family were in London and were to be at the dinner except Joseph Jr. or Jack, one or the other of whom was going to Glasgow during the day to canvass the situation regarding the Athenia survivors there.

Plans for Mrs. Kennedy and some of the children to go home were indefinite pending future information on when ship accommodations would be available.

Mr. Kennedy was said to be using the Government authorities at Washington to start American boats for England immediately, but lacked assurance it would be done. All regular American and neutral boats were said to be booked fully until mid-October. British ships also had full bookings but many reservations were being canceled as a result of the Athenia disaster. For the same reason British boats were being avoided by Americans.

An overworked staff at the embassy was seeking accommodations on every American tramp or any other kind of ship. Arrangements were made to get twenty-seven Americans on the American cargo boat Eglantine after her crew had voted to give up their own berths.

At the embassy a staff was kept on twenty-four-hour duty seeking accommodations and handling the crowds of Americans besieging the building.

Pop Up Everywhere.

"They seem to be coming up out of the ground," one embassy official said, explaining that the numbers were far exceeding those believed to be resident in or touring the country.

At the end of its resources temporarily for getting them home, the embassy was advising Americans to go to less dangerous places in the country to await more ships.

This imposed additional work on the embassy staff in keeping up with their whereabouts. Most of them were being sent to places near ports where they would be accessible to the boats.

The Athenia disaster further complicated the problem, and efforts were being made to get these survivors home as quickly as possible because of the strain they had undergone and the general anxiety of their relatives at home.

Thanks Glasgow People.

Soon as they were brought to safety and recovered from their experiences, the Athenia survivors began pressing the American consulates for passage. Many of them were without funds and like all other Americans they faced a waiting period.

"There's nothing afloat, either American or neutral, that's left now," an Embassy official said.

The problem was considered urgent at the Embassy not only because of the danger existing for those remaining, but also because of the possible effect on American opinion if American casualties should occur.

Mr. Kennedy telephoned the Lord Provost to thank the Glasgow citizens for their kindness to the American refugees. The Ambassador told the Lord Provost that President Roosevelt and the United States Government were grateful for all that had been done and that he was sending a special representative, probably one of his sons, to Glasgow tonight to interview the American survivors.

It was understood that an effort would be made to charter a special steamship to repatriate the refugees.

AMERICANS OFFER SERVICES IN PARIS

Former New Rochelle Woman Heads Ambulance Unit.

PARIS, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The French Department of the American Legion announced today that since September 3 more than 300 Americans have offered their services to France in her war with Germany. They said that a nineteen-car ambulance section, donated by American citizens and manned by American volunteers, would soon report to the French army.

The group includes women organizing under the leadership of Mrs. H. Sanua-Seymore, a former resident of New Rochelle, N. Y. More than 90 per cent of the male volunteers are said to be world war veterans.

Col. Charles Sweeny said that about 2,000 other men had already registered with him for possible service and that he had received a telegram from a "prominent American Congressman" offering to "furnish you 1,000 American volunteers and a company of 250 men from Texas." Col. Sweeny explained that his group would be listed officially as a unit of the French Foreign Legion.

A French thrust through the Burgundy Gate might cause the Germans to straighten their front, swinging on Karlsruhe as the pivot, for it is there that the French line dog-leg dents the German front.

Such a thrust not only might develop such strength as to force Germany to pull division after division from her eastern front, but also would be a start on the shortest and most advantageous overland route to Poland itself.

Route Takes in Austria

The route would be through southern Germany, along the border of Austria, which is much less attached to the Nazi regime than northern Germany; and if the line could be stretched farther the French would have the advantage of moving through former Czecho-Slovakia, where they might be welcomed as liberators.

That sort of campaign would take months, or even years, and would be beset by many pitfalls. But, as Maurice Duval writes in the Journal des Debats, "No one can have any idea of a short war. Let us accept the fact of a long war; it is inevitable."

With French operations apparently confined to artillery fire and the work of the "suicide squads" between the lines, French sources emphasized no major moves had been attempted.

Weak Spot in Line

Official sources admitted that most of the activity was confined to the area where the French believe the Siegfried Line is weaker than the Maginot — between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The Maginot fortifications take an almost right-angle turn from the north near Strasbourg and run northwestward toward Thionville and to a point near the junction of the French, German and Luxembourg borders.

The French always have contend-

Gamelin's Invasion Task Same as Faced Napoleon

Nazi Defensive Tactics Force French to Strike at German Soil

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP).—With Germany committed to defensive strategy in the west at least until the army of the east can be freed with completion of a Polish conquest, General Gamelin was the first commander since Napoleon to be confronted with the problem of stabbing into Germany.

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ed the German line in this section was built on less favorable ground than the Maginot, which zig-zags underground, the product of costly construction since the World War.

However, the Siegfried line, even if less favored than the Maginot, is still a formidable military factor. If the French leave their underground fastnesses to cross interlying territory studded with machine-gun emplacements staggered in some places to a depth of thirty miles into Germany.

HITLER 'REPORTED' AS MENTALLY ILL

Professor H. C. Steinmetz Says This Statement Was Made by a 'Leading Physician'

By The Associated Press.

PALO ALTO, Calif., Sept. 6.—Before a group of social psychologists, Professor Harry C. Steinmetz of San Diego State College repeated today what he termed "a report or calumny" that Adolf Hitler was suffering from severe mental disorder and was under the almost constant care of an alienist.

Professor Steinmetz said that the statement was made to him by "a leading American research physician, recently returned from Germany." He did not name the physician.

The report "or calumny" said that Hitler's affliction was paranoid manic depression. It is a supposedly incurable mental disease which causes its victims to have alternate fits of depression and elation, complicated by delusions that they are being persecuted.

Professor Steinmetz, addressing a division of the American Psychological Association, made the remark in a technical discussion of what he termed increasing paranoid conditions.

He asserted that whole peoples or groups were being subjected to a sort of national paranoid infection—that is, in their collective thinking and acting, particularly under prolonged, unusual stress.

Erroneous beliefs, he said, became a center of paranoid infection, especially under social disorganization and tension. Such stresses, he added, might cause people to take refuge in delusions, in "rationalizations" or excuse making, or in "defense mechanisms," described as mental tendencies designed to thwart expected trouble.

Such centers of infection, he added, could facilitate the spread of paranoid conditions among individuals, making their social organization progressively more dependent upon the very persons affected.

Features of paranoid conditions which he named included delusions of grandeur as well as of persecution; "retrospective falsification," a chronic course through suspicion, retreat and defense to delusion, illusion and outbreak.

Discussing recent potential modifications of the definition of "paranoia," Professor Steinmetz referred to the Oxford Group and "the bourgeois moral rearmament craze" as being "within the hypothetical classification of euphoric paranoidal delusion."

Stirring Of Reich Revolt Seen As Major Ally Aim

Plans To Agitate Germans Against Hitler Laid Months Ago, Mackenzie Says—Munitions Area Likely To Be First Affected

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Associated Press Foreign Affairs Writer

New York, Sept. 6—The Anglo-French allies are using every artifice they know to try to precipitate a revolt of the German people against Hitler.

England and France hope thus to achieve by propaganda what otherwise they will have to do with guns on bloody fields of battle.

Planned For Months

This represented a carefully considered effort by the allies and one which they regard as of the highest importance.

Because of this it is decidedly worth watching. Win or lose, it is a historic experiment.

Actually the Anglo-French brotherhood has been working on this plan quietly for some months. As long ago as last December I was authoritatively informed while abroad that it was being inaugurated. But with the declaration of war it has come out into the open.

Almost the initial act of "hostility" by Britain was the dramatic dropping of six million propaganda pamphlets on German territory by airplanes, which might have used bombs instead. These papers gave the Allied version of the rights and wrongs of the situation.

Radio Bombardment

Since then the allied radios have been bombarding Germany with appeals to the German people. It has been like shooting into the dark, for nobody has known how many folk were listening. Nazidom has imposed severe penalties for anyone even listening to foreign propaganda and death in some cases for repeating it.

Still out of the dark have begun to come what purport to be answers from some Germans.

Yesterday the independent Labor party of Britain gave out a message which was said to have been sent by the independent Socialists of Germany. It read in part:

"The German workers and peasants do not want war and have nothing in common with the Nazi regime. Hitler begins the war with Poland against the will of large masses of the population."

Trouble Reported

On top of that the semi-official Paris radio reported trouble in Germany and said there had been disorders in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Essen.

I haven't seen any confirmation of that report. But I do know very well what might cause trouble—if there is any—and certainly every wishful allied thinking would envisage disorders in that area.

The three cities mentioned lie in the heart of the great Rhenish industrial area, among other things one of the world's greatest armaments centers.

At Essen are the vast Krupp steel and munitions works.

Now it happens that this Rhenish district has drawn to itself many of the so-called extremists among Germany's industrial workers. I visited that zone at the time of the Munich crisis and was informed by wholly reliable sources that there was much discontent among the laborers there. They were reported dissatisfied with their low wages, and angry because Nazidom had smashed their trade organizations.

Major Disaster Possible

It was said then that if trouble came in Germany, this manufacturing section would be among the first to show it.

It long has been said, furthermore, that Herr Hitler's gravest danger lay in any economic crisis which would pinch his people too hard.

The German breadwinner, even as you and I, thinks a fair amount with his tummy. If he and his family are well fed, it goes far toward making for contentment. But let his wife and children encounter hunger, or even severe privation, and he may revolt.

Hunger and the pinched faces of little children, had much to do with causing the German revolution at the end of the World War.

The Anglo-French allies have been hoping for an economic collapse which would upset the Nazi regime.

ish State and for its part stands prepared to use all of its influence in the future as it has in the past for the restoration and the maintenance of peace between nations."

STATE DEPARTMENT HELPS TOURISTS

9300 Arrived in U.S. From Europe Last Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The State Department, hard at work in helping Americans get out of Europe, said today approximately 9,300 passengers arrived from Europe the week ended September 1.

Most of these were Americans and, it was added, a large percentage of the 1,200 who landed the same week in Canada also were Americans.

From September 1 to October 4, scheduled west bound sailings of American vessels and ships under prospective neutral flags have accommodations for some 17,000.

How many Americans are still in Europe is indefinite. As of January 1, 85,000 Americans were considered residents of Europe but the department said it did not know how many had returned. Nor could it say how many tourists went to Europe this summer.

The department has been advised that many transient Americans are still in Holland but that 201 of these already have passage for future sailings.

George A. Gordon, American minister to the Netherlands, reported that with the sailing of the Statendam yesterday morning some 276 Americans had left Holland by the six Holland America liners which sailed within the last ten days.

U. S. Favors Localizing War

Hull Declares Acceptance of Franco View Expressed in Memorandum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The United States told Spain today that it shared Generalissimo Franco's views that the European war should be localized.

In a note to the Spanish Charge d'Affaires here, Secretary Hull declared:

"The Government of the United States is in accord with the sentiments expressed in the message of the Chief of the Spanish Government, and fully shares the conviction that extension of the present conflict is bound to result in untold suffering for the innocent populations of the countries which may become involved, as well as for the people of other nations."

Gen Franco had issued a memorandum, which was communicated to this Government by Senor Don Luis de Silva, in which he said:

"The more the conflict is extended the more the germ of future wars is sown. In these circumstances I appeal to the common sense and the responsibility of the rulers of the nations in order to direct the efforts of all toward the localization of the present conflict."

"My Government," Secretary Hull replied, "is profoundly convinced that resort to force or the threat of force in an attempt to settle disputes between nations or to impose a solution on the basis of aggression can never be morally or materially justified.

"For this reason the Government of the United States welcomes the initiative of the Chief of the Spa-

ROME, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Genoa-American liner Exochorda sailed late today with 180 Americans, leaving Europe because of the war. The ship was scheduled to pick up 100 more Americans at Marseilles.

Canada Still Open To American Travelers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Canada continues open to American travelers despite the war, a State Department official said today. No passports or visas are at present required for travel there, he said.

German Consul Quits San Francisco Club

Capt. Fritz Wiedemann Headed World War Unit In Which Hitler Was Corporal

San Francisco, Sept. 6 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German consul general, resigned from the exclusive Olympic Club today after receiving a telegram, later declared to have been signed by forgery, saying 165 members were demanding that he leave the club.

Frank J. Foran, club secretary and member of the board of directors, whose name was appended to the telegram, tonight said he did not send it and knew nothing obout it.

The consul, who has been here only a few months, was captain of the World War unit in which Adolf Hitler served as corporal. Prior to his appointment as consul general, he was regarded as one of Hitler's three "personal adjutants."

British, Italian Ships Take War Precautions

English Vessel Takes On Paint For Camouflage And Sand And Defense

San Francisco, Sept. 6 (AP)—British and Italian ships took added protection against molestation at sea today, just before sailing for home ports.

The Italian ship Leme had huge Italian flags painted on its sides to reduce the chances of mistaken identity.

Paint for camouflage and sand to be placed in bags to lessen the shock of possible air raids, were placed aboard the British freight and passenger liner Lochavon.

QUEEN MARY AND NORMANDIE PLANS SECRET

Bremen Reaches Safety Of Unnamed Port, Berlin Reports

Government Order Prevents 5 Americans From Sailing To Europe

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 6—War's uncertainties kept shipping of both neutral and combatant nations in turmoil today.

Strict censorship clamped down by British and French governments cloaked plans for the great British liner Queen Mary and the French Normandie, tied up at their Hudson river piers, but workmen were observed slapping a coat of gray on the Queen's big funnels, and speculation spread that the big ship soon would risk a camouflaged Atlantic crossing.

Bremen Reported Safe

Unofficial reports from Berlin said the $20,000,000 German liner Bremen had reached the safety of an unnamed neutral port. There were 908 men in the Bremen's crew when it sailed from New York without passengers a week ago.

Line officials, meanwhile, kept a watch for the French liner Ile de France, due in New York tomorrow from Havre with more than 1,000 passengers, but with its wireless silenced and exact whereabouts unknown.

Also due here tomorrow was the United States liner Manhattan, with an unknown number of passengers, to add to the thousands who already have arrived on close to a score of liners in the past few days.

The sailing of the President Roosevelt of the United States Lines was delayed by war-induced labor difficulties. She originally was scheduled to leave New York at noon with 259 passengers—222 of them British sub-

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jects—and to return immedia some of the thousands of Ame now stranded abroad.

Demands of the Roosevelt's crew for increased wages and insurance for entering the European war zone caused the delay.

Five Denied Passage

Under Government orders that American citizens must have "imperative reasons" to sail for Europe, five were denied passage on the Roosevelt, among them W. W. Rosenberg, a medical student who had booked passage from Philadelphia; William Arnold, a retired naval warrant officer, of Langley Field, Va., and Mrs. C. Gurney, Englewood, N. J. (care of Alice Morrow).

A sixth, Dr. James H. Ferguson, Brookline, Mass., was permitted to go to Europe "for medical research."

Only Two Americans

Dr. Ferguson and Dale W. Maher, second secretary of the American legation in Budapest, were the only American passengers of 254 aboard when the brightly lighted Roosevelt finally left her pier shortly after 7 P. M. (E.S.T.). Seamen were promised concessions to be allowed by current negotiations with their union.

Newly revised war risk insurance rates, meanwhile, gave preference to United States flag vessels over ships of all other nations. Marine underwriters a week ago tripled rates on all voyages except shipments confined to the western hemisphere or on United States ships not touching European ports or the Mediterranean.

Report On Nazi Ships

Other developments brought:

A report that five German ships took refuge at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and that the Costa Rican Government had ordered them to dismantle their wireless stations.

An announcement that the American cruise ship Iriquois with 240 tourists aboard would steer clear of the British West Indies and instead visit the Virgin Islands.

A report that the Swedish tanker Saint Gobain, bound for France from Peru, sought safety in San Juan, Puerto Rica, on orders received after it cleared the Panama Canal.

An order from Washington to steamship inspectors to "be on the alert for saboteurs and possible sabotage on all ships leaving American ports" because belligerent European nations may have agents in this country to "hinder supplies to opposing belligerents."

Liner Arrives From Glasgow

The United States liner American Importer arrived today from Glasgow, after a stop at Boston, where she debarked 132 of her 180 pasengers.

Her cargo included $10,000,000 in gold and 56,000 cases of Scotch whisky, transferred from a British ship which canceled its sailing.

The youngest passenger was Thomas Connor, 11, traveling alone. Born in America, he has been living with his parents in Liverpool, but came to live with an aunt, Mrs. Margaret Thompson, of Philadelphia.

A passenger who chanced to transfer to the American Importer from the doomed British liner Athenia was Dorothy Rahmann, of Summit, N. J.

Experiences Variety

A refugee of considerable experience was Herbert Weiskopf. He fled Germany when Hitler first rose to power, left on Sudetenland when the Nazis took over that territory, and escaped from Prague with the brown-shirted legions hot on his heels. He finally reached Glasgow and sailed to America, hoping to reestablish a musical career in St. Louis, where he has friends.

Reports U-Boat "Off Key West"

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6 (AP).—James H. Ricau, secretary of the New Orleans Board of Trade, said today he had received a telegram from the Porter Dock Company at Key West saying a submarine had "been positively located off Key West this morning." He said the submersible presumably was a German craft.

Mr. Ricau notified all members of the Board of Trade interested in shipping.

BREMEN LIFEBUOYS FOUND

But Apparently Floated Up on Cape Cod Before Ship Left Here

ORLEANS, Mass., Sept. 6 (AP).—A brief flurry of excitement spread through this Cape Cod town today when it was learned that two lifebuoys marked "Bremen," apparently belonging to the German liner that vanished after she left New York last Wednesday, had been washed up on Orleans Beach.

Coast Guardsmen said, however, that the first of the two buoys was found at midnight last Wednesday. Since this was only about four hours after the Bremen left New York, officers asserted it would have been physically "impossible" for the ship herself to have reached Cape Cod in that time.

It would have been even more impossible for the lifebuoys to have floated any distance to the shore at this spot, near the "elbow" of the Cape, in the brief time after the Bremen sailed.

Boatswain's Mate Louis Silva expressed the belief the buoys might have been lost overboard on the Bremen's westward crossing. He said Surfman Ezekial Fulcher came upon the first of the lifebuoys, and that a Summer visitor found the other the next day. It was possible, he added, that both had been on the beach for some time.

POLES ARE SEEN NEAR DISASTER

Strategists Here Believe Many May Be Trapped.

GERMANS ADVANCE RAPIDLY

Poland Faces Immediate Loss of Quarter of Area.

By Associated Press.

American military experts said today that the retreating Polish Army faces the peril of a major disaster as the result of the rapid German drive toward Warsaw from the north and south.

Troops and guns, it was explained, may be trapped by the pinching off of 20,000 square miles of western Poland.

The principal means of retreat eastward toward Warsaw is by the single Poznan-Kutno-Warsaw line, and bridges and junction points of this line have been bombed from the air and possibly blasted by gunfire.

Dispatches telling of the German occupation of Krakow, 100 miles south of Warsaw, and of the partial evacuation of the capital itself, prompted authorities to assert that German occupation of more than a quarter of Poland was imminent.

This area contains well over half of the beleaguered nation's industries.

Toward Second Line.

The Poles, it was said, obviously are falling back to a second defense line along the Vistula River which flows north and south through Warsaw.

There they are expected to make their most desperate defense in the hope that mud will come to their aid with the start of early fall rains and the consequent rise of the Vistula.

Even that line is threatened by a flanking movement to the south by a German force which crossed the Carpathian Mountains from Slovakia through the Jablonka Pass.

The progress of Germany's mechanized forces impressed military strategists, who said that the speed attained must have met the hopes of even the most optimistic Nazis.

The German advance thus far has been in three general phases. The first, a preliminary, pinched off Danzig and the narrow corridor. Simultaneously the main German force pushed eastward and northward toward Krakow and Warsaw. A third force moved south toward Warsaw from East Prussia.

Joining at or near Warsaw they would trap any Polish troops remaining between Warsaw and the German border and complete the pinching off of the western richest quarter of Poland.

A20

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

BY MAX HARRELSON

LONDON, SEPT. 6--(AP)--BRITAIN TODAY DISCLOSED SWEEPING MEASURES TO WRECK GERMAN ECONOMY BY BLOCKADE, WELDED HER MILITARY FORCES INTO A UNIFIED BODY AND ANNOUNCED THAT THE FIRST FORAY OF GERMAN BOMBING PLANES TOWARD ENGLISH COASTS HAD BEEN REPULSED.

PLANS FOR AN ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY WERE DISCLOSED IN A COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE NEW MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE WOULD CORRESPOND BROADLY TO THE MINISTRY OF BLOCKADE SET UP LATE IN THE WORLD WAR.

DETAILS OF WHAT THE MINISTRY INTENDS TO DO WERE NOT DISCLOSED BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ITS AIM "IS TO DISORGANIZE THE ECONOMY OF THE ENEMY SO AS TO PREVENT HIM FROM EFFECTIVELY CARRYING ON THE WAR."

"ECONOMIC WARFARE MUST BE REGARDED AS A VITAL OFFENSIVE ARM COMPLEMENTARY TO THE OPERATION OF THE THREE SERVICES," IT SAID.

1939

THE GOVERNMENT STARTED A BLOCKADE OF GERMANY THE MINUTE WAR WAS DECLARED. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALL SHIPS BOUND FOR GERMANY OR CARRYING CONTRABAND WOULD BE STOPPED.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR TWO YEARS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND ITS STAFF WAS SELECTED SOME MONTHS AGO. IT WILL WORK IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH THE FRENCH GGVERNMENT.

AN EXPERT FRENCH DELEGATION LED BY PAUL MORAND ALREADY IS WORKING WITH THE MINISTRY IN LONDON.

MEANWHILE, ALL UNITS OF THE REGULAR ARMY, TERRITORIAL ARMY AND MILITIA WERE MERGED INTO A SINGLE UNIFIED ARMY TO FACILITATE SMOOTH OPERATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE ATTEMPTED GERMAN AIR RAID ON THE EAST COAST HAD BEEN DRIVEN OFF AND THAT "SO FAR AS IS KNOWN" THE GERMANS "DID NOT PENETRATE OUR DEFENSES AT ANY POINT."

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE HIS FIRST STATEMENT ON THE WAR SITUATION AT TOMORROW'S MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

SEVERAL CABINET MINISTERS DISCUSSED VARIOUS DEVELOPMENTS AT TODAY'S SESSION.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, GIVING A FURTHER REPORT ON THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA, SAID ABOUT 125 PASSENGERS STILL WERE UNACCOUNTED FOR.

A21

THE GOVERNMENT APOLOGIZED TO THE DANISH GOVERNMENT FOR WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A "MOST UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT IN WHICH DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO LIVES AND PROPERTY BY A BOMB OR BOMBS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM A BRITISH AIRPLANE OVER ESBJERG" MONDAY.

THE TREASURY ANNOUNCED THAT IN ADDITION TO CREDITS RECENTLY GRANTE POLAND BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED WHEREBY THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WOULD GIVE POLAND A CASH LOAN OF ABOUT £8,500,000 (APPROXIMATELY $34,000,000.)

THE TREASURY AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND TRANSFERRED £280,000,000 (ABOUT $1,120,000,000) IN GOLD TO A WARTIME EXCHANGE ACCOUNT IN ORDER TO CONCENTRATE THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN RESOURCES IN ONE RESERVE.

THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS TAKEN POWERS PUTTING ALL PRIVATE HOLDINGS OF GOLD, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES AT ITS DISPOSAL.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS PASSED A BILL MAKING THE GOVERNMENT THE SOLE IMPORTER OF ALL ESSENTIAL FOODSTUFFS AND PROVIDING FOR PRICE FIXING. THE GOVERNMENT'S AIM WAS SAID TO BE TO INSURE THAT AMPLE FOOD SUPPLIES WOULD BE AVAILABLE AT PROPER PRICES.

KING GEORGE, WEARING THE UNIFORM OF MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR-FORCE, VISITED THE SECRET HEADQUARTERS OF THE R.A.F. FIGHTING COMMAND AND LATER SENT A MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN EXPRESSING HOPE THAT HIS WORK WOULD BE CARRIED ON IN THE SAME SPIRIT UNTIL PEACE HAS BEEN RESTORED."

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED WITH THANKS AND ASSURANCE OF CONTINUED LOYALTY, DEVOTION AND DETERMINATION "IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DEFENSE OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF CIVILIZATION."

A SHORTAGE OF SHIPS BALKED EFFORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

30.24-3101

EMBASSY TO GET AN ESTIMATED 5,000 AMERICANS HOME.

THE PROBLEM WAS TREMENDOUSLY COMPLICATED BY TORPEDOING OF THE LINER ATHENIA.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN A THIRD EXTENSIVE FLIGHT OVER GERMANY DROPPED ADDITIONAL LEAFLETS CONTAINING "A NOTE TO GERMAN PEOPLE." OFFICIALS SAID ENEMY AIRCRAFT DID NOT ENGAGE THEM IN BATTLE.

FRAGMENTARY REPORTS FROM LUXEMBOURG TOLD OF A VICIOUS ARTILLERY DUEL BETWEEN THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES, ESPECIALLY IN THE MOSELLE REGION.

SEP 7 1939

W506PED

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X HISTORY."

BRITISH FARMERS REQUIRING HELP MAY APPEAL TO MILITARY OFFICERS FOR MEN. THE MEN WOULD BE PAID BY THE FARMER.

EMPHASIZING THERE IS NO SUGAR SHORTAGE, THE FOOD DEPARTMENT SAID THERE HAD BEEN DELAY IN DISTRIBUTION AND ASKED PURCHASERS TO BUY ONLY NORMAL REQUIREMENTS.

SEP 7 1939

ALL STOCKS OF CEREALS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS EXCEEDING 50 TONS, EXCEPT THOSE HELD BY MILLERS, WILL BE REQUISITIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER AN ORDER TAKING IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

ALL FLOUR MILLS ARE NOW UNDER CONTROL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER AN ORDER WHICH CAME INTO FORCE SEPT. 4. MILLERS MAY NOT OPERATE PLANTS OR MAKE DELIVERIES WITHOUT A LICENSE.

ANOTHER ORDER LIMITS THE PRICE FOR "ANIMAL FEEDING STUFF."

G1229AED

30.24-3101

NIGHT LEAD AIR RAID (BUDGET)

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-GERMAN WARPLANES ATTEMPTED THEIR FIRST MAJOR FORAY OF THE NEW EUROPEAN WAR ON THE BRITISH ISLES TODAY BUT THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED THEY WERE DRIVEN OFF BY PURSUIT PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE INFORMATION MINISTRY DECLARED THE GERMANS DID NOT "PENETRATE OUR DEFENSES AT ANY POINT."

OPERATIONS ON MANY OF THE FAR-FLUNG WAR FRONTS WERE MARKED BY INTENSIFIED AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON CIVILIANS, SCURRYING FOR SHELTER AT AN HOUR WHEN BUSES, SURFACE CARS AND SUBWAYS WERE FILLED WITH THOSE BOUND FOR WORK, SAW NOTHING BUT PUFFS OF SMOKE FROM BARRAGES OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS --AND BRITISH PURSUIT PLANES STREAKING OVERHEAD.

SEP 7 1939

EDITORS

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FOURTH GRAPH, LONDON, NIGHT LEAD AIR RAID XXX STREAKING OVERHEAD.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID TONIGHT THAT NO ENEMY PLANES REACHED ENGLAND DURING THE MORNING BUT THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS MISTOOK RETURNING ENGLISH PLANES AND FIRED AT THEM.

THE GERMAN PLANES, ON A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT, WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TURNED BACK BEFORE THEY REACHED ENGLAND. THE MINISTRY STATEMENT SAID THIS ACCOUNTED FOR RUMORS OF A HEAVY AERIAL ENGAGEMENT.

SEP 7 1939

AIR RAID WARNINGS ETC PICKING UP FIFTH GRAPH PVS

WE639PED

1939

AIR RAID WARNINGS BEGAN WAILING AT 6:40 A.M. (12:40 A.M., E. S.T.) AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL 9:05 A.M. THAT THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL WAS SOUNDED.

AS BUSES AND OTHER SURFACE TRAFFIC HALTED ABRUPTLY, THE CHATTER OF MACHINE GUNS ALOFT COULD BE HEARD.

UNDERGROUND TRAINS CONTINUED RUNNING.

THE POPULACE TOOK IT CALMLY. PASSENGERS IN SURFACE TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES MERELY CLIMBED OUT AND SOUGHT SHELTER.

IN SOME INSTANCES AIR WARDENS HAD A HARD TIME KEEPING THEIR CHARGES UNDER COVER. CURIOSITY LED MANY TO VENTURE OUT AND SCAN THE SKY. THEY SAW NO ENEMY PLANES, AND APPARENTLY NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

SEP 7 1939

PARIS TOO HAD ITS AIR RAID WARNINGS. TWICE THE SIRENS SCREAMED, AND TWICE THE POPULACE TOOK COVER. THE SECOND TIME A SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID GERMAN SCOUTING PLANES HAD BEEN DRIVEN OFF.

(FRENCH BOMBERS, IN THE MENTAIME, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON GERMAN SUPPLY CENTERS AT ESCHWEILER AND STOLBERG, IN THE AACHEN DISTRICT NEAR THE BELGIAN BORDER, WEST OF COLOGNE.)

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED ADDITIONAL RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS BY THEIR WARPLANES OVER GERMANY ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS. A "NOTE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE" WAS DROPPED LAST NIGHT. ON TWO PREVIOUS FLIGHTS BRITISH PLANES SCATTERED MILLIONS OF LEAFLETS OVER NORTHERN GERMANY ADVISING THE POPULACE THAT THEIR LEADERS HAD FOMENTED THE WAR.

A5

(GERMANY, PUSHING ITS ADVANTAGE AGAINST THE POLES, ANNOUNCED THAT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SINGLE PURSUIT PLANES, THE POLISH AIR FORCE DID NOT APPEAR IN THE LODZ DISTRICT, SCENE OF ONE OF THE DRIVES.

(THE REICH AIR FORCE, INSISTING THAT IT CONTROLS "POLISH AIR," WAS CONFIDENT THAT IT HAD A DEFENSIVE SUPERIORITY OVER THE FRENCH.

(BERLIN INSISTED THAT THE BRITISH LOST 12 PLANES IN THE MONDAY ATTACK ON THE CUZHAVEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN NAVAL BASES. GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES, IT WAS RELATED, DIVED ON THE BRITISH BOMBERS, FORCING THEM DOWN INTO THE RANGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

(OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES SAID 65 POLISH PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN MONDAY AND TUESDAY. BERLIN DENIED THE WARSAW ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 30 POLISH BOMBERS HAD RAIDED BERLIN AND RETURNED TO THEIR BASES WITHOUT LOSS.

(WARSAW SAID THAT OF 70 GERMAN BOMBERS WHICH YESTERDAY RAIDED THE CITY, EIGHT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.)

IN COMMONS R.A. BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID GERMAN PLANES GENERALLY WERE CONFINING THEMSELVES TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN POLAND. MANY CIVILIANS, NEVERTHELESS, HAD BEEN KILLED, HE ADDED.

SEP 7 1939

A BRITISH APOLOGY WAS DELIVERED TO THE DANISH GOVERNMENT FOR A "MOST UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT" IN WHICH BOMBS MAY HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM A BRITISH BOMBER ON THE TOWN OF ESBJERG MONDAY. AT LEAST TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED.

1939

30.24-3103

30.24—3103

LONDON EXPLAINED THAT A PLANE FIGHTING GERMAN CRAFT DURING A RAID ON THE KIEL CANAL MIGHT HAVE BECOME DISABLED AND DUMPED ITS BOMBS ON LAND INSTEAD OF IN THE SEA. IT SAID IT HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT NONE OF THE BRITISH PLANES WHICH RETURNED FROM THE RAID HAD DROPPED THE BOMBS ON THE DANISH PORT BUT ADDED LACONICALLY THAT NOT ALL THE PLANES HAD RETURNED.

TA425PED

NIGHT LEAD KENNEDY

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, AFTER A DAY OF SHIRT-SLEEVED EFFORTS AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TO GET AMERICANS OUT OF EUROPE'S WAR ZONE, ELEORAED HIS 51ST BIRT

SEP 7 1939

OUT OF EUROPE'S WAR ZONE, CELEBRATED HIS 51ST BIRTHDAY TONIGHT AT A FAMILY PARTY.

KENNEDY, WHO HAS BEEN URGING WASHINGTON OFFICIALS TO START AMERICAN BOATS FOR ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY, SAID THE MARITIME COMMISSION "HOPES TO SECURE SEVERAL VESSELS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO ASSIST IN THE EVACUATION."

"TWO VESSELS ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW," KENNEDY ADDED. "THEY ARE THE ORIZABA, A PASSENGER VESSEL REGULARLY TRADING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MEXICO, AND THE AMERICAN SEAMAN, A VESSEL USED BY THE COAST GUARD IN THE TRAINING OF MEN FOR THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE."

HE ADDED TWO ADDITIONAL SHIPS MIGHT BE STARTED FOR EUROPE "WITHIN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO."

THE FIRST OF THE FOUR VESSELS SHOULD REACH ENGLAND IN ABOUT A WEEK, HE SAID.

THE ORIZABA IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMMODATE ABOUT 300 OR 350 PASSENGERS AND THE AMERICAN SEAMAN ABOUT 200.

"IT IS PLANNED TO PLACE SURVIVORS OF THE ATHENIA DISASTER ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE VESSEL," KENNEDY SAID.

THE ATHENIA, A BRITISH SHIP, WAS SUNK LAST SUNDAY WHILE EN ROUTE TO CANADA.

KENNEDY DECLARED PLANS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF MRS.KENNEDY AND SOME OF THEIR NINE CHILDREN REMAINED INDEFINITE PENDING FURTHER INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATIONS.

ALL REGULAR AMERICAN AND NEUTRAL BOATS WERE REPORTED BOOKED FULLY UNTIL MID-OCTOBER. A STAFF WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK AT THE EMBASSY SEEKING ACCOMMODATIONS AND HANDLING THE CROWDS OF AMERICANS WHO WANT TO GO HOME.

SEP 7 1939

"THEY SEEM TO BE COMING UP OUT OF THE GROUND," ONE OFFICIAL SAID.

WES1GPED

A1ER

LONDON, SEP 6-(AP)-SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT POWERS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO PUT ALL PRIVATE HOLDINGS OF GOLD, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN SECURITIES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SEP 7 1939

HE ANNOUNCED THE TREASURY AND BANK OF ENGLAND HAD TRANSFERRED 280 MILLION STERLING IN GOLD TO A WARTIME EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

SW120JPED

A105

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE NEW MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE "WILL CORRESPOND BROADLY TO THE MINISTRY OF BLOCKADE CREATED DURING THE LAST WAR."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE AIM OF THE MINISTRY HEADED BY R.H.CROSS WOULD BE TO DISORGANIZE THE ENEMY'S ECONOMY AND "PREVENT HIM FROM EFFECTIVELY CARRYING ON THE WAR."

ITS ACTIVITIES WILL BE OF THE "WIDEST POSSIBLE SCOPE," THE STATEMENT ADDED, BUT "EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF LEGITIMATE TRADING NEEDS OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

SEP 1939

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C116

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY THROUGH ITS ACTING LEADER, ARTHUR GREENWOOD, IN A MANIFESTO TO THE WORKERS OF FORMER CZECHOSLOVAKIA DECLARED TODAY THAT "CZECHS AND SLOVAKS NOW UNDER THE IRON HEEL OF HITLER SHALL SOON AGAIN BE FREE."

"REMAIN TRUE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GREAT THOMAS MASARYK," THE DECLARATION ADDED. "THE HOUR OF YOUR LIBERATION IS NEAR. DO NOT DESERT THE FLAG TAKEN OVER IN OUR FREE COUNTRY BY PRESIDENT BENES AND HIS COLLABORATORS."

SEP 7 1939

ED603PED

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THAT A "MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY" HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY AN ORDER IN COUNCIL.

SEP 7 1939

SIR JOHN ANDERSON WILL BE BOTH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT AND MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY. DUTIES OF THE NEW MINISTRY WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

SEP 7 1939

P710PED

C14 (RU HV DNB OUT)

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-KING GEORGE TODAY SENT HIS CONGRATULATIONS TO KING PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA WHO CELEBRATED HIS SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY IN ENGLAND. PETER, WHO RETURNED TO ENGLAND WITH THE DUCHESS OF KENT, IS AN ENGLISH SCHOOL STUDENT.

SEP 7 1939

P454PED

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-YOU MEET SO MANY INTERESTING PEOPLE IN BLACKOUTS.

A GENTLEMAN DOWN THE STREET CUTS QUITE A SWATH WITH THE GALS. HE HAS THICK BLACK HAIR RIGHT DOWN TO HIS COLLAR. THE FIRST TIME THE SIRENS BLEW HE WON THE RACE TO SHELTER BY A HEAD--AND WHAT A HEAD! IT LOOKED LIKE A NEWLY SHAVED BILLIARD BALL X X X.

SEP 1939

THE ENGLISH SENSE OF PROPRIETY ISN'T WAVERING. A FELLOW NEAR THE OFFICE SPENT ALL DAY BUILDING A SAND BAG PARAPET. WHEN HE GOT THROUGH HE STUCK UP A SIGN READING: "IN EVENT OF AIR RAID, PLEASE DO NOT LOITER."

HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS? A FELLOW I KNOW IS HAVING HIS MOUTH MADE OVER. THE DENTIST YANKED FOUR TEETH LAST FRIDAY. THE FELLOW GOES AROUND TO SEE THE DENTIST YESTERDAY. NO DENTIST. HE'D JOINED UP. THE FELLOW'S MOUTH LOOKS LIKE THE ENTRANCE TO THE HOLLAND

30.24-3105

30.24—3105

TUNNEL X X X.

TO PUT IT MILDLY, HITLER IS UNPOPULAR. SO SIGNS LIKE "NUTS TO ADOLF" AND "'ARF A MO' ADOLF, WE ARE COMING" ARE COMMON ON CARS AND BUSES.

PUBS ARE DOING A WHALE OF A BUSINESS. DOWN AT THE "ROSE AND CROWN" THE LANDLORD TOLD A SILENT DRINKER HE HAD NO WHISKY LEFT. "THAT'S ALL RIGHT," SAID THE SILENT DRINKER, THERE'S NO SACRIFICE TOO HEAVY IN WAR TIME. GIVE ME GIN."

SEP 7 1939

A154

YOU OUGHT TO HEAR THE COCKNEYS PRONOUNCE POLISH PLACE NAMES X X A CABBIE SAID THIS MORNING, "OLD 'ITLER 'E'S CAPTURED" AND THEN SNEEZED X X X IT TURNED OUT THE SNEEZE WAS THE NAME OF A TOWN.

THE BLACKOUTS EVERY NIGHT ADD TO THE GENERAL CHAOS X X X ONE NEWSPAPERMAN NEARLY GOT A LOAD OF BUCKSHOT WHERE IT WOULD DO THE MOST GOOD THE OTHER NIGHT X X X HE SPENT TEN MINUTES TRYING TO GET INTO THE WRONG HOUSE AND HIS RICH MIDWESTERN EXCLAMATIONS SHATTERED THE QUIET OF A PEACEFUL SUBURB X X X BY THAT TIME THE HOUSEHOLD HAD MOBILIZED AND AN INDIGNANT OLD GUY IN A WHITE NIGHTSHIRT "SPORTING GUN" AND CRICKET BAT CONVINCED THE NEWSMAN HE DIDN'T HAVE THE WRONG KEY BUT THE WRONG HOUSE.

SEP 7 1939

QQ1101AED

BY THOMAS YARBROUGH

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-WAR OVERTOOK OUR SHIP -- WHICH REACHED ENGLAND TODAY -- A DAY AND A HALF OUT OF NEW YORK. FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY PASSENGERS, INCLUDING 59 UNITED STATES CITIZENS, SET OUT ON THE BRITISH LINER AQUITANIA AUGUST 30 WITH GOODHUMORED, HOPEFUL ANXIETY.

SEP 7 1939

THE DREADED WORDS -- "FIGHTING HAS STARTED" -- DRONED THROUGH THE LOUDSPEAKER SEPTEMBER 1 AND PLUNGED THEM INTO GLOOM. AND FOR FIVE DAYS THE MIGHTY LINER PLOWED ON THROUGH THE WHITE SPECKLED BLUE -- HADED FOR WHAT?

"EVERYONE WAS CALM, AT TIMES EVEN JOCULAR IN A RESIGNED SORT OF WAY, FOR THE JOURNEY, STARTED IN PEACE, HAD TO BE FINISHED IN WAR. NERVES DREW TIGHTEST LAST MONDAY WHEN THE RADIO TOLD OF THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA. GAS MASKS WERE ISSUED.

FROZEN IN THEIR CHAIRS CLOSE TO THE RADIO THE PASSENGERS RECALLED THE LUSITANIA IN HUSHED TONES, WENT OFF IN LITTLE GROUPS TO TALK OR WALKED OUT ON THE DARKENED DECKS AND GAZED INTO THE NIGHT. THERE WAS NOTHING TO DO BUT WAIT.

SOME DANCING WENT ON HALF-HEARTEDLY AT NIGHT, BUT DAYTIME DECK GAMES WERE VIRTUALLY ABANDONED. DINING ROOM STEWARDS SAID THE PASSENGERS ATE MUCH LESS THAN NORMAL.

CONJECTURE WAS RIFE. WHERE AND WHEN WOULD THE SHIP LAND? WAS A CONVOY BEYOND THE HORIZON? THE SHIP'S OFFICERS WERE POLITELY NONCOMMITTAL.

WHEN THE AQUITANIA APPROACHED LAND YESTERDAY EVERYBODY SHOWED SIGNS OF FEELING BETTER ALTHOUGH THE NEAR SHORE WATERS WERE GENERALLY CONCEDED TO HOLD MORE DANGER OF SUBMARINES OR MINES. WHEN THE COAST OF ENGLAND APPEARED THIS MORNING, SPARKLING IN SUNSHINE, EXULTATION WAS UNBOUNDED. THE PEOPLE HURRIED TO THE DECKS AND ADMIRED IT OUT LOUD.

SEP 1 1939

What the Aquitania discharged at Southampton was a shipload of suspense. #

WHAT THE AQUITANIA DISCHARGED AT SOUTHAMPTON WAS A SHIPLOAD OF SUSPENSE.

SEP 7 1939

TAXSPED

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

BY TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE FRENCH ARMY SWUNG ITS NORTHERN WING DEEPER INTO GERMAN TERRITORY TONIGHT IN THE FACE OF INCREASING NAZI RESISTANCE

A BATTLE DEVELOPING ALONG THE 100-MILE FRONT BETWEEN THE RHINE AND MOSELLE RIVERS ON THE EXTREME NORTHERN FLANK SPREAD SLOWLY ACROSS THE ROUGH COUNTRYSIDE SOUTHEAST OF THE ARDENNES MOUNTAINS.

NEWLY MOBILIZED FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS WERE MOVING UP TOWARD THE FRONTIER BEHIND THE LINE OF ATTACKING TROOPS.

FROM BASES FAR BEHIND THE LINES FRENCH AND BRITISH PLANES ROARED OUT IN COORDINATED ATTACK AGAINST THE SAAR MINING AREA AND INDUSTRIAL TOWNS TO THE NORTH WHICH FORM ONE OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF WAR SUPPLIES FOR GERMAN DIVISIONS OPERATING IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY.

THE SIXTH COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE GENERAL STAFF CONTAINED THE FIRST MENTION OF GERMAN RESISTANCE.

ALL ALONG THE FRONT FRENCH ADVANCE UNITS WERE FEELING OUT GERMAN FIELD ORGANIZATIONS WHICH WERE SUPPORTED BY AUTOMATIC ARMS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SEP 7 1939

IT WAS OBVIOUS FROM THE ROUGH TERRAIN THAT THESE UNITS, ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC CANNON AND MACHINE-GUNS, WERE DIRECTING A CROSS-FIRE AT VALLEYS AND CREEK CROSSINGS ALONG WHICH THE FRENCH WOULD HAVE TO ADVANCE.

DESPITE DIFFICULTIES OF THE UNEVEN, FOREST-COVERED AREA THROUGH WHICH THEY WERE OPERATING AGAINST PREPARED NAZI POSITIONS, THE GENERAL STAFF SAID ITS TROOPS WERE ADVANCING ON GERMAN SOIL.

THE EVENING COMMUNIQUE, THE SECOND ETC PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH PVS

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SEP 7 1939

BY TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, SEPT. 6-(AP)-A CONTINUING ADVANCE BY THE FRENCH ARMY INTO GERMAN TERRITORY, IN A BROAD OFFENSIVE OF COORDINATED AIR AND LAND FORCES DIRECTED AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE GENERAL STAFF.

SEP 7 1939

THE EVENING COMMUNIQUE, THE SECOND OF THE DAY TO ANNOUNCE SUCCESSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SAID THE "FIRST ELEMENTS" OF THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE WAVE WERE "PROGRESSING BEYOND THE (GERMAN) FRONTIER WITH THE ADVANCE VARIABLE ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE FRONT."

"THE ACTIVITY OF OUR AVIATION," IT ADDED, "IS IN LIAISON WITH LAND ACTIONS.

"THE MOVEMENTS FORSEEN FOR THE MOBILIZATION, TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION OF ALL UNITS CONTINUE NORMALLY.

"FOR THE VARIOUS FORMATIONS OFFICERS, CONFORMING TO OUR TRADITIONS, LOOK OUT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FOR THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE FOR THE TROOPS, WHOSE MORALE IS EXCELLENT.

"THE PROVISIONING OF THE ARMIES IS FUNCTIONING IN THE CORRECT MANNER."

(THE TERMS OF THE COMMUNIQUE, ESPECIALLY THE REFERENCE TO

30.24-3107

30.24— 3107

"DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE FRONT," MADE IT APPEAR THAT THIS WAS THE BROADEST ACTION YET SEEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN THE NEW WAR.)

NEWLY MOBILIZED TROOPS CONTINUED TO MOVE UP.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE INTO GERMANY'S INDUSTRIALLY IMPORTANT SAARLAND, PUTTING INCREASED PRESSURE ON THE GERMAN WESTERN WALL OF FORTIFICATIONS--WHICH AT SOME POINTS ARE KNOWN TO BE MANY MILES DEEP--IN AN EFFORT TO FORCE THE DIVERSION OF NAZI MILITARY FORCES FROM THE DRIVE INTO POLAND, HAD BEEN REPORTED EARLIER.

THE EARLIER COMMUNIQUE SAID THE POILUS HAD MADE "LOCAL ADVANCES" ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE FRENCH WERE IN CONTACT WITH GERMAN FORCES ALL THE WAY FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRONTIER AT MOSELLE, SOUTH OF LUXEMBOURG, TO THE RHINE MORE THAN 100 MILES SOUTHEAST.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE STRUCK AT GERMAN MUNITIONS PLANTS AND CONCENTRATION CENTERS NORTH OF THE SAAR VALLEY --WHICH ONCE WAS THE BACKBONE OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

REPORTS IN PARIS SAID SUCCESSFUL RAIDS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT ON AACHEN (AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE), NEAR THE BELGIAN BORDER, AND ON NEARBY GERMAN WAR SUPPLY CENTERS AT ESCHWELLER AND STOLBERG.

SEP 7 1939

W609PED

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH XXX STOLBERG.

SEP 7 1939

UNAMPLIFIED REPORTS FROM BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SAID FLAMES WERE VISIBLE FROM WHAT SWISS OBSERVERS BELIEVED WAS AN EXPLOSION IN THE GREAT ZEPPELIN FACTORY AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

THE FACTORY IS ON LAKE CONSTANCE ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY, 90 MILES FROM THE FRENCH BORDER.

ADVICES HERE RECEIVED GAVE NO INDICATION AS TO THE REASON FOR THE EXPLOSION.

PARIS AND NORTH CENTRAL FRANCE WERE WARNED TO BE ON THE ALERT FOR AIR RAIDERS TWICE WITHIN 12 HOURS. PUFFS OF SMOKE FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND THE SOUND OF FIRING SOUTHEAST OF PARIS SEEMED TO INDICATE ENEMY AIRCRAFT HIGH ABOVE THE CAPITAL BUT NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

ADVANCE FRENCH UNITS STRUCK FIRST AT STRONGLY IMPLANTED MACHINE-GUN NESTS IN FOLDS OF THE HILLS BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND THE RHINE, SUPPORTED BY THE SLOWLY GATHERING FORCE OF MAIN LINE TROOPS FROM THE MAGINOT LINE FORTIFICATIONS.

THE ATTACK ON THE NORTHERN FLANK WHICH WOULD BRING THE QUICKEST IMMEDIATE THREAT TO GERMANY WAS OF OBVIOUSLY INCREASING INTENSITY WHILE HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDED ALL ALONG THE RHINE FRONTIER AS FAR AS THE SWISS BORDER.

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EDITORS

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER 28TH GRAPH, PARIS, SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH XXX STABILIZED (CORRECT) ELIMINATING REST OF GRAPH, "DISPATCHES TO X X X POLISH FRONTIER."

SEP 7 1939

AS THE OPERATIONS DEVELOPED ON THE WESTERN FRONT, A POLISH COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED IN PARIS REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE EASTERN FRONT IN THE REGION OF LODZ, PIOTRKOW AND TOMASZOW.

THESE ZONES ARE IN WEST AND CENTRAL POLAND, ABOUT 60 TO 80 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER. TOMASZOW IS ON THE BORDER OF WARSAW PROVINCE, 65 MILES FROM THE POLISH CAPITAL. LODZ AND PIOTRKOW ARE NEAR THE EASTERN BOUNDARIES OF LODZ PROVINCE ON TWO MAIN RAILROADS RUNNING SOUTHWEST FROM WARSAW.

PREVIOUS DISPATCHES TO PARIS ON OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN POLISH FRONT SAID THE BATTLE LINE RAN FROM WARTA SOUTHWEST TO KAMIENSK, TOWNS ABOUT 50 MILES WITHIN THE POLISH BORDER.

(KRAKOW, ETC PICKING UP 29TH GRAPH PWS SEP 7 1939

WE925PED

STRASBOURG, CAPITAL OF ALSACE, WHICH FRANCE WON BACK FROM GERMANY IN THE WORLD WAR, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EMPTIED OF ITS 175,000 CIVILIANS BEFORE AN ARTILLERY DUEL STARTED ACROSS THE THRINE. THE CITY IS AT THE MOST ADVANCED FRENCH POINT ON THE FRONTIER.

WITH THE INCREASE OF FRENCH PRESSURE ON THE WESTERN FRONT THE POLISH ARMY'S OPERATIONS WERE REPORTED HERE TO BE BECOMING STABILIZED. DISPATCHES TO PARIS SAID THE SOUTHERN POLISH FORCES WERE HOLDING AGAINST A GERMAN ATTACK FROM WARTA TO KAMIENSK. THESE TOWNS ARE ABOUT 50 MILES WITHIN THE POLISH FRONTIER.

(KRAKOW, HOWEVER, WAS CLAIMED BY THE GERMANS TODAY AS THEY REPORTED STEADY SUCCESS IN PUSHING INTO POLAND.) SEP 7 1939

REPORTS OF SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS ON THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL TRIANGLE FORMED BY AACHEN, ESCHWELLER AND STOLBERG CAME FROM THE BELGIAN CITY OF EUPEN, WHICH IS ONLY TEN MILES FROM THE FRONTIER.

REPORTS FROM BASEL, WHERE THE FRENCH, GERMAN AND SWISS BORDERS MEET, SAID CIVILIANS WERE BEING REMOVED FROM GERMAN TOWNS IN THE AREA.

A53

COMMUNIQUES DESCRIBED THE GERMAN RAIDS OVER FRANCE AS SCOUTING EXPEDITIONS. A 30-MINUTE WARNING SHORTLY BEFORE NOON SENT PARISIANS HUDDLING INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BROAD DAYLIGHT. TWO PREVIOUS SIGNALS WERE AT NIGHT.

THE RAIDS APPARENTLY EXTENDED TO ENGLAND WHERE GERMAN PLANES WERE DRIVEN OFF THE EAST COAST.

LE HAVRE, ONE OF FRANCE'S MAIN PORTS FOR TRANSATLANTIC SHIPPING, UNDERWENT TWO RAID WARNINGS.

THE DAYLIGHT WAILING OF SIRENS HALTED LIFE IN PARIS. REACTION OF MORNING VISITORS AT THE AMERICAN EXPRESS AGENCY TO THE WARNINGS WAS TYPICAL OF THEIR EFFECT ON BUSINESS. ALL RUSHED TO SHELTERS AND CLERKS FOLLOWED THEM AFTER LOCKING CASH BOXES AND SHUTTING WINDOWS. SEP 7 1939

ALONG PARIS BOULEVARDS WAITRESSESN BANK CLERKS AND BAKERS IN TALL WHITE CAPS HASTILY SNATCHED GAS MASKS, WHICH ALWAYS ARE KEPT CLOSE AT HAND NOWADAYS, AND DASHED FOR THE SUBWAY STATION FRONTING THE OPERA HOUSE.

FIVE WHO WAITED OUTSIDE A MOMENT TO SCAN THE SKIES DISCOVERED TO THEIR DISCOMFORT THAT THE SHELTER WAS LOCKED FROM WITHIN AND NO AMOUNT OF POUNDING AND PLEADING COULD PERSUADE THOSE INSIDE TO OPEN THE DOOR AND THUS RUN THE RISK OF LETTING IN ANY GAS.

30.24-3109

AN IRONIC NOTE WAS THE SIGN IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE WINDOW SAYING "WE INSURE AGAINST ALL RISKS." THE OFFICE WAS DESERTED.

BULLETIN

PARIS, SEPT. 6-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HERE TODAY FROM BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SAID FLAMES COULD BE SEEN WHICH SWISS OBSERVERS BELIEVED CAME FROM AN EXPLOSION AT THE GREAT GERMAN ZEPPELIN FACTORY AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

THE FACTORY IS ON LAKE CONSTANCE ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY, 90 MILES FROM THE FRENCH BORDER.

SEP 7 1939

BULLETIN

FIRST LEAD WARSAW

BUDAPEST, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE POLISH RADIO INTERRUPTED A CONCERT PROGRAM LATE TODAY TO APPEAL TO ALL CITIZENS TO REPORT TO THE NEAREST POLICE STATION WITH SPADES TO DIG TRENCHES AROUND WARSAW. THE BROADCAST SAID ALL MANPOWER WAS NEEDED. THE APPEAL WAS MADE AT 4 P.M-10 A.M. EST.)

SEP 7 1939

WARSAW (PMS BUDGET)

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 6-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES FROM POLAND PICTURED WARSAW TODAY AS A CITY BLASTED BY GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE AND SCOURGED BY INCESSANT AIR RAIDS, WITH GERMAN INFANTRY PUSHING RAPIDLY NEARER THROUGH SHATTERED POLISH DEFENSES.

A SWIFT THRUST FROM THE NORTH HAD PUT THE NAZIS WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE CAPITAL AND PRECIPITATED THE EVACUATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THOUSANDS OF WARSAW'S RESIDENTS, THE DISPATCHES SAID.

30.24—3109

STAFFS OF FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS FLED WITH THE POLISH OFFICIALS, WHO SET UP NEW QUARTERS AT LUBLIN, 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW.

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., WHOSE HOME WAS BOMBED BY A GERMAN PLANE SUNDAY, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN THE LAST AMERICAN TO LEAVE. AN EMBASSY EMPLOYE OF UNSPECIFIED NATIONALITY REMAINED TO GUARD AMERICAN PROPERTY AND ARCHIVES WHILE THE AMBASSADOR, HIS FAMILY AND STAFF WENT TO LUCK, 200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW.

(WARSAW DISPATCHES, FILED EARLIER IN THE DAY, DID NOT MENTION ARTILLERY SHELLING. THE POLISH RADIO REPORTED LINES HOLDING FAST 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL, WITH BATTLES ALSO RAGING WEST AND SOUTH OF THE CITY. THOUSANDS OF DISMAYED CIVILIANS HAD FLED.)

THE POLISH CAPITAL WAS DESCRIBED AS DESTROYED PARTIALLY BY THE POUNDING OF THE GERMAN GUNS. PLANES KEPT UP UNCEASING RAIN OF BOMBS.

AC UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ, HEAD OF THE POLISH ARMY, HAD TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI.

ANOTHER STIR WAS CAUSED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE WHEN IT WAS LEARNED GERMANY HAD CLOSED HER FRONTIR WITH HUNGARY AND THE SLOVAK-HUNGARIAN BORDER LATE YESTERDAY. NO REASON FOR THE ACTION WAS GIVEN.

SEP 7 1939

THERE WAS ESPECIAL INTEREST IN THE SITUATION IN BRATISLAVA, THE SLOVAK CAPITAL, WHERE OBSERVERS ASSERTED ONLY FEAR OF THE GESTAPO, NAZI SECRET POLICE, WAS STIFLING SLOVAK RESENTMENT AGAINST GERMAN MILITARY RULE.

ONLY ONE UNTOWARD INCIDENT WAS REPORTED--THE SMASHING OF WINDOWS IN THE SUMMER HOME OF SLOVAK PREMIER JOSEF TISO, WHO HAS CO-OPERATED WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. THE MOST ARDENT ADVOCATES OF THE

SEP 7 1939

SLOVAK SEPARATION IN THE DAYS OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC, HOWEVER, APPEAR DISMAYED BY PRESENT CONDITIONS, IN VIEW OF ADOLF HITLER'S GUARANTEE OF INDEPENDENCE.

SLOVAK SOLDIERS ARE SERVING WITH THE NAZIS, BUT WELL INFORMED SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF THEY ARE BEING PLACED BETWEEN GERMAN FIRST AND THIRD LINES TO PREVENT DESERTIONS. WOUNDED SLOVAK SOLDIERS RETURNING YESTERDAY SAID THEIR COUNTRYMEN WERE BEING MINGLED WITH GERMANS IN A SECOND FIGHTING LINE.

THE HLINKA GUARD, SEMI-MILITARY ARMY OF THE SINGLE SLOVAK PARTY, HAS BEEN MERGED WITH THE GESTAPO, AND AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF SLOVAKS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

SEP 1 1939

JH309AED

A235

ROME, SEPT 6-(AP)-ITALIAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE VISTULA RIVER FRONT REPORTED TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD ASKED POLISH PEASANTS TO RETURN TO WORK QUICKLY IN PREPARATION FOR NEXT YEAR'S CROP.

SEP 7 1939

LITTLE REAL WAR NEWS APPEARED IN THE DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT, THE CORRESPONDENTS EXPLAINING THAT TROOPS, OPERATING OFTEN BEHIND STRIPS OF WOODS, WERE RARELY VISIBLE.

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA'S CORRESPONDENT SAID HITLER SPENT TWO HOURS IN THE FIELD WITH A REGIMENT ADVANCING ALMOST TO THE BANKS OF THE VISTULA YESTERDAY AFTER OCCUPATION OF BYDGOSZCZ MIDWAY ACROSS THE SOUTHERN END OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE ADVANCING TROOPS FOUND ABANDONED POLISH COMMAND POSTS IN SEVERAL FARMHOUSES. AFTER THE FIGHTING, PEASANTS RETURNED TO THE OPEN FROM THE WOODS WHERE THEY HAD FLED TO SAFETY. IT WAS THEN THAT HITLER ASKED THEM TO RETURN TO WORK, BUT THE CORRESPONDENT ASSERTED THE HOMES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS OF MANY OF THEM HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID HE MET GROUPS OF PRISONERS IN "MISERABLE CONDITION WITH LONG BEARDS AND UNIFORMS IN TATTERS." HE QUOTED ONE AS SAYING THEY HAD BEEN CAUGHT WHILE RETREATING.

"GERMAN AIRPLANES FLEW OVER AND MACHINE GUNNED US," ONE PRISONER WAS QUOTED. "WE RAN TOWARD THE RIVER, BUT FOUND GERMANTROOPS ALREADY THERE AND WE SURRENDERED TO THEM. THERE WAS NOTHING ELSE TO DO."

SEP 7 1939

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID MANY PEASANTS, ON ARRIVAL OF THE NAZIS, HASTILY DISPLAYED HOMEMADE NAZI FLAGS WITH CRUDE SWASTIKAS MADE OF SHEETS, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS AND STRIPS OF CLOTHING.

TA209PED

BERLIH

BERLIN, SEPT 6--AP--GERMAN SOURCES SAID TODAY REPORTS IN LONDON THAT BERLIN WAS BOMBED EARLY THIS MORNING WERE "PURE FABRICATION." THE ONLY AIR ATTACKS ~~XXXXX~~ ON GERMANY SO FAR, THEY SAID, WERE AT WILHELM-SHAVEN, CUXHAVEN AND HAMBURG, MONDAY, BESIDES THE DROPPING OF LEAFTLETS BY THE BRITISH SUNDAY NIGHT.

SEP 7 1939

A115

BERLIN, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE WHITE BOOK SETTING FORTH THE ORIGINS OF THE CURRENT EUROPEAN WAR DISCLOSED THAT ADOLF HITLER, IN AN EFFORT TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND, OFFERED A PACT WHEREBY GERMANY WOULD RESPECT THE EXISTENCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND IN CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES EVEN SUPPORT THAT EMPIRE WITH GERMAN MILITARY FORCE.

SEP 7 1939

30.24—3111

THE DOCUMENT, MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY, STATED THAT HITLER IN A LETTER TO BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ON AUG. 28 SAID HE HAD FOUGHT ALL HIS LIFE FOR AN UNDERSTANDING WITH ENGLAND WHICH HITHERTO WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE "OF THE ATTITUDE OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY."

BUT NONE WOULD BE HAPPIER THAN HE IF THE BRITISH ATTITUDE CHANGED, HITLER WROTE.

A PRELIMINARY CONDITION TO RECOGNIZING, RESPECTING AND EVEN AIDING THE BRITISH EMPIRE, HITLER SAID, WAS SETTLEMENT OF DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR ISSUES.

SEP 7 1939

WE1023PED

GENEVA, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS INFORMED BELLIGERENT NATIONS TONIGHT THAT IT WAS SETTING UP A CENTRAL AGENCY HERE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION REGARDING WAR PRISONERS. THE COMMITTEE PERFORMED A SIMILAR SERVICE DURING THE WORLD WAR.

SEP 7 1939

WE919PED

A92

BERLIN, SEPT. 6-(AP)-(VIA AMSTERDAM)-DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPUBLISHED A REPORT OF THE EAST GERMAN MORNING POST WHICH SAID POLISH AUTHORITIES EXECUTED 15 CITIZENS OF GERMAN NATIONALITY AT KROLEWSKA HUTA, JUST BEFORE THE GERMAN ARMY OCCUPIED SILESIA IN POLAND.

SEP 7 1939

WE918PED

30.24—3111

BERLIN, SEPT. 6-(AP)-(VIA COPENHAGEN)-GERMAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT "AT LEAST 28" POLISH AIRPLANES WERE DESTROYED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ON THE EASTERN FRONT DURING THE DAY.

MILITARY DISPATCHES SAID 14 WERE SHOT DOWN IN AIR BATTLES AND NOT LESS THAN SIX MORE WERE DESTROYED WHILE ON THE GROUND AT AIRPORTS.

SEP 7 1939

WE916PED

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED TONIGHT THE ENTIRE BASIS OF POLAND'S WAR INDUSTRY HAD VANISHED AS A RESULT OF GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID GERMAN TROOPS NOW CONTROL ALL POLISH HEAVY INDUSTRY, ALL ZINC AND LEAD PRODUCTION, 95 PER CENT OF HER COAL MINES AND 50 PER CENT OF HER NITRATE PRODUCING AREA.

SEP 7 1939

WE917PED

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD GERMAN X X X LAST FRIDAY.

(WAWEL CASTLE CATHEDRAL, IN KRAKOW, IS THE BURIAL PLACE OF ANCIENT POLISH KINGS. IN 1937 PILSUDSKI'S BODY WAS REMOVED BY ORDER OF PRINCE SAPIEHA, ARCHBISHOP OF KRAKOW, FROM A CRYPT IN THE CATHEDRAL TO THE ADJOINING "SILVER BELL" TOWER.

SEP 7 1939

(A HOT CONTROVERSY FOLLOWED, WHICH WAS SETTLED WHEN THE ARCHBISHOP APOLOGIZED. KRAKOW, POLAND'S ANCIENT CAPITAL, IS NOW HER

FIFTH LARGEST CITY, WITH 242,000 POPULATION.)

(EDS: IN PREV. 2ND GRAF READ "X X X WENT IMMEDIATELY TO WAWEL CASTLE CATHEDRAL.)

SW/QQ1231PED

SEP 7 1939

A2

GERMAN (PMS BUDGET)

BERLIN,SEPT.6-(AP)-WITH OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT THROUGH THE FIRST DAYS OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN STATE OF WAR, GERMANY REJOICED TODAY IN THE HIGH COMMAND'S ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW, SWEEPING VICTORIES ON THE EASTERN, OR POLISH FRONT.

"ON TO ARSAW!...ON TO KRAKO

"ON TO WARSAW!...ON TO KRAKOW!" WERE GERMAN BATTLE CRIES.

TWO INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF SOUTHWESTERN POLAND, KATOWICE AND CHORZOW, WERE REPORTED THE LATEST PRIZES OF THE GERMAN DRIVE TOWARD KRAKOW, POLAND'S CAPITAL OF OLDEN DAYS. (KATOWICE IS ONLY 40 MILES WEST OF KRAKOW.)

SEP 7 1939

MEANWHILE, A SALIENT FROM EAST PRUSSIA WAS STABBED CLOSER TO WARSAW, MODERN POLAND'S CAPITAL. (WARSAW ADVICES SAID THE GERMAN SPEARHEAD WAS APPROXIMATELY 35 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST OF THE CITY. BUDAPEST DESPATCHES SAID WARSAW WAS UNDER FIRE OF GERMAN GUNS.)

TTE SUPREME ARMY COMMAND DECLARED POLISH DEFENSES WERE CRUMBLING, WITH GERMANY'S "LIGHTNING WAR" IN THE EAST ONLY FIVE DAYS OLD.

MILITARY LEADERS EMPHASIZED THE NEED OF SPEED IN THE POLISH CAMPAIGN IN ORDER TO RELEASE THE EASTERN ARMY FOR DEFENSE OF THE STRANGELY-QUIET WESTERN FRONTIER.

THE AIR FORCE, PROUD IN ITS CLAIMS OF MASTERY IN THE POLISH SKIES, WAS INCREASINGLY CONFIDENT OF DEFENSIVE SUPREMACY OVER BRITISH AND FRENCH PLANES.

GERMAN OFFICIALS COUNTED 12 PLANES LOST BY THE BRITISH OUT OF 20 WHICH STRUCK AT NORTHWESTERN GERMANY MONDAY EVENING, AIMING BOMBS AT CUXHAVEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN NAVAL BASES. TWO MORE BRITISH PLANES OF THE RECONNAISSANCE TYPE WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN OVER HAMBURG YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

THE GERMANS ASSERTED ONLY ONE OF THE BRITISH TWO-ENGINED VICKERS BOMBERS GOT THROUGH TO WILHELMSHAVEN, THAT IT WAS STRUCK THERE BY A SHELL AND CRASHED INTO THE HARBOR.

COASTAL COMMANDS AT OSTFRIESLAND AND NORDFRIESLAND GAVE WARNING OF THE BRITISH APPROACH, IT WAS SAID, AND GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES WERE HIGH IN THE CLOUDS WHEN THEY APPEARED. THE GERMAN AIRMEN WERE SAID TO HAVE DRIVEN THE ATTACKERS DOWN INTO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRITISH RAIDERS WERE MET "WITH PERFECT COORDINATION OF GERMAN FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS," AND THAT ALL THE BRITISH BOMBS FELL INTO THE WATER.

SEP 7 1939

(THE BRITISH HAD ANNOUNCED TWO OF GERMANY'S FIVE BATTLESHIPS WERE DAMAGED HEAVILY.)

AT 6 P.M. YESTERDAY, JUST 48 HOURS AFTER FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THAT NOT A SHOT HAD BEEN FIRED ON THE WESTERN FRONT--EITHER BY THE FRENCH OR GERMANS.

30.24—3113

(A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID "OUR TROOPS ARE IN CONTACT EVVERUHERE ALONG THE FRONTIER BETVEEN THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.")

THE EASTERN ARMY REPORTED ITS POLISH FOE WAS "PARTLY RETREATING IN DISORDER, BADLY SHATTERED." THE POLES WERE SAID TO HAVE GIVEN UP KATOWICE AND CHROZOW WITHOUT EXPLODING MINES WHICH THEY HAD PLACED UNDER THEIR GREAT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD CRUSHED THE ENTIRE SEVENTH POLISH ARMY DIVISION SOUTHEAST OF CZESTOCHOWA, CAPTURED TWO DAYS AGO. (A POLISH DIVISION USUALLY NUMBERS 10,000 TO 15,000 MEN.)

ELEVEN POLISH PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY BETWEEN WARSAW AND LOZ, BRINGING TO 65 THE TOTAL THUS DESTROYED MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

BERLIN WAS BLACKED OUT COMPLETELY LAST NIGHT, BUT UP TO 11:40 P.M. (5:40 P.M., EST) HAD NOT BEEN VISITED BY HOSTILE PLANES. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FORCES WERE KEPT ON THE ALERT THROUGH THE NIGHT.

(A POLISH RADIO REPORT MORE THAN AN HOUR BEFORE HAD SAID 30 POLISH PLANES ATTACKED THE GERMAN CAPITAL.)

GERMANS, WHO HAVE CHARGED BRITISH PLANES WITH TRESPASSING OVER THE NETHERLANDS IN CARRYING PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS TO BE DUMPED OVER GERMANY, SAID THEY EXPECTED "THE NETHERLANDS AS WELL AS OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO OPEN FIRE" WHEN FOREIGN MILITARY PLANES FLY OVER THEIR TERRITORY.

SOME OF THE BRITISH LEAFLETS (LONDON REPORTED 9,000,000 HAD BEEN DROPPED) WERE BROUGHT TO BERLIN. THEY ACCUSED GERMANY OF FORCING BRITAIN INTO A "USELESS" WAR.

THE GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT ISSUED A WHITE BOOK CHRONOLOGICALLY

30.24—3113

DESCRIBING RECENT PHASES OF POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CHARGE THAT BRITAIN WAS "RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR." GERMANY ALSO CHARGED THE BRITISH "SABOTAGED PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE."

AK

AMONG OTHER POINTS ELUCIDATED IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT WAS THAT ADOLF HITLER ON AUG. 29 DECLARED GERMANY'S READINESS TO RECEIVE A POLISH NEGOTIATOR AND EXPECTED TO RECEIVE ONE AUG. 30 WHILE GERMANY WORKED OUT AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION OF HER DISPUTE WITH POLAND. NONE ARRIVED AND GERMANY WENT TO WAR WITH POLAND SEPT. 1.

(EDS: EXTENSIVE ABSTRACT OF WHITE BOOK CARRIED IN NIGHT REPORT.)

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JHB1AED

BERLIN--FIRST ADD GERMAN X X X SEPT.1.

OCCUPATION OF THE SILESIAN MINING DISTRICT AROUND KATOWICE WAS COUNTED A SEVERE BLOW TO POLISH INDUSTRY. IT WAS SEEN AS VIRTUALLY FORCING A SHUTDOWN OF IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN OTHER PARTS OF POLAND.

TROOPS DRIVING SOUTH FROM EAST PRUSSIA WERE SAID (SOMEWHAT IN CONTRADICTION OF WARSAW ADVICES) TO HAVE BEEN SLOWED UP BY SWAMPS IN THE VICINITY OF MLAWA AND VALOROUS POLISH RESISTANCE.

(GERMAN COMMUNIQUES PLACED THE WARSAW-BOUND FORCES FURTHER FROM THE CAPITAL THAN DID THE POLISH REPORTS.) SEP 7 1939

AT HOME, GERMANY PREPARED FOR A LONG AND DIFFICULT WAR. BERLIN'S BUS SERVICE WAS CURTAILED SHARPLY. FOOD STORES WERE ORDERED TO SAY OPEN LONGER TO PERMIT OVERTIME WORKERS TO SHOP. SOME UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS WERE CLOSED. BUT STUDENTS WAIT FOR MILITARY SER-

VICE WERE ORDERED TO CONTINUE THEIR STUDIES IN OTHERS.

(EDS: IN THIRD AND 15TH GRAFS PREV., STARTING "TWO INDUSTRIAL XXX" AND "THE EASTERN ARMY" MAKE TOWN NAME CHORZOW (IN PLACE OF CHROZOW).

FH406AED

ROME, SEPT 6-(AP)-SIR PERCY LORAINE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ROME, AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALLEAZO CIANO CONFERRED TONIGHT AS FASCISTS DECLARED PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS STILL TRYING TO ARRANGE A SETTLEMENT WHICH WOULD AVERT FURTHER WAR.

SIR PERCY DECLINED TO DIVULGE THE NATURE OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH CIANO.

SEP 7 1939

P502PED

A179

BELGRADE, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH SERBIAN PROVINCE WAS SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED TODAY BY A DISGRUNTLED FORMER POLICEMAN. THE GOVERNOR, VLADIMIR HAJDUKVELJKOVIC, WAS SHOT AS HE LEFT A CATHEDRAL IN SKOPLJE WHERE HE HAD ATTENDED THANKSGIVING SERVICES ON THE 16TH BIRTHDAY OF KING PETER.

SEP 7 1939

AUTHORITIES SAID THE MOTIVE WAS PERSONAL ENMITY AND NOT POLITICAL.

THE BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS OF ADOLF HITLER WERE THE FIRST TO REACH THE YOUNG MONARCH. AMERICAN MESSAGES ALSO WERE RECEIVED.

001159AED

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

SHANGHAI, SEPT 6-(AP)-BRITISH AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES TODAY WERE

SEP 7 1939

REQUESTED BY THE JAPANESE NAVY TO WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES FROM CHINA TO "REMOVE THE DANGER OF INCIDENTS" RESULTING FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR.

A SIMILAR REQUEST WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN MADE YESTERDAY TO THE ENVOYS OF THE EUROPEAN BELLIGERENT POWERS BY THE JAPANESE VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN TOKYO. THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMANDER'S REFERRED TODAY'S REQUEST TO LONDON AND PARIS.

REPORTS FROM TOKYO SAID JAPAN ALSO HAD SUGGESTED WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN AND POLISH FORCES FROM CHINA, BUT THIS WAS REGARDED AS A MATTER OF FORM, SINCE THOSE NATIONS HAVE NO FORCES IN EAST ASIA.

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH NAVY, APPARENTLY SATISFIED THERE ARE NO GERMAN RAIDERS IN THE CHINA WATERS, LIFTED THE BAN ON BRITISH SHIP MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CHINA COAST. THUS, SHIPPING WHICH HAD BEEN HELD UP THREE DAYS WAS RELEASED.

SEP 7 1939

TA242PED

SAN JUAN, P.R., SEPT. 6 (AP)- TWO HUNDRED FORTY TOURISTS ABOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP IROQUOIS WERE ADVISED TODAY ON ARRIVAL HERE THAT THE LINER, FOLLOWING A POLICY OF SAFETY FIRST, WOULD NOT PROCEED AS SCHEDULED TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

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INSTEAD, THE SHIP WILL VISIT THE VIRGIN ISLANDS AND SAN DOMINGO BEFORE RETURNING TO NEW YORK.

THE SWEDISH TANKER SAINT GOBAIN, BOUND FOR FRANCE WITH PERUVIAN SOUGHT SAFETY TODAY IN THE NEUTRAL PORT OF

30.24-3115

30.24—3115

WIRELESS ORDERS RECEIVED SOON AFTER SHE HAD GONE THROUGH THE CANAL.

THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRED THE ARMY'S [redacted] NEAREST AIR BASE — AN 1,000 ACRE TRACT NEAR AGUADILLA AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE ISLAND OVERLOOKING MONA PASSAGE, WHICH SEPARATES PUERTO RICO AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. A COURT [redacted] ORDER GAVE SECRETARY OF WAR WOODRING IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

41530 -41540-41500—WBA— 5 AGSPED

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 6—(AP)—JUAN KAISER, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINA NATIONAL CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, INTERVENED TODAY TO PREVENT A DUEL BETWEEN TWO DEPUTIES, VINCENTE SOLANO LIMA AND ERNESTO SAN MARTINO, WHO NAMED SECONDS AFTER A [redacted] DISPUTE ON THE FLOOR OF THE CHAMBER OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ. KAISER AGREED TO ARBITRATE THE QUARREL.

SEP 7 1939

AE4KX

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE JOHORE PAVILION, MAINTAINED BY THE SULTAN OF THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE, IS THE FIRST WAR CASUALTY AT THE GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION.

ONN BINN JAAFAR, COMMISSIONER FOR JOHORE, SAID TODAY HE WAS INSTRUCTED TO CLOSE THE EXHIBIT, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE THE SULTAN MUST CONSERVE ALL ASSETS TO AID THE BRITISH.

FJ926ACS

SEP 7 1939

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT PASSED TODAY A SERIES OF BILLS GIVING THE GOVERNMENT SPECIAL POWERS AND A CREDIT OF TWO BILLION FRANCS (ABOUT $66,000,000) TO FACE ITS NEW POSITION WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES AT WAR.

SEP 1939

WM146AED

C109

AMSTERDAM, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION COMPANY NOTIFIED THE HAGUE AND LONDON TODAY THAT THE STEAMER TJITANDI WAS FORCED TO DISCHARGE HER GERMAN FREIGHT AT PORT SUDAN AND THE STEAMER TADIAN AT GIBRALTAR, BOTH BRITISH PORTS.

SEP 7 1939

NF336PED

C147 (RU HV DNB OUT)

COPENHAGEN SEPT 6-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY TO BE INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPORTING COAL FROM THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF ENGLAND'S BAN ON COAL EXPORTS. NORWAY'S PRESENT SUPPLIES WERE SAID TO BE SUFFICIENT FOR ONLY HALF OF THE APPROACHING WINTER.

SEP 1 1939

P820PED

GLASGOW, SEPT.6-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN WOMEN WHO WERE ABOARD THE LINER ATHENIA, SUNK OFF THE COAST OF IRELAND SUNDAY NIGHT BY AN OUTSIDE EXPLOSION, SAID TONIGHT THEY WERE "TOO BADLY SHAKEN" TO DISCUSS THE SINKING.

THEY ARE MISS ALMA BLOOM AND MRS.GLADYS STRAIN OF TEXAS.

THEY ARE AMONG THE MANY SURVIVORS BEING CARED FOR HERE.

UH633PED

SEP 1939

OTTAWA,SEPT 6-(CANADIAN PRESS)-IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT LT.COL.J.L.RALSTON, FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER, HAD BEEN NAMED MINISTER OF FINANCE IN PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING'S CABINET.

P819PED

SEP 1939

MONTEVIDEO, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT TODAY FORMALLY PROCLAIMED ITS NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

WE1024PED

SEP 1939

HELSINKI, SEPT 6-(AP)-DISTRIBUTION OF OLYMPIC TICKETS TO SUBSCRIBERS BEGAN IN FINLAND TODAY ON AN IMMEDIATE CASH BASIS.

MEANWHILE, CONSTRUCTION FOR THE 1940 GAMES PROGRESSED ALONG THE ORIGINAL SCHEDULE DESPITE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

SEP 1939

QQ121PED

A37

VICTORIA, B.C., SEPT. 6-(CANADIAN PRESS)-ANTHONY PLAYFAIR, PILOT OFFICER OF THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE, WAS LISTED TODAY AMONG THE FIRST CANADIAN-BORN WAR VICTIMS.

SEP 1939

COL. AND MRS.A.PLAYFAIR OF QUALICUM, B.C., HIS PARENTS, WERE NOTIFIED BY THE WAR MINISTRY THAT HE HAD DIED IN ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE YESTERDAY.

DETAILS WERE NOT GIVEN. PLAYFAIR JOINED THE BRITISH AIR FORCE THREE YEARS AGO.

SEP 7 1939

W559PED

A140

MOSCOW, SEPT 6-(AP)-GERMAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS SNAPPED TO MILITARY ATTENTION TODAY WHEN THE INTERNATIONALE WAS PLAYED IN RED SQUARE AT A HUGE DEMONSTRATION OF COMMUNIST YOUTH.

IT WAS THE 25TH "INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY," BUT THE SOVIET UNION'S ALOOFNESS FROM EUROPE'S QUARRELS WAS EMPHASIZED IN CONTRAST TO THE KEYNOTE IN PREVIOUS YEARS OF YOUTHFUL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

ALL TRAFFIC IN CENTRAL MOSCOW WAS SUSPENDED AND RED BANNERS FLEW THROUGHOUT THE CITY. FOR HOURS COMMUNIST YOUTH PASSED IN PARADE, BEARING SLOGANS AND PICTURES OF SOVIET LEADERS.

ONE OF THE PICTURES WAS OF DOLORES IBARRURI ("LA PASIONARIA."), A HEROINE TO SOVIETS BECAUSE OF HER ACTIVITY ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

SEP 7 1939

THE KEYNOTE OF THE DEMONSTRATION SEEMED TO BE "THANKS TO STALIN FOR SAVING US FROM WAR," WHICH SLOGAN WAS CARRIED ON MANY BANNERS. OTHER BANNERS PROCLAIMED, "WE ARE ABLE TO STUDY AND DEVELOP OUR COUNTRY WHILE YOUTH ABROAD IS EMBROILED IN WAR."

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE REVIEWING STAND FOUND THEMSELVES IN AN EMBARRASSING POSITION WITH GERMAN, ENGLISH AND POLISH REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT.

30.24-3117

30.24—3117

A64WX (EUROPEAN)

SECOND NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN

BY RICHARD L. TURNER

SEP 7 1939

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLED UPON EVERY POLICE OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT TO COOPERATE WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IN A MIGHTY EFFORT TO STAMP OUT "ESPIONAGE, COUNTER ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE, SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND VIOLATIONS OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS."

FORMALLY PLACING THE FBI--THE FAMOUS G-MEN--IN CHARGE OF THIS CAMPAIGN, HE REQUESTED "ALL POLICE OFFICERS, SHERIFFS, AND ALL OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES" TO TURN OVER TO THE NEAREST FBI AGENT ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED ON THE OFFENSES IN QUESTION.

HE MADE THIS REQUEST, HE SAID, BECAUSE THE "TASK MUST BE CONDUCTED IN A COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE MANNER ON A NATIONAL BASIS, AND ALL INFORMATION MUST BE CAREFULLY SIFTED OUT AND CORRELATED IN ORDER TO AVOID CONFUSION AND IRRESPONSIBILITY."

A LITTLE EARLIER, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED THAT A LARGE FLEET OF DESTROYERS, COAST GUARD CUTTERS AND AIRPLANES WOULD PATROL THE ATLANTIC FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE PANAMA CANAL, AND AS MUCH AS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AT SEA, TO DETECT AND REPORT THE PRESENCE OF BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS.

THE PURPOSE, IT WAS EXPLAINED, WAS TO GIVE AMERICAN VESSELS WARNING OF THE WARCRAFTS' PRESENCE, AND TO LET THE BELLIGERENTS KNOW THAT AMERICAN SHIPS ARE IN THE VICINITY IN WHICH THEIR FIGHTING VESSELS MAY BE OPERATING.

TWO DESTROYERS AND TWO COAST GUARD CUTTERS ALREADY HAD STARTED TO PATROL. FOUR OTHER CUTTERS WERE DESPATCHED FROM THE WEST COAST TO THE ATLANTIC. MEANWHILE, 116 MORE DESTROYERS AND OTHER COAST GUARD CRAFT AWAITED FITTING OUT OR THE PROVISION OF CREWS BEFORE JTINING THE PATROL.

THE DAY WAS FILLED WITH RAPID-FIRE ACTIVITY RESULTING FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR. IN A MOVE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE NATION'S PEACE-TIME HISTORY, THE PRESIDENT PUT THE PANAMA CANAL UNDER RIGID MILITARY CONTROL TO SAFEGUARD THE BIG WATERWAY AGAINST DAMAGE FROM ANY SOURCE. AN EXECUTIVE ORDER GAVE MAJOR GENERAL DAVID L. STONE, IN COMMAND OF THE CANAL'S DEFENSES, JURISDICTION OVER THE GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE, BRIGADIER GENERAL CLARENCE S. RIDLEY.

A25WX

SEP 7 1939

WASHINGTON: FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN X X X BE OPERATING.

WHILE THIS BECAME KNOWN, STEPHEN T. EARLY, MR. ROOSEVELT'S PRESS SECRETARY, SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS KEEPING A CLOSE WATCH UPON THE RADIO, PARTICULARLY SHORT WAVE INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING, TO SEE HOW IT BEHAVES AT A TIME WHEN THE COUNTRY IS ANXIOUSLY GUARDING ITS NEUTRALITY. OFFICIALS, HE SAID, WERE PARTICULARLY DESIROUS THAT AMATEUR OPERATORS OR OTHERS SHOULD NOT, INTENTIONALLY OR OTHERWISE, GIVE UNNEUTRAL AID AND COMFORT TO ANY OF THE NATIONS NOW AT WAR.

SEP 7 1939

WHERE THE PRESS AND STANDARD BROADCASTING STATIONS ARE CONCERNED, EARLY SAID, THE PRESIDENT CERTAINLY WANTS NO CENSORSHIP, ALTHOUGH PLANS EXIST FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE CONTROL OF

THE RADIO IF THIS COUNTRY SHOULD GO TO WAR. EARLY'S ANNOUNCEMENT TOUCHED OFF AN IMMEDIATE ARGUMENT WHETHER, WHILE NEUTRAL, THE GOVERNMENT HAD SUCH A POWER. SOME CONTENDED A CENSORSHIP COULD BE IMPOSED IF THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DECLARE AN EMERGENCY.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS TOPPED A DAY OF NUMEROUS EVENTS RELATING TO THE WAR AND AMERICA'S CONNECTION WITH THAT CONFLICT. THEY INCLUDED:

ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY URGED CITIZENS TO REPORT ANY SPYING ACTIVITY WHICH COMES TO THEIR NOTICE TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

ALTHOUGH HE SAID HE WANTED NO "WITCH HUNT," HE ASSERTED:

"FOREIGN AGENTS UNDERTAKING ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE, AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES WILL NOT FIND THIS COUNTRY A HAPPY HUNTING GROUND."

ORDERS WENT OUT FROM THE MARINE INSPECTION BUREAU DIRECTING ALL STEAMSHIP INSPECTORS TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SABOTEURS WHO MIGHT TRY TO DAMAGE VESSELS LEAVING AMERICAN PORTS. THE BUREAU SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE AGENTS WORKING FOR SOME OF THE BELLIGERENTS MIGHT SEEK "TO HINDER SUPPLIES TO OPPOSING BELLIGERENTS."

SECRETARY HULL SAID THIS GOVERNMENT WAS STILL GATHERING INFORMATION ON THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA. ASKED IF A PROTEST TO GERMANY WOULD FOLLOW IF AMERICAN LIVES WERE LOST IN THAT DISASTER, HE SAID THAT ALL HE COULD SAY WAS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS TRYING TO ASSEMBLE THE ACTUAL FACTS.

A26WX

HULL TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO CLARIFY A QUESTION ON WHICH THERE HAD APPARENTLY BEEN SOME CONFUSION. HE SAID THAT EVEN THOUGH CANADA DOES NOT DECLARE WAR UPON GERMANY WAR SUPPLIES EMBARGOED UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT MAY NOT BE SENT TO THE DOMINION FOR TRANS-SHIPMENT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES WITH SPAIN WAS MADE PUBLIC IN WHICH BOTH GOVERNMENTS EXPRESSED A CONVICTION THAT THE WAR SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO SPREAD TO NATIONS NOT NOW INVOLVED.

MYRON C.TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN AT WORK FOR MONTHS ON PLANS FOR ASSISTING REFUGEES TO LEAVE GERMANY, CALLED UPON BOTH HULL AND THE PRESIDENT. HULL SAID THAT WHILE THE WAR HAD COMPLICATED THAT PROBLEM IT WAS RECEIVING CONSTANT ATTENTION AND THAT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE CALLED FOR OCTOBER 16 AND 17 WOULD BE HELD AS SCHEDULED.

COMMENTING UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEA PATROLS, EARLY SAID IT SHOULD NOT BE THOUGHT THAT THE 116 DESTROYERS COULD TAKE UP THEIR STATIONS AT ONCE. THE VESSELS ARE RELICS OF THE WORLD WAR. SOME 40 OR MORE OF THEM, HE SAID, HAVE BEEN KEPT IN SUCH CONDITION, WITH THEIR MACHINERY OILED AND GREASED, THAT THEY ARE READY FOR SERVICE AT ONCE AND HAVE BEEN PUT IN A NUMBER 1 PRIORITY CLASS. ALL THAT REMAINS BEFORE THEY TAKE TO SEA, HE SAID, IS PROVIDING CREWS FOR THEM.

HE SPOKE OF A NUMBER 2 PRIORITY CATEGORYZN MEANING VESSELS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN KEPT READY FOR SERVICE, AND OF A THIRD CATEGORY OF DESTROYERS WHICH WILL REQUIRE EXTENSIVE WORK IF THEY ARE TO BE PREPARED FOR SEA.

OF THE LATTER, HE SAID IT WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY TAKE A MONTH TO RENOVATE THEM SUFFICIENTLY TO PUT THE SHIPS IN THE NUMBER 2

30.24—3119

PRIORITY C

ASS. VESSELS ALREADY IN THE NUMBER 2 CATEGORY, HE CONTINUED, COULD BE PAINTED AND PUT IN NUMBER 1 CONDITION IN A FORTNIGHT.

(EDS: IN 2ND PGH OF ABOVE, READ: "X X X AWAITED REPAIRS, FITTING OUT, OR, ETC).

RK430PES

WASHN--2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN X X X IN A FORTNIGHT.

EARLY'S ASSERTIONS CONCERNING THE RADIO AROSE FROM QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH MR. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT OF YESTERDAY REGARDING THE CONTROL OF PROPAGANDA HERE AND STEPS TO PREVENT THIS COUNTRY FROM BEING USED AS A CLEARING CENTER FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

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"I AM ENTIRELY CERTAIN IN MY OWN MIND," HE SAID, "THAT FOR THE PRESENT SO FAR AS RADIO BROADCASTING BY STANDARD STATIONS IS CONCERNED AND SO FAR AS THE PRESS AS A WHOLE IS CONCERNED, THE PRESIDENT WANTS NO CENSORSHIP AND HOPES TO ESTABLISH PARITY BETWEEN THE TWO."

HE SPOKE OF PLANS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE, BASED UPON THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT, UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE CONTROL OF THE RADIO IN TIME OF WAR. THE RADIO, HE SAID, BECAUSE OF ITS YOUTH, IS COMING INTO A PERIOD OF HISTORY THAT IS NEW TO IT. IF IT PROVES TO BE A "GOOD CHILD" IT WILL BE LEFT TO MOVE ALONG ON ITS OWN, HE SAID, BUT IF THE RESULT IS OTHERWISE THE CONSEQUENCE WILL BE TO "TEACH IT SOME MANNERS, CORRECT IT SO AS TO BEHAVE ITSELF."

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THUS FAR, EARLY CONTINUED, THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT MOVED IN THAT DIRECTION AND HOPES IT WILL NOT HAVE TO. THE PRESS, HE NOTED, HAS GONE THROUGH WAR, PEACE AND PERIODS OF NEUTRALITY, WHILE THE RADIO HAS NOT AND THE LATTER IS FACING AN HISTORIC PERIOD IN THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY.

"IN OTHER WORDS IT IS A ROOKY AND NOT A VETERAN," HE SAID.

THE EXCHANGE WITH SPAIN RESULTED FROM A MEMORANDUM ADDRESSED BY GENERAL FRANCO TO THIS COUNTRY ON SEPTEMBER 4 SAYING THAT THE WIDER THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT IS EXTENDED "THE MORE THE GERM OF FUTURE WARS IS SOWN." IT ADDED:

"IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I APPEAL TO THE COMMON SENSE AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RULERS OF THE NATIONS IN ORDER TO DIRECT THE EFFORTS OF ALL TOWARD THE LOCALIZATION OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT."

REPLYING, SECRETARY HULL SAID THIS GOVERNMENT WAS "IN ACCORD WITH THE SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED IN THE MESSAGE OF THE CHIEF OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT." THE UNITED STATES, HE CONTINUED, "FULLY SHARES THE CONVICTION THAT EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT IS BOUND TO RESULT IN UNTOLD SUFFERING FOR THE INNOCENT POPULATIONS OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH MAY BECOME INVOLVED AS WELL AS FOR THE PEOPLE OF OTHER NATIONS."

SEP 7 1939

BY E.E.BOMAR

SEP 7 1939

WASHINGTON, SEPT.6-(AP)-GERMANY'S POWERFUL AND SPEEDY WAR MACHINE APPEARED TO MILITARY MEN HERE TODAY TO BE WINNING A RACE IN POLAND AGAINST TIME AND THE WEATHER.

1939

AS A RESULT OF THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF KRAKOW AND THE THREAT TO WARSAW SIX DAYS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES, SOME QUALIFIED STRATEGISTS FORESAW THE POSSIBILITY THAT A GREAT PINCERS MOVEMENT MIGHT INFLICT A MAJOR DISASTER ON THE POLISH ARMIES.

EVEN IF THE RETREATING TROOPS ELUDE THE TRAP, THE LOSS OF MORE THAN A QUARTER OF THE RICHEST AREA OF POLAND SEEMED IMMINENT.

AS THE EXPERTS FIGURED IT, THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO REACH THE SECOND LINE OF POLISH DEFENSE ALONG THE VISTULA RIVER BEFORE THE AUTUMN RAINS AND BEFORE THE FRENCH AND BRITISH PRESSURE IN THE WEST BECAME MORE EFFECTIVE.

IN VIEW OF THE REPUTED STRENGTH OF GERMANY'S WESTERN FORITIFI-CATIONS--THE SO-CALLED SIEGFRIED LINE--MILITARY OBSERVERS MINIMIZED THE IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE OF FRENCH REPORTS OF ADVANCES INTO THE GERMAN SAAR LAND.

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A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE TELLING OF "LOCAL ADVANCES," THEY REASONED, MIGHT MEAN MERELY PRELIMINARY OCCUPATION OF A BORDER AREA BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES WHICH ARE FROM 6 TO 10 MILES APART ALONG THE FRENCH-GERMAN FRONTIER.

THE SPEED OF THE ANNOUNCED GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO CONQUER POLAND BEFO TURNING TO THE WEST EXCEEDED THE EXPECTATIONS OF SOME AUTHORITIES W HAVE CLOSELY FOLLOWED DEVELOPMENTS.

THE IMPERILED POLISH TROOPS, IT WAS EXPLAINED, ARE WEST OF WARSAW, DEPENDENT UPON THE SINGLE POZNAN-KUTNO-WARSAW RAILWAY LINE FOR RETREAT. JUNCTION POINTS AND BRIDGES OF THIS LINE HAVE BEEN DOMBED REPEATEDLY BY THE ADVANCING GERMANS TO HINDER WITH-DRAWAL TO THE VISTULA.

A6OWX

THE VISTULA LINE ITSELF, EXTENDING NORTH AND SOUTH ACROSS POLAND, IS THREATENED BY FLANK MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN FORCES WHICH HAVE PUSHED ACROSS THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS FROM SLOVAKIA IN THE SOUTH AND FROM EAST PRUSSIA TO THE NORTH.

THE VISTULA OFFERS A LONE NATURAL MEANS OF DEFENSE TO THE POLISH ARMIES IN A LAND OF PLAINS. HERE, IN THE WORLD WAR, RUSSIAN ARMIES MADE A STAND UNTIL THEY WERE OUTFLANKED BY THE GERMAN GENERAL VON MACKENSEN, WHO DROVE EASTWARD FROM KRAKOW ACROSS THE UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER AND THEN TURNED NORTHWARD TOWARD WARSAW.

THE GERMAN DRIVE THUS FAR HAS BEEN IN THREE MAJOR PHASES. THE FIRST WAS DIRECTED AT PINCHING OFF DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR. SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE MAIN GERMAN FORCE ADVANCED EAST AND NORTH TOWARD KRAKOW, ANCIENT POLISH CAPITAL, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW. A SMALLER THIRD FORCE MOVED SOUTH, MEANWHILE, TOWARD WARSAW FROM EAST PRUSSIA.

JOINING AT OR NEAR WARSAW, THEY WOULD COMPLETELY PINCH OFF THE WEST ONE-FOURTH OF POLAND, CONTAINING WELL OVER HALF THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL AREA.

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LT633PES

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE SHIPMENT OF 43 PLANES TO FRANCE, 42 TO ENGLAND, 10 TO CANADA AND 3 TO SOUTH AFRICA DURING JULY. SEP 7 1939

SINCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON FURTHER SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ACTUALLY DECLARED WAR HAS BEEN PROHIBITED BY THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

K1057AES

30.24 - 3121

30.24—3121

WAR STRATEGY (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 6-(AP)-SCANNING REPORTS FROM WHAT THEY CALLED EUROPE'S UNORTHODOX WAR, MILITARY EXPERTS APPEARED GENERALLY AGREED TODAY THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD SETTLED DOWN TO A SIEGE OF GERMANY ON THEIR 1914-18 PATTERN OF STRATEGY.

THE PRINCIPAL WEAPONS OF THE ALLIES WERE PICTURED AS THE BLOCKADE IMPOSED BY BRITISH SEAPOWER, FRENCH LAND OPERATIONS, THE PRESSURE ON THE BALKANS AND OTHER NEUTRALS TO MAKE COMMON CAUSE AGAINST THE NAZIS, AND ATTEMPTS TO TURN GERMAN POPULAR SENTIMENT AGAINST ADOLF HITLER.

POLAND, MEANWHILE, MUST BEAR THE BRUNT OF THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT, HOPEFUL THAT THE INVADERS' PROGRESS CAN BE SLOWED DOWN UNTIL "GENERAL MUD" COMES TO THE DEFENDERS' AID WITH THE ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN RAINS.

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THE PASSAGE OF THREE DAYS WITH ONLY PRELIMINARY SPARRING ON THE WESTERN FRONT PROMPTED THE EXPERTS TO LABEL THE CONFLICT UNORTHODOX THUS FAR. FULL DRESS FIGHTING WAS BELIEVED TO BE AWAITING THE FIRST MAJOR AIR RAIDS ON INDUSTRIAL CITIES IN FRANCE, GERMANY OR ENGLAND.

THE BEST INFORMED PERSONS HAVE NOTED AN APPARENT UNWILLINGNESS OF BOTH SIDES TO UNDERTAKE SUCH RAIDS. THEY BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT UNLIMITED AERIAL WARFARE IS INEVITABLE.

MEANWHILE, AN IMMEDIATE ATTEMPT TO SMASH GERMANY'S SO-CALLED SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE WEST APPEARED RULED OUT BY A STATEMENT ASCRIBED TO GENERAL GAMELIN, THE ALLIED GENERALISSIMO. HE WAS QUOTED AS HAVING TOLD A PRE-WAR QUESTIONER THAT THIS WOULD MEAN "ANOTHER VERDUN" AT THE VERY START, AND INDICATED THAT FRANCE WAS UNWILLING TO PAY THE PRICE IN LIVES.

A FORMIDABLE SERIES OF CONCRETE PILLBOXES, UNDERGROUND FORTS, TANK TRAPS AND BARRIERS, AND GROUND EMPLACEMENTS, THE SIEGFRIED LINE IS 350 MILES LONG AND 25 TO 30 MILES DEEP AT SOME POINTS. GERMANY SPENT TWO YEARS IN TRYING TO MAKE HER WESTERN FRONTIER IMPREGNABLE.

ONE AMERICAN AUTHORITY, SPEAKING UNOFFICIALLY, PREDICTED NEVERTHELESS THE DOUBLE FLANKING DRIVES WHICH THE ALLIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LAUNCHED NEAR THE ENDS OF THE LINE WOULD FORCE GERMANY EVENTUALLY TO REINFORCE THE 500,000 DEFENDING TROOPS AND THUS POSSIBLY SLOW UP THE OFFENSIVE IN POLAND.

AMVX

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RELIABLE INFORMATION HERE IS THAT GERMANY HAS TWO-THIRDS OF HER LAND FORCES AND A THIRD OF THE AIR FLEET OPERATING IN POLAND. FRANCE ALONE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE UPWARDS OF 2,000,000 MEN IN HER MAGINOT LINE FACING THE GERMAN FORCES IN THE WEST.

MINIMIZING THE POSSIBILITY OF A COMPLETE BREAK THROUGH IN THE WEST, SOME STRATEGISTS NOTED THAT GERMANY DESIGNED THE SIEGFRIED LINE FOR COUNTER-ATTACKS AS WELL AS FOR PASSIVE DEFENSE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ARE BACKED BY RAILWAYS AND ROADS TO ENABLE TROOPS TO BE SHIFTED QUICKLY. NATURAL OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN USED

TO ADVANTAGE TO "WALL IN" AN ATTACK AT ANY POINT, AND PROVIDE BASES FOR COUNTER THRUSTS.

THUS THE FRENCH ARMY WOULD HAVE TO EXPECT DIFFICULTIES IN HOLDING ANY TERRAIN CONQUERED.

MD202AESNM

CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATION TO THE CANADIAN PRESS BY W.S. THOMPSON, OF THE CANADIAN CENSORSHIP COORDINATION COMMITTEE, IS FURNISHED YOU SOLELY FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ON AN EXPRESS UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED OR USED IN ANY WAY IN THE NEWS:

"IN ORDER TO ASSIST IN THE DEFENSE OF CANADA AND THE EFFICIENT PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, REQUESTS WILL BE MADE UPON YOU FROM TIME TO TIME TO REFRAIN FROM PUBLISHING CERTAIN INFORMATION. I THINK IT ADVISABLE, HOWEVER, TO INDICATE TO YOU, AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, THAT NO INFORMATION SHOULD BE PUBLISHED AT THE PRESENT TIME WITH RESPECT TO THE FOLLOWING: SEP 7 19[illegible]

"1. THE TRANSPORT OR STORAGE OF WAR MATERIALS.

"2. THE SAILING OR ARRIVAL OF SEA-GOING VESSELS.

"3. ACTION TAKEN BY THE R.C.M.P. (ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE) IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN GERMAN NATIONALS.

"4. MOVEMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES AND SUPPOSED PLANS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF SUCH FORCES.

"5. ANY WORKS OR MEASURES CONNECTED WITH THE DEFENSE AND FORTIFICATION OF ANY PLACE.

"THERE SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED,

"A. ANY REPORT OR STATEMENT LIKELY TO PREJUDICE THE RECRUITING, TRAINING OR DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCES.

"B. ANY PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH MIGHT BE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY USEFUL TO THE ENEMY AS INDICATING THE NATURE OF CANADA'S DEFENSE PLANS. SEP 7 19[illegible]

(SIGNED) " W.S. THOMPSON,

X "CENSORSHIP COORDINATIMNVTTKKNM

UNDATED MAGINOT-SIEGFRIED LINES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ELABORATE FORTIFICATIONS WHICH FACE EACH OTHER ON THE FRENCH-GERMAN BORDER, THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES, HAVE BEEN BUILT AT A COST OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

THE MAGINOT LINE--LIKE THE SIEGFRIED, NOT A LINE AT ALL BUT A SERIES OF FORTS AND MACHINE GUN "PILL BOXES"--COST ALMOST AS MUCH AS THE PANAMA CANAL, OR SOME $400,000,000. THE COST OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE IS NOT KNOWN, BUT 500,000 MEN WORKED ON IT FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. SEP 7 19[illegible]

BOTH SYSTEMS ARE ABOUT 250 MILES LONG.

THE MAGINOT FORTS, INTERSPERSED WITH MACHINE GUN NESTS, ARE UNDERGROUND CITIES, BUILT ON TIERS WITH ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND ELEVATORS TO HAUL PERSONNEL, AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES. GUNS RANGE FROM HUGE ARTILLERY WEAPONS TO MACHINE GUNS.

THE SIEGFRIED LINE IS PRESUMED TO BE ON A SIMILAR PATTERN.

30.24—3123

EACH LINE HAS TANK TRAPS OF STEEL OR CONCRETE, OR BOTH, IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF IT, PLUS BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

~~SUPPLEMENTARY FORTIFICATIONS BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE ARE SAID TO EXTEND BACK 30 MILES.~~

SEP 7 1939

SUPPLEMENTARY FORTIFICATIONS BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE ARE SAID TO EXTEND BACK 30 MILES.

ONE OF THE FEW KNOWN FACTS ABOUT THE GERMAN LINE IS THAT IT CONTAINS 22,000 STEEL AND CEMENT PILL BOXES.

N22SPED

BERLIN SAYS POLISH GARRISON SURRENDERED WESTERPLATTE

Warsaw Disputes Germans' Claim of Being Only Twenty Miles From City—Reports Heroic Stand by Defenders.

SEP 8 1939

BERLIN Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Associated Press was informed officially at 1:35 P. M. (8:35 A. M. New York time) today that the German Army already was within twenty miles of Warsaw, but even this report was declared "probably already completely superseded."

It was announced officially also that the Polish garrison at Westerplatte, the Polish military depot in Danzig Harbor, had surrendered at 10:20 A. M. today (5:20 A. M., New York time). The Poles had been under German air and naval attack since early on the morning of September 1.

The German supreme command stated that the Westerplatte force of 120 men fought gallantly for several days, but in view of the hopelessness of the general situation—as the Germans put it—decided to surrender.

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Thus one of the great[illegible] that Danzig, newly rejoined to the Reich, might be destroyed by the Poles setting off their big Westerplatte ammunition stores, was said to have been allayed.

[Reports from Warsaw conflicted with the German claims for the Warsaw sector. The Poles insisted that their forces were making a stand thirty miles from the capital.]

With Adolf Hitler held up before them as a soldier's soldier, German troops were spurred toward swift conclusion of the Polish campaign before any British-French offensive could develop on the western front.

Report Defense Plans Seized.

It was authoritatively asserted that the accelerated speed, observable since Monday, with which German armies have been driving through Poland was due to the entire strategic defense plan of the Poles having fallen into German hands.

Among the booty found when one entire Polish division surrendered, according to a German informant, was an iron strong box, which contained plans for Poland's defense in minute detail.

The Germans were surprised, the informant related, when the Poles did not alter their strategy.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, chief of the air force, at 1:45 P. M. (8:45 A. M., New York time) issued an order of the day congratulating the air force on its victory in the East.

His order read: "Soldiers of the air force, after quick, annihilating blows, mastery of the [illegible] in the East is [illegible].

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"No enemy plane was able to touch the defense of German air space. You played an exceptional part in the advance of the German army by your faithful co-operation and quick, determined readiness to assume your share of the risks.

"You have a right to be proud of your success. I thank you, and with me the German people who now more than ever look upon their air force with unshakable confidence. Our Fuehrer and supreme commander is with you on the Eastern front. Under his eyes—forward."

See War Industry Shattered.

DNB, official German news agency, declared that occupation of Silesian industrial areas had destroyed the basis of Poland's war industry. The Germans now control all of Poland's heavy industry, zinc and lead production, 95 per cent of the coal production and 50 per cent of the nitrates, the agency said.

As Berlin received the report that the Polish Government had moved to Lublin, about 100 miles southeast of Warsaw, military quarters predicted that after the "inevitable" occupation of Warsaw, Lublin soon would be within cannon range. The German big guns were being dragged east ward by caterpillar trucks over the rough Polish roads.

Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, German Chief of Staff, in an order of the day urged the Nazi forces to emulate their Fuehrer as a soldier's "model of personal courage and stout determination" and to "keep after the enemy and apply all your strength until the final decision."

Fuehrer in Corridor.

Herr Hitler was in the corridor sector, somewhere between Grudziadz and Tuchola, yesterday.

Germans asserted control of the air was complete and they ridiculed reports that even a single enemy plane had approached anywhere near Berlin. The capital, taking no chances, was ordering blackouts so complete that walking even a block in the busiest sections at night was difficult and occasional cigarettes glowed with startling brilliance. Searchlights occasionally cast beams upward and the vast defense organization was keyed for instant action.

Three Big Vises.

Talking with military experts, one gained the impression that German strategy had created three big vises closing in on the Poles.

First, Poznan was encircled so that it now is held by gigantic pincers which cut it off from Gdynia and the south.

At Warsaw, German troops again are trying to create a vise in which they can hold the capital.

The strategy seems [illegible] to cut each of these cities [illegible] all supplies, then press the jaws of the vise closer and closer in the hope of making the enemy capitulate without making necessary too much destruction.

Krakow also seems to have fallen by these tactics. Not even the Vistula bridges were destroyed before Krakow was taken.

At Duesseldorf and Cologne, returning travelers report, there have been several alarms about approaching enemy planes, but the population was permitted to leave their anti-aircraft shelters soon and no planes appeared.

The inference probably was that after Poland, the German army might have to come to grips with Britain—German propaganda is emphasizing Britain as Germany's foe in the west more than France.

Otherwise there was little indication that Germany regards herself as at war with Britain or France. Official radio announcers were referring to Britain as "the country which thinks it is at war with Germany."

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Nazis Think France Cool To War.

There was a [illegible] disposition in well-informed quarters to believe that France was not enthusiastic about the war and that there was a chance she would leave all initiative to Britain.

The supreme army command announced that its force from the north had reached Pultusk on the Narew river and that the Polish army continued a hurried retreat.

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The communique said the "[illegible]th and Twenty-seventh Polish divisions, the famous Pomorska Cavalry Brigade, the Eighth Tank Battalion and the First and Second rifle battalions" had been completely wiped out by casualties or capture.

Said To Be Ahead Of Schedule

Military authorities said the Polish operations were well ahead of schedule and it was expected the air force could be released soon from its assignment in the east. Leaders warned, however, that more difficult assignments probably lie ahead.

German propagandists were assuring Frenchmen and the world that Germany understands that France was dragged into declaration of a state of war.

Von Brauchitsch Issues Order

Meanwhile, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, German chief of staff, in an order of the day urged the Nazi forces to emulate their Führer as a soldier's "model of personal courage and stout determination" and to "keep after the enemy and apply all your strength until the final decision."

"Krakow, Bydgoszcz and Grudziadz are in your hands," said the order of the day. The Corridor no longer separates East Prussia and Danzig from the German motherland.

"The enemy is thrown back along the entire front and is in retreat.

"Old tested front fighters of the World War as well as young soldiers share in the successes won in a short time."

"With the capture of Krakow," said Von Brauchitsch's order, "the German Army also has taken under its protection the grave of the first Polish Marshal Pilsudski. His aim was peace with Germany.

"Disregard of his trust led to war. The German Army esteems and honors this great soldier. On command of the Führer an honor guard stands solemnly today at his grave.

"Soldiers, days of great accomplishment lie behind you! Now the task is to keep after the enemy, apply all your strength until the final decision. Trustingly, confidently all Germany stands behind you. Before us stands as a model of personal courage and stout determination our Führer, supreme commander in chief.

"Forward to victory!"

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Today's German Communique

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Berlin, Sept. 7 (AP)—The German Army High Command's communique issued at 8.30 A. M. today said:

The retreat of the Polish army along the entire frontier continued yesterday.

Supported by determined operations of the air force, troops of the eastern army in sharp pursuit kept on the heels of the retreating enemy, forcing him to fight in several places.

Nowy Sacz in southern Poland was taken. North thereof, the Dunajec river was crossed.

Our troops occupied Krakow without fighting. Pilsudski's Tomb was accorded military honors. Our troops, after the capture of Kielce, are swiftly advancing through the western sector of Lysa and Gora, and farther north nearing the towns of Tomaszow and Lodz.

In the north the Tuchler Heath northwest of Grudziacz is being cleansed of scattered remnants of the Polish Corridor army.

The number of captured guns increased to ninety. The Ninth and Twenty-seventh Polish divisions, a tank battalion, two rifle battalions and a cavalry brigade "Pomorska" were destroyed. Remnants thereof saved themselves by swimming through the Vistula without weapons and other equipment.

The amount of war material hidden in the forests can only be ascertained when it is recovered in weeks.

East of the Vistula the highway to Torun and Strasburg was crossed and a bridge was built over the Drewenz river. Troops advancing from East Prussia reached the Narew river at Pultusk and Rozan. The air force yesterday in a forceful low attack assaulted scattered, retreating enemy columns.

Attacks on rail heads, stations and bridges were continued. Bombs severely damaged a Vistula bridge south of Warsaw. The Warsaw West station was set afire.

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Today's French Communique

Paris, Sept. 7 (AP)—The War Ministry's communique No. 7, issued for the morning of September 7, announced:

On the front there is marked activity on both sides.

The Polish Version.

WARSAW, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The defenders of this Polish capital were reported to have fallen back to a thirty-mile line paralleling the Vistula River, where they rallied. The Poles said their troops were fighting like lions against German tank thrusts.

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The defense line ran between Plonsk and Pultusk, northwest and northeast of Warsaw, respectively. About thirty miles of open country and the protecting Vistula River lay between Warsaw and the invaders from the north.

The right wing of the Poles had been hammered back from Ciechanow, about twenty-five miles northwest of Pultusk, pivoting on Plonsk.

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At one stage of the struggle the Poles were driven from Pultusk and the Germans threatened to turn the Polish flank and thrust on to Vistula and Warsaw. Pultusk, however, was regained in the face of withering German fire.

A staff officer, slightly wounded, returned from the battle front and reported the Poles were stanchly holding the Plonsk-Pultusk line, beating off repeated German attempts [illegible] through. "The Poles are fighting like lions," he said.

Report Tanks Captured.

The officer related that Germans with tank vanguards succeeded in piercing the line in several places, but the defenders outflanked them and smashed the penetrating columns, destroying and capturing a considerable number of tanks.

The officer assured members of his family that the situation was favorable to the Poles for the present and some Poles took heart from memories of Marshal Pilsudski's great counter-offensive in August, 1920, when Bolshevist troops were halted just outside Warsaw and driven back to the east. Poles thought this "miracle" might be repeated and women and old men flocked to the churches to pray for it.

The Poles were preparing for a desperate struggle at the very edge of Warsaw if the battle went against them on the Plonsk-Pultusk line.

Exodus of the population from the capital continued, with all means of transport being utilized. There was no panic and many unable to flee the city were continuing about their business, hoping for the best.

Meat markets were stripped of all stocks except a few sausages. Other stores, however, displayed ample supplies, including fresh fruits and vegetables. In the streets automobiles were rare, but street cars still were running.

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The Poles were preparing for a desperate struggle at the very edge of Warsaw if the battle went against them on the Plonsk-Pultusk line.

[A Warsaw dispatch reaching Paris by way of Riga, Latvia, and Basle, Switzerland, said the Poles had mobilized six more classes and all officers, regardless of age, and reported the formation of two additional Czecho-Slovak legions.]

Warsaw Raided Again

German planes raided the northern section of Warsaw just before noon yesterday and a dozen heavy explosions were heard from the direction of a railway bridge across the Vistula and the East Station, which was bombed two days before. A train had been waiting at the station yesterday to carry refugees toward Wilno and Riga.

An official radio announcement said Poles shot down six planes attempting a raid on the capital before this morning's assault. German airmen were concentrating on severing communications between the Warsaw defenders and the city they were fighting to hold.

German Communique

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—The German Army high command's communique issued at 8:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m New York time) today said:

"The retreat of the Polish army along the entire frontier continued yesterday.

"Supported by determined operations of the air force, troops of the eastern army in sharp pursuit kept on the heels of the retreating enemy, forcing him to fight in several places. Neu Sandec (Nowy Sacz) in southern Poland was taken. North thereof the Dunajec was crossed.

"Our troops occupied Cracow without fighting. Pilsudski's tomb was accorded military honors. Our troops, after the capture of Kielce are swiftly advancing through the western sector of Lysa and Gora, and farther north nearing the towns of Tomaszow and Lodz.

"In the north the Tuchler Heath northwest of Graudenz (Grudziadz) is being cleansed of scattered remnants of the Polish Corridor army.

"The number of captured guns increased to ninety. The 9th and 27th Polish Divisions, a tank battalion, two rifle battalions and a cavalry brigade 'Pomorzka' were destroyed. Remnants thereof saved themselves by swimming through the Weichsel (Vistula) without weapons and other equipment.

"The amount of war material hidden in the forests can only be ascertained when it is recovered in weeks.

"East of the Weichsel (Vistula) River the highway to Thorn (Torun) and Strasburg was crossed, and a bridge was built over the Drewenz River. Troops advancing from East Prussia reached the Narew River at Pultusk and Rozan. The air force yesterday in a forceful low attack assaulted scattered, retreating enemy columns.

"Attacks on rail heads, stations and bridges were continued. Bombs severely damaged a Weichsel (Vistula) bridge south of Warsaw. The Warsaw west station was set afire."

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(So far there has been no report in Berlin of fighting on the Western Front with France.)

POILUS BATTLE WAY INTO BIENWALD WOOD

French General Staff Reports Germans Are Moving Up More Troops to Meet Thrust Toward the Saar.

Flowers And Toy Balloons Berlin's Story Of West Front

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 7—They're saying it with flowers, children's toy balloons, leaflets and even with personal visits along the Alsatian-German front, according to German reports which reached the capital tonight.

According to these reports:

1. Both German and French soldiers decorated their bunkers in the Siegfried and Maginot lines with flowers while awaiting orders from their respective governments to open fire.
2. Occasionally toy balloons are carried from one side of the "enemy" line to the other with friendly greetings.
3. At certain hours visits are exchanged.
4. This morning French and German privates even bathed together in the Rhine river.

Nazi military experts said troops presently stationed in fortifications of the Maginot and Siegfried lines would have to be withdrawn in case warlike operations really are begun. As one prominent Nazi put it, "you can't expect Frenchmen to shoot down and kill the German opposite him when just an hour ago the two played cards together."

1939

30.24-3125

30.24 3125

PARIS, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The French army reported tonight it had fought its way into the German forest of Bienwald just north of Lauterbourg, French key to the western front.

[This is the first army mention of the French scene of operations. The district mentioned is on the left bank of the Rhine, due west of Karlsruhe, and may denote a French attempt to cut off the Saar industrial region from Germany.]

The French General Staff reported tonight that the Germans were rushing up re-enforcements to meet the increasing French attack on the northern flank of the western front.

The official communique said new German forces had been observed moving up from "the interior of Germany."

The announcement was the first indication that French pressure might be succeeding in its aim of forcing the German command to concentrate troops in the west and ease the pressure in Poland.

The text of the two-sentence communique No. 8 of the French General Staff issued at 9:15 P. M. (4:15 P. M. New York time) follows:

"On the front between the Rhine and the Moselle the enemy is being reinforced in front of us. Observers report the arrival of new forces coming from the interior of Germany."

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Although the reported Bienwald advance was only slight in this sector of the northern flank and had not yet been reported specifically in a communique, military observers here regarded it as meaning a spread in the fighting on the western front.

Lauterbourg is of strategic importance as the pivot of the French lines opposite the main Siegfried Line, Germany's fortifications wall facing the French frontier.

These sources said the Rhine forms a formidable barrier to the south and that the center not only is most strategically placed for defense, but also is regarded as the most heavily fortified.

British Re-enforcements Move Up.

British re-enforcements were moving up today to join French forces on German soil. The French and British general staffs were in consultation to co-ordinate their forces.

In Basle, Switzerland, border advices said that German advance guards on the western front were withdrawing slowly into the main forts of the Siegfried Line.

The French had advanced as much as fifteen kilometers — nine and a half miles—in some places along the northern sector of the line, the border reports said, but they were moving cautiously.

Premier Daladier, also France's War Minister, conferred for an hour today with Gen. Maurice-Gustave Gamelin, commander of all French forces and probable generalissimo of combined Anglo-French land forces.

British Troops Land.

This morning's communique No. 7 from the War Ministry indicated that the Germans are offering stiff resistance, but the French are pursuing action in the west to relieve Poland from German blows in the east. The British Expeditionary Force, which has been landing in France since early this week, is expected to be in position to throw its weight into battle within a few days.

Meanwhile, Premier Daladier set about building a national union cabinet to prosecute the war. The Premier conferred this morning with Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, at the War Ministry, then went to see Jules Jeanneny, President of the Senate. The Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate traditionally are the first to be consulted on the formation of a new ministry.

Saar Basin Is Target.

A person close to M. Daladier said that the make-up of the wartime Government would be announced in a day or two. Former Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin; Leon Blum, former Premier and Socialist leader, and Louis Marin, conservative leader of the Chamber, as well as other party leaders outside the Cabinet have talked to M. Daladier.

The military campaign remained in the preliminary stage, with the no-man's land between France's Maginot and Germany's Siegfried lines as the theater of action. The Saar Basin, between the Rhine and the Moselle, was the French target.

The best summary of action yet available said that French troops, under the cover of several hours' artillery preparation, began the war on Monday by occupying the ground between the [illegible] line and the [illegible] Tuesday night they penetrated into German territory at several points.

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Yesterday, French forces cleaned out several German pockets and machine-gun nests to gain a foothold for further thrusts into the enemy fortifications. The depth of these spearheads varied, but they were said to be scattered along a 100-mile front.

The French strategy is understood to be aimed at breaking several gaps in the Siegfried line to permit slashing flank attacks. About 11 A. M. (5 A. M. Eastern Standard time) the War Ministry, in communique No. 7, reported "marked activity on both sides" at the front.

Staff Chiefs Confer.

The French and British general staffs have been co-ordinating action since the start of the campaign on Monday, another official announcement disclosed. On that day, the announcement said, Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, commander of the British air forces' conferred with Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, French supreme commander of land, sea and air forces, and Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, chief of staff of the French air force.

Gen. Gamelin, who is slated to be generalissimo of the allied armies, was assumed to have consulted the others on plans for joint action.

The landing of the British troops was disclosed by governmental sources early today. The size of the force, whose arrival recalled the first landing of the British in France on August 16, 1914, was not given, nor was the port and time of debarkation. But it was the vanguard of an army which, governmental sources predicted, could give France millions of men under British conscription laws, contributing infinitely stronger support than in 1914.

First Hundred Thousand.

Military observers said that Britain had 100,000 troops available for rapid transportation to France when the war broke out on Sunday. It was understood that the first troops arrived yesterday.

Word of the landing of the expeditionary force came just a short time after a typically terse French communique said that French forces along a 100-mile front on the northern flank of the Maginot and Siegfried lines were meeting increasing German resistance. French re-enforcements were moving up to the frontier [illegible] advance units [illegible] German land organizations [illegible] with automatic cannon and machine guns, the communique added.

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The Government indicated that the crossing of the British force was accomplished without difficulty, since Britain is much stronger on the seas than Germany today, whereas in 1914 the German fleet was preparing to challenge the British Navy.

Air Raids on Reich.

The landing of the Tommies was preceded by the arrival of British air force units operating from French air bases and directing raids on the Ruhr and Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) industrial districts in Germany opposite the Belgian frontier.

The Government called attention to prospective Australian and New Zealand contingents and perhaps Canadian to follow the Tommies. Whether Gen. Viscount Gort, commander-in-chief of the British field forces, had arrived was not known, but the French press was filled with biographical accounts of him.

The British dispatch of troops was far swifter than in 1914, when the Germans already were overrunning France and Belgium before they arrived. Today, the French said that their army was fighting on German soil in a varying line between the Luxembourg border and Lauterbourg, situated on the easternmost tip of the Bas-Rhin Alsace Department jutting into Germany.

Maginot Line's Hinge.

Lauterbourg is known as the Maginot Line's hinge, since the line from there angles south toward Basle, Switzerland.

Twenty-five years ago this week the battle of the Marne took place after the arrival of the British. Military observers today speculated on the prospect of an early combined offensive against the Siegfried Line. The French already have been seeking out its soft spots.

The German strategy is to keep out the French and British in the west and crush Poland in the east. In 1914, the strategy was reversed.

Separate Peace Banned.

Then Germany concentrated on keeping out Russia in the east and crushing France in the west. The Soviet-German pact has removed Russia from the picture so far, but it has heightened Polish anxiety, since modern Poland was carved from pre-world war Russian and German territory.

Hitler has a great part of what he demanded from Poland before this war began, but under the bilateral agreements to which France and Britain are pledged with Poland, none of them can seek a separate peace.

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Thus, the three allies must fight against [illegible]-planned lightning war (Blitzkrieg). To help accomplish this, the British Navy has gone into its world war stance by blockading German ports, abetted by air attacks on the Kiel Canal.

African Route Guarded.

By holding the German fleet at bay, the British are reducing the chances of allied troop and supply transports being sunk. The French navy in the Mediterranean is guarding communication lines to North Africa, where France, it is estimated, has a colonial reservoir of half a million men.

Italy's aloofness has been the subject for much speculation. Today, train communications between France and Italy were re-established.

As German and French heavy artillery exchanged fire along the Siegfried Line, civilians in the bordering towns moved out. The Official Journal published measures designed to take care of civilians in all three border departments: Moselle (Lorraine), Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin (Alsace).

The chief fighting developed late yesterday along a 100-mile front between the Rhine and Moselle rivers (the only place the Rhine flows behind the German Siegfried Line) and fanned out slowly over the rugged countryside southeast of the Ardennes Mountains.

French Push Forward.

Despite the difficulties of the rough, forest-covered terrain through which they were operating against prepared Nazi positions, a French General Staff communique said last night, the troops were pushing forward onto German soil.

The communique said:

"Our first elements, progressing beyond the frontier with the advance variable according to different parts of the front, are meeting everywhere automatic arms and field organization. The activity of our aviation is in liaison with land actions.

"The movements foreseen for the mobilization, transport and installation of all units continue normally.

"For the various formations, officers, conforming to our traditions, look out as much as possible for the necessities of life for the troops, whose morale is excellent.

"The provisioning of the armies is functioning in the correct manner."

Reach Fringe of Saar

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—An increasing French attack on the western front was said to have carried the war into the fringe of Germany's Saar basin, a mining and industrial region.

The War Ministry here issued, meanwhile, its Communique No. 8, which read:

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"On the front between the Rhine and the Moselle the enemy is being reinforced in front of us. Observers report the arrival of new forces coming from the interior of Germany."

Communique No. 7, issued earlier in the day, had announced:

"On the front there is marked activity on both sides."

There was no indication whether the new German troops reported were actually being pulled away from the eastern front, but military observers pointed out that, even if they were units held in reserve up to now, Germany's potential striking power against Poland would be reduced by just that much.

French Moving Cautiously

The French troops were reported to be feeling their way forward in the western Saar "no man's land" against flanking fire from German advance positions guarding the shallow valleys leading to the main Limes Line.

Military observers at Paris said the heaviest fighting apparently was taking place between the small French city of Bitche, near France's frontier with Germany, and the Moselle River, on the north. Bitche is at the base of a fortified hill.

A French force was said to have fought its way into the German forest of Bienwald, just north of Lauterbourg. Although the reported advance was only slight, and had not been specifically mentioned in a communique, observers here regarded it as a sign that the fighting was spreading.

[At Basel, Switzerland, border advices said German advance guards on the western front were withdrawing slowly into the main forts of the Limes Line. The French had advanced as much as fifteen kilometers (nine and a half miles) in some places along the northern wing of the line, these reports said, but were moving cautiously.]

Indications from the terse French military communiques were that as soon as large raiding parties had consolidated positions on the French side of the frontier, the order was given for an advance on similar German positions across the boundary.

As yet, however, there was no indication how extensive the action was, how many men France had sent into it or how heavy the casualties had been.

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The densely wooded Bienwald forest spreads out between the Lauter River and the Limes Line to a depth of five or six miles. The Lauter forms a frontier between France and Germany between Lauterbourg and Wissembourg, ten miles to the north. The forest, which reaches its greatest depth opposite Lauterbourg, narrows down a few miles before Wissembourg, tapering off into a narrow plain. From just northwest of Wissembourg to Bitche, moderately high hills are cut by deep ravines.

The French advance into Germany—announced by the French General Staff yesterday—was believed in these quarters to have swung out on an irregular curve bulging out near Luxemburg and flattening back near Bitche. This whole area, on the German side, is fortified only with light trenches, temporary positions in advance of the Limes Line. North of Karlsruhe the German main line of fortifications lies several miles behind the frontier.

Gains Less Farther South

From Bitche southeast to the pivot of the western front at Lauterbourg, where it bends back to follow the Rhine to Switzerland, the same type of fighting was said to be developing, but with the French advances shallower. The "no man's land" between the Limes and French Maginot Lines is considerably narrower there and the German advance lines more strongly entrenched.

Artillery Duel Keeps Up

An artillery duel was said to be continuing from Lauterbourg south with the French bombarding German strongholds guarding the southern route across Germany.

On the eastern front, however, the German attack into Polish territory apparently was undiminished.

Poles reported they now were fighting along a line paralleling the Vistula river east of Bydgoszcz through Lodz and Piotrkow south to a point west of Tarnow, near the Slovak border.

The heaviest Polish resistance, these advices indicated, was in the vicinity of Poznan, where the center of the Polish line stuck out toward Germany with its flanks bent back.

Would Ease Pressure

Military observers pictured the French procedure as an evident attempt to establish such a threat to Germany on the west that the Germans would have to relax their pressure on the Poles and turn most of their strength against France.

The only way that could be done, they said, was to try to crack the Siegfried Line.

They said this was what the French high command had set for itself, explaining that blows were aimed against the flanks because the center not only is the most strategically [illegible] for defense, but also is regarded as the most heavily fortified.

Forms Strong Barrier

These sources said the Rhine forms a formidable barrier to the south and that it was necessary to clean out machine-gun nests and blockhouses on the north before a direct attack could be made.

The French action so far, they added, has been exactly that—a feeling-out maneuver seeking points of weakness where the line might be broken and isolated portions squeezed off to widen any gaps.

Announcement of the arrival of British forces in France and of conferences between Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, inspector general of British Overseas Forces, and Gen. Maurice Gamelin, commander of all French forces, were regarded generally as meaning the British were being moved to the frontier.

Gen. Gamelin, who is slated to be generalissimo of the combined British and French land forces, was assumed to have consulted Gen. Ironside on plans for joint action. The British and French air chiefs, Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall and Gen. Victor Vuillemin, also attended the conference.

The size of the British forces which have been landing in France since early this week was not known, but they were expected to be in position to throw their weight into battle within a few days.

Crossing Without Incident

The government indicated the crossing of the British was accomplished without difficulty, since Great Britain is much stronger on the sea than is Germany. It was preceded by the arrival of British air fleets, which are operating from French air bases in conjunction with French aviation.

Premier Edouard Daladier was expected to announce soon a national union—all-party—Cabinet. Daladier conferred with Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and with Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate, the officials traditionally first to be consulted in the formation of a new ministry. Among leaders Daladier has seen were former Premiers Leon Blum and Pierre-Etienne Flandin and Louis Marin, conservative leader of the chamber.

Paris showed signs of relief tonight as more than twenty-four hours passed without the shriek of air-raid sirens. Semi-official indications were that the sirens would not be sounded in the future whenever enemy planes crossed the frontier but only when a raid on Paris appeared imminent.

Asks French to Be Patient

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—In a broadcast tonight the Commissioner General of Public Information, Jean Giraudoux, said the Germans had "won no decisive battle in Poland yet," and advised the French to await patiently the course of the fighting in the East.

He added that Germany had been more fully mobilized at the start than the Poles, and remarked that the war on the Eastern front was but one manoeuvre as contrasted to the [illegible] mobilized warfare that already had developed on the western front.

The Poles, he went on, decided to fight to hold off the Germans as long as possible rather than make a quick retreat to prepared positions deep in the interior. This, he said, would cover mobilization and give women and children time to be removed before the arrival of German troops.

PARISIAN ELAN BLOOMS AGAIN

French Capital's Spirit Is More Like Its Old Self.

NEW DESIGN FOR LIVING

Technic of Gayety Developing for Underground Dwelling.

PARIS, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Paris came alive this morning with a spirit more like its old gay self after a full night's sleep without an air raid alarm. It was the first period of uninterrupted slumber since war was declared four days ago.

The first night many sat up nervously waiting for a raid which never came. Then, for two nights running, they drooped in shelters for hours while the anti-aircraft guns thundered at German scouting planes.

New System of Alarms.

Last night, however, the Government inaugurated a new system by announcing that alarms no longer would be sounded except when danger is imminent. Previously, sirens had routed out the populace whenever an enemy plane crossed the frontier, no mater what its destination.

However, Paris is not taking any chances, but continues to push its defense against enemy aircraft. Masons are closing basement windows opening on the sidewalks along the boulevards.

Sandbags are being stacked over gratings. More stores are removing stock from the show windows and criss-crossing the plate glass with tape as a protection against splintering.

Design for Living.

A technic for living in the air-raid shelters is developing rapidly. People are making emergency kits, which they park by the bedside at night with their gas masks. Often they comprise rubber mattresses, folding chairs, thermos bottles, brandy, playing cards, phonographs, and flashlights.

The war also posed a new problem for the factories. When one sounded its customary siren calling employees to work, the startled neighborhood scurried for the shelters, thinking it just another raid warning.

French Are Too Busy to Notice It's Lafayette's 182d Birthday

PARIS, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Bugle echoes in France:

Today is the 182d anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette, who helped the American colonists whip the English. But nobody has noticed. . . . Old soldiers who were housed in L'Hotel des Invalides have been removed to western France, where they can tell each other in safety what they did or did not do to the Germans in 1870 and 1914.

A Paris jeweler is knocking off 20 per cent on watches bought by the poilus, a French paper said, but didn't print the jeweler's address. . . . French cyclists who won prizes in competition in Germany and have not yet been paid shrug their shoulders and say, "it's part of the new war debt."

"Siren parties" are coming into fashion in the underground refuges. You take your own food and drink and your own music when the air raid warning wails. . . . The Government has promised death to any one caught pillaging homes or cash registers during blackouts or dives for bomb cellars.

United States Ambassador Bullitt has an office fitted out in his refuge below the American Embassy on the Place de la Concorde. . . . French speakeasies are popping up because of the early closing laws.

National defense workers can work seventy-two hours a week. Retired locomotive engineers who miss the feel of the throttle can return to work.

The personal columns have disappeared from the the censored newspapers. Back in 1917, one "personal" engaged the attention of the French counter-espionage service. It said: "Mama in perfect health as well as Emile and the children." French agents discovered that Emile was a healthy German submarine.

Chamberlain Declares Navy Will Check U-Boat Raiding

Tells Commons Sinking of Athenia Was a German 'Crime'—Says British Planes Scored 2 Hits on Nazi Battleship.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Britain might "rest assured" that its navy would "increasingly bring . . . under control" the raiding activities of German submarines.

In a general statement to the House of the state of Britain's war activities and preparation, Mr. Chamberlain asserted also that Royal Air Force planes had scored "at least two hits" on a German pocket battleship in their spectacular raid last Monday on the Kiel Canal.

In discussing the submarine peril, he acknowledged that "a certain percentage of weekly losses (to shipping) must be expected."

Recalling the sinking of the Athenia, he denounced it as a German "crime which has profoundly shocked and horrified the world."

And, he said, "no denials or inventions on the part of Germany will convince the public of German innocence."

Heartened by Empire Response.

"We are greatly heartened," the Prime Minister said at another point, "by the knowledge that in the struggle for the defense of liberty and free institutions and the preservation of all that makes life worth living we can count on the support of the overseas members of the British Commonwealth.

"Of their own free will and under no form of compulsion save the moral compelling force of right and justice these self-governing nations have declared their intention of co-operating in a cause which is no less precious to them than it is to the people of the home land."

Quicker News is Demanded.

Mr. Chamberlain remarked, too, that aside from the Athenia, "three or four" British ships had been sent to the bottom.

(This reference was not amplified. Previous reports had accounted for the loss of but two British merchantmen in addition to the Athenia.)

In both the Houses of Parliament labor leaders asked that quicker and fuller information be given the [illegible] Lord Snell [illegible]ting it was doubtless true that we can get more information from America than we can get here and that it is something that ought not to happen."

In the Commons the acting Labor leader, Arthur Greenwood, asked that Mr. Chamberlain in future "unbosom himself to the full to us and the country and whether the news be good or bad, tell the country early."

"We do not want to keep the public in the dark," Mr. Chamberlain responded. "On the other hand we do not want to give it inaccurate information."

The Prime Minister also said that Poland was "contesting every yard of the German advance."

Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons:

"Apart from the Athenia there have been attacks on other British merchant ships by German U-boats and three or four ships have been sunk. Steps are being taken to establish a convoy system at the earliest possible moment."

The Prime Minister continued:

"In the east the Poles are fighting hard against a strong and ruthless enemy who is relying on the weight of numbers and material to crush all opposition. The Polish soldier has ever shown himself to be a courageous and determined fighter and today he is worthily maintaining this tradition.

"Against overwhelming superiority in the air, outnumbered and outgunned, he (the Pole) is contesting every yard of the German advance.

First Report to Parliament.

"The Germans have often stressed the need for a short war and a quick decision. In pursuance of this idea the German plan appears to be to concentrate their first main effort against Poland and, as the House is aware, that country was invaded just over a week ago without any formal declaration of war."

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, made similar statements in the houses of Commons and Lords, respectively, on the general war situation. They were the first since the day the war started—last Sunday.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "The House will, I am sure, realize that it is impossible for me to give more than a general indication of the present situation and of the state of our defenses. There are necessarily a number of matters to which in the public interest it is impossible for me to refer. With that necessary preamble I will give the House a resume of the position."

"In spite of the human and material losses which they have already suffered, the morale and courage of the Polish people remains unaffected," Mr. Chamberlain went on. "This Government and the French Government have today signed an agreement with the Polish Government for the provision of further financial assistance to Poland to enable her to replenish her resources.

Position of France.

"In the west France has, like ourselves, mobilized her forces with complete efficiency and smoothness and they are now in contact with the enemy on their common frontier.

"[illegible] information has been published of what has taken place, but for obvious reasons no details can yet be disclosed. The outbreak of war has found the same spirit of determination and solidarity among the French people as is evident here.

"The understanding between the two countries is complete and the arrangements which have now been put into force for co-operation in all the activities concerned with the prosecution of the war are working smoothly and well."

"In this country the defensive military dispositions of our army

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which cover a very wide field were made in good time owing to the precautionary measures which it was decided to adopt during the period of tension.

"The manning of the anti-aircraft and coast defenses was efficiently carried out. Within a short time of the calling out the units, guns and searchlights were fully manned. Since a large number of the anti-aircraft units were in camp and away from their home stations this reflects great credit on their organization.

"The guarding of vulnerable points has been taken over by the national defense companies, supplemented by personnel of the territorial army.

Reports Army Morale High.

"The personnel reached their posts with the minimum of delay and under trying weather conditions. The mobilization of the remainder of the army has been carried out with the greatest smoothness. The morale of all ranks is high; in particular the spirit of the reservists recalled from civil life, some of whom have already this year been called up for training, is excellent.

"I should next like to pay my tribute to the very gallant attack which was made by units of the R. A. F. on certain German warships off Wilhelmshaven during which at least two hits were secured on one of the so-called pocket battleships.

It will be realized that the objectives attacked, namely the German fleet bases at Wilhelmshaven and at the entrance to the Kiel Canal, are probably among the most strongly defended objects in Germany.

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The manner in which the R. A. F. attacks were pressed home despite the strength of the defenses is worthy of the highest praise. I should also mention the weather conditions prevailing on the afternoon of the attack. Visibility was extremely poor and the final stages of the attack are stated to have been carried out in a blinding rainstorm.

"The House may also be interested to learn that those who took part in the attack included a number who came from the Dominions.

"As the House knows, extensive reconnaissance flights have been carried out over Germany on three successive nights during the last week by units of the bomber command. More than ten million copies of notes to the German people have been distributed over a wide area of northern and western Germany, including the Ruhr.

"I should like to make especial mention of the women of the auxiliary territorial services who are performing many tasks under arduous conditions and thereby relieving soldiers for fighting duties.

"Turning to the naval side, the most important feature up to the present has been the development of German U-boat attacks on our shipping. The sinking of the Athenia with its scenes of death and terror virtually opened the war and no denials or inventions on the part of Germany will convince the public of German innocence of this crime, which has profoundly shocked and horrified the world.

"Apart from the case of the Athenia there have been attacks on other British merchant ships by German U-boats and three or four ships have been sunk.

Promises Early Convoy System.

"On our side the Admiralty have taken immediate counter-measures. British destroyers and other anti-submarine craft have been very active and large re-enforcements of anti-submarine and escort vessels are rapidly becoming available. As the First Lord has already informed the House, steps are being taken to establish a convoy system at the earliest possible moment.

"This method of protection can obviously only be instituted after the outbreak of war and it takes time to bring it fully into operation, but the House can be satisfied that it is being fully applied with the utmost speed and vigor."

The "air battle" which was reported to have followed England's first air raid alarm yesterday turned out to be anti-aircraft fire against British pursuit planes which set out to give battle to German reconnaissance planes. The Ministry of Information has now announced that German reconnaissance planes did head for the east coast but turned back before they reached it.

British fighters took to the air to head them off but failed to find them. Returning, the fighters were mistaken for Germans by anti-aircraft batterymen who opened up on them. This, the Information Ministry said, accounted for rumors of a heavy aerial engagement.

British planes have joined French aircraft in battering German munitions plants north of the Saar basin and longer flights across Germany to help the Poles on the eastern front are expected as operations expand.

2 Air-Raid Warnings Sounded At Marseille After 36 Hours' Quiet

Marseille, France, Sept. 7 (AP)—Air-raid sirens screamed two warnings of German raids tonight at this key port linking France with her North African empire.

Marseille's two early evening larms were the first reports anywhere in France in the last thirty-six hours of air raids.

There was no indication that any bombs were dropped.

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The sirens wailed the first warning at 8.02 P. M. The second came almost immediately afterward at 8.57 P. M.

Marseille is the main French port on the Mediterranean for entry of French troops from North Africa.

The Toulon naval base was in a state of alert from 8.25 P. M. to 10 P. M.

BRITISH SHAPE OFFENSIVE FOR FINISH FIGHT

Triple Program Organized on Land, Sea, Air and at Home for War.

CAMPAIGN IS CO-ORDINATED

Planes Batter German Munitions Plants in Saar Region as Others Drop Leaflets.

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LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Britain guardedly organized its offensive against Germany today on a long-term basis for a fight to the finish. The Government has made plain by its brief and carefully worded communiques during the first five days of the war that it is mapping under cover a vast, coordinated campaign along three lines:

1. Military and aerial co-operation with France and Poland to harass Germany on two fronts.

2. Sweeping naval operations to choke off German supply lines and intense propaganda work "to disorganize the economy of the enemy."

3. Careful civil defense preparations to keep its own nation at a peak of efficiency and morale so as to be able to supply not only Britain's own forces, but those of her allies, with the materials for successful warfare.

The Royal Air Force, before the war started, began to prepare for co-operation with the French through reciprocal practice raids which also gave the extensive anti-aircraft organization defensive experience.

Munitions Plants Bombed.

British planes have joined French aircraft in battering German munitions plants north of the Saar basin and longer flights across Germany to help the Poles on the eastern front are expected as operations expand. The Government has announced consolidation into a unified military force of its regulars, territorials (national guard), conscripts and auxiliary units. Manpower is assured through a law providing for conscription of men from 18 to 41.

The navy has clamped down a blockade against German shipping and the air force has been bombing Germany's warships. The Government has announced the sinking of a number of German merchantmen and attacks on submarines.

The Ministry of Information hinted today at larger operations than actually disclosed in a communique asserting that simply "no news is good news" it must not be assumed that no successes have been achieved."

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Economic Warfare.

On the heels of three propaganda raids in which British planes distributed millions of leaflets over Germany condemning the Nazi regime and urging the people to get rid of Hitler, Britain's new Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed that it immediately would begin operations similar to those of the world war Ministry of Blockade. The announcement said that "economic warfare must be regarded as a vital offensive arm."

Among the preparations for a long-time campaign are the national registration law, air-raid precautions on a highly organized scale, measures to conserve foreign exchange for war purchases and to concentrate foreign resources and a ban on the export of 500 articles such as metals, drugs and foods. The formation of a Ministry of Home Security with unannounced duties is disclosed.

Meanwhile, Britain and France arranged today to give additional financial aid to Poland through a cash loan of £8,500,000 (approximately $34,000,000). The two countries already have granted Poland £10,700,000 credit.

Comment by Times.

Indicative of Britain's determination to see the war through to a finish was the manner in which reports were received from Rome that Hitler's axis partner, Premier Mussolini, was attempting to arrange a settlement of the European dispute to avert widespread war. The authoritative Times, which frequently reflects governmental opinion, commented:

"If and when the German armies have completed a considerable advance, Herr Hitler would naturally be expected to make an offer of peace. Of this tactical move, it is sufficient to say with the Prime Minister that the survival of Hitlerism would only mean that the world would continue to pass from one crisis to another and that it must therefore be ended."

The reference was to similar sentiments voiced by Prime Minister Chamberlain in his declaration of war last Sunday. Several newspapers today sharply criticized the newly formed Ministry of Information for slowness in issuing a communique about the air-raid warnings that sent Londoners to cover yesterday morning for the third time since the war began.

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Press Criticism.

After a day of rumors and one preliminary communique seven hours after the warning, the ministry announced last night that it was caused by a German reconnaissance flight off the east coast of England which turned back without making contact with British defense forces. Anti-aircraft gunfire around London, the ministry added in its final communique, was caused by defense batteries mistaking returning English planes for enemy raiders and firing at them.

Said the liberal News-Chronicle:

"Such delay (in announcements) should be avoided. It is bad for the morale of the country. . . . Lord MacMillan, the new Minister of Information, will obviously find some urgent problems awaiting his attention. We hope he will give swift and convincing proof that he is the right man to deal with them."

The Daily Express urged:

"Give the public a prompt and adequate account of what has happened consistent with the public interest and there will be no soil for rumors to sprout in."

Commons Gets Chamberlain's Report on War

Hears Praise of Poles' Stand and of British Success in Raid on Wilhelmshaven

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared today in a general review of the five-day-old war that Germany appeared to be concentrating her "first main effort against Poland" in the hope of "a short war and a quick decision."

He told the House of Commons, however, that French troops were "in contact with the enemy" on the Western front and that the Britisn Air Force and Navy were striking hard at German U-boats and warships.

The Polish Army, he said, was "contesting every yard of the German advance," although it was "outnumbered and outgunned" and fignting "against overwhelming superiority in the air."

Points in Statement

Other important points in the Prime Minister's statement were:

1. Seven British merchant ships, "three or four" other British ships have been sunk "by German U-boats." [This statement was made before additional sinkings reported Thursday night.]

2. The British air raid on German fleet bases around the Kiel Canal Monday night had resulted in "at least two hits" on one of Germany's three pocket battleships.

3. British bombers dropped more than 10,000,000 leaflets over Germany in three night flights this week.

4. All squadrons of the British fighter command are "at war stations and in a state of instant readiness."

The Ministry of Information issued the following statement tonight: "During the day, the R. A. F. has been on extensive reconnaissance over the North Sea." There was no additional comment on the flight.

It also was announced that British naval attacks on German submarines had continued but there were "no major operations to report." The communique said, however, that "in at least one case success appears probable."

It said that, in addition to the loss of the Cunard freighter Bosnia and the Royal Sceptre, the Corinthic was attacked but was not damaged and reached port safely.

The Ministry of Information reported fifty-four German merchant vessels totaling 180,000 tons have taken refuge in the neutral Port of Vigo, Spain.

The Ministry of Information announced a number of international developments which may have an important effect on the war.

The British government, it was said, had been notified by Japan that she expected to stay out of the conflict.

The government at the same time received official notification that Egypt had decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and that the government of Iraq had ordered the German Minister in Bagbad to leave. The Iraq move came as a surprise. It was regarded as important because the one-time British mandate has rich oil lands which would be of immense value to any warring power.

Aga Khan Urges "Service"

The Information Ministry also announced that the Aga Khan, spiritual ruler of 10,000,000 Mohammedans in India, Africa and central Asia, had called his subjects to give "unstinted service" to the cause for which Great Britain is fighting.

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The Empire affairs section of this communique detailed pledges of assistance from Britain's Indians and from Mauritius, an island of 400,000 population in the Indian Ocean.

It said the Governor of Southern Rhodesia had mobilized all units in the territorial active force and their regimental reserves for active service "within or beyond the borders of the colony."

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin who left Germany after the declaration of war, arrived in London tonight.

Parliament adjourned until next Wednesday.

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REFERRING TO THE GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST POLAND THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, "THE POLES ARE FIGHTING HARD AGAINST A STRONG AND RUTHLESS ENEMY WHO IS RELYING ON THE WEIGHT OF NUMBERS AND MATERIAL TO CRUSH ALL OPPOSITION.

"THE POLISH SOLDIER HAS EVER SHOWN HIMSELF TO BE A COURAGEOUS AND DETERMINED FIGHER AND TODAY HE IS WORTHILY MAINTAINING THIS TRADITION."

TURNING TO THE WESTERN FRONT, HE SAID, "FRANCE HAS, LIKE OURSELVES, MOBILIZED HER FORCES WITH COMPLETE EFFICIENCY AND SMOOTHNESS AND THEY ARE NOW IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY ON THEIR COMMON FRONTIER."

HE SAID THE "MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE" OF NAVAL ACTIVITY "HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN U-BOAT ATTACKS ON OUR SHIPPING."

"THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA WITH ITS SCENES OF DEATH AND TERROR VIRTUALLY OPENED THE WAR," HE CONTINUED, "AND NO DENIALS OR INVENTIONS ON THE PART OF GERMANY WILL CONVINCE THE PUBLIC OF GERMAN INNOCENCE OF THIS CRIME WHICH HAS PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED AND HORRIFIED THE WORLD."

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"APART FROM THE CASE OF THE ATHENIA, THERE HAVE BEEN ATTACKS ON OTHER BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS BY GERMAN U-BOATS AND THREE OR FOUR SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK."

THE DONALDSON LINE REPORTED ABOUT 128 PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS OF THE ATHENIA STILL WERE MISSING. SHIPPING CIRCLES IN LONDON ESTIMATED NOT MORE THAN A DOZEN AMERICAN WERE MISSING.

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CHAMBERLAIN SAID THE ADMIRALTY HAD TAKEN "IMMEDIATE COUNTER MEASURES" TO HALT THESE ATTACKS.

"BRITISH DESTROYERS AND OTHER ANTI-SUBMARINE CRAFT HAVE BEEN VERY ACTIVE, AND LARGE REINFORCEMENTS OF ANTI-SUBMARINE AND ESCORT VESSELS ARE RAPIDLY BECOMING AVAILABLE," HE DECLARED.

"AS THE FIRST LORD HAS ALREADY INFORMED THE HOUSE, STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO ESTABLISH A CONVOY SYSTEM AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

"THIS METHOD OF PROTECTION CAN OBVIOUSLY ONLY BE INSTITUTED AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, AND IT TAKES TIME TO BRING IT FULLY INTO OPERATION, BUT THE HOUSE CAN BE SATISFIED THAT IT IS BEING FULLY APPLIED WITH THE UTMOST SPEED AND VIGOR."

THE PRIME MINISTER PAID TRIBUTE TO WHAT HE CALLED "THE VERY GALLANT ATTACK WHICH WAS MADE BY UNITS OF THE R.A.F. ON CERTAIN GERMAN WARSHIPS OFF WILHELMSHAVEN WHERE AT LEAST TWO HITS WERE SECURED ON ONE OF THE SO-CALLED POCKET BATTLESHIPS."

"IT WILL BE REALIZED," HE SAID, "THAT THE OBJECTIVES ATTACKED, NAMELY THE GERMAN FLEET BASES AT WILHELMSHAVEN AND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE KIEL CANAL, ARE PROBABLY AMONG THE MOST STRONGLY DEFENDED POINTS IN GERMANY."

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AFTER REVIEWING THIS RAID AND THE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER GERMANY ON SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS, HE SAID:

"THE COASTAL COMMANDS HAVE ALSO BEEN BUSILY ENGAGED IN EXTENSIVE RECONNAISSANCE OF THE SURROUNDING SEAS IN ORDER TO LOCATE AND DESTROY ENEMY SUBMARINES."

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BULLETIN

LONDON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-DESTROYERS WHICH ESCORTED THE BATAVIER V, BRINGING SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND HIS STAFF FROM BERLIN, WERE OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED TONIGHT TO HAVE DROPPED DEPTH BOMBS MIDWAY ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

WD617PED

WILLIAM SMITH, OF LONDON, A PASSENGER, SAID THAT ON THE FIRST OCCASION TWO DESTROYERS TURNED ABOUT AND THERE WERE THREE LOUD CONCUSSIONS WHICH CAUSED THE SHIP TO VIBRATE.

HALF AN HOUR LATER, HE SAID, THERE WERE TWO EXPLOSIONS AFTER THE DESTROYERS HAD TURNED BACK.

THE PASSENGERS RUSHED TO THE SHIP'S SIDE BUT DID NOT BECOME ALARMED, THE REPORT SAID.

SIR NEVILLE HAD BOARDED THE DUTCH STEAMER AT ROTTERDAM AFTER THE GERMAN EMBASSY STAFF HAD PASSED THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS TO GERMANY.

WD630PED

Japan Notifies Britain It Will Not Enter War

SEP 8 1939

Calls on London to Prevent Any Acts Prejudicing Tokio's Position in China

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Ministry of Information announced today that Japan has informed Great Britain that she "does not intend to be involved" in Europe's war.

The ministry said, "a communication has been made to His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio to the effect that the Japanese government does not intend to be involved in the war which has broken out in Europe.

"They requested that His Majesty's government should refrain from taking any measures such as might prejudice Japan's position in regard to China."

The communication from Japan was the first official notification of [illegible]'s neutrality and served to [illegible] reports of a possible new military axis involving Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan. Observers believed it indicated that the German-Soviet non-aggression pact may have driven a lasting wedge between Adolf Hitler and the Japanese.

The Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs on Tuesday notified the American, British, French, German, Italian and Polish envoys in Tokio of Japan's decision to remain neutral.)

Irak Interns Germans, Cuts Diplomatic Relations

London Hears Reich Minister Has Left for Syria

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The British Ministry of Information announced today that the Irak government had ordered the German Minister in Bagdad to leave the country within twenty-four hours and that the Irak Envoy in Berlin had been instructed to ask for his passports.

The Information Ministry announced that in addition to this severance of diplomatic relations a number of German citizens of military age "or otherwise regarded as dangerous" had been interned in Irak.

This former British mandate is important to any warring power because of its rich oil lands, development and production of which are in large measure in British hands.

The country, now an independent state, is ruled by a regency. Its King is four-year-old Faisal II, whose father, King Ghazi, was killed in an automobile accident last April 4.

British dispatches from Irak said the German Minister, Dr. Grobba, already had left for Syria with his staff.

Friendly Plane Causes First Gibraltar Warning

Troops Man Guns for Raid That Doesn't Come

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 7 (AP).—"The Rock," Great Britain's fortress at the entrance to the Mediterranean, had its first air-raid warning at 8:25 a. m. (4:25 a. m., New York time) today when sirens sent the civil population hurrying to shelters.

Troops manned anti-aircraft guns, and French and British warplanes streaked toward the east.

Twenty minutes later the "all-clear" siren sounded. It was announced later that the approaching airplane was not an enemy.

British Censorship Protested By Laborite

War News, Good Or Bad, Should Be Published Promptly, Greenwood Contends

London, Sept. 7.—Britain's tight grip of war news brought a protest today from Arthur Greenwood, acting Opposition leader in the House of Commons. He said he would argue for a relaxing of the rules when the House meets again next Wednesday.

"This kind of thing has got to end," Greenwood said. "It is immensely important from the point of view of morale that there should not be any delays whatever in the publication of news, whether it be good or bad.

"My argument," Greenwood said, "is that if the news is good, we ought to use it for our credit abroad and to cheer our people at home. And if the news is bad, it ought to be told because it will make our people clench their teeth and become more determined."

Attack On Reich U-Boat Announced By British

BY MAX HARRELSON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Sept. 7—The Ministry of Information, announcing a British attack on a German mine-laying submarine and the capture of the German liner Inn, said tonight German merchant ships were "being steadily driven from the seas."

The Ministry's statement gave no information on the British assault on the submarine beyond expressing belief it had been successful.

British authorities said the 2,867-ton North German Lloyd steamer Inn was sunk Tuesday and thirty-five passengers and [illegible] were taken [illegible] including one woman and two [illegible] rare birds.

[Editor's Note — Dispatches from Belem, Brazil, yesterday reported the Inn was sunk in mid-Atlantic, but gave no details.]

The Ministry said fifty-four German merchant ships, totaling more than 180,000 tons, have sought refuge in the neutral port of Vigo, Spain, and nine other German ships, totaling more than 60,000 tons, are in Japanese ports.

LONDON, SEPT. 7--(AP)--FIRST LOARD PRIVY SEAL SIR SAMUEL HOARE TODAY ISSUED IN LONDON THE TEXT OF A TRACT WHICH BRITISH AIRPLANES HAVE DISTRIBUTED "BY THE MILLIONS" OVER GERMANY IN A PROPAGANDA WAR.

THE "MESSAGE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE" SAID:

[redacted] PARAGRAPH [redacted] BRITISH PARAGRAPH [redacted] GERMAN PEOPLE AND WOMEN PARAGRAPH REQUOTE "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REICH HAVE WITH COLD DELIBERATION FORCED WAR UPON GREAT BRITAIN, STOP THEY HAVE DONE SO KNOWING THAT IT MUST INVOLVE MANKIND IN A CALAMITY WORSE THAN THAT OF 1914. PARAGRAPH REQUOTE THE ASSURANCES OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS THE FUEHRER GAVE TO YOU AND TO THE WORLD IN APRIL HAVE PROVED AS WORTHLESS AS HIS WORDS AT THE SPORTPALAST LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN HE SAID: [redacted] PARAGRAPH [redacted] WE HAVE NO MORE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS TO MAKE IN EUROPE' [redacted] PARAGRAPH

[redacted] NEVER HAS A GOVERNMENT ORDERED SUBJECTS TO THEIR DEATH WITH LESS EXCUSE. STOP THIS WAR IS UTTERLY UNNECESSARY. [redacted] GERMANY WAS IN NO WAY THREATENED OR DEPRIVED OF JUSTICE. PARAGRAPH [redacted] WAS SHE NOT ALLOWED TO REENTER THE RHINELAND, [redacted] TO ACHIEVE THE ANSCHLUSS, [redacted] AND TO TAKE BACK THE SUDETEN GERMANS IN PEACE? [redacted] NEITHER WE NOR ANY OTHER NATION WOULD HAVE SOUGHT TO LIMIT HER ADVANCE SO LONG AS SHE DID NOT VIOLATE INDEPENDENT NONGERMAN PEOPLE. [redacted]

[redacted] EVERY GERMAN AMBITION [redacted] JUST TO OTHERS [redacted] MIGHT HAVE BEEN SATISFIED THROUGH FRIENDLY NEGOTIATION. [redacted] PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OFFERED YOU BOTH PEACE WITH HONOR AND THE PROSPECT OF PROSPERITY. STOP INSTEAD YOUR RULERS HAVE CONDEMNED YOU TO THE MASSACRES MISERIES AND PRIVATIONS OF A WAR THEY CANNOT EVEN HOPE TO WIN. [redacted] IT IS NOT US, [redacted] BUT YOU THEY HAVE DECEIVED. STOP FOR YEARS THEIR IRON CENSORSHIP HAS KEPT FROM YOU TRUTHS THAT EVEN UNCIVILIZED PEOPLE KNEW. [redacted] IT HAS IMPRISONED YOUR MINDS IN, [redacted] AS IT WERE, [redacted] A CONCENTRATION CAMP. [redacted] OTHERWISE, [redacted] THEY WOULD NOT HAVE DARED TO MISREPRESENT THE COMBINATION OF PEACEFUL PEOPLES TO SECURE PEACE AS HOSTILE ENCIRCLEMENT. [redacted] WE HAD NO ENMITY AGAINST YOU, [redacted] THE GERMAN PEOPLE. PARAGRAPH

[redacted] "THIS CENSORSHIP HAS ALSO CONCEALED FROM YOU THAT YOU HAVE NOT THE MEANS TO SUSTAIN PROTRACTED WARFARE. PARAGRAPH REQUOTE "DESPITE CRUSHING TAXATION YOU ARE ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY. STOP OUR RESOURCES AND THOSE OF OUR ALLIES IN MEN, [redacted] ARMS, [redacted] AND SUPPLIES ARE IMMENSE. STOP WE ARE TOO STRONG TO BREAK BY BLOWS, [redacted] AND WE COULD WEAR YOU DOWN INEXORABLY. PARAGRAPH [redacted] YOU, [redacted] THE GERMAN PEOPLE, [redacted] CAN IF YOU WILL INSIST ON PEACE AT ANY TIME. [redacted] WE ALSO DESIRE PEACE AND ARE PREPARED TO CONCLUDE IT WITH ANY PEACE LOVING GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY." [redacted] END QUOTE

SEP 8 1939

BRITISH SHIP IS TORPEDOED OFF PORTUGAL

SEP 8 1939

Freighter's Survivors Say Submarine Shelled and Destroyed Lifeboat.

KILLING 1 AND WOUNDING 4

41 of Crew Missing; 45 Survivors Are Picked Up and Taken to Lisbon.

1939

1939

[redacted] BRITAIN [redacted] AND [redacted] "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REICH HAVE WITH COLD BELIBERATION FORCED WAR UPON GREAT BRITAIN, STOP THEY HAVE DONE SO KNOWING THAT IT MUST INVOLVE MANKIND IN A CALAMITY WORSE THAN THAT OF 1914 & [redacted] THE ASSURANCES OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS THE FUEHRER GAVE TO YOU AND TO THE WORLD IN APRIL HAVE PROVED AS WORTHLESS AS HIS WORDS AT THE SPORTPALAST LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN HE SAID [redacted] WE HAVE NO MORE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS TO MAKE IN EUROPE [redacted]

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SEP 8 1939

INSIST ON PEACE AT ANY TIME, [redacted] WE ALSO DESIRE PEACE AND ARE PREPARED TO CONCLUDE IT WITH ANY PEACE LOVING GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY" [redacted]

[redacted] "THIS CENSORSHIP HAS ALSO CONCEALED FROM YOU THAT YOU HAVE NOT THE MEANS TO SUSTAIN PROTRACTED WARFARE, [redacted] "DESPITE CRUSHING TAXATION YOU ARE ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY, STOP OUR RESOURCES AND THOSE OF OUR ALLIES IN MEN, [redacted] ARMS, [redacted] AND SUPPLIES ARE IMMENSE & [redacted] WE ARE TOO STRONG TO BREAK BY BLOWS, [redacted] AND WE COULD WEAR YOU DOWN INEXORABLY, [redacted] YOU, [redacted] THE GERMAN PEOPLE, [redacted] CAN IF YOU WILL

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30.24-3131

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LISBON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The 7,242-ton British freighter Manaar was sunk last night off Portugal by what the survivors declared was a torpedo from a submarine, and early this afternoon forty-one of her crew of eighty-eight had not been accounted for. At least two were killed and three wounded.

Survivors said that the Manaar, bound for Calcutta from Liverpool, was torpedoed without warning, and that while the crew was attempting to abandon her in eight lifeboats the submarine opened fire and destroyed one lifeboat, killing one man and wounding four.

One of the wounded men apparently was Ameer Ally, who subsequently died en route to Lisbon aboard a rescue ship, the Netherlands steamship Mars. The Mars brought twenty-nine survivors here, among them the three others wounded—J. Furner, Thomas Jones and Adbul Nobre.

The Portuguese liner Carvaljo arrived here with sixteen British-Indian members of the Manaar crew.

Three Lifeboats still Missing.

Early this afternoon three lifeboats were reported still missing.

The Carvalho Araujo picked up her contingent of survivors 100 miles off Lisbon at 2 A. M. (9 P. M. New York time Wednesday). The liner's captain said that while he was watching for lifeboats several Very lights went up.

The rescued Indian seamen were wholly ignorant of their location, knew nothing of navigation and soon would have been carried farther out to sea.

Members of the crew said the submarine suddenly broke the surface last night at 7:30 P. M.

Capt. Shaw of the Manaar and his officers are Europeans.

The Manaar left Liverpool on September 3.

She went down about seventy miles northwest of Cape Roca, which is twenty miles west of Lisbon.

Berlin Sends Regrets.

ATHENS, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Greek Government today received a telegram from its naval attache in Berlin advising that the German Government had expressed regret at the sinking of the Greek steamship Costis in the Baltic last Monday.

The telegram added:

"The Costis, despite signals from patrolling German warships, took the wrong turning and struck a mine."

The Greek Ministry of Mercantile Marine ordered captains of other Greek ships to increase their number of lifeboats and to carry adequate food and water supplies.

Germans Confined on Ship.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The British liner Andalucia Star, several days overdue here from London, docked today with fourteen German passengers confined to their cabins.

Arriving at the same time was the British Cruiser Ajax, reported to have sunk at least two German ships.

Passengers said the voyage was normal until the liner reached Teneriffe, Canary Islands, where she took a "war-route" on learning that hostilities had opened.

Describe Manaar Sinking

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 7 (AP).—The destruction of the 7,242-ton British steamer Manaar was described tonight by survivors brought to Lisbon. They said a submarine first torpedoed the Manaar and then opened fire as the crew of eighty-eight sought to leave the sinking ship.

Four men of the crew—three of them wounded—had been rescued. At least two were dead. Forty were missing.

Among the wounded was Thomas Jones, 50, of Carnavon, Wales, chief petty officer. He said the Manaar had put up the best fight of which she was capable before she was sent to the bottom last night 100 miles off the Portuguese coast.

Grinning despite his two leg wounds, he recalled:

"We broke out a twelve-pounder, but we couldn't reach her [the submarine]. She was too far away."

The Manaar's master, he added, gave orders to abandon ship after the first torpedo struck amidships and it became eivdent that the submarine was not coming within range of the freighter's gun.

"We launched four boats on the port side—the side away from the submarine—but the ship swung around as we were doing this," Jones said, "and we found ourselves staring straight at the submarine."

Then, he added, the attacking vessel fired a second torpedo, at the same time opening fire with its gun. He said that in his opinion shrapnel was fired. However, a physician at the hospital said the men's wounds indicated they were inflicted by machine-gun bullets.

Several Torpedoes Fired

The submarine fired four or five torpedoes, at least, Jones said, adding:

"The fourth one broke her [the Manaar] in two, and we watched as she upended and disappeared. Then the submarine submerged. Then we took to the oars and headed for Lisbon, but a Dutchman [The Netherland steamer Mars] came along and picked us up after a few hours."

Asked how he liked being torpedoed—it was third time in his experience, the other two instances having been in the World War—Jones said only:

"God Save the King."

Sixteen of the crew were picked from the sea by the Portuguese steamer Carvalho Araujo, and thirty were picked up by the Mars.

Some survivors reported the submarine gunfire smashed a lifeboat, killing one man outright and wounding four. The fourth presumably was Ameer Ally, who died en route to Lisbon on the Mars.

The Manaar left Liverpool Sept. 3, bound for Calcutta. Her seamen said that at 7:30 o'clock last night the submarine broke surface at a point about seventy miles northwest of Cape Roca, or less than 100 miles from the Portuguese coast, and without warning began the attack.

The Indian crew members, ignorant of their location and of navigation itself, were drifting helplessly when they were found. Had rescue been much longer delayed they would have been carried farther out to sea.

French Seize Nazi Pill Boxes

SEP 8-1939

Swiss Hear That Veteran Poilus Push On Cautiously Into Saar Basin.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—German advance guards on the western front were said in border advices today to be withdrawing slowly into the main forts of the Siegfried Line, while smoothly operating French troops pushed into German territory. The French were reported advancing as much as fifteen kilometers (nine and a half miles) in some places along the northern wing of the line.

However, they moved cautiously, knowing that the German fortifications, as well as their own Maginot Line, contained scores of inviting spots where an unobstructed advance would lead attackers into death traps under the crossfire of forts. Veteran French troops were reported as seizing first-line German pillboxes.

Saar Pillbox Falls.

One of the first to fall, reports here said, was in the Saar region opposite the French town of Saarguemines. It was reported that the outpost was taken after little resistance, the Germans retiring to their main line.

Most foreign military observers in Switzerland expressed a belief that it would be at least a week before the French could complete their first careful advance through the pillbox outposts and launch a drive on the main German line. German forces, dispatches indicate, have been ordered merely to put up a defense and keep off French territory in the hope that French strength would be spent against the Siegfried Line while the German drive upon Warsaw speeds through the Vistula River plains.

Ignoring French planes, which were reported flying over German territory only as a cover for troop movements, the German aviators were said to have been instructed to concentrate on blocking propaganda bombardments by the British. They plan to give the next British propaganda bombers a warm welcome.

Goering Conserves Planes.

Indications were seen in dispatches from Germany that Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Nazi air commander, was saving his strength for air assaults on French concentration centers and communication lines when the French forces launch their main drive against the Siegfried Line south of the Rhine. Despite the lack of tactical significance in the French move into German territory, it proved to be a tremendous boost for French morale, already reported as high.

French soldiers were heard to say that it was "excellent for once in France's history that the fighting is on German soil, instead of destroying our own land. Let's see how they like it." On the German side, peasants of Baden, who know little of modern warfare, were bewildered by the French advance, but "thought the Siegfried Line would keep them out of the Reich," it was said.

Swiss Shut Frontiers.

Basel's French and German frontiers were closed to every one except Swiss refugees. Germans and French concentrated on the removal of citizens from towns along the fortified lines and placed troops in the hastily deserted homes and offices.

Huningue, a French town just up the river from Basel, with a population of more than 20,000, was deserted except for the military forces. Farmer-residents of the rich land in the Maginot zone between Basel and Strasbourg, ordered out at once, left behind their livestock, which the army paid for with Treasury bonds.

Refugees Fleeing.

Army trucks rushed the refugees—most of them carrying only bundles—to Mulhouse, whence they took trains to the interior. On the German side, similar removals took place. Whole villages packed up what could be moved and left for the Black Forest as the troops entered.

Pontoons of all bridges between Basel and Strasbourg were cut as the normally busy river—now virtually trafficless—became a "no-man's land." German farmers of Baden reported that French planes had dropped propaganda leaflets in the valley.

Most residents of Baden appeared to be convinced that the French would not attempt to cross the Rhine and face the withering fire from the Siegfried Line. They believed that any French drive will be to the north.

Artillery Duel Reported

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (AP).—French heavy artillery today hammered the main forts of Germany's Westwall from Lauterbourg, where the French-German frontier elbows away from the Rhine, to the Saar frontier.

While the big guns boomed, hundreds of thousands of French troops moved under protection of the Maginot Line into position, ready to strike at the points the high command decides is the weakest.

Border advices said German advance guards on the Western front were withdrawing slowly into the main forts of the Westwall.

The French had advanced as much as nine and one-half miles in some places along the northern wing of the line, these reports said, but were moving cautiously.

Not a single shot has been fired across the Rhine River front in this vicinity since the war began, but Germans north of Basle are busy day and night strengthening their "Rhineland Gibraltar" at near-by Istein.

The Istein forts, considered the key to the entire South Baden Black Forest, were inspected twice by Chancellor Hitler just before the war began.

General Henri Guisan, Commander in Chief of the Swiss Army, who is schooled in both German and French military methods, has concentrated his strong, well-equipped citizen army in Basle.

The city itself was turned into a fort. Basle teemed with troops, and every other street corner was converted into a strongbold with huge steel girders, railroad ties and other building materials. Anti-tank spikes set in concrete guarded main entrances to the city.

German Civilians Evacuated

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—There was no report here in Berlin today of any action on the French frontier.

From parts of Western Germany, however, came reports from relatives and friends indicating large-scale withdrawals of the civilian populace from such cities as Saarbruecken, Trier, Aachen, Boon and Karlsruhe.

Officials are apparently prevented from revealing to inquiring foreigners just what cities, towns and regions are being cleared, but there is no ban on mentioning such places as one can establish for one's self.

Officials also say frankly that, of course, Germany does not propose to have her men, women and children mowed down by enemy cannon in case major operations begin in the west.

It is known, for instance, that large areas of the Saar Valley have been cleared of civilians and the inhabitants taken to the region around Bad Homburg.

It is further known that the inhabitants of the evacuated regions received orders to leave their homes unlocked. They have been assured that soldier guards will see that nothing happens to their homes unless, of course, enemy shots destroy them.

At Duesseldorf and Cologne, returning travelers report, there have been several alarms about approaching enemy planes, but the population was permitted to leave their anti-aircraft shelters soon and no planes appeared.

Swiss Invoke Strict Curb On Torrent of Refugees

Thousands Pour Over Border From Germany and France

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (AP).—Switzerland became a refuge today for thousands fleeing from Germany and France, many of them trying to pass through Italy while that country remains neutral.

In an effort to control the flood, the Swiss Federal Council ordered that all foreigners must have Swiss visas and must report to the police within twenty-four hours after arrival to obtain identity cards.

American consular authorities, kept busy last week attending to more than 1,000 Americans who rushed to Switzerland when the Italian Line canceled its sailings, were busy again as Americans returned to Italy, seeking places on the Rex and on probable later sailings of the Conte Di Savoia and the Augustus.

Arturo Toscanini, the conductor, and his daughter, Mme. Vladimir Horowitz, were reported at Lucerne pending his return to the United States.

Former King Alfonso XIII, of Spain, was with Spanish monarchist leaders at a hotel in Lausanne, while former Queen Victoria Eugenia was staying with friends at a villa in the same town. Others at Lausanne were Rear Admiral Charles E. Courtney, of the United States Navy, the Aga Khan and Dr. Washington Luiz, former President of Brazil.

Ignace Jan Paderewski and his sister, Mme. Wipkonska, remained at the Villa Riond at Bossom, near Lausanne, where the former Polish Premier followed the war by radio.

The admission of refugees from Germany was limited to the frontier north of Zurich.

King With Mask, Visits Troops

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London, Sept. 7 (AP)—King George, carrying a gas mask and dressed in the service uniform of a field marshal, received a tremendous cheer today when he visited troops of the Aldershot command.

One old soldier broke from the ranks to shout: "God bless you, sir." The King's visit failed to interrupt feverish mobilization work at Aldershot.

Windsor Going Home Today With Wife, For Special Duty

Secrecy Surrounds Time Of His Departure For London—May Travel By British Gunboat

[By the Associated Press]

Cannes, France, Sept. 7—The Duke of Windsor and his American-born Duchess, for whose love he abdicated the British throne, will return to England tomorrow, a spokesman announced today.

It was reported an important special "duty" awaited the former monarch who has not seen his homeland in almost three years of self-imposed exile. The nature of the task to be given the Duke in Britain's wartime Government was not disclosed.

Time Not Revealed

Secrecy surrounded the time of departure and the route.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A dispatch to Washington from southern France reported that the Duke and Duchess might leave late today by automobile to embark aboard a British gunboat. A special emissary from London arrived by airplane and conferred with the Duke.]

The Duke, anxious to get back home now that his country is at war again with Germany, originally planned to fly to England last Saturday, but adverse weather held up the private plane he had summoned.

Windsor left England December 11, 1936, the day after he abdicated his throne for "the woman I love." The Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, followed him to France and they were married six months later.

The Duke, who saw front-line service during the World War when he was the Prince of Wales, has become restive in recent months at his inactivity.

Unwilling To Be Idle

"I am now a very happily married man, but my wife and I are neither content nor willing to live a purely inactive life," he confided.

In the last year he made two appeals for peace.

In a broadcast to the United States from Verdun on May 5 he called upon "all political leaders" to rise above "purely national interests" in order to avoid war. That appeal was said to have had the approval of his brother, King George VI.

More recently he appealed to King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy "as a simple citizen of the world" to bring his influence to bear in the cause of peace.

Polish War Plans Seized With General, Nazis Say

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—An explanation of why Germany's drive in Poland apparently has been far less difficult than had been expected was offered today in a German account of how a strong box, taken in the capture of the Polish Seventh Division, yielded a full set of General Staff plans for defense against Germany.

The commander of this division was General Panusz Gasiorowski, one of the oldest colleagues now of the late Marshal Josef Pilsudski of Poland. General Gasiorowski now is captive in some unrelieved German military prison.

A German authority said that, even after the capture of the valuable plans, the Poles did not change their strategy.

General Gasiorowski was replaced as chief of the Polish General Staff on June 10, 1935—before the lapse of the six-week official mourning period for Marshal Pilsudski. His successor was General Juljan Stachiewicz, a close friend of Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly, the present Polish Commander in Chief.

Britain Issues New List Of Army Exemptions

Important Workers in Home Industries Are Exempted

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The government issued tonight a new list of workers considered too important at home to be conscripted or permitted to volunteer in the armed forces.

Men over a certain age in each of the 212 listed categories must remain at work, while those under the age limit may take similar work with the armed forces. Most of the age limits were twenty-five, but they varied between eighteen and sixty-five, according to the importance of their jobs.

"Production required for the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the life of the people is of vital importance," the Ministry of Labor said.

The schedule is subject to revision. Newest additions to the list which was published last January included brick and tile makers, cutlery workers, wire-goods makers, textile workers, tailors, office clerical staffs, factory executives above foreman, fruit growers, leather workers and certain newspaper men.

Over 300 Slovak Army Deserters In Hungary

Hundreds Of Men Called To Service Reported To Have Fled Into Woods

Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 7 (AP)—More than 300 deserters from the Slovak army fled across the frontier to this little village in northern Hungary today.

They told the police hundreds of men called to army service by the German-directed Slovak general staff fled into woods and were seeking a way to escape to Hungary. The Slovak Hlinka guard, they related, is watching the frontiers and shooting deserters.

One group of thirty Slovaks forced its way into Hungary by threatening Hlinka guards with baskets of hand grenades.

Raid By Polish Planes In Slovakia Claimed

Craft Said To Have Machine Gunned Columns Of Troops In Surprise Attack

Bratislava, Slovakia, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Slovak news agency asserted today that Polish planes, raiding behind the lines, swooped down on and machine-gunned Slovak troop columns at Iglo, Presov, Bardiof and Levoca.

The agency described the attack on troop concentrations at Presov as so swift sirens could not be sounded in time.

Soldiers fired with rifles at the low-flying planes, but the news agency said the craft apparently were unscathed.

Warsaw-Wilno Service Held Up By Bombing

Trains Rerouted By Way Of Brest-Litovsk In Making Trip To Riga, Latvia

Riga, Latvia, Sept. 7 (AP)—Railway communication between Warsaw and Wilno, Poland, was interrupted today as a result of continuous German bombing, according to information here.

Passengers from Warsaw arrived at the Latvian border after going to Wilno by way of Brest-Litovsk.

Latvian authorities called up some categories of reservists today.

Foreign Planes Reported Speeding Across Holland

Craft Sighted During Night on Four Occasions

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7 (AP).—Hollanders reported foreign planes flew over their country on four occasions tonight.

Two planes circled over the Soesterberg military airport, about twenty miles outside of Amsterdam, at 9:30 p. m., and were forced away when floodlights were turned on them. At 10 p. m. [illegible] planes were reported seen near Deventer, in eastern Holland, flying northeast.

A single airship was seen over Diest, midway between The Hague and Rotterdam, a few minutes later. Earlier in the night, one plane was spotted heading east over northern Holland.

Officials said they did not learn the identity of the planes. Earlier this week anti-aircraft guns fired on foreign planes over this neutral country.

Amsterdam Will Give Residents Food Cards

Distribution Permits Will Not Be Used Except In Emergency, However

Amsterdam, Sept. 7 (AP)—Distribution of food cards to Amsterdam's 800,000 residents will start tomorrow as part of the Government's program to conserve supplies because of uncertain conditions created by the new European war.

Similar distributions will start in The Hague and Rotterdam and eventually in all the Netherlands.

The measure was described by the Government as purely precautionary and the cards cannot be used unless an emergency arises. There were some restrictions, however, on quantities which may be purchased, especially of sugar, tea or coffee.

LEITH-ROSS AT THE HELM

Sir Frederick Heads British Ministry Of Economic Warfare

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Appointment of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross as director general of the Ministry of Economic Warfare was announced by the Information Ministry tonight.

Functions of the Economic Warfare Ministry correspond roughly with those of the Ministry of Blockade in the World War. Sir Frederick has been chief economic adviser to the Government.

Exit British Dining Car

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—The railway executive committee announced tonight that passenger train service would be curtailed beginning Monday.

Dining cars will be eliminated, but "snack boxes" will be provided.

Paris 'Personals' Disappear

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—The personal columns have disappeared from the censored newspapers. Back in 1917 one "persona" engaged the attention of the French Counter-Espionage Service. It said: "Mama in perfect health, as well as Emile and the children." French agents discovered that "Emile" was a healthy German submarine.

Britons in Reich Ordered To Register With Police

All Above 15 Must Report at Stations in 24 Hours

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—All British subjects in Germany above the age of fifteen were ordered today to report to local police stations within twenty-four hours by Wilhelm Frick, Interior Minister.

He decreed that subjects of Great Britain, Northern Island, English colonies and protectorates, British mandated territories and India must report personally or by mail.

Persons now without nationality who previously possessed such citizenships also were required to report. They will not be permitted to leave their present place of residence except with official consent.

POLITICAL AMNESTY GIVEN

Serb-Croat Agreement Leads To Government Order

Belgrade (By Telephone to Copenhagen), Sept. 7 (AP)—The Government today ordered a general political amnesty to celebrate the agreement between Serbs and Croats by which the Croats were granted home rule.

Excepted were those punished for corruption, espionage or military crimes.

German Slacker Executed

Failed to Co-operate on Defense Work; Spy Is Beheaded

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—The execution of an unidentified man for refusing to co-operate in security work for national defense was announced officially today. The announcement said merely that he had been shot to death, and gave no other details except that he once had served a sentence for theft.

In another execution today, twenty-three-year-old resident of Stammheim, Hermann Weisser, was beheaded for stealing shell parts which he tried to sell to a foreign power.

Munich Paper Says Price Is Empire

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's home town (Munich) newspaper, the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten, in its September 3 edition, which reached Berlin today, had this to say editorially: "If England craves to fight, which we never sought nor want to seek, then she must realize one thing clearly: the price is the empire."

SOVIET NEUTRALITY

Russia's War Policy Gets Nationwide Backing.

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP).—Russia's policy of "neutrality from capitalistic warmongers" was praised today in meetings throughout the nation and aboard an icebreaker plowing toward the north pole.

Resolutions approving the new policy were adopted yesterday on the twenty-fifth "international day of youth."

At a meeting on the icebreaker Sedoff, spending her third winter drifting in the arctic ice, the policy was approved.

TAKE OVER RIVIERA HOTELS

French Also To Use Casinos To Billet Troops

Nice, France, Sept. 8 (By Radio via the U. S. S. Trenton) (AP)—Municipal casinos and a number of large hotels in the Riviera region have been requisitioned for troop billets, and eventually for hospitals.

Newspapers are republishing American editorials demanding revision of the Neutrality Act.

Costa Rica Is Asked To Intern Germans

Colony Presents Petition To Government In Behalf Of 150 Aboard Ships

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 7 (AP)—The German colony presented a petition to the Government today asking that about 150 members of crews and passengers of German steamships anchored at Punta Arenas be allowed internment in Costa Rica.

Among the German passengers affected by the tie-up of German ships at Punta Arenas are a number of Jewish refugees. These would be excluded from Costa Rica under decree limiting immigration of refugees.

Argentina May Dismiss German Army Mission

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Argentine War Ministry today was studying whether to remove the mission of German officers instructing Argentina's land forces. Such a removal would be considered part of Argentina's effort to maintain neutrality in the European conflict.

The German embassy said that the officers had not been recalled.

Bremen Reported Safe.

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The German liner Bremen whose travels have been a mystery since she sailed from New York last Wednesday was reported safe today in an unidentified neutral port. Officials, however, have not confirmed this report.

Parisians Scoot To Safety Quickly

PARIS, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Parisians scooted to cover so quickly in the city's first three air-raid alarms, the Government announced today, that the warning time will be cut to fifteen minutes.

Previously, the warning sirens started half an hour before enemy planes were expected to reach the city.

1939

30.24-3133

30.24 3133

BULLETINS

Slovak Citizens Drafted.

BRATISLAVA, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Slovak Government today ordered all citizens from the ages of 16 to 60 into the "service of the State." The order did not include the large Hungarian minority or Jews.

Slovakia, under German domination, has entered the war on Germany's side.

Turk President Sees Soviet Envoy.

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Ismet Inonu today received the Soviet Ambassador, A. V. Terentieff. Political quarters attached great importance to the meeting, which lasted more than an hour.

Czechs Start French Legion

Paris, Sept. 7 (AP)—Czecho-Slovakia today began recruiting an army in France to fight against the Reich.

Stefan Osusky, Czech Minister to Paris, announced: "We are preparing a mobilization of our nationals to form a national army." The legation notified all Czechs in France "who remain faithful to the fatherland" to present themselves for service September 14.

Former Gen. Joseph Snejdarek, of the Czech army, offered his services as commander.

(In London it was announced that a Czech legion was being formed in Britain. Circulars in connection with the movement bore the signature of Eduard Benes, former Czech President.)

Poles Reported Making Strong Fight in North

Radio Says Nazis Bombed Warsaw and Railways; More Reservists Called

BUDAPEST, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Polish radio station at Lwow (Lemberg), in southeastern Poland, broadcast at 10:35 p. m. today (5:35 p. m. New York time) that "the Germans today again bombarded Warsaw from the air and also railway lines and stations in a wide area." The Lwow station was believed to be the only one still operating in Poland.

[The New York Herald Tribune radio room, which usually picks up voice news broadcasts or code signals from 7 to 10 p. m. from SPW, shortwave station in Warsaw, heard nothing from SPW or any other Warsaw station last night. It was the first time since the war began that no contact could be made with Warsaw.]

The broadcast asserted that Polish aviators had shot down thirty-five planes yesterday.

"The northern front strongly resists German attacks, while Gdynia (Polish seaport across from Danzig) is desperately defending its positions," the report said.

The broadcast insisted that the "German [illegible]" when they stated that they had destroyed the Polish fleet."

Earlier the Lwow station broadcast a Polish general staff order for all reservists not yet called to the colors to report to barracks tomorrow morning. All members of the national youth organization, including those from fourteen to eighteen years old, were ordered to report for drill.

The broadcaster interrupted a musical program twice to read the order. The speaker said that all physically fit Polish men now had been called to active service.

In a morning broadcast, the same station appealed to the nation to defend its liberty and independence "in order to "stem the new march of barbarism and anti-Christianity in Europe."

Czechs Are Looked To

Poland now is "the bastion against German barbarians seeking to conquer the world in a new pagan crusade," the appeal said, adding:

"Poles have a sacred duty to halt the Nazi campaign of gobbling up one European nation after another."

It added that Czechs "now are well organized under the Polish banner and we fight together for traditional Slavic interests."

A Czech foreign legion of several thousand has been in the process of organization in Poland for several weeks under the leadership of Gen. Lev Prchala, former Czecho-Slovak delegate to Ruthenia.

RADIO BLACKOUT IS WAR INVENTION

Stations of Belligerents Fight for Air Control.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Powerful radio stations of the warring European powers are waging a day-and-night battle of the air waves in an intensive effort to give neutral nations of southeastern Europe their own versions of the struggle.

Just as the [illegible] conflict is developing new military technics, so is it giving birth to a new radio technic.

The radio blackout thus far has been the most effective invention of the broadcasting belligerents.

When the British Broadcasting Corporation began sending out bulletins on the sinking of the passenger ship Athenia and blaming a German torpedo, the announcer's voice was obliterated suddenly by powerful band music from an unidentified station.

The interference disappeared as soon as the British broadcasters began sending dance music.

Listeners said the same thing happened on both British and American wavebands on President Roosevelt's speech to the United States and on all other important broadcasts.

Authorities said the air blackout happened too frequently to be accidental.

Because censorship was clamped down on the press in some southeastern nations when the war started, many turned to the radio for a picture of what was happening. They were disappointed, however, for on the airwaves they found nothing but confusion.

Announcers with Oxford accents are broadcasting German news bulletins in English from Berlin to this area.

Announcers with perfect Magyar, Croatian, Greek, Rumanian, Serbian and Bulgarian accents are being put on the air by BBC.

Polish [illegible] are also are sending foreign language broadcasts to southeastern Europe. An Italian station started this week an experimental broadcast in English by an American-sounding announcer.

Stations frequently fail to identify themselves, making it impossible to tell the source of their news.

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Germans said tonight 100 Poles lost their lives in the siege of the Westerplatte and that the remaining 120 surrendered before an infantry and flame throwers' attack only because they had nothing left to eat.

The Poles valiantly held their posts under heavy bombardments, it is [illegible] the [illegible] altered their strategy by burning off the heavy forest around the fortress and then, with all obstructions removed, advanced their infantry behind flame throwers.

Germans said the Polish commander, after his surrender, delivered a short address of admiration for the bravery with which the German flame throwers advanced, while the German commander responded with compliments on the Poles' courage.

BOMB FRAGMENTS MARKED BRITISH

Denmark Received Apology for Esbjerg Accident.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Reliable Governmental informants said today that the fragments of an air bomb found in Esbjerg, the Danish seaport where a bomb killed two persons on Monday night, unmistakably were British, backing the supposition that a lost British flyer was responsible. Official statements were expected tonight both by Denmark and Britain.

It was said that one fragment of the bomb bore the Vickers (British) mark and the designation 500 pounds.

The Danish Government announced last night taht the British Minister had reported that the bombing might have been the unintentional act of a British [illegible] off his course while engaging in the attack [illegible] Kiel Canal. The Minister, expressing Britain's official regrets, said that it had been established that none of the British flyers who returned from the raid was responsible, but added that not all had returned.

THE STORY OF THE GALLANT WEEK-LONG STAND OF THE POLES UNDER HEAVY AERIAL AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS BEGAN TO TRICKLE INTO BERLIN TONIGHT.

THE WESTERPLATTE IS A WELL-FORTIFIED PROMONTORY STICKING INTO DANZIG HARBOR AND IS DIFFICULT TO APPROACH FROM THE LAND.

GERMAN MILITARY MEN ADMITTED THE FORTIFICATION HELD OUT MUCH LONGER THAN THEY HAD EXPECTED. THE FIRST SHOT WAS FIRED AT 4:45 A.M. LAST FRIDAY FROM THE GERMAN WARSHIP SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN WHICH ANCHORED IN THE HARBOR ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE.

THE WESTERPLATTE WAS SUBJECTED TO A HEAVY SHELLING AND BOMBING FROM SEA AND AIR. GERMANS SAID EVEN 28 CENTIMETER SHELLS FROM THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN DID NO DAMAGE BECAUSE THE FORTIFICATION'S

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BUNKERS WERE SO WELL BUILT. SEP 8 1939

AERIAL BOMBS ALSO FAILED TO DAMAGE THE FORTIFICATIONS MATERIALLY, GERMANS SAID, BECAUSE OF THE "UNIQUE" CONSTRUCTION.

ROME REPORTS NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN

Discussions to Eliminate Points of Friction Said to Be Under Way.

LONDON'S ENVOY SEES CIANO

Some Italians Expect Mussolini to Propose Peace if Poles Are Quickly Crushed.

ROME, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Discussions to eliminate possible points of friction between Great Britain and Italy were reliably reported to be under way today. Informed persons said yesterday's conversation here between Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, [illegible] along this line. Nothing, however, was divulged concerning the progress of the negotiations.

A speedy conquest of Poland by Germany, followed by peace overtures in which Premier Mussolini would take the initiative, was predicted by Italians.

Some Italian quarters expect Mussolini to make the first move in the pacification program by renewing his proposals for a conference of the Powers on the general settlement of the political and economic ills of Europe.

They feel that the German drive into Poland will soon place a large part of that country under German occupation and that the time then will be ripe for the new move.

Such a proposal would be made with German victory in Poland an accomplished fact and, coming from Mussolini, would be in line with his ideas for a repartition of world wealth to give Germany and Italy political and economic parity with Great Britain and France, informed quarters said.

Familiar Fascist Proposal.

The Fascists long have asserted that this is the only lasting [illegible] tion to Europe's strife and that it can be accomplished peacefully or by war.

Acceptance of the conference proposal by Britain and France would mean a great victory for the Rome-Berlin Powers, it was said. But some Fascists thought that—since it would satisfy Germany and Italy, remove the cause for Nazi and Fascist territorial and other claims, and open the way for a new era of peace and prosperity—the British and French might accept a conference rather than go ahead with the war.

British and French quarters here were of a different mind. They said the war would go on to a finish unless Hitler met the condition imposed for peaceful settlement last week for a recall of German troops from Poland.

Theory of Inactivity.

Most diplomats were of the opinion that the Rome-Berlin axis and its [illegible] alliance still are functioning. Italy's non-intervention during these days during which Germany has no apparent need of help, most of them thought, is part of a pre-arranged plan of Hitler and Mussolini.

Many Italians are expressing the belief that, if France were weakened by a long struggle against Germany, Italy then would enter the conflict against her.

Diplomats also are of the opinion that Mussolini is watching the United States closely. If he feels that the United States, with its enormous resources, is likely to enter the war to save France and Britain from defeat, he may be more cautious about entering it on Germany's side, they say.

Italy's war preparations were advanced a step today by a law ordering ammonium nitrate plants to be kept at peak efficiency. The plants, which are being enlarged, were ordered to be ready for top production by the end of December or suffer a fine of 10,000 lire (about $520) and possible closure.

The Ministry of Guilds was empowered to order the companies to produce ammonium nitrate for agricultural purposes. It is used also in the manufacture of explosives.

BRUENING FIXES WAR GUILT

Blames Lack of Statesmanship in Decisive Moments

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP).—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor of the German Republic before Adolf Hitler's rise to power, today blamed the "lack of constructive statesmanship at nearly all the decisive moments of the post-war period" for Europe's present "catastrophe."

In exile now a Professor in the Government [illegible] Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration—Dr. Bruening voiced that opinion in a statement in which he denounced as "false and either ridiculous or malicious certain reports" that he was "engaged in efforts to influence American opinion on policy."

Germans Dismissed in Manila

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 7 (AP).—Reports from many sections of the Philippines that British establishments [illegible] German employes are an outgrowth of the European war were confirmed today by S. Wyatt Smith, British Consul General here. The number of Germans affected was unknown. He said employers were acting voluntarily, "probably from a sense of duty."

Maps Sold Out on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 (AP).—Stations and supply houses were cleaned out of European maps today.

A run on maps which reached ten times the normal demand followed the outbreak of fighting.

Italians Arrest Writer For Vatican City Paper

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 7.—Professor Guido Gomella, an editorial writer for the Vatican City newspaper, the Osservatore Romano, has been arrested by Italian secret political police.

The arrest, which occurred Sunday while the professor was weekending in the country, followed a series of articles on the European situation which appeared in the Osservatore over his initials.

One of these said "England and France affirm particularly the principle of honor [illegible] maintaining obligations assumed toward Poland and in general the principle of independence and security of small nations as against the policy of larger nations as, for example, against the affirmation of supremacy."

Professor Gomella also is a Professor of Philosophy of Law at the University of Bari.

EUROPEANS LEAVE CHINA

Germans at Chungking Seek Russian Aid to Get Home

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (AP).—Frenchmen throughout China are leaving, or planning early departures, to join the [illegible]

Thirty left Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, for France yesterday by way of Indo-China. Others, farther in the interior, are making their way toward the Kunming railhead.

Numbers of Germans, summoned or voluntarily planning to return home, are finding it difficult to do so, as all practicable exits from China are through British Hong Kong and Burma or French Indo-China.

Germans at Chungking, the Chinese capital, are seeking Russian assistance in flying to Germany by way of Chinese Turkestan and Russia.

Several score of Germans former-

[illegible] in Canton and Hong Kong have come to the Portuguese colony of Macao but are unable to leave there for Europe or America because ocean liners are unable to enter the shallow harbor.

Monteux Missing in France

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (AP).—The State Department has begun a search in France for Pierre Monteux, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and his niece, Miss Virginia Davis, of Philadelphia, it was disclosed today. The girl's mother, Mrs. Meyer [illegible] wife of the dance orchestra leader. Mrs. Davis said she received a cable from her daughter last week which said, "send money first boat," but she explained it was impossible to wire funds, adding: "I don't believe they're in danger, but I am anxious." Miss Davis went to Europe last month to study voice.

Young Mr. Kennedy, taken aback by the storm of protest, said he would take the situation up with his father.

There were 150 to 200 survivors of the Athenia torpedoing at the meeting.

"There are ninety destroyers being commissioned in the United States; they could send them over," yelled a man.

Mr. Kennedy left tonight for London.

The Donaldson Line, owners of the Athenia, reported 128 persons were missing and shipping circles in London estimated that not more than a dozen Americans were among them. Confusion over names still delayed an accurate listing of the missing.

Four of the Athenia injured were allowed to leave the Glasgow Western Infirmary yesterday. They were:

Helen De Witt of Plainfield, N. J.; Irene Gray of Toronto, Helen Hannay of Houston, Texas, and Ellen Hutchinson of Cambridge, Mass.

ATHENIA SURVIVORS DEMAND A CONVOY

Americans at Glasgow Tell Kennedy's Son Government Should Provide Warships

DISTRUSTFUL OF GERMANY

They Murmur at Prospect of Unaccompanied Voyage—More Ships Are Given

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 7 (AP).—American survivors of the sinking of the liner Athenia insisted at a meeting here tonight that a convoy be supplied for the ship expected here next week to take them home.

"We cannot trust the German Government," a survivor shouted when John Kennedy, second son of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, informed the group the steamer Orizaba had been ordered across the Atlantic to pick them up, Mr. Kennedy said no convoy was contemplated, and added:

"You will be safe in a ship flying the American flag."

"We definitely refuse to go without a convoy," one of a group of American college girls murmured.

Will Tell Ambassador

Red Cross Gives Funds.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The American Red Cross today turned over 10,000 pounds sterling ($40,550) to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to buy clothes, food, medical supplies and transportation for survivors of the torpedoed liner Athenia.

The Ambassador has advised Glasgow authorities that the sum will be added to contributions of citizens and welfare agencies there.

The Stella Polaris, a 6,000-ton Norwegian yacht, is available to transport stranded Americans back to the United States, the Raymond Whitcomb Travel Agency announced.

It obtained the yacht at the request of Ambassador Kennedy. The vessel has accommodations for 196 passengers and more can be taken aboard by putting cots in staterooms.

The agency said that "owing to the high rate of war risk insurance," fares would range from $375 to $675.

3,000 Want to Go Home.

GALWAY, Ireland, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—It was estimated today that, including the survivors from the torpedoed Donaldson liner Athenia, there now are 3,000 Americans in Ireland awaiting an opportunity to return home.

Henry H. Balch, United States Consul General, said the Americans other than those rescued from the Athenia were being left to make their own arrangements to get home.

Denies Sinking Athenia.

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The German naval supreme command, once again in the most emphatic terms, denied today that any German craft had anything to do with the sinking of the British liner Athenia.

Every German naval [illegible], it is pointed out, has the strictest orders to proceed only in accordance with the practices of international law.

DUBLIN, SEPT 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEGATION HERE TONIGHT ISSUED THIS ADDITIONAL LIST OF AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF THE ATHENIA WHO LANDED AT GALWAY TUESDAY:

MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL AND GATHERINE [illegible]NETT, 628 [illegible]STH, NIAGARA FALLS; JOHN SHIELS, 250 BROOK AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA; MARY KERR, SUTEN, MONT.; A.C.DALDY, 4931 MCHERSON AVENUE, ST.LOUIS;

30.24-3135

GEORGE AND LAURA BOTTLE, CLEVELAND; DORIS JONES, LOWER WATERFORD, VT.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR WHETHER THIS LIST WOULD REDUCE FURTHER THE NUMBER OF THOSE LOST IN THE TORPEDOED SHIP. THE NAMES HAD NOT APPEARED ON PREVIOUS LISTS, HOWEVER.

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THE U.S.CONSUL GENERAL, LESLIE A.DAVIS, SAID THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON HAD SENT $10,000 TO CARE FOR THE AMERICAN SURVIVORS.

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FIRST LEAD ATHENIA

LONDON,SEPT.7-(AP)-SHIPPING CIRCLES ESTIMATED TODAY THAT NOT MORE THAN A DOZEN AMERICANS REMAINED UNACCOUNTED FOR IN THE STEAMSHIP ATHENIA DISASTER.

THE DONALDSON LINE, OWNERS, REPORTED THAT A TOTAL OF ABOUT 128 PERSONS WERE MISSING, AND OTHER INFORMANTS SAID THE PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS IN THAT LIST WOULD BE SMALL.

SEP 8

A PROVISIONAL LIST OF AMERICANS MISSING MAY BE ISSUED TOMORROW. THE WORK OF CHECKING THE LIST HAS BEEN IMPEDED BY CONFUSION CAUSED BY DIVERGENCIES BETWEEN THE NAMES ON THE SAILING LIST AND THOSE GIVEN BY THE SURVIVORS BROUGHT ASHORE AT GALWAY AND GREENOCK AND ON THE RESCUE SHIP, CITY OF FLINT.

THE ATHENIA WAS SUNK--SURVIVORS SAID BY A SUBMARINE--LAST SUNDAY NIGHT. #

AMERICAN RED CROSS X X X FIRST GRAPH PREV.

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(RU DNB HVS OUT)

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, SEPT 7-(AP)-UNITED STATES SHIPS ARRIVING HERE ARE IDENTIFIED BY LARGE FLAGS PAINTED ON THEIR DECKS AND ON THE SIDES A FEW FEET ABOVE THE WATER LINE.

WHILE THE SHIPS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS ENFORCE A COMPLETE BLACKOUT ON THE OCEAN AT NIGHT, AMERICAN SHIPS STEAM AHEAD BLAZING WITH LIGHT--INCLUDING A FLOODLIGHT ON THE STARS AND STRIPES AT THE MASTHEAD.

SEP 8

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LONDON, SEPT. 7--(AP)--THE ADMIRALTY SAID TONIGHT THE FREIGHTER OLIVEBRANCH, A 4,060 TON VESSEL OWNED BY THE GROVE LINES OF GLASGOW HAD BEEN "ATTACKED" AND THAT THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON WAS GOING TO HER ASSISTANCE.

THE WASHINGTON WAS APPROXIMATELY AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THE ADMIRALTY WOULD NOT CONFIRM A REPORT THE OLIVEBRANCH HAD BEEN TORPEDOED.

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LEXINGTON KENTUCKY GENEVIEVE HARLOW HOUSTON TEXAS ROWENA SIMPSON OF TEXAS AND ROBERT TOWNSEND OF SAN ANTONIO TEXAS

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20909 FIRST ADD GALWAY MISS JONES WHO HAD BEEN TOURING EUROPE WITH A PARTY OF FRIENDS SINCE JULY HAD INTENDED TO TRAVEL HOMEWARDS ON THE CALIFORNIA BUT THE SAILING WAS CANCELLED STOP SHE GOT A LAST MINUTE BOOKING ON THE ATHENIA PARAGRAPH QUOTE EYE WAS IN THE DINING ROOM WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED UNQUOTE MISS JONES SAID REQUOTE IT BLEW ME CLEAR ACROSS THE ROOM PARAGRAPH REQUOTE EYE GOT UPSTAIRS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH MISS JONES SAID SHE WAS IN AN OPEN BOAT FOR SIX HOURS BEFORE THE NORWEGIAN SHIP KNUTE NELSON PICKED HER UP STOP SHE WARMLY PRAISED THE HOSPITALITY OF THE PEOPLE OF GALWAY

SEP 8 1939

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ORIZABA

SEP 8 1939

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA, RETURNING TO WARTIME SERVICE AFTER TWENTY YEARS, SAILED FROM NEW YORK TODAY TO BRING HOME REFUGEES.

ON SIX ROUND TRIPS TO EUROPE BEFORE THE ARMISTICE AND NINE AFTER-WARDS, THE 14,437 TON LINER TRANSPORTED 47,499 WORLD WAR TROOPS, INCLUDING 2,933 WOUNDED. ON A SIDE EXCURSION TO COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN 1919 IT NEGOTIATED THE HAZARDOUS NORTH SEA MINE FIELD TO GET 3,000 PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN PRISONERS OF WAR.

BOTH ITS COMMANDERS DURING THAT PERIOD, CAPTAIN CHARLES S. FREEMAN AND CAPTAIN RICHARD D.WHITE, RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE. ON ONE [redacted] CAPTAIN WHITE WAS WOUNDED BY THE PREMATURE DISCHARGE OF A DEPTH BOMB, BUT REFUSED TO RELINQUISH HIS COMMAND.

SEP 8 [redacted]

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SHIPS

WASHINGTON,SEPT 7-(AP)-JOHN CUDAHY, AMERICAN MINISTER OF IRELAND, REPORTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY THAT 2,800 AMERICAN CITIZENS IN IRELAND DESIRED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

SEP 8 1939

THE DEPARTMENT CABLED AMBASSADOR JOSEPH E. KENNEDY IN LONDON TO REQUEST THAT STEAMSHIP LINES FROM ENGLAND RESERVE A PORTION OF THEIR SPACE FOR AMERICANS AT IRISH PORTS OF CALL.

IT ALSO IS PLANNED TO SEND ONE OF THE SHIPS DIVERTED FROM OTHER LINES TO IRELAND.

THE LINERS ORIZABA, SHAWNEE, ST. JOHNS, IRIQUOIS AND ACADIA ARE BEING DIVERTED TO THE SPECIAL SERVICE OF BRINGING AMERICANS BACK HOME.

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NIGHT LEAD CHALLENGE

BOSTON, SEPT 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER CHALLENGE, HER DEPARTURE POSTPONED FOR 26 HOURS, SAILED FOR LONDON TONIGHT WITH A CARGO OF GLUE ETHYL AFTER HER CREW DROPPED DEMANDS FOR A $250 WAR BONUS AND $25,000 WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR EACH MEMBER.

INFORMED BY CAPTAIN GRANVILLE COWAN OF THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION, OWNERS OF THE FREIGHTER, THAT THOSE WHO REFUSED TO SAIL WOULD BE PAID OFF AND REPLACED, THE CREW CAPITULATED AND THE CHALLENGE MOVED DOWN THE HARBOR AMID A DIN OF WHISTLES FROM NEIGHBORING SHIPS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CREW SAID, HOWEVER, THE SAILORS WOULD PROTEST TO U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY IN LONDON.

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THE FREIGHTER, WITH THE AMERICAN FLAG PAINTED ON HER BRIDGE, FOREWARD HATCH AND SIDES, WAS ORDERED BY THE MARITIME COMMISSION TO MAINTAIN ITS REGULAR COURSE, BURN ITS LIGHTS AND TO FLASH ITS POSITION IF A HOSTILE SUBMARINE APPROACHED. THE CREW WAS TOLD IT WOULD BE FURNISHED GASMASKS ON NEARING THE ENGLISH COAST.

ALTHOUGH THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, TO WHICH THE CREW MEMBERS BELONG, PROTESTED THE SHIP WAS CARRYING ARTICLES OF WAR TO A BELLIGERENT, CUSTOM OFFICIALS RULED THE SHIPMENT DID NOT VIOLATE THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

IN ADDITION TO GLUE ETHYL, AN INGREDIENT OF GASOLINE, THE CHALLENGE CARRIED COTTON PULP SHAVINGS ORIGINALLY CONSIDERED TO GERMANY. THE AMERICAN HAMPTON ROAD LINES, OPERATORS OF THE FREIGHTER, SAID CALLS AT GERMAN PORTS HAD BEEN CANCELLED.

SN10PED

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PORTLAND, ME., SEPT 7-(AP)-DIVERTED BY ORDERS OF HER OWNERS BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE, THE NORWEGIAN TANKER MEXICO DROPPED ANCHOR IN PORTLAND HARBOR TODAY FOR AN INDEFINITE STAY. SHE LEFT NEW YORK AUG. 31 WITH A CARGO OF AMERICAN OIL FOR ENGLAND.

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 7-(AP)-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN MAINTAINED BETWEEN WARSAW AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD UNTIL TODAY APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN BADLY CRIPPLED. THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THEY HAD BEEN CUT ALTOGETHER.

IN MIDAFTERNOON NO DISPATCHES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN THE POLISH CAPITAL FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

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Tweedsmuir Asks War Steps

Calls on Canada's Parliament to Enact Measure for Co-operation With Britain

SEP 8 1939

OTTAWA, Sept. 7 (Canadian Press).—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, told an emergency session of Parliament today that the Government sought authority to take measures for defense of the dominion and co-operation with Britain, at war with Germany.

"You will be asked," he said in his speech from the throne opening the session, "to consider estimates to provide for expenditure which has or may be caused by the state of war which now exists."

Members of both houses were told they had been called that the Government might seek authority "for the measures necessary for defense of Canada and for co-operation in the determined effort which is being made to resist further aggression."

"My Ministers are convinced," he said, "that Canada is prepared to unite in a national effort to defend to the utmost [illegible] and institutions which are a common heritage."

Observers predicted a war budget such as was voted at the special war session in 1914.

Lord Tweedsmuir's reference to "the state of war which now exists" was to that between Great Britain and Germany.

(The Canadian Government holds

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hat only the Dominion Parliament as the power to authorize a declaration of war. Parliament has not acted, but a bill empowering the Government to take action is expected to be introduced tomorrow.)

Premier Strengthens Cabinet.

The program for today was short—mostly formality—with voting on the war measures to come on later days. In 1914 when Canada entered the world war the special session of Parliament lasted five days.

Should Parliament refuse to approve measures proposed by the Government—as is its right a new government would have to be formed. The responsibility for Canada's action rests on Senators and members of the House of Commons.

On the eve of the special war session Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King moved to strengthen his Cabinet by calling James Layton Ralston from his Montreal law office to become Finance Minister. He is a former Minister of National Defense and was Liberal financial critic during the term of the Bennett government, 1930 to 1935.

Returning legislators found the capital changed from the holiday mood it was in when the regular session ended last June.

Then King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, [illegible] completing their tour of the Dominion and Ottawa was settling down after four days of parading and cheering.

Today Ottawa was garbing herself for war. Officers and men in khaki hurried through the streets as militia units were organized. Recruits were being examined and outfitted.

Placards called for volunteers. Guards were mounted at the Defense Department buildings.

CANADA PUSHES PREPARATIONS TO AID ENGLAND

Statement Of Dominion Policy Expected From Mackenzie King Today

Coastal And Internal Defenses Are Ready, Parliament Is Told

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 7—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, told an emergency session of Parliament today the Dominion Government would be asked to approve measures for national defense and for cooperation with Britain in her war with Germany.

Following the Governor-General's speech from the throne both houses adjourned until tomorrow without learning the details of the Government's plans for Canadian assistance to Britain.

The Dominion's policy is expected to be clarified when Prime Minister Mackenzie King addresses the second day's session of the assembly.

"You will be asked to consider estimates to provide for expenditure which has been or may be caused by the state of war which now exists," Lord Tweedsmuir told Parliament.

Says Canada Is Prepared

Announcing the militia, naval and air forces were on active service and provisions were made for coastal and internal defenses, the Governor-General added:

"My ministers are convinced that Canada is prepared to unite in a national effort to defend to the utmost liberties and institutions which are a common heritage."

Prime Minister King explained later that the Governor General's reference to existence of a state of war did not change Canada's position in relation to the European conflict.

"The speech from the throne made no change in the position of Canada as it has been since the proclamation under the War Measures Act was issued," the Prime Minister said.

Statement To Be Issued

"A formal statement defining the position of Canada will be issued following action by Parliament."

There has been considerable argument over the question whether a declaration of war by the United Kingdom automatically brings Canada into war, but the feeling here among observers is that Parliament will be asked to take definite action in this connection.

In a speech broadcast Sunday to the people of Canada the Prime Minister said:

"In what manner and to what extent Canada may most effectively be able to cooperate in the common cause is, as I have already stated, something which Parliament itself will decide.

"All I need to add at the moment is that Canada, as a free nation of the British Commonwealth, is bringing her cooperation voluntarily. Our effort will be voluntary."

An order-in-council proclaiming the War Measures Act of 1914, to which Mackenzie King referred, was dated September 1—two days before Britain went to war with Germany.

It declared that "a state of apprehended war exists and has existed since August 25, 1939."

Under the War Measures Act a proclamation that a real or apprehended war exists enables the Governor in Council to take extraordinary powers to "do such things as he may deem necessary or advisable for the security, defense, peace, order and welfare of Canada."

Price Board Created

Meanwhile, an order-in-council providing for emergency expenditures of $3,918,930 for the military, naval and air services was read to the House of Commons. It was passed August 24 and signed by the Governor General the next day.

Another order-in-council created a Wartime Prices and Trade Board with power to [illegible] supply of food, fuel or other necessities it deems "unreasonably withheld from the market."

The board also is empowered to issue licenses for the sale, supply and distribution of such necessities and to fix maximum prices or margins of profit, to fix the amount that may be sold or bought by any person and to buy and sell supplies through agencies designated by the board.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS TO EUROPE ALLOWED

President Warns They Must Be of Peacetime Variety

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Roosevelt issued a regulation today making possible the continuance of ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations to belligerents.

The President specified that these credits and obligations must be "in aid of legal transactions and of a character customarily used in normal peace-time commercial transactions."

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was authorized to administer the provisions of the order and to promulgate rules and regulations necessary for carrying them out.

The President cited Section 3 of the Neutrality Act which prohibits loans to belligerents but makes an exception of the credits and obligations mentioned, if the President so desires.

The President declared:

"I hereby find that it will serve to protect the commercial and other interests of the United States and its citizens to except from the operation of Section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937 [the Neutrality Act], ordinary credits and short-time obligations."

Panama Parley On Neutrality Set for Sept. 21

Hull to Name Envoy Soon; Costa Rica Accepts Bid to Conference on Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today he expected the United States government's representative to the meeting of the American governments at Panama for consultation on neutrality measures would be named soon.

He said no definite date for the meeting had been fixed as this required consultation with all twenty-one republics of the hemisphere.

However, Sept. 21 was suggested in the invitations sent by the government of Panama to the other American republics. Mr. Hull said he expected the date would be determined soon.

The Secretary said he would not attend the conference.

Under the provisions of the "improved procedure for consultation" established at the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, in December the Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed to attend such consultation meetings personally or to send a representative.

Latin-Amermican diplomats privately expressed the opinion their governments would attend the Panama meeting, pointing out it would call for consultation on the best means, "individually or collectively," to preserve their neutrality and for discussion of the most efficient methods for safeguarding commerce and communications, including shipping and aviation.

They said relations among all the republics were far more cordial and frank than they were in 1914 because of strengthened inter-American agreements against aggression, for the avoidance of conflicts and for settlement of disputes by peaceful and cultural ties.

They also said the United States government had not taken a single-handed initiative in promoting the conference at Panama City, but had acted in accord with other South American governments who had sought the opinion of the United States regarding the meeting.

Costa Rica Accepts

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 7 (AP).—Costa Rica today formally accepted an invitation to participate in a conference of American republics at Panama City to consider problems arising from the European war. Foreign Minister Tobias Zuniga Montufar will represent this country at the parley, scheduled to open Sept. 21.

Army and Navy Filling Ranks in Recruit Drive

Enlistments Rise as Neutrality Task Calls for Additional Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Officials disclosed today Army and Navy recruiting campaigns had been accelerated to keep pace with demands of neutrality enforcement.

The Navy plans to enlist in short order an additional 5,000 men authorized by Congress, instead of adding them gradually over a twelve-month period, it was indicated.

Additional men were demanded by the Atlantic Coast Patrol which started yesterday, the operation of long-idle destroyers, and President Roosevelt's decision that warship crews should be at full peace strength.

Reinforcement of the Panama Canal garrison months ahead of schedule has accelerated the Army's record peace-time undertaking to recruit nearly 115,000 men as additions and replacements by next mid-year.

The Army's drive was reported well ahead of schedule. The Navy has a waiting list of more than ten thousand qualified applicants.

At the start of the fiscal year on July 1, the Navy had 110,000 enlisted men. Congress provided funds for 116,000 and 1,000 have already been recruited. The remaining 5,000 were to have been enlisted gradually.

Without disclosing new objectives, the Navy said the recruiting had been speeded up. Full peace strength would require some 137,000 sailors, a figure Congress has authorized without providing sufficient funds.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, meanwhile, ordered approximately 1,500 Army officers and men to Puerto Rico to reinforce the garrison of the Caribbean Island.

Reinforcement of Puerto Rico followed closely the dispatch of additional planes and anti-aircraft troops to strengthen the garrison of the Panama Canal. Anti-aircraft and coast defense troops will be included in the Puerto Rican troops. (They will sail between Sept. 8 and Oct. 8, from points on the East, West and Gulf Coasts.)

Only the 65th Infantry Regiment and service detachments are stationed there now, under command of Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Daley.

These present forces total 866.

Puerto Rico recently was made a separate military department, and both the Army and Navy are now building [illegible] there.

Units to be transferred are:

First Battalion, 51st Coast Artillery regiment, a mobile army defense unit, now stationed at Fort Monroe, Va.

One battalion, 7th Field Artillery, now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

One company of the 1st Engineer Regiment stationed at Fort Du Pont Del.

First Battalion, 69th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), now stationed a Fort Crockett, Tex.

A reinforced anti-aircraft gun battery from Fort Winfield Scott Calif.

33d Ordnance Company, from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Various scattered detachments from the signal corps, quartermaster corps and medical departments.

The Fort Crockett unit will sail from Galveston, Tex., and the battery from Fort Winfield Scott will sail from San Francisco. Other units will depart from Newport News, it was said.

The army transports St. Mihiel and Chateau Thierry will be used to make the transfer.

Mr. Woodring, in making the announcement, said the War Department planned early replacement of the transferred troops and full use of the mainland posts they would leave.

The Navy, officials disclosed today, will begin immediate construction of a $350,000 submarine base at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

At the same time it was announced that commander Harold W. Johnson, of the Civil Engineers Corps., now attached to the New York Navy Yard, would report to San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 10, for duty as officer in charge of construction of the San Juan naval air base and the St. Thomas submarine base.

The Navy cut short today the South American shakedown cruise of the new submarine Spearfish and ordered the vessel to the Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, naval base.

The order, announced by Acting Secretary Charles Edison, was ascribed officially to "conditions now existing."

At the same time, officials said, there was a possibility officers would be detached from the naval postgraduate school at Annapolis to command reserve destroyers for patrol duty or otherwise fill gaps resulting from enforcement of American neutrality.

There is no present intention, however, to close the school. About 150 officers undergo nine months training there annually as specialists.

Plans for expediting the Civil Aeronautic Authority's program for training civilian pilots were discussed with President Roosevelt today by Robert H. Hinckley, C. A. A. chairman.

Mr. Hinckley said the program would be speeded up, but care would be taken not to use any war pressure methods because of the danger of fatalities. He said [illegible] pressure [illegible] were not yet [illegible] Germany had [illegible] a minimum of three deaths a week and as high as 3,500 a year, with England and France not very far behind these figures.

With its existing appropriation, he said, the C. A. A. hoped to begin training as many as 11,000 pilots this school year. From 200 to 300 colleges and schools will be named next week as training centers, he added.

Strict Censorship Of European News

By Associated Press.

Censorship of news is effective in nearly all European countries. It is especially thorough in Great Britain, France and Germany.

Complaints [illegible] hindrance imposed [illegible] censorship has been disruption of normal communications, but it is obvious that censors seek to prevent the sending of unfavorable news from their respective countries.

Some news dispatches are transmitted in ten or fifteen minutes; others are delayed for hours and some doubtless are suppressed by the censorship.

Man Power of Foes In European War

By Associated Press.

Engaged today in the European war are:

Nation.	Population.
Germany	86,600,000
Slovakia	4,000,000
Allies:	
Poland	32,348,000
France	43,000,000
Britain, including:	
United Kingdom	48,000,000
Australia	8,000,000
New Zealand	1,600,000
South Africa	10,000,000

The Canadian Parliament, meeting today, is to decide on the role of Canada [illegible] 1,209,-000 people in the war.

Eire, bound to Britain by treaty, has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

India has invoked the defense of India act, but has announced no direct action on Britain's behalf.

Other major powers wiped out the bulk of their war debts by depreciation of currencies. England finally came to a partial depreciation in 1931, and the United States cut the gold content of the dollar about forty per cent. in 1933.

But Germany's currency was permitted to depreciate until it was worth nothing, and obligations based on it were valueless.

savings accounts. And usually almost everybody suffers, too, because the cost of living is likely to rise much faster than wages and salaries.

Then, of course, there are the profits of war. Many big fortunes created by war are still extant, more or less. Others have been wiped out by the slumps, which came in 1921 and the early 1930's.

Shot Away

A preponderant part of the expenditure of war goes not into things like homes, highways and parks that are useful. It is shot away, used to destroy wealth, economists explain.

Rising prices represent more dollars, say, per bushel of wheat, not more wheat. The price level in the United States more than doubled between 1914 and 1920, rising about 130 per cent. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates the nat[illegible] wealth of the United States in [illegible]192,000,-000,000, [illegible] in 1920 at $388,700,000,000, up about 150 per cent. So it appears the major part of the rise was because the dollar would buy less and the wealth was worth more dollars. It did not represent so much more goods.

F. A. Pearson and the late G. F. Warren, of Cornell, in their study, "Prices," estimate that actual physical production per capita in the United States actually increased only about ten per cent. from 1914 to 1920.

THE COST OF WAR

Costs Of War Rocket To Astronomical Height And Everyone Must Pay

Some Estimate Expense Of Last World Conflict At $1,000,000 A Minute For A Total Of At Least $2,246,400,000,000

By Claude A. Jagger
Associated Press Financial Editor

New York, Sept. 7—What is the cost of war, and who pays?

These homely questions, with Europe once more in flames and speculators in Wall Street, a La Salle Street and elsewhere seeking to profit from a "war boom," seem vital.

Most economists and statisticians bog down in trying to give pat answers, but the World War studies result in such figures as these:

1. One estimate places the cost at $275,000,000,000, based mostly on actual outlays of governments. This is about forty per cent. more than the entire estimated national wealth of the United States in 1914.

2. Other estimates, trying to calculate such intangible factors as destruction of property and loss of life, reach figures commonly used only in astronomy. One figure amounts to $1,000,000 a minute for the duration of hostilities, or a total of $2,246,400,000,000.

And as for who pays? Most economists say almost everybody. In the last World War, England expanded its national debt by $34,000,000,000, the United States by $24,000,000,000.

Through Taxation

Both countries have tried to maintain their currencies and service their debts by taxation, and, of course, everybody pays taxes, directly or indirectly.

France's Debt Rises

France's internal debt rose by 190,-000,000,000 francs during the war, but the franc dropped from 19.3 cents in 1914 to an average of 7 cents in 1920, and currently, on the basis of the old gold dollar, it is only about 1½ cents.

As currencies depreciate, when they are depreciated on a grand scale as in France, prices rise by a more or less corresponding amount, so, measured in the goods of life, the [illegible] is worth less. Therefore the [illegible] power or act[illegible] in fixed investments, such as bonds and savings accounts, becomes a fraction of what it was.

That is one way of getting rid of debt, and that is the way most of the countries in the last World War got out from under their debts.

Outright Default

Another way, of course, is outright default. Remember some $14,000,000,000 principal and interest, of war debts owed the United States?

But let us say currency depreciation, or inflation, is the favorite method. Who pays then? The thrifty, say the economists, the big middle class of persons who have saved, put their money away conservatively, in best bonds and

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OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THE ARMY OF ADOLF HITLER WAS CONVERGING FROM THREE SIDES UPON THE CITY OF POZNAN, A CITY OF 275,000 POPULATION AND FARTHEST WEST OF ANY POLISH-HELD TERRITORY. THE TOWNS OF WAGROWIEC, 28 MILES NORTHEAST, AND OBORNIK, 18 MILES NORTH OF POZNAN HAD BEEN CAPTURED, AS HAD THE TOWN OF KOXMIN, 43 MILES SOUTH. TO THE WEST OF POZNAN THE GERMANS ALSOUWERE DECLARED TO BE PROGRESSING.

IN THE ADVANCE ON LODZ, 80 MILES SOUTHWEST OF WARSAW, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED THE TOWN OF RAWA-MAZOWIECK.

FIELD MARSHALL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING TOLD HIS AIR FORCE: "MASTERY OF THE AIR IN THE EAST IS YOURS. NO ENEMY PLANE WAS ABLE TO TOUCH THE DEFENSE OF GERMAN AIR SPACE."

EVEN THE WESTERPLATTE, THE TINY POLISH MUNITIONS STATION IN DANZIG HARBOR, HAD FALLEN AFTER SIX DAYS OF ASSAULT9

A17

FIRST NIGHT LEAD GERMAN

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

BERLIN,SEPT.7-(AP)-A SPIRIT OF VICTORY WAS IN THE AIR IN BERLIN TONIGHT AS THE RESULT OF GERMAN ARMY REPORTS OF SWEEPING GAINS AGAINST A CRUMBLING POLISH ADVERSARY.

GERMAN ARMIES HAD CLAMPED POLISH FORCES IN THREE GREAT VISES, ONE OF WHICH WAS REPORTED INEXORABLY CLAMPING DOWN ON WARSAW WVTH THE MAIN JAW OF THE ADVAN

OF WHICH WAS REPORTED INEXORABLY CLAMPING DOWN ON WARSAW WITH THE MAIN JAW OF THE ADVANCE ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL'S NORTHERN LIMIT.

1939

(NO DIRECT WORD HAS BEEN HEARD FROM WARSAW SINCE 12:25 P.M. WEDNESDAY-6:25 A.M., E.S.T.-WHEN IT WAS REPORTED THE POLES WERE "FIGHTING LIKE LIONS" 30 MILES NORTH OF WARSAW TO SAVE THEIR CAPITAL.

(IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE POZNAN AND WARSAW RADIO STATIONS HAD BEEN ABANDONED. THOSE AT KRAKOW AND KATOWICE HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

(BUDAPEST REPORTED THAT A BROADCAST FROM LWOW, THE ONLY REMAINING POLISH STATION.) IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND ABOUT 125 MILES FROM WARSAW, TODAY APPEALED TO THE POPULACE TO "STEM THE NEW MARCH OF BARBARISM AND ANTI-CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE."

(IT REFERRED TO POLAND AS "THE BASTION AGAINST GERMAN BARBARIANS SEEKING TO CONQUER THE WORLD IN A NEW PAGAN CRUSADE.

SEP 8

GERMAN OFFICIALDOM FELT THAT GERMANY COULD BE WELL PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF EXACTLY SEVEN DAYS OF THE UNDECLARED WAR.

AT THE SAME TIME, THERE WAS NO REPORT HERE IN BERLIN OF ANY ACTION ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

FROM PARTS OF WESTERN GERMANY, HOWEVER, CAME REPORTS FROM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS INDICATING LARGE SCALE WITHDRAWALS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULACE FROM SUCH CITIES AS SAARBRUECKEN, TRIER, AACHEN (AIX-LA-CHAPELLE), BOON AND KARLRUHE.

OFFICIALS ARE APPARENTLY PREVENTED FROM REVEALING TO INQUIRING FOREIGNERS JUST WHAT CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS ARE BEING CLEARED, B THERE IS NO BAN ON MENTIONG SUCH PLACES AS ONE CAN ESTABLISH FOR ONESELF.

OFFICIALS ALSO SAY FRANKLY THAT OF COURSE GERMANY DOES NOT PROPOSE TO HAVE HER MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MOWED DOWN BY ENEMY CANNON IN CASE MAJOR OPERATIONS BEGIN IN THE WEST.

IT IS KNOWN, FOR INSTANCE, THAT LARGE AREAS OF THE SAAR VALLEY HAVE BEEN CLEARED OF CIVILIANS AND THE INHABITANTS TAKEN TO THE REGION AROUND BAD HOMBURG.

IT IS FURTHER KNOWN THAT THE INHABITANTS OF THE EVACUATED REGIONS RECEIVED ORDERS TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES UNLOCKED. THEY HAVE BEEN ASSURED THAT SOLDIER GUARDS WILL SEE THAT NOTHING HAPPENS TO THEIR HOMES UNLESS, OF COURSE, ENEMY SHOTS DESTROY THEM.

A18

THE SPIRIT OF VICTORY WHICH SWEPT THROUGH BERLIN TONIGHT WAS THE MOST BUOYANT FEELING EVIDENCED HERE SINCE REICHSFUEHRER HITLER ON SEPTEMBER 1 GAVE HIS ORDER: "MEET FORCE WITH FORCE!"

THE BUOYANCY WAS BASED ON THREE DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GERMANS INSISTED HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED:

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1. THE EFFICIENCY OF THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE IN ITS RELENTLESS DRIVE INTO THE VERY HEART OF POLAND;

2. THE REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE LINER BREMEN IN SOME PORT WHERE IT IS BEYOND THE REACH OF BELLIGERENTS (STILL NOT BORNE OUT BY REPORTS FROM ANY PLACE BUT BERLIN);

3. BERLIN'S INSISTANCE THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO ACTUAL ACTS OF WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

NO ONE IN AUTHORITY WILL COMMIT HIMSELF REGARDING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE BREMEN EXCEPT TO SAY WITH A PROUD GLINT IN THE EYE: "SHE'S SAFE. SHE'S BEYOND THE REACH OF CAPTORS."

1939

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ONE HEARS RUMORS THAT SHE ENDED HER DASH FROM NEW YORK, WHICH SHE LEFT EIGHT DAYS AGO, IN SOME RUSSIAN PORT, AND THERE IS SPECULATION THAT IT PROBABLY WAS MURMANSK. (MURMANSK LIES AT THE HEAD OF AN ESTUARY OF BARENTS SEA, JUST EAST OF FINLAND. IN 1918, THE ALLIES HELD MURMANSK AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS.)

AN EXPLANATION OF HOW GERMANY'S RELENTLESS DRIVE IN POLAND APPARENTLY HAD BEEN FAR LESS DIFFICULT THAN EXPECTED WAS OFFERED IN A GERMAN ACCOUNT OF HOW A STRONG BOX, TAKEN IN THE CAPTURE OF THE POLISH SEVENTH DIVISION, YIELDED A FULL SET OF GENERAL STAFF PLANS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST GERMANY'S POWERFUL ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

THE COMMANDER OF THIS DIVISION WAS GENERAL GOSIOROWSKI, ONE OF THE OLDEST COLLABORATORS OF THE LATE MARSHAL JOZEF PILSUDSKI OF POLAND AND UNTIL 1936 CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF. GOSIOROWSKI NOW IS CAPTIVE IN SOME UNREVEALED GERMAN MILITARY PRISON.

A GERMAN AUTHORITY SAID THAT, EVEN AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THE VALUABLE DEFENSE PLAN, THE POLES DID NOT CHANGE THEIR STRATEGY.

THE GERMAN FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WEEK HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY SKILLFUL AT SEIZING POLISH INDUSTRIES, BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, THEREBY ATTEMPTING TO CUT OFF POLISH FIGHTING FORCES FROM NEEDED "POTENTIALS OF WAR."

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A19

PARALLEL WITH THESE SEIZURES WENT THE METHODICAL CUTTING OUT OF WHOLE DIVISIONS FROM ANY MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE, PRINCIPALLY THROUGH AVIATION DESTROYING SUPPLY LINES AND PERMITTING LAND FORCES TO ENCIRCLE MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

THE THREE AREAS IN WHICH THIS "PINCERS" OPERATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT ARE THE SOUTHWEST, WHERE KRAKOW WAS TAKEN; THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF POZNAN WHICH WAS CUT OFF FROM THE CENTER OF POLAND; AND THE NO

OF POZNAN, WHICH WAS CUT OFF FROM THE CENTER OF POLAND; AND THE NORTH-EAST, WHERE THE ATTACK ON WARSAW HAS ADVANCED RAPIDLY.

THE POLISH ARMY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF POMORZE (POLISH CIRRODIR) IS UNABLE, ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN VIEW, TO OBTAIN ANY SUPPLIES, EVEN FOOD, SINCE GYDNIA CANNOT FUNCTION AS A PORT AND BECAUSE THE GERMAN ARMY, WHICH ESTABLISHED DIRECT CONNECTIONS BETWEEN GERMANY PROPER AND EAST PRUSSIA BY WAY OF GRUDZIADZ, PREVENTS ANYTHING REACHING THESE TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

WD506PED

A72

BERLIN: FIRST [illegible] SEP 8 [illegible] HEAD GERMAN XXX THE SOUTH.

BESIDES THESE IMPORTANT MILITARY AND ECONOMIC OBJECTS, GERMAN STRATEGY ALSO SEEMS DIRECTED AT THE CAPTURE OF CITIES SENTIMENTALLY DEAR TO THE POLES.

CZESTOCHOWA AND KRAKOW ARE TWO CASES IN POINT. THE BOMBING OF WARSAW IS ANOTHER.

THE WESTERPLATTE, IT WAS SAID, PO[illegible]SE[illegible] STRATEGIC VALUE, BUT THE CAPITULATION OF ITS GALLANT [illegible]RCE GREATLY HEARTENED THE GERMAN RESIDENTS OF DANZIG.

(MORE) WD745PED

1939

A74

BERLIN--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN XXX OF DANZIG.

GERMAN ELATION OVER THE VICTORIOUS SMASH INTO POLAND WAS SHOWN IN ONE CASE IN ONE CASE IN MARSHAL GOERING'S "ORDER OF THE DAY" TO THE AIR FORCE:

"YOU PLAYED AN EXCEPTIONAL PART IN THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY BY YOUR FAITHFUL COOPERATION AND QUICK, DETERMINED READINESS TO ASSUME YOUR SHARE OF THE RISKS. YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO BE PROUD OF YOUR SUCCESS."

FURTHER PUTTING THE NATION ON A WAR EFFICIENCY BASIS, 150,000 BOYS AND GIRLS WERE PUT TO WORK IN THE AREA OF BRANDENBURG ALONE TO BRING IN THE LAST LEFT-OVERS OF THE HARVEST WHICH HAD BEEN PRACTICALLY CLEANED UP WHEN THE CRISIS STARTED AUGUST 15.

IN SILESIA, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WAS TOLD DURING HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE SILESIA FRONT TUESDAY, 10 BATTALIONS OF LABOR SERVICE MEN HAVE BEEN PUT TO WORK REPAIRING DAMAGE DONE BY RETREATING POLES AND THE HARVESTING OF REMAINING CROPS.

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A SPECIAL COMMISSARIAT WAS APPOINTED FOR FORESTRY AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS.

THE POSTAL MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT ALL TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND MAIL COMMUNICATIONS AND MONEY TRANSFERS HAVE BEEN REFUSED TO FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, POLAND, ALL FRENCH AND BRITISH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS, BRITISH DOMINIONS AND BRITISH INDIA.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES NOW ARE ACCEPTED ONLY AT THI SENDER'S RISK.

THE WILHELMSTRASSE SAID OF A NOTIFICATION BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO LEAGUE MEMBERS CONCERNING THE POLISH CONFLICT:

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"IT MERELY CONFIRMS WHAT WE THOUGHT ABOUT THE LEAGUE'S ALLEGED NEUTRALITY. BUT, ALREADY, THE WHOLE MATTER DOES NOT INTEREST US."

WD752PED

BY ALVIN STEINDORF

WHIC

BERLIN, SEPT. 7--(AP)--A BLACKOUT IN BERLIN--[redacted]--IS A NOVELTY FOR A CAN BE AS BLACK AS INK ->

WALK OF A BLOCK OR TWO, THEN IT BECOMES DISCONCERTING AND FINALLY A DOWNRIGHT NUISANCE. SEP 8 1939

ONE WANDERS OUT IN THE STREETS AND BUMPS INTO TOTAL STRANGERS. ONE DOESN'T MEAN TO, AT ALL, AND THE STRANGERS ARE TRYING TOO

TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAY, [redacted]

THE NIGHTLY BLACKOUTS, WHICH ARE ENFORCED BY STERN POLICE MEASURES, ARE THE MOST STRIKING EVIDENCE THAT GERMANY IS AT WAR. IT IS A STRANGE EXPERIENCE THIS TOTAL ABSENCE OF LIGHT AND

1939

30.24-3143

30.24 3143

THE RUSH OF SOUND INDICATING TRAFFIC AND GERMANS IN A HURRY.

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FAINT GLIMMERS FROM SLITS IN AUTOMOBILE HEADLIGHTS AND DIM BLUE LIGHTS FROM OCCASIONAL OMNIBUSES ARE THE ONLY AIDS TO STUMBLING PEDESTRIANS WHO FUMBLE ABOUT TRYING TO LOCATE ONE OF BERLIN'S FEW NIGHT RESTAURANTS. ~~SEP 8 1939~~

AN OCCASIONAL GHOST ENCOUNTERED IN THE SHADOWY STREETS TURNS OUT TO BE A PILE OF SANDBAGS WHICH A THOUGHTFUL MERCHANT HAS WHITEWASHED SO THE PEDESTRIANS DOESN'T SAIL INTO them FULL TILT. BUT THE SANDBAG OBSTACLE IS LESS A HAZARD THAN SOLID FIRE HYDRANTS AND SHARP-EDGED TIN RECEPTACLES FOR WASTE PAPER.

BERLIN, THANKS TO LONG NAZI DRILL, IS AIR RAID CONSCIOUS. THE DEFENSES ARE FORMIDABLE AND PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE AND GAS ARE ELABORATE. BERLIN HAD TO CHANGE MANY AGE-OLD PRACTICES TO ADJUST ITSELF TO THE DANGER OF AIR RAIDS.

FOR EXAMPLE, DOORS ON ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS MUST BE KEPT OPEN AT NIGHT SO THAT ANYONE CAN RUSH IN AND OUT IN CASE OF FIRE. THE ARRANGEMENT WOULD BE A GREAT CONVENIENCE TO BURGLARS

IN VIEW OF THE DARKNESS OVERHEAD, BUT THE GOVERNMENT TOOK CARE OF THAT ANGLE, WITH A SHARP-TOOTHED SCHEME WHICH PROVIDES THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THIEVERY AT NIGHT. SEP 8 1939

NO SHOTS ARE BEING HEARD IN BERLIN, BUT THERE ARE MANY OTHER EVIDENCES OF WAR AND THE FACT THAT GERMANY IS PREPARING FOR A PROTRACTED CONFLICT. ~~SEP 8 1939~~

TO FOREIGNERS, IF THEY MANAGE TO REACH A RESTAURANT THESE BLACK NIGHTS, THE BILL OF FARE TELLS THE STORY, IT IS ABOUT ONE FIFTH AS LONG AS IT WAS A WEEK AGO. THE WAITER HAS HAS STRUCK OUT MOST OF THE ITEMS SUCH AS STEAKS AND SHOPS. THERE'S STILL CAVIAR, BUT THE WAITER SAYS "IF YOU WANT SOME, YOU BETTER HAVE IT XXXXX TONIGHT."

THERE ARE ALMOST NO TOURISTS LEFT AND THE FEW REMAINING ARE CONCERNED XXXXXXXXX PRINCIPALLY WITH TRAINS, THE SCHEDULES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SHARPLY CURTAILED.

THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 130 (THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION) TO ABOUT 75. ENGLISH AND FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS HAVE VANISHED AND BOTH HAVAS, FRANCH NEWS AGENCY AND REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, HAVE CLOSED THEIR BUREAUS. 444444

IS LOSING ITS [illegible]. THE MOVIE THEATERS ARE OPEN, BUT MANY POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS CAN NOT FIND THEM. THERE ARE NO NAMES IN ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND THE BLACKOUTS HAVE HAD THE EFFECT OF MAKING CITIZENS GO TO BED EARLIER.

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(AGENCIES OUT)

SEP 8 1939

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LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-COUNT RACZYNSKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, BROADCAST TO HIS COUNTRY TONIGHT A MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN EXPRESSING "PROFOUND ADMIRATION" FOR THE POLISH FORCES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL AID POLAND WITH ALL THEIR POWER, CHAMBERLAIN SAID, AND "THEY ARE STRENGTHENED BY THE KNOWLEDGE THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THINGS THAT ARE GREATER THAN THE INTERSTS OF ANY ONE COUNTRY-- FOR HONOR, JUSTICE, AND THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD."

COUNT RACZYNSKI SAID POLAND'S RESISTANCE "IS EVOKING THE ADMIRATION AND MOST PROFOUND FEELINGS OF SYMPATHY OF THE WHOLE WORLD." HE PRAISED BRITAIN'S "UNCHANGEABLE, TRADITIONAL FIDELITY TO THE GIVEN WORD."

INAUGURATING DAILY POLISH LANGUAGE NEWS BROADCASTS, THE BBC IS NOW GIVING THE NEWS IN NINE LANGUAGES.

UX611PED

C63 (RU DNB HVS OUT)

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-LONDON IS GETTING ITS WAR NEWS IN NIBBLES, WITH RUMOR OFTEN THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL DISH.

BUT WHILE TIGHT CENSORSHIP LETS ONLY CRUMBS OF FACT THROUGH TO THE CITY, SIDEWALK STRATEGISTS ARE MAKING THE MOST OF NEWSPAPER STORIES SOMETIMES AS COLD AS YESTERDAY'S GRAVY.

TAKE BILL STONE, 50-YEAR-OLD EX-NAVY MAN, WHO HAS IT FIGURED THAT BRITAIN IS "MARKING TIME."

SEP 8 1939

HE EXPLAINES:

"LAST TIME WE JUMPED IN TOO QUICK, HOT-HEADED LIKE."

"WE LEARNT OUR LESSON BEFORE," HE SAYS. "US AND THE FRENCHIES HAS SOMETHING UP OUR SLEEVES--AND IT AIN'T NO BLOOMING LEAFLET RAID, NEITHER. TRIPLE ATTACK, MAYBE. NAVY, ARMY, AIR FORCE ALL TOGETHER. WE'LL SHOW 'EM. WAIT TILL WE START."

ACTUAL NEWS OF THE WAR IS GUARDED CLOSELY. DAY-OLD SCRAPS FILTER THROUGH THE CENSOR SYSTEM. ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE CAREFULLY WORDED--OFTEN CRYPTIC.

SOME NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN PUT TO USING THE SAME STORY TWO DAYS RUNNING--WITH NEW HEADLINES.

SN829PED

A213

LONDON, SEP 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAD MOBILIZED.

SEP 8 1939

THE WAR OFFICE REPORTED THAT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF YUGOSLAVIA HAD DECIDED ON GENERAL MOBILIZATION AND THE YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF WAR HAD BEEN EMPOWERED TO PUT THE DECISION INTO EFFECT BY STAGES.

30.24-3145

IT WAS STATED THAT THE STRENGTH OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY IS INCREASING DAILY AND IS NOW APPROACHING 500,000. SEP 8 1939

OFFICIAL SOURCES IN LONDON DECLINED COMMENT ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVE BUT RECALLED THAT THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAD DECLARED THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY.

A206

WAR BRIEFS

SEP 8 1939

LONDON,SEPT.7-(AP)-ALL SCHOOLS IN THE AREAS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES FROM WHICH CHILDREN HAVE BEEN REMOVED WILL REMAIN CLOSED INDEFINITELY. SCHOOLS IN "NEUTRAL" AREAS WOPP REOPEN SEPT.11.

MANY CASTLES IN NORTHERN IRELAND HAVE BEEN OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR USE DURING "THE PRESENT EMERGENCY."

PS2A7PED

1257

SEP 8 1939

WITH CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON,SEPT.7-(AP)-GERMANY HAS THREE "POCKET BATTLESHIPS," ONE OF WHICH CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAD BEEN HIT AT LEAST TWICE DURING THE ROYAL AIR FORCE FORAY MONDAY ON THE KIEL CANAL.

LISTED AS BATTLESHIPS, THE DEUTSCHLAND, ADMIRAL SCHEER AND ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE ARE IN REALITY ARMORED CRUISERS OF AN EXCEPTIONALLY POWERFUL TYPE.

THEY HAVE A STANDARD DISPLACEMENT OF 10,000 TONS. THEIR PRIMARY ARMAMENT IS SIX 11-INCH GUNS. EIGHT 5.9-INCH GUNS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT

30.24 3145

GUNS AND TORPEDO TUBES COMPLETE THE ARMAMENT.

THE DEUTSCHLAND ACTED AS GERMAN FLAGSHIP IN SPANISH WATERS AND WAS REPORTED "SCORED" IN 1937 AS A REPRISAL FOR THE SHELLING OF ALMERIA BY THE ADMIRAL SCHEER.

THE ADMIRAL SCHEER IS NAMED AFTER ONE OF THE GERMAN COMMANDERS AT THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

PREPARED SEP 8 1939

VC92 (RU HV DNB OUT)

BERLIN,SEPT 7-(AP)-A NEW LAW, OUTLINING WHAT CAN BE DEMANDED OF GERMANS DURING WARTIME, TODAY ORDERED THAT ROOMS BE PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF AUTHORITIES TO QUARTER CIVILIANS.

THE LAW OSTENSIBLY WAS INVOKED TO PROVIDE HOUSING FOR FAMILIES NOW BEING REMOVED SUCH DISTANCES THAT THEY ARE UNABLE TO FIND PLACES WITH RELATIVES. SEP 8 1939

SN1029PED

BERLIN,SEPT.7-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY 25,000 POLISH PRISONERS HAD BEEN CAPTURED SINCE NAZI SOLDIERS INVADED POLAND LAST FRIDAY. SEP 8 1939

THE GERMANS ALSO SAID 126 CANNON AND A LARGE BUT UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES HAD BEEN SEIZED.

ANOTHER MILITARY DISPATCH STATED A BRIDGE OVER THE VISTULA RIVER SOUTH OF WARSAW WAS DESTROYED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, GREATLY INCREASING THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE RETREATING POLES.

WD520PED

A110

--95--

SEP 9 1939

BASEL,SWITZERLAND,SEPT. 8-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-GERMAN LABOR BATTALIONS WORKED THROUGH THE NIGHT AT THE ISTEIN FORT ON THE RHINE, NORTH OF BASEL, APPARENTLY BUILDING ADDITIONAL PILL BOXES ON THE VINE-COVERED SLOPES OF THE NAZI "RHINELAND GIBRALTAR."

THE WORKERS USED SHIELDED LIGHTS WHICH WERE INIVISIBLE FROM THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

THE MAMMOTH ISTEIN FORTIFICATIONS, DISMANTLED DURING THE WORLD WAR, HAVE BEN REBUILT MUCH STRONGER THAN EVER.

WD951PED

A64

BASEL-SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD SWISS XXX HERE SAID.

THE FRENCH WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN MORE PILL BOXES IN GERMAN TERRITORY BEFORE THE MAIN POSITIONS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE MOSELLE VALLEY BETWEEN THE PRINCIPALITY OF LUXEMBOURG AND THE SAAR, IS ONE OF THE TWO MOST HEAVILY FORTIFIED REGIONS OF BOTH THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES.

GREAT FRENCH FORTS GUARD BOTH SIDES OF THE MOSELLE NEAR SIERCK, WHILE THE GERMANS GUARD THE MOSELLE AND RHINE VALLEY ROUTES TO COLOGNE.

MILITARY OBSERVERS IN SWITZERLAND DOUBTED THAT THE FRENCH WOULD RISK A HEAD-ON ASSAULT IN THAT STRONGHOLD.

THESE OBSERVERS SAID, HOWEVER, THE SAARLAND COAL FIELDS MIGHT FALL, AT LEAST PARTIALLY, INTO FRENCH POSSESSION WITH BUT LITTLE RESISTANCE.

GERMAN COMMENT ON THIS POSSIBILITY WAS THAT "LOUIS NAPOLEON CAPTURED THE SAAR EARLY IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR BUT LOST" THE OTHER GREAT FORTIFIED AREA AT THE SWISS END OF THE TWO LINES.

IN THIS LATTER AREA THE FRENCH HAVE SPENT BILLIONS OF FRANCS IN BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS AND HAVE CONCENTRATED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SENAGALESE AND OTHER TROOPS TO GUARD THE VITAL BURGUNDIAN GATE BETWEEN THE JURA AND VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

IN VIEW OF THE STRENGTH OF BOTH EXTREMITIES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS IN SWITZERLAND EXPECTED THE FRENCH TO STRIKE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THEM.

REPORTS RECEIVED HERE INDICATED THAT GENERAL MAURICE GAMELIN, GENERALISSIMO OF THE COMBINED FRENCH-BRITISH FORCES, WAS DIRECTING HIS POWERFUL ARMY THROUGH STEPS PLANNED FOR YEARS ON PAPER AND BACKED UP BY MEN AND MATERIALS.

RAILROAD SPURS FOR FRENCH RAILWAY GUNS, MOTOR ROADS AND AIR BASES, MANY OF WHICH WERE CONSTRUCTED SINCE HITLER CAME TO POWER [illegible]33, ARE BEING USED FOR THE PRESENT FRENCH CONCENTRATIONS.

A131

DUBLIN,SEPT.7-(AP)-FIRST LINE VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN CALLED UP HERE AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

SEP 9 1939

REGULAR RESERVES ALREADY HAD BEEN CALLED UP ALTHOUGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE EMPHASIZED THE COUNTRY WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL.

WD1055PED

1939

30.24-3147

30.24 3147

A32

DANZIG (PMS BUDGET)

SEP 8 1939

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

RIGA, LATVIA, SEPT. 7-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THE FORMER FREE CITY OF DANZIG HAS BEEN REUNITED WITH THE GERMAN REICH SINCE LAST FRIDAY, ARTILLERY FIRE STILL WAS ECHOING THROUGH THE CITY'S STREETS WHEN I LEFT THERE.

OUTSIDE, ON THE EDGE OF DANZIG BAY, A DETERMINED GARRISON OF WHAT THE GERMANS ESTIMATED COULD BE NO MORE THAN 100 MEN CONTINUED TO HOLD THE POLISH MUNITIONS DEPOT OF WESTERPLATTE LATE TUESDAY.

THOUGH MACHINE-GUNS AND SMALL ARMS ARE BELIEVED TO BE THEIR ONLY ARMAMENT, THEY HAVE HELD OUT AMID THE WRECKAGE OF THE DEPOT AGAINST BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR, SHELL FIRE FROM THE CRUISER SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WHICH OPENED THE WAR'S HOSTILITIES AT 4:48 A.M. ON SEPT. 1, AND LANDING PARTIES SENT FROM THE CRUISER.

UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION BY THE GERMAN ARMY, GESTAPO (SECRET POLICE) AND CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES, COMPLETE CENSORSHIP AND RATIONING OF FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER NECESSITIES HAVE BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT; FREE TRAVEL IS PROHIBITED, WITH FOREIGNERS NEEDING THE GESTAPO'S SANCTION BEFORE BEING ABLE TO LEAVE, AND EXPORT AND IMPORT BUSINESS IS AT A STANDSTILL.

ALL THIS, COMBINED WITH THE POLISH STAND AT WESTERPLATTE, HAS TENDED TO TAKE THE EDGE OFF THE ENTHUSIASM WITH WHICH DANZIGERS HAILED ALBERT FORSTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR RETURN TO THE REICH LAST FRIDAY.

ALTHOUGH THE NEARBY SEASHORE RESORT OF ZOPPOT WAS BOMBARDED WITH THE LOSS OF A FEW LIVES, ACCORDING TO GERMAN REPORTS, DANZIG ITSELF HAD NOT BEEN UNDER FIRE.

STILL THE CITY SHOWED MANY SIGNS OF THE WAR. A PROLONGED BATTLE FOR THE POLISH POST OFFICE ON FRIDAY ENDED WITH THE ATTACKERS SETTING FIRE TO THE BUILDING. ABOUT 20 POLES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE FIRE, WHILE SOME 40 WERE CAPTURED.

GERMAN TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED ALL POLISH BANKS AND BUSINESS HOUSES. MANY POLISH PRISONERS HAVE BEEN MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS. MARIAN CHODACKI, POLISH COMMISSIONER TO DANZIG, IS REPORTED HELD IN THE CITY UNDER PROTECTIVE ARREST.

THE GERMANS WERE FACED WITH A RE-MINING PROBLEM WHEN THEY WERE FORCED TO CLEAR THE HARBOR AREA FOR FEAR THE POLISH DEFENDERS WOULD BLOW UP THE WESTERPLATTE DEPOT.

AS AT WESTERPLATTE, AT LAST REPORT THE POLES ALSO WERE HOLDING OFF ALL ATTACKS ON THEIR LONE SEAPORT, THE NEARBY CITY OF GDYNIA.

TASS1AED

A1Ea

ROME, SEPT 7-(AP)-ITALIAN PRESS DISPATCHES FROM "SOMEWHERE ON THE POLISH FRONT" TODAY DESCRIBED POLISH TROOPS AS PLUNGING INTO THE VISTULA RIVER NEAR KRONER IN RETREAT AFTER 24 HOURS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

SEP 8 1939

A SPEARHEAD THRUST BY A REGIMENT OF POMERANIAN GRENADIERS, THE DISPATCHES SAID, FINALLY BROKE THE POLISH LINE AND DROVE DEFENDERS OUT OF TRENCHES ALONG THE RIVER BANK.

1939

GERMAN OFFICERS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THE ADVANCING TROOPS FOUND THE RIVER BANK COVERED WITH THE BODIES OF POLISH SOLDIERS. SOME DIED DEFENDING THE FRENCHES. OTHERS WERE KILLED BY GUNFIRE THAT RAKED THE WATER AS RETREATING TROOPS SWAM TOWARD THE FAR BANK. MANY DROWNED.

SWIFTNESS OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE, THE DISPATCHES SAID, PREVENTED DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES OVER THE VISTULA BY THE POLES. THEY TRIED TO DYNAMITE THE BRIDGES AS THEY FELL BACK, ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED, BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY GERMAN RESERVES RUSHED IN TO GUARD THE BRIDGEHEADS.

AN ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT FOR IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, PERMITTED TO VISIT THE POLISH FRONT, DESCRIBED AS "ROMANTIC" THE POLES' DOGGED RESISTANCE.

POLISH SOLDIERY WAS PICTURED AS DISPLAYING GREAT BRAVERY--BUT LITTLE MILITARY ABILITY.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE POLES HAD USED CAVALRY IN CHARGES AGAINST ADVANCING TANKS, WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

HF136PED

C93 (RU HV DNB OUT) SEP 8 1939

MILAN,ITALY,SEPT 7-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO D'ITALIA TODAY DESCRIBED BRITAIN'S BOMBARDMENT OF GERMANY FROM THE AIR WITH PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS AS "STARTLINGLY CHILDISH."

"THIS STORY OF MANIFESTINI (LITTLE MANIFESTOS) IS IN A CERTAIN SENSE INSTRUCTIVE BECAUSE IT INDICATED THE MENTALITY WHICH STILL REFUSES STUBBORNLY IN SPITE OF EVERYTHING TO SEE THE WORLD FROM THE HEIGHTS X X X," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE SUCH FIRMNESS IN THEIR ACTION AND SUCH FAITH IN THEIR CHIEFS THAT LAUNCHING MANIFESTINI BECOMES STARTLINGLY CHILDISH."

SN1031PED

C39

(AGENCIES OUT)

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, SEPT 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT PEYNADO TODAY PROCLAIMED THE NEUTRALITY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

DB630PED SEP 8 1939

C110

(AGENCIES OUT)

SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, SEPT 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT MARTINEZ DIRECTED A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS REPUBLIC TODAY RECOMMENDING SERENITY IN THE FACE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

HE URGED SALVADOREANS TO REFRAIN FROM ALTERING PRICES OR OTHERWISE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN WORLD TRADE.

THE GOVERNMENT FORMED AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF TWO AGRICULTURALISTS, TWO INDUSTRIALISTS, TWO COMMERCIAL MEN, TWO BANKERS AND THREE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, TO SEEK MEANS OF COUNTERACTING ANY WAR THREAT TO NATIONAL ECONOMY.

QQ315PED

A155WX

FIRST LEAD NEUTRALITY SEP 8 1939

WASHINGTON,SEPT 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY ENLARGED HIS CABINET "FOR THE DURATION OF THE EMERGENCY" TO INCLUDE THE ADMINISTRATORS OF LOANS, WORKS AND SECURITY.

1939

30.24-3149

30.24 3149

AT THE SAME TIME THE GOVERNMENT MOVED SWIFTLY TO CRUSH ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN SPIES WITHIN THE NATION'S BORDERS, WHILE AN AUGMENTED NAVAL AND COAST GUARD FLEET STEAMED THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD TO PROTECT AMERICAN SHIPPING.

SEP 8 1939

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CABINET WAS ANNOUNCED IN CONNECTION WITH A CABINET MEETING CALLED FOR TODAY INSTEAD OF TOMORROW BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT HOPES TO LEAVE SOMETIME TOMORROW FOR HIS HYDE PARK, N.Y., HOME.

IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR 10 CABINET MEMBERS, THOSE INVITED TO ATTEND THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION WERE PAUL V.MCNUTT, SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR; JESSE H.JONES, LOAN ADMINISTRATOR, AND JOHN M. CARMODY, WORKS ADMINISTRATOR.

AT THE SAME TIME, STEPHEN EARLY, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY, SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD "NO IMMEDIATE PLANS" FOR CALLING CONGRESS INTO SPECIAL SESSION TO REVISE THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND FOR THE PRESEN WOULD STUDY AND EXPLORE THE OPERATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO AND DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF HIS PRESENT POWERS.

IN ANOTHER MOVE CONNECTED WITH THE WAR SITUATION IN EUROPE, SECRETARY MORGENTHAU COMPLETED HIS EMERGENCY ADVISORY COUNCIL WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF THREE ECONOMISTS.

THE THREE ARE PROF.JACOB VINER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, AND WALTER W.STEWART AND WINFIELD W.RIEFLER, BOTH OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY AT PRINCETON, N.J.

REGARDING A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION, EARLY SAID:

A15GWX

"THE PRESIDENT IS NOT CONSIDERING A DATE FOR THE CALL OF CONGRESS. RESPECTING SUCH A CALL THERE ARE NO IMMEDIATE PLANS. I THINK THE PRESIDENT IS TAKING THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE PRESENT INTERIM TO MAKE STUDIES AND EXPLORATIONS AFTER THE NEUTRALITY ACT HAS GONE INTO EFFECT.

"MOST OF THESE STUDIES ARE WITH THE IDEA OF SEEING WHAT POWERS AND AUTHORITY HE HAS NOW; HE IS EXPLORING OLD ACTS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER POWERS TO SEE WHAT HE HAS TO OPERATE WITH WITHOUT CALLING CONGRESS BACK."

ASKED WHETHER THE PRESIDENT STILL FELT A SPECIAL SESSION WAS NECESSARY, EARLY SAID HE COULD NOT SAY AND WAS "NOT GOING INTO A FIELD OF PROPHECY."

EARLY ALSO ASSERTED THAT THE WHITE HOUSE WAS RECEIVING MANY "KICKBACKS" ON THE RISE IN FOOD PRICES AND ALL OF THESE WERE BEING SENT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY AND SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE.

SEP 8 1939

A112WX

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE FACT THAT CANADA IS PREPARING TO HELP GREAT BRITAIN IN HER FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY RECALLS A PLEDGE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE LAST YEAR IN A SPEECH AT KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

HE SAID: "THE DOMINION OF CANADA IS PART OF THE SISTERHOOD OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. I GIVE TO YOU ASSURANCE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT STAND IDLY BY IF DOMINATION OF CANADIAN SOIL IS THREATENED BY ANY OTHER EMPIRE."

1939

HOWEVER, THERE IS NO SIGN THAT CANADIAN SOIL WILL BE THUS THREATENED. FOR ONE THING, THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND THE BRITISH FLEET STAND BETWEEN CANADA AND GERMANY.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE WASWIDELY INTERPRETED AT THE TIME AS AN EXTENSION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO CANADA.

WHETHER IT WAS OR NOT, IT GAVE TO CANADA PRACTICALLY THE SAME PLEDGE THAT WAS GIVEN THE REPUBLICS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WHEN THAT DOCTRINE WAS PROCLAIMED IN 1823 CANADA WAS NOT REGARDED AS BEING INCLUDED BECAUSE SHE WAS THEN MERELY A COLONY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MILITARY EXPERTS HERE ARE CONVINCED THAT IF A FORMIDABLE FOREIGN FORCE ACTUALLY INVADED CANADA THE UNITED STATES WOULD MOVE IMMEDIATELY TO HER ASSISTANCE, ON THE GROUNDS OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

HOSTILE BASES OR AIRPORTS COULD NOT BE TOLERATED IN CANADA, THEY BELIEVE, BECAUSE OF POWER THEY WOULD GIVE THE FOREIGN NATION A CHANCE TO STRIKE AT THE UNITED STATES.

RK859PES

A81WX

MILITARY INTERPRETIVE (WITH BUDGET) SEP 8 1939

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-FRENCH CLAIMS THAT GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONT IS BEING DENTED, LED MILITARY MEN TO BELIEVE TODAY THAT FRANCE HAD SHIFTED TANKS AND HEAVY GUNS FROM THE ITALIAN BORDER TO INCREASE HER STRENGTH ON THE SAAR FRONTIER.

FRENCH ARMY STRENGTH WAS DIVIDED UNTIL ITALY RECENTLY GAVE

CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF AN INTENTION TO REMAIN NEUTRAL, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT.

INFORMED OBSERVERS CONTINUED TO DOUBT THAT ANY FRENCH-BRITISH ATTACK ON GERMANY'S WEST WALL FORTIFICATIONS COULD DEVELOP SUFFICIENT POWER QUICKLY ENOUGH TO AID BELEAGUERED POLAND BY FORCING THE WITHDRAWAL OF NAZI TROOPS FROM THE EASTERN FRONT.

ONE SKEPTICAL AUTHORITY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT "PROBABLY A MONTH" OF COSTLY ATTACKS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO ACCOMPLISH THIS PURPOSE. THE SPEED OF THE GERMAN DRIVE TO CAPTURE WARSAW AND COMPLETE THE PINCHING OFF OF MORE THAN A QUARTER OF WESTERN POLAND SUGGESTED TO SOME ANALYSTS HERE THAT EFFECTIVE PRESSURE IN THE WEST MUST BE FELT WITHIN A FEW DAYS IF IT IS TO BE OF MATERIAL HELP TO THE POLES.

THE IMMEDIATE PICTURE APPEARED TO BE LESS DESPERATE FOR THE POLISH ARMIES, HOWEVER, THAN

(MORE) AP/WD811PED

A83WX

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD MILITARY INTERPRETIVE (WITH BJT)

X X X TO THE POLES. SEP 8 1939

THE IMMEDIATE PICTURE APPEARED TO BE LESS DESPERATE FOR THE POLISH ARMIES, HOWEVER, THAN SUGGESTED BY BERLIN CLAIMS.

GERMAN ASSERTIONS THAT 150,000 POLISH TROOPS FACED THE PERIL OF BEING CUT OFF BY THE JAWS OF A GIGANTIC PINCERS MOVEMENT CONFLICTED WITH AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATES THAT NOT MORE THAN A TENTH AS MANY WERE IMMEDIATELY THREATENED WITH CAPTURE OR DESTRUCTION.

MILITARY MAPS SHOWED THE POLES HAD TWO LINES OF RAILWAY FOR RETREAT INTO WARSAW AND BEYOND. IN THE EVENT OF THE CAPITAL'S

1939

30.24 - 3151

30.24 3151

FALL. ONE IS DOUBLE-TRACKED. BOTH LINES HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN BOMBED REPEATEDLY AND A FURTHER ADVANCE BY GERMAN FORCES PUSHING SOUTHWARD FROM EAST PRUSSIA AND NORTHWARD FROM KRAKOW MIGHT PUT ONE OR BOTH RAILWAYS UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE.

"THE CHANCES ARE IT WILL BE A LONG WAR" REMAINED THE GENERAL JUDGMENT OF QUALIFIED EXPERTS. THEY WERE INCLINED TO DISMISS AS "SHADOW-BOXING" THE CURRENT WESTERN FRONT MOVES, REGARDLESS OF THE OPINION HELD BY SOME THAT THE SIEGFRIED LINE CAN BE PENETRATED.

THE SAAR FRONTIER ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE LINE IS REGARDED BY SOME EXPERTS AS THE MOST VULNERABLE SINCE THE RHINE RIVER IS NOT A NATURAL BARRIER AS IN THE SOUTH.

BRITISH TROOPS REPORTED MOVING UP TOWARD THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY MAY INCLUDE SOME OF THE SMALL FORCES UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE ITALIAN BORDER ON THE EVE OF THE OUTBREAK OF WAR. THE FRENCH PRESS PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS, AT THE TIME, OF BRITISH SOLDIERS DISEMBARKING AT DIEPPE, BUT WITHOUT DISCLOSING THEIR DESTINATION.

RK720PES

SEP 8 19

A136WX (SPOT)

30.24

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WAS NOTIFIED TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD REMOVED IMPORT QUOTAS ON CURED PORK PRODUCTS, THEREBY PAVING THE WAY FOR POSSIBLE INCREASED SALES OF AMERICAN MEATS TO THAT COUNTRY.

L.A.WHEELER, OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT'S FOREIGN SERVICE, SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN SO THE BRITISH MIGHT OBTAIN AMPLE SUPPLIES TO FEED THEIR ARMED FORCES.

THE QUOTAS AFFECTED HAMS, BACON AND SOME OTHER CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

LARD, THE MAJOR AMERICAN PORK EXPORT PRODUCT, WAS NOT AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH QUOTA SYSTEM.

RK1004PES

A48WX

95

PMS IN

SEP 8 19

BARTER

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL GO THROUGH WITH ITS AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE EXCHANGE OF 600,000 BALES OF COTTON FOR 175,000,000 POUNDS OF BRITISH RUBBER.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUED YESTERDAY A PROCLAMATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES FOR THE EXCHANGE OF COTTON AND RUBBER SIGNED AT LONDON JUNE 23, 1939.

POINT NO. 4 OF THAT AGREEMENT PERMITS BRITAIN, BECAUSE OF THE ADVENT OF WAR TO MAKE IMMEDIATE USE OF THE COTTON, WHICH OTHERWISE WAS TO HAVE BEEN STORED UP AS A WAR RESERVE.

RK537PES

ARTICLE FOUR SAYS: "THE INTENTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BEING TO ACQUIRE RESERVES OF COTTON AND RUBBER, RESPECTIVELY, AGAINST THE CONTINGENCY OF A MAJOR WAR EMERGENCY,

RESERVES OF COTTON AND RUBBER, RESPECTIVELY, AGAINST THE CONTINGENCY OF A MAJOR WAR EMERGENCY, EACH GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKES NOT TO DISPOSE OF ITS STOCK EXCEPT IN THE EVENT OF SUCH AN EMERGENCY."

THE AMERICAN COTTON INVOLVED IN THE DEAL IS SURPLUS STOCK ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS ADVANCED LOANS TO THE PRODUCERS. IT IS TO BE DELIVERED AT NEW ORLEANS AND AT OTHER GULF AND ATLANTIC DEEP WATER PORTS TO BE AGREED UPON.

GG1011PES

LONDON--SIXTH ADD CHAMBERLAIN (ORIGINAL) XXX UTMOST SPEED AND VIGOR.

THE REMAINDER OF THE TEXT OF CHAMBERLAINS STATEMENT TO COMMONS FOLLOWS:

(EDITORS, IF A COMPLETE TEXT IN SEQUENCE IS DESIRED, IT SHOULD START WITH THE PARAGRAPH BEGINNING "THE HOUSE WILL, I AM SURE," AS CARRIED IN THE 11TH PGH OF THE CHAMBERLAIN ORIGINAL.

(THEN PICK UP THE 6TH PGH, BEGINNING "IN THE EAST THE POLES," AND FOLLOW IT WITH THE 12 PGH OF PREVIOUS, BEGINNING "IN SPITE OF THE HUMAN AND MATERIAL LOSSES."

(THE REMAINDER OF THE ORIGINAL STORY BEGINNING IN 13TH PGH, "THIS GOVERNMENT XXX" GIVING THE CHAMBERLAIN QUOTES MAY THEN BE PICKED UP IN THE SEQUENCE OF ITS TRANSMISSION, FOLLOWED IN REGULAR SEQUENCE BY THE ADD BELOW, (ABOUT 1500).

MOST OF THE SHIPS WHICH HAVE BEEN ATTACKED HITHERTO ARE VESSELS WHICH COMMENCED THEIR VOYAGES BEFORE WAR HAD BROKEN OUT AND NATURALLY FOR THEM THE FULL SCOPE OF OUR DEFENSIVE ORGANIZATION COULD NOT IMMEDIATELY BE PROVIDED.

WHILE A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF WEEKLY LOSSES MUST BE EXPECTED, AND I DO NOT MINIMIZE THE THREAT TO OUR SHIPPING, I THINK THE HOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MAY REST ASSURED THAT THE NAVY WITH ALL THEIR WARTIME EXPERIENCE OF HANDLING THIS PROBLEM AND WITH THE ADDED ADVANTAGE OF THE METHODS OF SUBMARINE DETECTION AND DESTRUCTION WHICH HAVE SINCE BEEN DEVELOPED WILL INCREASINGLY BRING THE PROBLEM UNDER CONTROL.

2AS

ALTHOUGH ON EACH OCCASION THE ENEMY DEFENSES WERE SET FULLY IN MOTION, NO CONTACT WAS SECURED BY ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ALL OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE FIGHTER AND COASTAL COMMANDS IF LESS CONSPICUOUS HAS BEEN NO LESS INTENSE.

FROM THE EARLY STAGES OF THE EMERGENCY ALL SQUADRONS OF THE FIGHTER COMMAND HAVE BEEN AT WAR STATIONS AND IN A STATE OF INSTANT READINESS. THE COASTAL COMMANDS HAVE ALSO BEEN BUSILY ENGAGED IN EXTENSIVE RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE SURROUNDING SEAS IN ORDER TO LOCATE AND DESTROY ENEMY SUBMARINES.

I NOW WISH TO SAY SOMETHING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOME DEFENSE SERVICES WHICH IS BEING RAPIDLY COMPLETED. THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION IS FUNCTIONING WELL. THERE IS STILL SOME SHORTAGE OF WHOLE-TIME PERSONNEL, BUT THIS IS CHIEFLY NOW TO BE FOUND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BLACKOUT IS PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY. WITH THE HELP OF THE AIR FORCE RECONNAISSANCE EVERY NIGHT IT HAS BEEN FOUND POSSIBLE TO DISCOVER LIGHT IRREGULARLY SHOWING AND ACTION IS AT ONCE TAKEN TO DEAL WITH THE OFFENDERS.

THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED LAST THURSDAY THAT THE PLANS FOR EVACUATION MAINLY IN RESPECT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN SHOULD BE PUT INTO OPERATION.

30.24-3153.

30.24 3153

EVACUATION STARTED ON FRIDAY MORNING. IN A NUMBER OF TOWNS IT WAS COMPLETED ON SATURDAY.

IN LONDON WHERE THE PROBLEM IS EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE IT WAS COMPLETED BY MONDAY. THE OPERATION HAS NOW BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETED AND HAS COVERED NOT ONLY THOSE TOWNS FOR WHICH PLANS HAD BEEN WORKED OUT BEFOREHAND, BUT ALSO A NUMBER OF OTHER VULNERABLE AREAS. SO FAR, APPROXIMATELY 1,475,000 CHILDREN AND MOTHERS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED IN THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE. THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR EVACUATION AND TRANSPORT WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT A HITCH AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR RECEPTION IN RECEIVING AREAS HAVE DISPLAYED REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE, EFFICIENCY AND GOODWILL.

THE PROCESS OF ASSIMILATING THIS LARGE INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE RECEIVING AREAS WILL TAKE TIME AND CALL FOR TOLERANCE AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING. SCHOOLS ARE TO BE REOPENED IN THE RECEIVING AREAS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND BOTH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND VOLUNTARY EFFORT WILL BE BUSILY OCCUPIED WITH MEASURES FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CHILDREN AND FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE HOUSE-HOLDERS WHO ARE SO GENEROUSLY PROVIDING HOMES FOR THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

OVER 200,000 HOSPITAL BEDS ARE READY TODAY FOR AIR RAID CASUALTIES; 56,500 OF THESE ARE IN THE LONDON REGION; 15,500 INSIDE THE COUNTY AND 41,000 OUTSIDE THE COUNTY.

B49

THE BEDS IN ANY REGION WOULD OF COURSE BE AVAILABLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ANY OTHER HARD PRESSED AREA.

OVER 11,000 TRAINED NURSES, 4,000 ASSISTANT NURSES AND OVER 50,000 AUXILIARY NURSES HAVE JOINED THE CIVIL NURSING RESERVE FOR SERVICES IN HOSPITALS AND FIRST AID POSTS. BUT MORE OF BOTH TRAINED NURSES AND AUXILIARIES ARE NEEDED, ESPECIALLY WOMEN WHO CAN GIVE WHOLE-TIME SERVICE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

DOCTORS HAVE ACCEPTED ENROLLMENT IN THE EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE AND ACCEPTANCES ARE BEING RECEIVED DAILY. THE AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE WAS MOBILIZED QUICKLY AND ON THE WHOLE SMOOTHLY AND IN THE MAIN THE AVAILABLE FIRE FIGHTING UNITS ARE BEING KEPT PERMANENTLY MANNED AND READY FOR ACTION. IN LONDON, FOR INSTANCE, THERE ARE OVER 1,800 FIRE PUMPS READY FOR ACTION AS AGAINST ABOUT 125 IN PEACE TIME.

I HOPE THE STATEMENT I HAVE MADE WILL SHOW THE HOUSE AND THE COUNTRY THAT OUR WAR EFFORT IN ITS MANY ASPECTS IS RAPIDLY GAINING MOMENTUM. I KNOW THAT IT HAS BEHIND IT THE FULL WEIGHT OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY WHO ARE UNITED IN THEIR CONVICTION THAT NO NATION EVER WENT TO WAR IN A HIGHER CAUSE.

WE ARE GREATLY HEARTENED BY THE KNOWLEDGE THAT IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DEFENSE OF LIBERTY AND FREE INSTITUTIONS AND THE PRESERVATION OF ALL THAT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING, WE CAN COUNT ON THE SUPPORT OF THE OVERSEAS MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

OF THEIR OWN FREE WILL AND UNDER NO FORM OF COMPULSION SAVE THE MORAL COMPELLING FORCE OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE THESE SELF GOVERNING NATIONS HAVE DECLARED THEIR INTENTION OF COOPERATING IN A CAUSE WHICH IS NO LESS PRECIOUS TO THEM THAN IT IS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE HOMELAND.

SEP 8 19[illegible]

(END TEXT).

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(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 2:20 P.M., E.S.T., THURSDAY, SEPT 7).

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA,SEPT 7-(CANADIAN PRESS)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE READ AT THE OPENING OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF WARLIAMENT TODAY BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL LORD TWEEDSMUIR (ABOUT 300):

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

SEP 8 1939

AS YOU ARE ONLY TOO WELL AWARE, ALL EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE OF EUROPE HAVE FAILED. THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN HONORING PLEDGES GIVEN AS A MEANS OF AVOIDING HOSTILITIES, HAS BECOME ENGAGED IN WAR WITH GERMANY. YOU HAVE BEEN SUMMONED AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT IN ORDER THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY SEEK AUTHORITY FOR THE MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE DEFENSE OF CANADA, AND FOR COOPERATION IN THE DETERMINED EFFORT WHICH IS BEING MADE TO RESIST FURTHER AGGRESSION, AND TO PREVENT THE APPEAL TO FORCE INSTEAD OF TO PACIFIC MEANS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES. ALREADY THE MILITIA, THE NAVAL SERVICE AND THE AIR FORCE HAVE BEEN PLACED ON ACTIVE SERVICE, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE DEFENSE OF OUR COASTS AND OUR INTERNAL SECURITY UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT AND OTHER EXISTING AUTHORITY. PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER EFFECTIVE ACTION BY CANADA WILL BE LAID BEFORE YOU WITHOUT DELAY.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

YOU WILL BE ASKED TO CONSIDER ESTIMATES TO PROVIDE FOR EXPENDITURE WHICH HAS BEEN OR MAY BE CAUSED BY THE STATE OF WAR WHICH NOW EXISTS.

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

I NEED NOT SPEAK OF THE EXTREME GRAVITY OF THIS HOUR. THERE CAN HAVE BEEN FEW, IF ANY, MORE CRITICAL IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE FACING THE CRISIS WITH THE SAME FORTITUDE THAT TODAY SUPPORTS THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER OF THE NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. MY MINISTERS ARE CONVINCED THAT CANADA IS PREPARED TO UNITE IN A NATIONAL EFFORT TO DEFEND TO THE UTMOST LIBERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE A COMMON HERITAGE.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 2:20 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.)

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A172KX

NIGHT LEAD

SEP 8 1939

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT.7-(AP)-DIRECTORS OF THE EXCLUSIVE OLYMPIC CLUB DECIDED TONIGHT NOT TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION OF NAZI CONSUL GENERAL FRITZ WIEDEMANN.

WIEDEMANN RESIGNED YESTERDAY AFTER RECEIVING AN ALLEGEDLY FAKE TELEGRAM SUGGESTING HIS WITHDRAWAL.

FRANK J.FORAN, SECRETARY OF THE CLUB AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SAID A LETTER NOTIFYING CAPTAIN WIEDEMANN OF THE DIRECTORS' ACTION WAS BEING SENT TO THE CONSULATE TONIGHT.

THE FORMER PERSONAL ADJUTANT OF ADOLF HITLER DECLARED TODAY HE WOULD NOT WITHDRAW HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE CLUB, BUT INDICATED HE MIGHT CHANGE HIS MIND AFTER THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ACTED.

THE CONSUL GENERAL SAID HE HAD NO REASON TO BELIEVE ANYONE DID NOT WANT HIM IN THE CLUB, EVERYONE TREATED HIM WITH CONSIDERATION, AND HE HAD NO DESIRE TO RESIGN UNTIL HE RECEIVED THE TELEGRAM.

FORAN, WHOSE NAME WAS APPENDED AS THE SENDER OF THE MESSAGE, EMPHATICALLY DECLARED THE TELEGRAM A FORGERY.

A117

30.24-3135

30.24 3155

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 8 1939

NEW YORK, SEPT 7-(AP)-A MAJOR BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF WARSAW DEVELOPED TODAY JUST NORTH OF THE GREAT CAPITAL AS A HIGHLY MECHANIZED AND POWERFUL GERMAN WAR MACHINE THRUST SOUTHWARD FROM EAST PRUSSIA AGAINST THE HARD-PRESSED DEFENDERS.

THIS LIKELY IS ONE OF THE DECISIVE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE GERMAN-POLISH CONFLICT.

THE LOSS OF THEIR CAPITAL NATURALLY WOULD REPRESENT A TRAGEDY TO THE POLES. BUT THIS WOULD BE MORE BECAUSE OF SENTIMENTAL REASONS AND THE EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC MORALE, THAN BECAUSE OF THE MILITARY ASPECT.

OF FAR GREATER IMPORTANCE IS THE SECURITY OF THE MAIN POLISH DEFENSES WHICH LIE ALONG THE VISTULA AND BUG RIVERS NEAR THEIR JUNCTURE ONLY FIFTEEN MILES NORTH OF WARSAW.

LOSS OF THESE TO THE ENEMY WOULD REPRESENT A GRAVE DEFEAT.

THIS WAS THE OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT ON THE EASTERN FRONT AS THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO CONVERGE ON WARSAW IN A SQUEEZING OPERATION EXTENDING OVER A VAST SEMICIRCLE WHICH CAPPED THE WESTERN THIRD OF POLAND.

ALONG THE WESTERN EUROPEAN FRONT THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO BE WITHDRAWING SLOWLY INTO THE MAIN FORTS OF THEIR POWERFUL SIEGFRIED LINE BEFORE THE ADVANCING FRENCH.

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "MARKED ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES".

THE FRENCH TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE ADVANCED AS MUCH AS NINE AND A HALF MILES IN SOME SECTIONS ALONG THEIR NORTHERN WING, AND TO HAVE CAPTURED A SMALL FORTIFICATION IN THE SAAR REGION. THE GERMANS ARE RECORDED AS HAVING PULLED BACK TOWARD THEIR MAIN LINE.

HOWEVER, THIS MOVEMENT MERELY MEANS THAT THE FRENCH ARE FEELING THEIR WAY FORWARD CAUTIOUSLY WITH THE IDEA OF GETTING INTO POSITION FOR AN ATTACK. THE GERMANS ARE PURSUING THEIR POLICY OF REMAINING ON THE DEFENSIVE UNTIL THE POLISH ISSUE HAS BEEN SETTLED.

THE BRITISH ARE REPORTED AS HAVING LANDED THEIR FIRST CONTINGENT OF TROOPS IN FRANCE AND THESE ARE ON THEIR WAY TO SUPPORT THE FRENCH ON THE FIGHTING FRONT. ABOUT 100,000 SOLDIERS ARE SAID TO BE INVOLVED IN THIS INITIAL MOVEMENT.

(MORE)

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ONE IS REMINDED THAT THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF BRITISH TROOPS TO ARRIVE IN FRANCE IN THE WORLD WAR ALSO TOTALED 100,000. KAISER WILHELM REFERRED TO THEM AS A "CONTEMPTIBLE LITTLE ARMY," AND THEY LATER CAME TO WEAR THE PROUD DESIGNATION OF "THE OLD CONTEMPTIBLES."

ANOTHER VITAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAY HAS BEEN THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF JAPAN THAT SHE "DOES NOT INTEND TO BE INVOLVED" IN EUROPE'S WAR. THIS WILL BE A RELIEF TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES WHO HAVE BEEN CONCERNED OVER THE POSSIBILITY THAT JAPAN MIGHT THROW HER WEIGHT TO GERMANY.

IT IS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD THROUGHOUT EUROPE THAT HERR HITLER IS PREPARED TO ENTER A PEACE CONFERENCE AS SOON AS HE HAS FINISHED THE CONQUEST OF POLAND. HE DEFINITELY DOESN'T WANT WAR WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE IDEA THAT PEACE MIGHT COME UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS IS A FOLORN HOPE IF WORDS STILL HAVE ANY MEANING. THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD HAS PLEDGED ITSELF UP TO THE HILT TO DEFEND POLAND, AND IF THAT PLEDGE IS FULFILLED IT MEANS WAR UNTIL POLAND IS AGAIN FREE.

WHAT IS PERHAPS MORE TO THE POINT, BRITAIN HAS SWORN TO DESTROY NAZIISN, QUITE APART FROM THE POLISH ISSUE.

-WIDSAED

1939

A140

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD DEWITT MACKENZIE COMMENT X X X FROM THE POLISH ISSUE.

THE ZONE OVER WHICH THE BATTLE OF WARSAW IS BEING FOUGHT IS OF SUCH STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE THAT IT HAS BEEN A COCK-PIT FOR CENTURIES. DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE WORLD WAR THERE WERE MANY FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND GERMANS ALONG THE FRONT OF THE BUG AND VISTULA RIVERS. IN THIS AREA, TOO, MARSHAL PILSUDSKI STAGED HIS GREAT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE BOLSHEVISTS IN 1920 AND PAVED THE WAY FOR POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

IN FACT THE WHOLE LINE OF THE VISTULA RIVER, FROM THE PORT OF DANZIG DOWN THROUGH WARSAW AND ON SOUTHWARD THROUGH KRAKOW TO THE POLISH BORDER, IS THE STRATEGIC LIFE-LINE OF POLAND. THE VISTULA IS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE GERMANS. ONCE THAT IS TAKEN THE BACK OF THE DEFENSE IS BROKEN.

THE POLES SUFFERED A HEAVY LOSS WHEN THE GERMANS CAPTURED THE CITY OF KRAKOW IN THE SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE COUNTRY. THIS ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND, AND RESIDENCE OF THE POLISH KINGS, IS ONE OF THE TEN MILITARY DISTRICTS OF POLAND AND HAS EXTENSIVE FORTIFICATIONS. THE VISTULA IS NAVIGABLE UP TO THIS POINT.

KRAKOW ALWAYS HAS BEEN HELD TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS IN ALL EASTERN EUROPE STRATEGICALLY AND ARMIES HAVE BATTLED FOR ITS POSSESSION THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS. THERE WAS HEAVY FIGHTING HERE IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY SAYS THAT THE OCCUPATION OF SILESIA IN SOUTHWESTERN POLAND HAS DESTROYED THE BASIS OF POLAND'S WAR INDUSTRY. GERMANY NOW CLAIMS TO CONTROL ALL POLAND'S HEAVY INDUSTRY, ZINC AND LEAD PRODUCTION AND 95 PERCENT OF HER COAL.

CERTAINLY THE LOSS OF SILESIA IS A TERRIFIC BLOW TO POLAND.

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VISCOUNT GORT

SKETCH

SEP 8 1939

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VISCOUNT GORT, A LEAN, MILD-MANNERED MAN WITH A FIGHTING REPUTATION AND AN ANCESTRY OF WARRIORS BACK TO THE [redacted] NORMAN INVASION, HEADS BRITAIN'S SOLDIERS AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FIELD FORCES.

HE WAS NAMED JOHN STANDISH SURTEES PRENDERGAST VEREKER-- BUT THAT GAVE WAY TO PLAIN "TIGER GORT" AMONG THE MEN HE HAS LED SINCE HE STARTED AN ARMY CAREER AT THE AGE OF 19 IN THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

ENGLAND KNOWS HIM AS A "24-HOUR-A-DAY" SOLDIER, DYNAMIC, RIGOROUS IN THE STRENGTHENING OF BRITAIN'S ARMS FOR WAR.

NOW ONLY 53, HE SHOT TO THE HEAD OF ENGLAND'S LAND FORCES ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO IN A PROMOTION OVER THE HEADS OF 30 HIGHER RANKING OFFICERS.

VISCOUNT GORT HAS LED TROOPS AGAINST GERMANY BEFORE HE WAS WOUNDED BY GERMAN FIRE, AND WON THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR OUTSTANDING BRAVERY IN LEADING HIS GRENADIER GUARDS. ADVANCEMENT DURING THE

WORLD WAR MOVED HIM UP FROM CAPTAIN TO BREVET MAJOR.

AFTER THAT WAR, ARMY SERVICE TOOK HIM TO THE ORIENT. IN 1927 HE WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF BRITAIN'S ~~[illegible]~~ SHANGHAI DEFENSE FORCE; FROM 1932 TO 1936 HE WAS DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING IN INDIA.

FRIENDS HAVE FOUND THE PARTLY BALD SOLDIER WITH A CLOSE-CLIPPED MUSTACHE A GOOD LISTENER and ARDENT SPORTSMAN. HE LIKES YACHTING AND AVIATION AND HAS DEVOTED TO THEM AND FOX HUNTING MOST OF THE LITTLE TIME HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO SPARE FROM THE JOB HE LIKES BEST--SOLDIERING.

WHEN HE MOVED TO THE TOP IN ENGLAND'S ARMY, ONE OLD-TIMER, GEN. SIR IAN HAMILTON, COMMENTED:

"THANK GOODNESS WE ARE NOW UNDER COMMAND OF A PROPER SOLDIER AND WE SHALL NOT BE SHOT SITTING."

-JM-CLIPS-

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SEP 8 1939

ATTN KX FOR SK (ASKED)

UNDATED NEUTRALS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NATIONS WHICH THUS FAR HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION OF REMAIN-

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30.24 3157

ING ALOOF FROM THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT GREATLY OUTNUMBER THOSE WHICH TOOK A NEUTRAL POSITION AT THE OUTSET OF THE WORLD WAR.

THE FORMIDABLE NUMBER OF NEUTRALS THEREFORE IS IN A STRONGER POSITION TO INFLUENCE AND ENFORCE RESPECT FOR THEIR RIGHTS THAN WAS THE SMALL BAND WHICH DURING THE WORLD WAR COMPLAINED OF DISREGARD OF RIGHTS BY THE WARRING POWERS.

THE UNITED STATES, SOVIET RUSSIA AND ITALY--WHO FOUGHT WITH THE ALLIES IN THE WORLD WAR--CONSTITUTE THE LARGEST BLOC IN THE CURRENT NEUTRALITY GROUP. ITALY, WHICH EARLY TOOK A NEUTRAL POSITION IN THE WORLD WAR, SOON WAS FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS PROCLAIMED THE UNITED STATES' NEUTRALITY FORMALLY; ITALY HAS SAID SHE WOULD "REFRAIN FROM THE INITIATIVE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS," AND AUTHORITATIVE MOSCOW SOURCES HAVE ASSERTED THE SOVIET UNION'S INTENTION TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

PANAMA, AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE 21 REPUBLICS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE MEET AND FORMULATE PLANS TO PROTECT THEIR NEUTRALITY. THIS SUGGESTION HAS BEEN ECHOED BY THE HEADS OF MANY LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

BESIDES PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES, OTHER AMERICAN WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONS WHICH HAVE ANNOUNCED NEUTRALITY INCLUDE MEXICO, URUGUAY, GUATEMALA, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, CHILE, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AND VENEZUELA. ALL OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS SEEM LIKELY TO FOLLOW SUIT.

IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, BALKAN COUNTRIES ZEALOUS TO KEEP THE WAR FROM SPREADING TO THAT CORNER OF THE CONTINENT, JUMPED ON THE NEUTRALITY WAGON EARLY.

BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, WHICH FOUGHT WITH THE CENTRAL POWERS IN THE WORLD WAR, WERE AMONG THE FIRST. TURKEY, TRUE TO HER ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN EVENT ONLY OF MEDITERRANEAN WAR ANNOUNCED

SHE WOULD MAINTAIN AN "ATTITUDE OF EXPECTATION."

YUGOSLAVIA--THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES CREATED AFTER THE WORLD CONFLICT--RUMANIA AND GREECE LOST NO TIME IN EMPHASIZING NEUTRALITY.

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK HAVE NOTIFIED THE WORLD THAT THEY WOULD MAINTAIN THEIR TRADITIONAL NEUTRALITY, AS HAS FINLAND.

B113

AMONG THE BALTIC STATES LATVIA HAS PROCLAIMED NEUTRALITY AND GERMANY TOLD LITHUANIA, WITH WHOM THE NAZIS HAVE A NONAGGRESSION PACT, THAT SHE WOULD RESPECT HER NEUTRALITY.

THE NETHERLANDS SENT BRITAIN AND GERMANY AND FRANCE A REMINDER OF THEIR PLEDGE TO RESPECT HER NEUTRALITY. KING LEOPOLD OF NEIGHBORING BELGIUM, OVERRUN BY THE GERMANS IN THE WORLD WAR, HAS TAKEN A STRONG STAND TO SAFEGUARD HER NEUTRALITY. SWITZERLAND HAS WARNED THE BELLIGERENTS AGAINST VIOLATION OF HER TERRITORY AND HER NEUTRAL POSITION.

PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA OF IRELAND HAS INSISTED THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD STAY OUT OF THE CONFLICT.

GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN COUPLED A DECLARATION OF SPANISH NEUTRALITY WITH AN APPEAL THAT THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE BE LOCALIZED.

PORTUGAL, WHICH SHARES THE IBERIAN PENINSULA WITH SPAIN, ALSO TOOK A STRONG STAND FOR NEUTRALITY.

JAPAN, JOLTED INTO A POLICY OF SPLENDID ISOLATION" BY THE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN NONAGGRESSION PACT, HAS ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD STEER CLEAR OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AND CONCENTRATE ON PROSECUTING HER PROGRAM FOR A "NEW ORDER IN EAST ASIA."

P&SN12AED

German Vanguard in Warsaw; French Gain in West

Motor Corps Cuts Way Into Polish Capital

Radio Rallies Citizens to Barricades to Resist Nazi Army to the Death

Germans Predict City's Fall Today

First Wounded Arrive in Berlin; Deaths Posted, Food Control Tightened

By The Associated Press

BUDAPPEST, Sept. 8.—The Polish radio at Lwow (Lemberg) announced at 8:55 p. m. tonight (5:55 p. m. New York time) that German troops were in the capital's residential suburbs within the city's limits. The Lwow announcer called upon the citizens of Warsaw "to defend the Fatherland by dying on the spot."

He said the capital was being defended by troops in hastily dug trenches, and described barricades being erected in every street. He said streetcars had been overturned to provide obstacles to the German armored car divisions, which had been reported making swift progress during the day.

The announcer called upon the populace to build barricades in every town and village in the path of the German advance. He continually appealed to the nation's patriotism in urging civilians—"all men, women and children"—to "take up arms against the invader." He recalled "the past glories of our immortal Poland."

Admission that the Germans were inside the capital followed by only forty minutes a denial of a Berlin announcement that German advance motorized units had entered the city at 5:15 p. m.

POLISH SAID TO BE FLEEING FROM WARSAW

Broadcast Tells Of Retreat In Face Of "Terrific" Push

Reports Nazi Planes Are Raining Bombs On Center Of City

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 8—A radio station identified by the announcer as Warsaw's stated shortly after 11 o'clock tonight that Polish land forces were retreating from Warsaw after German units had penetrated into the capital.

The announcer said German airplanes were steadily bombing the center of the city. He said bombs were raining on theaters, squares and in Warsaw's main streets.

At 10.55 P. M. the Polish station at Lwow had announced the Germans, whose motorized units had made swift progress from the north during the day, had entered the residential suburbs of Warsaw, within the city limits.

German Push "Terrific"

The station identified as Warsaw's said:

"The push of the German Army has been so terrific that Polish land forces have been obliged to yield in the direction of Kielce (fifty miles northeast of Krakow), Piotrkow and Tarnoff, where they will take up new positions."

Earlier the Lwow radio had called upon all men, women and children to defend the capital inch by inch. The announcer there had stated huge barricades, including overturned street cars, had been built to obstruct the swift German motorized units.

Bridges Bombed

The stations identifying itself as Warsaw, asserted that German planes were dumping loads of bombs upon the Vistula river bridges in Warsaw.

"We will continue broadcasting day and night until the hostile forces prevent us from doing so," the announcer said.

At 11.40 P. M. the announcer, speaking in English, said "the Germans are bombing purely non-military objectives in the central and most densely populated sector of the town."

The English speaker said:

"Due to constant heavy air raids on the bridges, the inhabitants had moved to the center of Warsaw, where now there is severe bombing.

Barricades Erected

"The entire populace, with the full support of radio warnings, now is preparing a defense in the strets, erecting barricades of all sorts and digging deep trenches in the hope of catching enemy tanks.

"Street cars are running, shops are open and there is no food shortage.

"Yesterday three German pilots parachuted down in outlying villages and were immediately delivered to the proper authorities. Yesterday there were tow heavy raids on the Vistula bridges and today two more extreme-

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30.24 3159

ly heavy and prolonged raids.

Refugees Stream In

"Crowds of refugees streaming in from the provinces were utterly destitute and in shocking condition. They were cared for in Warsaw."

The station interspersed its announcements with stirring military marches and songs.

"We will never give up Silesia," ran one chorus, and another said, "We will never give up Wilno."

The station broadcast an appeal to all workmen to report to dig trenches and erect barricades.

Appeal Made To Women

An appeal was made to all women between 18 and 35 to report immediately for Red Cross work. Girl Scouts were asked to present themselves at headquarters for duty.

All men not fit for military duty were ordered to report with spades and axes for digging trenches.

Admission that the Germans were inside the capital followed by only forty minutes an earlier denial of a Berlin announcement that German advance motorized units had entered the city at 5.15 P. M.

The Lwow speaker, after calmly relating the desperate plight of Warsaw, announced with equal aplomb that "Poland must annex East Prussia from Germany when our victory is assured."

He said:

"We will win because we must win. We must win because our will power and dynamic force cannot forsake us.

"We Must Win!"

"Whatever exists cannot perish. We must win because we fight for a just cause in Christ's name.

"We must win because through this war we can obtain East Prussia, which has been lost to us for centuries and which would mean security from the Germans for us.

"We must win because we are a young state and feel in our veins young blood. This young life looks forward to a great future for our nation."

Diplomatic dispatches received in Budapest said the Polish army was planning to retreat to the east bank of the Vistula at Warsaw, blasting bridges behind them.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that swift motorized units of the German Army had entered Warsaw at 5:15 P. M. (12:15 P. M., New York time).

Although the announcement did not assert the Polish capital had been "captured," the German people jumped to that conclusion and Berlin was wildly excited. Newspaper extras said: "Warsaw Falls."

Today's Communiques

German

Berlin, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Army Command today issued the following communique:

The attack of German troops in Southern Poland east of the Vistula river by way of Tarnow in the direction of the San river is progressing smoothly.

The enemy has been thrust back to the Vistula in heavy fighting in the Lysa Gora Mountains. The rail line, Konskie-Opocno, was crossed in the attack. The enemy was defeated north of Tomaszow and Rawa. Mozwiecka was captured. German troops thus stand thirty-eight miles west of Warsaw.

The Poles were thrown back at Lodz. The city was reached at the southeast yesterday afternoon. The Westerplatte surrendered after brave resistance about noon yesterday. After street fighting ceased at Pultusk German troops succeeded in crossing the Narew river. More troops coming from the north reached the river near Lomsa.

The highways on which the Poles are retreating are clogged and impassable. The flank attack by Polish cavalry against German troops advancing from Johannisburg in the direction of Lomsa was shattered in an air raid.

The Vistula crossings south of Warsaw were so effectively destroyed that the crossing of retreating Polish Army columns was held up everywhere and in many places rendered impossible. Fliers successfully attacked bridges in Warsaw. Warsaw is being hurriedly evacuated.

The occupation of Pomorze province, evacuated by retreating Poles, is progressing. Wongrowiz (Wagrowiec) and Obornik, north of Poznan, as well as Koschmin (Kozmin), southeast of Poznan, were occupied.

NAZI ARMORED UNIT IS IN POLISH CAPITAL

Berlin Wildly Excited as Main Motorized Divisions Approach Beleaguered City—Poles Call Retreat Strategic.

Poles' Capital Held Periled On 3 Sides

Posen Half-Circled, Troops Reach Lodz, Germany Declares

Berlin, Sept. 8 (AP)—The German army of the east announced today its most advanced outposts were within artillery range of Warsaw, while from western Germany came reports of a large scale exodus of civilians from areas facing France.

Officials apparently were barred from disclosing just what regions of the west were being cleared but there was no ban on mentioning such places as could be learned privately.

Word through relatives and friends of civilians in the west indicated that such cities as Saarbruecken, Trier, Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Bonn and Karlsruhe were on the move.

ADMIT CIVILIANS FLEE

Although Great Britain and France declared war on Germany five days ago there still was no word in Berlin of any action on the French frontier. Officials said that of course Germany didn't propose to have non-combatants mowed down by shellfire in case major operations began in the west.

(Paris dispatches said the French army was fighting its way into German forest lands in preparation for a joint British-French offensive against the Siegfried Line.)

Dispatches from the eastern front indicated that the offensive against the Polish capital had taken the form of three separate thrusts from north, south and west, with the force from the north at the closest threat.

POSEN HALF ENCIRCLED

The thrust from the north was said yesterday to have carried the Germans within 20 miles of Warsaw but at that time this report was "probably already completely superseded."

This morning's communique offered but little new information on the drive against Warsaw from the north but said German troops had reached a point 38 miles west of the capital. (Rawa-Mazowieck, the most advanced point gained in these operations from the west, actually is southwest of Warsaw.)

Posen was half-encircled by occupation of territory to its north and south and the Poles were said to have been "thrown back" at Lodz, a major city 70 miles southwest of Warsaw. The communique said Lodz "was reached at the southeast yesterday afternoon."

In southern Poland, east of Cracow and the upper reaches of the Vistula River, the German attack by way of Tarnow toward the San River was reported "progressing smoothly."

HEAVY STREET FIGHTING

The Poles also were reported "thrust back to the Vistula in heavy fighting in the Lysa Gora Mountains."

The communique told of German pacification of Pultusk after street fighting and of a crossing of the Narew River at that point, about 28 miles from the northern fringe of Warsaw.

"The highways on which the Poles are retreating are clogged and impassable," the communique said. A flank attack by Polish cavalry on Germans advancing on Lomza, 75 miles northeast of Warsaw, was "shattered in an air raid."

Of other aerial operations, the communique said, "The Vistula crossings south of Warsaw were so effectively destroyed that the crossing of retreating Polish army columns was held up everywhere and in many places rendered impossible. "Fliers successfully attacked bridges in Warsaw. Warsaw is being hurriedly evacuated."

NO WORD FROM WARSAW

Much territory ahead of the three-pronged advance still lay in Polish hands but the German command was confident the line would be straightened out and that the fall of Warsaw was inevitable.

While the army announcement said Warsaw was within field gun range, there was no suggestion that the city would be subjected to artillery fire but that was a technical possibility, military leaders said.

(There had been no direct communication from the Associated Press or United Press correspondents at Warsaw since 7:10 a.m. Brooklyn time Wednesday. It was believed that the Warsaw radio station had been abandoned, with the station at Mlawa the only active transmitter still in Polish hands.)

It was believed that the Posen station also had been abandoned. The western province of Posen had been reported cut off from the center of Poland.

Aside from the campaign against Warsaw from the north the other principal German spearheads were in the southwest where Cracow was in German hands, and in the west where Posen has been cut off.

In the northeast, Polish forces isolated in the Corridor and at Gdynia were reported unable to obtain supplies, even food, since Gdynia could not function as a port; on the south they were flanked by German trans-Corridor communications, between Germany proper and East Prussia, by way of Graudziadz.

The government and Adolf Hitler, who is at the front, appeared completely satisfied with the achievements thus far and were particularly pleased with the showing of the air force.

GERMANS JUBILANT

"Mastery of the air in the east is yours," Field Marshal Herman Goering told his air force. "No enemy plane was able to touch the defense of German air space."

Vast numbers of prisoners have been taken. The high command reported yesterday that 25,000 were rounded up since the German operations started last Friday.

German officers praised the Polish cavalry, which opposed them in the Corridor. The accent is on cavalry throughout the Polish military organization.

The horsemen, heedless of danger, charged into the concentrated fire of German mechanized units, the officers said. German victory at a great cost to the Poles indicated to observers that cavalry definitely was no match for machine gun and fast artillery attacks.

Berlin Gets Glimpse Of First Wounded

Speeded to Hospitals In Trucks and Busses

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The first hospital trains seen in Berlin since the start of fighting arrived today at the Potsdam station.

Traffic was rerouted to clear the way for trucks and busses to speed the wounded to hospitals.

Some postal service trucks were converted into ambulances and equipped with stretchers.

[LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Polish embassy stated tonight that a German broadcast that Nazi troops were entering Warsaw was "completely false." At 8:35 P. M., the embassy said it was in contact with Warsaw, where a German air raid then was taking place.]

The reported entry came a week after the invasion of Poland began.

There was no indication from the communique whether there was fighting in Warsaw or how far the armored units had penetrated into the city.

Military informants, however, said heavy artillery was following the motorized troops closely to besiege Warsaw if necessary.

Nazi motorized divisions behind the fast-traveling armored cars were said to be within ten miles of the city.

[Both the Danish radio and a dispatch of the Hungarian official news agency in Warsaw reported German troops in Warsaw.]

German Army communiques earlier today placed three German armies, converging from the north, west and southwest, all within a day's motorized march of Warsaw. One—not specified—was reported then within artillery range of the city.

The northern German Army had been reported beyond Pultusk, about twenty-eight miles north of Warsaw and its vanguard was said to have crossed the Narew River.

1939

This, presumably, was the force reported to have entered Warsaw.

Mszczonow Captured.

The army advancing from the southwest earlier had been reported making rapid progress. It was said to have captured Mszczonow, about twenty-five miles from the capital.

The third column, from the west, was reported in the 8 A. M. (3 A. M., New York time) communique to be thirty-eight miles from Warsaw after taking the towns of Rawa and Mozwiecka.

[The Warsaw radio earlier today had broadcast that the Polish retreat so far was "for strategic reasons" and had appealed to Warsaw's inhabitants to help fortify the city to resist as did long-besieged Madrid in the Spanish civil war.]

Flee From Frontier.

From the western front, facing France, came reports of a large-scale exodus of civilians from areas close to the frontier.

An afternoon communique still reported German territory had not been invaded by Polish air forces, but acknowledged that two German planes were shot down over Polish soil and one was missing.

"In the North Sea and Baltic," the communique added, "the navy conducted a number of mine investigations. Units of a mine-sweeping flotilla shelled a Polish coastal battery which returned the fire without success. The fourth Polish submarine has been destroyed."

[Jane's "Fighting Ships," authoritative register of naval vessels, lists only five Polish submarines.]

Officials apparently were barred from disclosing just what regions of the west were being cleared, but there was no ban on mentioning such places as could be learned privately.

Word through relatives and friends of civilians in the west indicated that persons living in such cities as Saarbruecken, Trier, Aachen (Aix-La-Chapelle), Bonn and Karlsruhe were on the move.

Although Great Britain and France declared war on Germany five days ago there still was no word in Berlin of any action on the French frontier. Officials said that, of course, Germany didn't propose to have noncombatants mowed down by shellfire in case major operations began in the west.

In the eastern front fighting Poznan was half-encircled by occupation of territory to its north and south and the Poles were said to have been thrown back at Lodz, a major city seventy miles southwest of Warsaw. The communique said Lodz "was reached at the southeast yesterday afternoon."

In southern Poland, east of Krakow and the upper reaches of the Vistula River, the German attack by way of Tarnow toward the San River was reported "progressing smoothly."

The Poles also were reported "thrust back to the Vistula in heavy fighting in the Lysa Gora Mountains."

Report Roads Clogged.

The morning communique told of the pacification of Pultusk after street fighting and of a crossing of the Narew River at that point, about twenty-eight miles from the northern fringe of Warsaw.

"The highways on which the Poles are retreating are clogged and impassable," this communique said. A flank attack by Polish cavalry on Germans advancing on Lomsa, seventy-five miles northeast of Warsaw, was "shattered in an air raid," the Germans reported.

Of other aerial operations, the communique said, "the Vistula crossings south of Warsaw were so effectively destroyed that the crossing of retreating Polish Army columns were held up everywhere and in many places rendered impossible. "Flyers successfully attacked bridges in Warsaw. Warsaw is being hurriedly evacuated."

In the northeast, Polish forces isolated in the Corridor and at Gdynia were reported unable to obtain supplies, even food, since Gdynia could not function as a port; on the south they were flanked by German trans-Corridor communications, between Germany proper and East Prussia, by way of Grudziadz.

The Government and Adolf Hitler, who is at the front, appeared completely satisfied with the achievements thus far and were particularly pleased with the showing of the air force.

German officers praised the Polish cavalry which opposed them in the Corridor. The accent is on cavalry throughout the Polish military organization. The horsemen, heedless of danger, charged into the concentrated fire of German mechanized units, the officers said. German victory at a great cost to the Poles indicated to observers that cavalry definitely was no match for machine gun and fast artillery attacks.

Officials continued to charge the Poles with atrocities. Foreign correspondents taken in army planes to Bydgoszcz were shown bodies identified as those of German nationals, including women and children, whom the Germans said were massacred just before German occupation of the Polish Corridor.

Call Villagers to Take Up Arms.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Polish radio station at Lwow (Lemberg), at 7:55 P. M. (2:55 P. M. New York time) broadcast a declaration that "the populations of the villages must prepare to defend themselves against the invaders behind barricades."

"All men, women and children must take up arms against the invaders," the broadcast declared.

The impassioned appeal to citizens to defend their villages with their bare hands if necessary was broadcast after an air raid alarm for the residents of Warsaw went on the air at 7:50 P. M. (2:50 P. M., New York time). This was shortly after an official Hungarian news agency dispatch announced that a German armored car division entered Warsaw at 5:15 P. M.

The Warsaw radio station ceased to function late in the afternoon.

The Lwow broadcast admonished the population not to mistake their own retreating troops for the enemy and to aid Polish soldiers by showing them the way around the barricades. The population was urged not to flee, lest the roads be blocked and troop movements hindered.

The Warsaw radio, silent yesterday, today broadcast a statement that "the Polish army will yet start its offensive."

Earlier the Polish radio station at Lwow had called upon all men, women and children to defend the capital inch by inch. The announcer there had stated huge barricades, including overturned street cars, had been built to obstruct the swift German motorized units.

The Warsaw station asserted that German planes were dumping loads of bombs onto the Vistula River bridges in the capital.

"We will continue broadcasting day and night until the hostile forces prevent us from doing so," the announcer said.

The station broadcast an appeal to all workmen to report to dig trenches and erect barricades.

An appeal was made to all women between 18 and 35 to report immediately for Red Cross work. Girl Scouts were asked to present themselves at headquarters for duty.

Reports Bombing.

All men not fit for military duty were ordered to report with spades and axes for digging trenches.

At 11:40 P. M. the announcer, speaking in English, said "the Germans are bombing purely non-military objectives in the central and most densely populated sector of the town."

"Due to constant heavy air raids on the bridges, the inhabitants moved to the center of Warsaw, where now there is severe bombing.

"The entire populace, with the full support of radio warnings, now is preparing a defense in the streets, erecting barricades of all sorts and digging deep trenches in the hope of catching enemy tanks.

"Street cars are running, shops are open and there is no food shortage."

Army to Retreat.

Diplomatic dispatches received in Budapest said the Polish army was planning to retreat to the east banw of the Vistula at Warsaw, blasting bridges behind them.

Positions were said to be already prepared for a stubborn defense there, just south of the capital.

The Polish army was described as having made an orderly retreat.

The danger zone of the next few days was seen as being in the South, where the Germans are driving toward Lwow.

These dispatches said that if the Germans reached Lwow they then would turn the Polish position, making an east bank defense on the Vistula virtually impossible.

They reported that heavy troop reinforcements were being rushed southward by the Poles in an attempt to prevent such tactics.

Hospital Fired.

An official anouncement over the Lwow station said that German incendiary bombs had fallen on a Warsaw hospital, but that the fires were extinguished quickly.

German planes, the radio said, dropped troops into the city by parachute, but added, "they have not been found yet."

Diplomatic dispatches received in Budapest said the Polish Government, which only Tuesday fled from Warsaw to Lublin, about 90 miles to the southeast, now had gone on still further eastward as the German armies pushed still further into the country.

The one heartening bit of news for the Poles tonight was a report from Lublin hat Bromberg, the largest city in the Polish Corridor, had been recaptured from the Germans.

Appeal to Civilians.

Earlier the Lwow station had broadcast an impassioned appeal to Polish civilians to "defend their villages against the German hordes, with bare hands, if necessary."

"All men, women and children must take up arms against the invader," he broadcast declared, adding hat "the population of villages must be prepared to defend themselves against the invaders behind barricades."

A little later the Warsaw station broadcast an announcement that "the Polish army will yet start its offensive."

"The present retreat is for strategic purposes," the announcement declared. "The war will continue for a long time. The Poles will not capitulate. We will fight to the finish. The Polish air fleet is intact. The world will understand this before long."

Says 1,500 Captured.

The broadcast said about 1,500 Poles had been captured during the first week of the war and that "the number of killed and wounded is very small."

(The German High Command reported yesterday that 25,000 Polish prisoners had been taken.)

The defense appeal broadcast from Lwow today, urged citizens not to flee, lest the roads be blocked to troop movements. The population also was admonished not to mistake their own retreating troops for the enemy, and to aid Polish soldiers by showing them the way around barricades.

HAND-TO-HAND STREET BATTLE ON IN WARSAW

SEP 9 19

(By Associated Press)

Budapest, Sept. 8.—Desperate hand-to-hand fighting between German advance units and the defenders of Warsaw was raging in the Polish capital's suburbs tonight. A radio station identified by the announcer as Warsaw's stated shortly after 11 P. M. (6 P. M., New York time) that Polish troops were retreating into the city before the German advance.

Civilians in Warsaw were called upon to build barricades and fight the invaders to the last man. The announcer said German airplanes were raining bombs on theatres, squares and the main streets in the center of Warsaw.

Reich Expects Polish Capital To Fall Today

Fast Motor Unit Said to Have Fought Way Into City From Southwest

Munitions Center Captured in South

First Wounded Arrive in Berlin; Deaths Listed; Food Control Tightened

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (A).—The German high command announced tonight that an advance guard of fast-traveling armored cars had smashed its way into Warsaw at 5:15 p. m. (12:15 p. m. New York time), while other motorized divisions had sped to within ten miles of the Polish capital.

[Radio broadcasts from Poland last night told contradictory stories, with one report heard in Budapest from Lwow (Lemberg) conceding that the Germans were within the Warsaw city limits, while another broadcast heard in Budapest from a pro-Polish station identifying itself as Warsaw denied the capital had fallen. Earlier last night the Polish Embassy in London described Berlin reports of German entry into Warsaw as "completely false."]

The announcement by D. N. B., official German news agency, did not say how far into the bombed city the armored cars had penetrated or what resistance was met, merely stating: "The high command of the army makes known that German armored troops entered Warsaw at 5:15 p. m. today." Warsaw, Poland's capital for 400 years and its largest city, with a normal population of 1,200,000, thus was reached on the eighth day of the German drive that started Sept. 1.

News Surprises Berlin

The German high command did not say Warsaw was captured, but word that German troops were in the city

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was a surprise. The taking of the Polish capital had not been expected before Sunday night. The feeling now is that unless the defense tightens suddenly motorized divisions may occupy the city tonight or tomorrow, then strike again to the east.

The terse announcement over the radio was received jubilantly in the German capital. After the announcement a radio band played "Deutschland Ueber Alles." Meanwhile, despite French communiques concerning the western front, German officials denied emphatically tonight that any attacks had been made along the heavily fortified boundary between Germany and France.

"That fighting of any importance has taken place is completely impossible," authorized sources said. "There is no question of France's having taken any German territory. There may have been shots fired, but it would serve no good end for us to deny an action of any size if it were true. We can assure you there has been no military action. That a French offensive against the West Wall has been successful is just as true as reports spread over the world that Berlin has been bombed. You foreign correspondents are in a position to know personally that this latter is completely untrue."

Pushing On in Poland

In its reports on today's fighting in Poland, the high command said motorized divisions from the southwest had reached the town of Mszczonow, twenty-five miles from Warsaw, then pushed ahead. Later these troops were placed at Nadarzyn, twelve miles southwest of Warsaw, and reported forging rapidly ahead. It was indicated that it was the advance guard of this column which entered Warsaw. These troops have been driven like a dagger thrust toward the heart of Poland, leaving much unconquered territory to right and left. For instance, the important city of Lodz had not yet been taken, but troops were reported at the southeastern edge of the city at nightfall.

East Prussian divisions at Pultusk, on the Narew River, twenty miles north of Warsaw, apparently made no advance today. Meanwhile, reinforcements from East Prussia arrived at Lomza, farther up the river.

Heavy fighting was reported in the vicinity of Kielce, in the Lysa Gora Mountains, where troops advancing toward Lublin and the Polish industrial section have reported stiff resistance. Lublin is the temporary seat of Poland's government, which left Warsaw, ninety miles to the northwest, several days ago after repeated bombings. Some departments of the government were reported in Berlin to have moved again—this time farther southeast to Lemberg (Lwow).

[The United Press said that this southern German army, striking eastward from Kielce, was reported officially to have captured Sandomierz, center of Poland's munitions industries, which is only fifty-five miles southwest of Lublin. Another advance from Kielce was reported driving northeast against Radom. The southern army, the dispatch added, also reported the capture of Tarnow, fifty miles east of fallen Cracow, and an advance still farther east beyond Tarnow to the Wistoka River.]

Official reports said the Germans were converging from three sides on Posen (Poznan), a city of 275,000, farthest west of any Polish-held territory. The neighboring towns of Wongrowitz (Wagrowiec), twenty-eight miles northeast, and Oborni, eighteen miles north, were said to have fallen.

Wounded Reach Berlin

The first hospital trains seen in Berlin since the start of fighting arrived today at the Potsdamer station. Traffic was rerouted to clear the way for trucks and buses to speed the wounded to hospitals. Some postal service trucks were converted into ambulances and equipped with stretchers. Berlin newspapers published the first lists of soldier dead.

The German radio announced tonight that Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering would broadcast an address over all Nazi stations tomorrow to Germany's munitions workers. At the same time, the government decreed more stringent food regulations and measures against theft during "blackout" nights.

White and rye flour were rationed. Many other fundamental food supplies had been restricted already. Death was decreed for any one caught stealing during "black nights" or plundering in territories evacuated by the civil administration for military necessity, for arson on important buildings, and for hindering railways.

Three deaths were attributed to accidents caused by Berlin's blackouts. Many pedestrians have been using flashlights to trace their way along street curbs, but this was banned tonight on the grounds the flashlights blinded automobile drivers.

Reviewing industrial aspects of the campaign, the German press reported reopening of the Polish-Upper Silesian mines and rolling mills to help meet Germany's demand for war materials. The Kattowitz (Katowice) mines and Koenigshuette (Chorzow) furnaces and steel works were singled out as spots where production is to be stepped up.

Meanwhile, it was announced nothing more could be shipped to France or England "because of the political situation." Railways continue to accept mail and shipments to neutral countries.

Text of Communique

Today's communique issued by the supreme army command at 8 a. m. (3 a. m. New York time) before the announced entry into Warsaw follows:

"The attack of German troops in southern Poland east of the Weichsel (Vistula) River by way of Tarnow in the direction of the San River is progressing smoothly.

"The enemy has been thrust back to the Weichsel in heavy fighting in the Lysa Gora Mountains. The rail line from Konskie to Opocno was crossed in the attack. The enemy was defeated north of Tomaszow and Rawa and Mozwiecka were captured. German troops thus stand thirty-eight miles west of Warsaw.

"The Poles were thrown back at Lodz. The city was reached at the southeast yesterday afternoon. The Westerplatte surrendered after brave resistance about noon yesterday. After street fighting ceased at Pultusk German troops succeeded in crossing the Narew River. More troops coming from the north reached the river near Lomsa.

"The highways on which the Poles are retreating are clogged and impassable. The flank attack by Polish cavalry against German troops advancing from Johannisburg in the direction of Lomsa was shattered in an air raid.

"The Weichsel crossings south of Warsaw were so effectively destroyed that the crossing of retreating Polish Army columns was held up everywhere and in many places rendered impossible. Flyers successfully attacked bridges in Warsaw. Warsaw is being hurriedly evacuated.

"The occupation of Pomorze Province, evacuated by retreating Poles, is progressing. Wongrowitz (Wagrowiec) and Obornik north of Posen (Poznan), as well as Koschmin (Kozmin), southeast of Posen, were occupied."

Early this afternoon the army command issued the following addition to its day's communique:

"The army group fighting its way to Warsaw in a rapid advance from the southwest came within twenty-five miles of the Polish capital, capturing the town of Mszczonow.

"Two German planes were shot down over Polish territory, one is missing. German territory also yesterday was not attacked.

"In the North Sea and Baltic, the Navy conducted a number of mine investigations. Units of a minesweeping flotilla shelled a Polish coastal battery, which returned the fire without success.

"The fourth Polish submarine has been destroyed."

["Jane's Fighting Ships" lists five submarines of the Polish Navy, two of them built in the Netherlands in 1938 and the other three built in France in 1929.]

German Advance Guard Reported Inside Warsaw

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 8—The German high command declared tonight an advance guard of fast-traveling armored cars had smashed its way into Warsaw at 5.15 P. M., while other motorized divisions had sped to within [illegible] miles of the Polish capital.

The announcement did not say how far into the bombed city the armored cars had penetrated or what resistance was met.

Special Broadcast Made

The entry of Warsaw was reported in a special announcement of D. N. B., the official German news agency, as follows:

"The high command of the army makes known: German armored troops entered Warsaw at 5.15 P. M. today."

Formal army communiques come daily at about noon, with D. N. B. making such additional announcements as the above.

The high command did not say the city was captured, but word that German troops were in Warsaw still was a surprise. The taking of the Polish capital had not been expected by most Germans before Sunday night.

May Push On To East

The feeling now is that unless the defense tightens suddenly, motorized divisions may occupy the city tonight or tomorrow, then strike again to the east.

The army, it was believed here, was keeping its offensive in high gear in the hope of taking Warsaw before a Franco-British drive against Germany's heavily fortified west wall could be started.

Mszcznomow Reached

Motorized divisions from the southwest, the high command said, reached the town of Mszcznomow, twenty-five miles from Warsaw, earlier in the day, then pushed ahead a few miles before dusk. These troops have been driven like a dagger thrust toward the heart of Poland, leaving much unconquered territory to right and left.

Lodz had not yet been taken but troops were reported at the southeastern edge of the city by nightfall.

East Prussian divisions at Pultus, on the Narew river, are about twenty miles from Warsaw. They reached that position yesterday and apparently made no advance today. Meanwhile, reinforcements from East Prussia arrived at Lomza, farther up the river.

Heavy fighting was reported in the vicinity of Kielce in the Lysa Gora mountains, where troops advancing toward Lublin and the Polish industrial section have reported meeting stiff resistance.

Lublin now is the temporary seat of Poland's Government, which left Warsaw, ninety miles to the northwest, several days ago after repeated bombings.

Some departments of the Government were reported in Berlin to have moved again—this time farther southeast to Lwow.

Germans Still Deny Battle

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—Despite French communiqués announcing fighting on the Western front, German officials denied emphatically tonight that any attacks had been made along the heavily fortified boundary between Germany and France.

"That fighting of any importance has taken place is completely impossible," authorized sources said. "There is no question of France's having taken any German territory. There may have been shots fired, but it should serve no good end for us to deny an action of any size if it were true. We can assure you there has been no military action. That a French offensive against the Westwall has been successful is just as true as reports spread over the world that Berlin has been bombed. You foreign correspondents are in a position to know personally that this latter is completely untrue."

8 Violations of Neutrality Laid to Britain by Reich

Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Brazil Listed as Victims

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—A campaign against the British (charges against France since the war started have been conspicuously lacking) continued today with the German official news agency publishing a list of eight cases in which it said Britain had violated the neutrality of five countries since September. Neutrals named were the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Brazil and Belgium.

The published cases follow:

1—Sept. 1, a military plane fell near Kyrkjeboe, Norway.

2—The nights of Sept. 3 and 4, British planes flew over Holland to drop leaflets on German soil.

3—The Danish town of Esbjerg was bombed Sept. 4.

4—Planes flew over Holland Sept. 4 to attack Wilhelmshaven.

5—Planes were sighted over the Netherlands Sept. 5 and Dutch anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

6—The British cruiser Ajax sank the German freighter Olinda in the Brazilian harbor of Rio Grande, no date given.

7—Planes flew over Antwerp on Sept. 6.

8—A British plane attacked the German freighter Franken in Netherlands waters near Padang, Sumatra, Dutch West Indies, Sept. 6.

A list of sixteen "war atrocity lies" also was published. It contained denials of reports that Germans had sunk the British liner Athenia, or bombed open towns and Red Cross trains.

Gestapo Believed Seizing Former Socialist Chiefs

Said To Be Arresting Unionists Also as a Precaution

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—Reliable sources disclosed today that the German Gestapo—secret police—was making numerous "protective" arrests of former Socialists andtrade union chiefs.

The arrests were taken to indicate that men and women who have expressed dissatisfaction with the Nazi government in the past must be segregated as a precaution against industrial or other economic sabotage or cleavage within the nation.

Most of those arrested were described as permanent Socialist party leaders and workers in Germany before Adolf Hitler's rise to power. Some had been held in concentration camps for a time after 1933.

Reliable sources said that increasing numbers were being arrested, but that it was impossible to estimate the total.

Gestapo Seizes Labor Heads to Balk Sabotage

German Workers' Leaders, Ex-Socialists Arrested; Czechs Also Rounded Up

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—Operating under drastic war-time measures, engendered by fear of sabotage, the German gestapo (secret police) was disclosed by reliable sources today to have made numerous "protective" arrests of former Socialists and trade union chiefs.

Most of those arrested were described as prominent leaders of the workers before Hitler's rise to power. Some had been held in concentration camps for a time after 1933.

Authorities apparently believe that men and women who have already expressed dissatisfaction with the Nazi regime in the past must be segregated from a people which is "united as one." This attitude seemed to spring from increasingly stringent steps being taken in Germany to guard against industrial or other economic sabotage, against cleavage within the nation and from efforts to get every one to co-operate in defense measures.

It was impossible to estimate the number of arrests. But it was learned, for example, that a former executive of the foreign department of the German Federation of Trade Unions had been arrested, while many former Socialist party Diet leaders also had been taken into custody. A woman once prominent in Socialist women's work was arrested at the office where she is now employed.

Coincidentally, it was reliably learned here that many leading citizens of the Czech protectorate had been arrested by the Gestapo. Since last week end, in almost every city in the protectorate, such arrests have been made. Some estimates said the number ran into thousands, but this was impossible to confirm.

The purpose of the action in Moravia was described in informed circles as a guaranty of the maintenance of order and security and to keep those arrested as hostages as a safeguard against eventual sabotage.

Passive resistance among the Czechs has been of some bother to some German authorities since last March when Nazis took over the former republic. And now that war has come, the Czechs were not expected to be moved by any great patriotic fervor in behalf of the German cause.

According to responsible sources Czechs of all classes, even among German circles, were being held. These sources said that one-third of the members of the board of the National Unity party, which is the protectorate's only legal political group, were under protective arrest. Others were rounded up from among Sokol groups, Czech Legion heads and leaders of workers and women Czech societies, journalists, former leading politicians and economic leaders.

In Prague the main drive continued two days. Most of those arrested were taken into custody on the street after they left their homes.

Reliable sources said that after a member of the National Unity party's board was arrested, a delegation intervened with State President Emil Hacha, who in turn presented a petition to the Reichs-Protector, Baron Konstantin von Neurath.

Berlin Rations Food, But Beer Is Plentiful

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—Residents of Berlin were reassured today they would get their beer in spite of rationed foods and delivery difficulties caused by shortage of trucks and men.

The government eased regulations on brewers, permitting them to sell to any retailer, regardless of whether he was a regular customer. Authorities said there was plenty of beer.

Busses Now Carry Apples

Berlin, Sept. 8 (AP).—War has transformed Berlin's double-decker busses into applecarts. The army commandeered so many trucks that facilities were lacking for transporting fruit, and the double-deckers were pressed into service.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, Sept. 9—The first air-raid alarm since the beginning of the war sounded in Berlin at 3.38 A. M.

A second alarm was sounded at 4.20 A. M.

There were no immediate indications that enemy raiders had reached the vicinity of Berlin. Defense forces failed to turn on their searchlights.

Nevertheless, Berlin's 4,000,000 residents were roused in the dead of the night and herded into air defense shelters.

Goering to Broadcast to Munitions Plants

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—The German radio announced tonight that Field Marshal Hermann Goering would broadcast an address over all Nazi stations at 1 P. M. tomorrow [8 A. M. today in New York] to Germany's munitions factory workers.

Hitler Sends Brazil Greeting

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—Adolf Hitler took time out from directing the Polish offensive today to cable President Getulio Vargas of Brazil his best wishes on Brazil's Independence Day.

SEP 9 1939

Air Wave War In Europe Veils Warsaw's Fate

German Voice Tells of Nazi Entry; Poles Retort Foes Stole Their Wave Length

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9 (Saturday).—A broadcaster speaking Polish with a German accent on the Warsaw station's wave length announced early today that the Polish capital was being entered and warned all residents that punishment would be meted out to Poles found with weapons when the city "finally falls."

Meantime, another announcer professing to speak from the Polish station, denied that the capital had fallen and stated "the Germans have taken our wave length." "Every one in Warsaw is at his post," the Polish station said.

From Lwow (Lemberg) came a Polish radio broadcast announcing that German troops were in Warsaw's residential suburbs within the city's limits and calling upon citizens of the capital "to defend the fatherland by dying on the spot."

The pro-Polish station identifying itself as Warsaw asserted that German planes were dumping loads of bombs onto Vistula River bridges in the Polish capital and also were bombing "purely non-military objectives in the central and most densely populated sector of the town." Speaking in English, the announcer said:

"We will continue broadcasting

(Continued from page one)

day and night until the hostile forces prevent us from doing so. Due to constant heavy air raids on the bridges, the inhabitants had moved to the center of Warsaw, where now there is severe bombing.

"The entire populace, with the full support of radio warnings, now is preparing a defense in the streets, erecting barricades of all sorts and digging deep trenches in the hope of catching enemy tanks.

"Streetcars are running, shops are open and there is no food shortage.

"Yesterday three German pilots parachuted down in outlying villages and were immediately delivered to the proper authorities. Yesterday there were two raids on the Vistula bridges and today two more, extremely heavy and prolonged raids.

"Crowds of refugees streaming in from the provinces were utterly destitute and in shocking condition. They were cared for in Warsaw."

The station interspersed its announcements with stirring military marches and songs. "We will never give up Silesia," ran one chorus, and another said, "We will never give up Wilno."

The broadcast from the Polish radio station at Lwow, which was heard here at 8:55 p. m. last night (5:35 p. m. Friday, New York time), while conceding that German troops were in Warsaw's residential suburbs, said the capital was being defended by troops in hastily dug trenches, and described barricades being erected in every street. It said streetcars had been overturned to provide obstacles to German armored-car divisions.

This announcer called upon the populace to build barricades in every town and village in the path of the German advance. He continually appealed to the nation's patriotism in urging civilians—"all men, women and children"—to "take up arms against the invader." He recalled the "past glories of our immortal Poland."

Poland Reports Chief Corridor City Regained

Invading Army Driven Out of Bydgoszcz, Lublin Says; Warsaw's Radio Silenced

LUBLIN, Poland, Sept. 8 (1.20 p. m.—8:20 a. m. New York time), (by radio to Budapest) (AP).—The Polish government announced today that Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) largest town in Pomorze (the Polish Corridor), was regained from the Germans today by Polish troops. Bydgoszcz, sixty miles southwest of the East Prussian border town of Marienwerder, was captured by the Nazis Monday.

Refugees reaching here from the German-occupied town of Cracow said more than 1,000 civilians were killed in an air raid there.

Responsible sources said "several thousand" lives had been lost among civilians throughout Poland during the first week of the war.

(Diplomatic dispatches received in Budapest after this communication was filed reported that the Polish government had fled farther eastward from Lublin.)

for trench digging.

150 Dead In Poznan

Florian Piskorski, of Chicago, reached Warsaw from Poznan with a report that 150 were killed and 500 were wounded when the Germans strafed that city September 1. He said sixty-five buildings were destroyed or damaged.

Piskorski declared several bombs struck the grounds of a maternity hospital, damaging the building but not injuring 400 mothers and 150 babies.

Piskorski also reported that when he passed through Gniezno Tuesday he learned fifteen persons were killed and many buildings were damaged.

Last U. S. Citizens In Warsaw See German Plane Shot Down

Dispatch Filed Wednesday Tells Of Nazi Aviators Landing By Parachute In Center Of City

The following dispatch was filed in Warsaw Wednesday to the Associated Press just before Warsaw radio communications ceased functioning. It was received in New York yesterday. The Warsaw radio broadcasting station was silent Thursday, renewed operations for a time yesterday, but ceased late in the afternoon.

SEP 9 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Sept. 6—Americans saw one German plane shot down today in flames during Warsaw's most severe bombing since the start of the war.

An official announcement said six to twelve of the raiding planes which appeared over the city without warning about 12.30 P. M. were brought down by Polish anti-aircraft fire.

Three German airmen jumped with parachutes and landed in the heart of the city where they were seized by a crowd. Soldiers and police took them quickly to military headquarters.

Bridges Still Intact

A survey disclosed the city's bridges over the Vistula river were intact.

The major damage apparently was the partial destruction of an industrial building on the south bank of the river a short distance from the city.

It was impossible to check casualties.

Noon editions of Warsaw newspapers reported the Poles still were holding Gdynia, their sole harbor, on the Baltic near Danzig, against repeated German blasting attacks from land and sea.

Police went into the streets and conscripted ablebodied young Poles including Hotel Bristol, a lumber mill, a brewery and five apartment buildings when the Germans bombed that city Tuesday. He said it was estimated scores were hurt.

Mob Attacks Aviator

A wounded German aviator, who made his way into the city, was nearly mobbed on a downtown street before police rescued him and took him to military headquarters.

Another German parachute jumper who was captured by a crowd was manhandled, American eye-witnesses said, before police descued him.

A refugee train departed with a few Americans for Brzesc. Alec Small, of the Chicago *Tribune*; John Walker, of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, and Edmond Allen, of the United Press, left the city. Lloyd Lehrbas, of the Associated Press; Edward W. Beattie, Jr., of the United Press and Paul Scott Mower, of the Chicago *Daily News*, probably will leave tonight (Wednesday) with the American military attache, Maj William H. Colbern, and Landreth Harrison, the last remaining embassy secretary.

Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle and other Americans have arrived safely at the embassy's temporary location reported at Lublin, about ninety miles southeast of Warsaw.

NAZIS TO EXECUTE TRUANT WORKERS

Willful Absence Redefined as Sabotage.

SEP 9

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Germany introduced even more stringent regulations today on the home front. The Reich definitely was making ready for the so-called totalitarian war in which all the people make up the fighting machine. The Government insisted that all stay-at-home Germans, including women, take their full share of the burden.

One step to consolidate the home front was a decree of the death penalty for sabotage and the definition of sabotage was modified to [illegible] great range of acts injurious to the State. It was announced officially that one man was executed yesterday for refusing to do work vital to the State.

An official explanation of the decree said that willful absence from usual work, without reason, could be regarded as sabotage. For example, it was said that a physician absenting himself from a hospital at the time of his regular duty there, if without reasonable cause, could be held guilty of sabotage.

The Government also indicated that it would invoke a new decree giving it authority to require any physically fit person to perform any labor regarded as essential. The seriousness of the Reich in the conduct of war also was illustrated by six-week prison sentences imposed on two citizens of the Rhine industrial region for failure adequately to darken their windows in blackouts.

Westerplatte Fell For Lack of Food

Germans Praise Defenders' Stand

SEP 9 1939

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Germans said today 100 Poles lost their lives in the siege of the Westerplatte Garrison in Danzig harbor and that the remaining 120 surrendered before an infantry and flame throwers' attack only because they had nothing left to eat.

The story of the gallant week-long stand of the Poles under heavy aerial and naval bombardments began to trickle into Berlin.

The Westerplatte, a well-fortified promontory, sticks out into Danzig harbor.

The first shot was fired at 4:45 a. m. last Friday from the German warship Schleswig Holstein.

Germans said even 28 centimeter shells from the Schleswig Holstein did no damage because the fortification's bunkers were so well built. Aerial bombs also failed to damage the fortifications materially, Germans said, because of the "unique" construction.

The Poles valiantly held their post until the Germans altered their strategy by burning off the heavy forest around the fortress and then, with all obstructions removed, advanced their infantry behind flame throwers.

REICH CIVILIANS FLEE WAR ZONE

SEP 9 1939

Large Scale Exodus Taking Place in Towns Opposite French

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—From the western front comes reports of a large scale exodus of civilians from areas facing France.

Officials apparently were barred from disclosing what regions of the west were being cleared, but there was no ban on mentioning such places as could be learned privately.

Word through relatives and friends of civilians in the west indicated that such cities as Saarbrucken, Trier, Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Bonn and Karlsruhe were on the move.

There still was no word in Berlin of any action on the French frontier.

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NAZIS FLEE TO WESTWALL, BLAST BRIDGES TO STOP FOE

By TAYLOR HENRY.

(Associated Press Staff Correspondent)

SEP 9 1939

Paris, Sept. 8.—Nazi troops on the extreme northern sector of the Western Front were reported tonight to have been thrown back upon their Westwall fortifications. French forces, led by "rolling fortress" tanks, had penetrated seven to eight miles into the rich German industrial and mining fields of the Saar basin.

The northern flank of the French Army was believed from information reaching Paris to be striking in the direction of the city of Trier, in the Rhineland.

Tanks and armored cars were engaged in the drive toward Trier, supporting deployed infantry action. The French mechanized forces were meeting their first real test as they ran into areas which had been mined by the Germans to cover their retreat.

Give-and-Take Action.

The Nazi retreat was announced after give-and-take action between French and German troops in the No Man's Land at the tip of the western frontier, where the French Maginot Line and the German Westwall fan out to a distance of some 25 miles apart.

An advance eight miles within German territory would place French advance guards at the extreme northern end of the front, approximately half-way between the German frontier and the Westwall.

Earlier information received in Paris, apparently based on aerial scouting operations over the German lines, said German roads leading to Trier through the Eifel and Ahr Valleys were jammed with troop convoys and heavy artillery moving up to reinforce the front.

Trier (Treves in French) lies just in front of the Westwall.

The text of French General Staff

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

Communique No. 10, issued at 9:45 P. M. (4:45 P. M., New York time) follows:

"There is continuation of our local progress. At points where the enemy is retreating they are destroying bridges, railroads and tunnels and we are sending patrols through mine fields.

"Our aerial reconnaissance is active.

British Navy Co-operates.

"On the sea, our patrol forces are showing very great activity. Co-operation with British naval forces is closely assured with a view to defending sea communications."

All indications in Paris were that the main French attack and the deepest French advance on German soil so far had come on the extreme northern flank. It must be remembered, however, that Paris is far behind the lines and that the only official information is that contained in discreet General Staff communiques.

On the northern flank, the French advance through Germany is protected on its left wing by neutral Luxembourg.

Considering the original French front as a straight line running from Sierck, at the junction of the French-German-Luxembourg borders, to Bitche, 55 miles southwest, military observers picture the present situation thus:

With Bitche as a pivot, the line swings forward into Germany in the general direction of Trier.

The northern end of the line is about three or four miles—only the French and German staffs know exactly—inside German territory in the Saar Basin "no man's land," between the two strong fortification lines.

Southern End Near Bitche.

The southern end of this line, these sources believe, still rests at Bitche or, at the most, less than one mile in advance of Bitche.

To complete the picture of this sector, they say, the front line should be bulged out in a slight curve from the northern end to a point a few hundred yards within German territory in front of the French-fortified point of Forbach. From Forbach to Bitche the line runs almost straight.

From there on, the frontier becomes dormant in the rock-strewn, forest-covered hills between Bitche and Wissembourg, except for artillery fire.

At Wissembourg, the front again bulges out slightly into the German forest of Bienwald, where the French advance guard was reported cautiously fighting its way forward. The line bends back from there to Lauterbourg, where the front joins the Rhine.

This does not mean the French have a continuous line of trenches or field forces in advance of the Maginot Line. More likely, there are large gaps between advance units which have been reported warily cleaning out German machine-gun nests and blockhouses and taking up better positions.

Civilians Quit Saarbrucken.

Advices received here indicated French advance forces near Forbach had not yet reached Saarbrucken, only two miles within Germany.

These reports said Saarbrucken, an industrial city, was being abandoned by German civilians and that highways from there north to Coblenz and Cologne were closed to civilian traffic.

British warplanes have been active in this area, dropping leaflets telling the German people their leaders have betrayed them.

(British reports in London said 3,500,000 propaganda leaflets were dropped on northern Germany today).

Premier Daladier conferred with the Superior National Defense Council at the Elysee Palace, the residence of President Lebrun, and also saw United States Ambassador Bullitt at the War Ministry.

Rhine Spans Cut in Rear of Nazis

SEP 9

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—The French army announced officially tonight that it was moving into the rich German mining fields on the northern sector of the western front behind retreating Nazi troops.

French general staff communique No. 10 declared the retreating Germans were destroying bridges, tunnels and rail lines.

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—The northern flank of the French army was reported tonight to have driven seven to eight miles within German territory.

This information, which was received in official circles without confirmation by the high command, bore out other reports of fighting on the western front which said the French advance at the end of the sixth day of fighting had averaged from three to four miles.

Tanks and armored cars were reported for the first time to have entered the conflict, supporting deployed infantry in a give and take action between French and German troops in the No

Continued on Page 10, Col. 5

Man's land at the tip of the Western frontier, where the French Maginot and the German Siegfried Lines fan out to a distance of some twenty-five miles apart.

An advance eight miles within German territory would place French advance guards at the extreme northern end of the front approximately half way between the German frontier and the Siegfried Line.

FRENCH ARMY MOVING INTO MINING AREA

Official Report Tells of an Advance to Rich Industrial Fields.

GERMAN TROOPS RETREATING

They Are Destroying Railroads, Bridges and Tunnels Before the French Attack.

PARIS, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The French Army announced officially tonight that it was moving into the rich German mining fields on the northern sector of the western front behind retreating Nazi troops.

French General Staff communique No. 10 declared the retreating Germans were destroying bridges, tunnels and rail lines.

After reporting a "continuation of local progress" of French troops, the communique declared France's activity was growing among her air and sea forces as well.

Ships patroling the sea, the communique said, showed "very great activity" in close co-operation with the British Navy to protect the allies' sea communications.

The northern flank of the French Army was reported in earlier advices tonight to have driven seven to eight miles within German territory.

This information, which was received in official circles without confirmation by the high command, bore out other reports of fighting on the western front which said the French advance at the end of the sixth day of fighting had averaged from three to four miles.

Tanks and armored cars were reported for the first time to have entered the conflict, supporting deployed infantry in a give-and-take action between French and German troops in the no man's land at the tip of the western frontier, where the French Maginot and the German Siegfried lines fan out to a distance of some twenty-five miles.

An advance eight miles within German territory would place French advance guards at the extreme northern end of the front approximately halfway between the German frontier and the Siegfried Line.

Spearheads Strengthened.

New "local advances," announced by the War Ministry's communique No. 9 this morning, were strengthening the spearheads driven into Germany's Saar basin.

Despite spirited German resistance and re-enforcement of German troops on the western front, the French appeared to be

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7

relieve Poland from [illegible] the east. There the Poles were expected to take a stand along the River Vistula to defend Warsaw.

The French Army engaged in fresh action during the early morning. The morning communique, usually issued between 10 A. M. and 11 A. M., was held up until nearly noon (7 A. M., New York time), while the Ministry awaited results.

The bulletin which finally appeared was the most encouraging to the French since operations started on Monday.

Although the new advances were reported to be "of vital importance," the General Staff broke away from its traditional reserve to say they were "improving noticeably the conditions of our advance at certain points."

The zero hour for a general offensive against the steel and concrete fortifications of the Siegfried Line appeared to be approaching.

The latest action was reported executed by an advance guard mopping up pockets and taking posi-

tions for an attack.

British Troops Moving Up.

The British expeditionary force and newly mobilized French troops continued moving into the lines.

A semi-official explanation of the morning communique said it meant a movement of "advance guards" to better positions.

Late in the morning Premier Daladier left the War Ministry, where he had been in conference, and went to the Elysee Palace, where the Superior National Defense Council has its headquarters.

French forces, fighting their way across the northeastern frontier into bordering German woods, prepared the way today for a joint British-French offensive against the Siegfried Line.

The French general staff said that their army's action had caused Germany to rush re-enforcements into the 100-mile long sector extending along the Siegfried Line from the Luxembourg border to the northeastern tip of France, near Lauterbourg, an ancient Roman fortress town, and now a key area in the French Maginot Line.

At the left wing of the French advance was the rich Saar basin, a German industrial region. At the right was the German palatinate area which, fringed by the Bienwald, is a hilly, forested district north of Lauterbourg.

The fighting, however, rolled along the whole length of the frontier down to Switzerland. Along the southern half, fronting on the Rhine, it was confined to heavy artillery shelling and small skirmishing parties sent ahead in an effort to wipe out advanced German machine gun nests.

German and French guns hurled shells from their concrete-hooded fortresses lining each side of the river. The civilian refugee stream grew under the force of the fighting.

Relieve Pressure on Poles

French sources did not reveal the extent of German resistance on the Western Front except to say there was marked activity and that the Germans were bringing field organizations into play. This was taken to mean mechanized forces and light artillery.

The French saw their action to aid Poland getting results when the Germans moved up reinforcements. With heavy fighting in the area around Lodz and the German menace to Warsaw growing, France and Britain must draw German attention from Poland.

However, Genevieve Tabouis, writing in L'Oeuvre, said the Poles were using only fifteen divisions against the Germans, with forty-five more waiting intact on prepared defense positions behind the Vistula River.

British soldiers and pilots crowded Paris streets. The troops were part of the detachments being moved east to join the French.

The British air force already is operating over the Siegfried Line area, seeking to aid French artillery onslaughts and hunting German airbases and underground hangars in the Black Forest.

The French gave the Tommies a great reception, both on the street and in the press. Newspapers emphasized the resurgence of "Tipperary," the British marching song of 1914.

British military leaders conferred with the French high command on the disposition of their forces.

Air Unit Volunteers

Col. Joseph D. Stehlin, who was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, has cabled the office of Dr. Edmund L. Gros, chief of the medical staff of the American Hospital here, offering France the "Raoul Lufberry Escadrille." Dr. Gros was one of the organizers of the American volunteer airmen in the World War.

The American Legion in France has organized a unit of twenty stretcher bearers, twelve drivers and three ambulances. The War Ministry granted authority for it and Dr. James V. Sparks heads it. The women's department of the Legion has obtained the names of 100 women and 400 men civilians for part-time work.

the French-German frontier elbows away from the Rhine, to the Saar frontier.

Pillboxes captured after sharp local battles were reported to have proved tenable for the French. Military observers said one of the principal weaknesses of hastily constructed sections of the Siegfried Line was the improper placement of such outlying, independent machine-gun nests.

French Captured Posts

Many of these were said to have fallen into French hands and then been turned into French advance posts against the Siegfried Line itself.

Hundreds of thousands of French troops moved under protection of their Maginot Line into positions ready to strike at points the high command decided were most vulnerable.

A heavy concentration of Germans in the Moselle Valley was reported by a French Army communique.

The Moselle Valley, between the principality of Luxembourg and the Saar, is one of the most heavily fortified regions on the border.

Movements Confined To Local Action

Military experts doubted the French would risk a head-on assault on that stronghold. French movements in the Saar region were confined for the time being to local action, according to reports reaching here.

It was believed by some observers that the Saarland coal fields might fall, at least partially, into French hands with but little resistance.

day in an attempt to blast an opening for gathering French forces.

Wissembourg is one hundred miles north of here.

Infantry action during the day was confined to what military observers called "blockhouse snatching," which consisted chiefly of sending small, well-armed forces backed by .75's and 105's against small isolated machine-gun nests.

Machine Gunners Flee

When the French fire became too hot German machine gunners simply scurried down deep-cut trenches to the steel doors of the larger forts behind.

Casualties of these minor attacks, however, were reported heavy on both sides, considering the small number of men engaged.

Apart from reports of such actions which reached Basel, the day appeared uneventful on the southern sector of the Western front.

Within sight of Basel, a 10-foot sign hung on the wall of a German fort facing French forts on the opposite side of the Rhine. The sign, written in French, proclaimed:

"To all French soldiers: We have been ordered not to fire on you if you do not attack. Germany has no reason to make war on France."

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 8 (AP).—Germans and Frenchmen today went swimming on their respective banks of the Rhine, in plain view of each other.

North of Huningue, near the Swiss border, the sector was so quiet that men on both sides doffed uniforms, kicked off their boots and dived overboard.

No one tried to swim the river, however.

THE WESTERN FRONT

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 8—With heavy artillery thundering at main forts of Germany's Siegfried Line, military observers here believe the French High Command may launch a major offensive within the next few days.

Foreign observers previously had estimated it would be two weeks or more before such an attack. The speed with which the French had come to grips with German troops was believed by some to have hastened the hour for a major battle.

French troops, submitting to a trial by fire, drew toward the German forts, capturing and holding some machine-gun nests, capturing others only to withdraw under cannonading.

Advance Guards Out

Reports reaching Basel said advance guards were spread throughout the northern part of the front.

Big guns hammered Siegfried forts from Lauterbourg, where

Franco-Prussian War Recalled

German comment on this possibility was confined to pointing out that the French captured the Saar early in the Franco-Prussian War but lost the great fortified area at the Swiss end of the line.

Battalions of German laborers worked through the night at the Istein fortifications on the Rhine north of Basel. Apparently they were building additional pillboxes on the vine-covered slopes.

The huge Istein fortifications—German "Rhineland Gibraltar"—dismantled during the World War, have been rebuilt, stronger than ever.

French Warplanes Bomb Main Forts On Siegfried Line

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 8—French bombing planes, coordinating with artillery action, rained explosives on the main forts of Germany's Siegfried Line near Wissembourg to-

The fall of Warsaw would not surprise military observers in Switzerland, who generally agree that a decisive battle would not be for the Polish capital, but behind it if the Germans tried to pierce through to the Rumanian or Russian borders.

Germans and Frenchmen Go for a Swim in Rhine

Foes in Quiet Sector Watch Each Other Dive

ASSERTS NAZIS PLANNED DRIVE FOR SOME TIME

England To Use All Efforts To Keep Supplies From Reaching Reich

Formal Rationing Of Food For Englishmen Will Start In Few Weeks

By MAX HARRELSON

[Associated Press Correspondent]

London, Sept. 8—The British Government announced tonight that its navy was taking "energetic measures" to halt what was described as Germany's "ruthless submarine warfare."

At the same time it was said that Great Britain would use her belligerent rights "to the full" to prevent war supplies from reaching Germany.

The announcement came shortly after Britain's Minister of Food, W. S. Morrison, declared formal rationing of food for the British public probably would begin in "three or four weeks." Assuring that food rationing would come "of course," Morrison said bacon and butter supplies might be the first to be affected.

"No Warnings," London Says

The communique issued tonight by the Ministry of Information on the naval activities said it was now evident "that German submarine commanders have been given orders to sink merchant ships on sight and without warning" and that this was "in direct contravention of the rules of submarine warfare."

"It is inevitable," the communique said, "that initial losses should occur when dealing with an enemy which was obviously planning a ruthless submarine warfare for some time before war broke out and where there are a number of submarines distributed over a very wide area of the sea.

"The effects of the German submarine campaign will, however, decline rapidly as soon as a full convoy system is introduced and the German submarines at present on the high seas run out of supplies."

Contraband Bases

Another communique said that contraband bases had been established at Kirkwall, Weymouth, the Downs, Gibraltar, and Haifa and urged all vessels bound for Germany to call voluntarily at one of these bases for examination.

"If they do so and it is established that they carry no contraband they may be given a pass to facilitate their onward journey," the communique said.

"Vessels which do not call voluntarily will be liable to be diverted to a base in cases where adequate search at sea is not practicable."

"A proclamation specifying the list of goods to be treated as contraband was issued on September 4 and in order to prevent contraband from reaching the enemy his Majesty's Government will use their belligerent rights to the full."

No "Blockade" Planned

The communique said that although the name "blockade" is often used as a convenient way of describing economic warfare based on belligerent rights at sea "no blockade of Germany in the formal sense of that term has been declared."

The Ministry of Information also gave an explanation of the Admiralty's announcement that "it will not always be desirable to publish news of the destruction of enemy submarines."

"This is partly because, as was discovered during the last war, the moral effect of crews disappearing without trace is greater than when news of the sinking is received by the enemy and partly because if the enemy knew that a submarine detailed to operate in a certain area had been sunk they would of course take steps to replace it.

"Similarly the methods used by German submarines in their attacks on merchant ships are not being disclosed. For example it is essential that the German Admiralty should not know that a submarine has expended all her torpedoes and is therefore leaving her station and returning home for more."

Coincident with Morrison's statement Great Britain's air force concentrated again on the Germany "man behind the lines," authorities announcing that bombers had dropped 3,500,000 more leaflets on northern Germany

telling the Germans they had been led into a needless war by their rulers. This was the fourth such raid since war was declared Sunday.

13 Million Dropped

In the four flights more than 13,000,000 leaflets have been rained on Germany. The extent of this campaign, as well as the content of the notes, indicate clearly, observers said, that the British Government foresees the possibility of widespread disaffection—or possibly revolt—in Germany as an important factor in the war.

"You, the German people, can if you will insist upon peace at any time," the note today read. "We also desire peace and are prepared to conclude it with any peace-loving government in Germany."

Other moves in the propaganda campaign include a broadcast in German by Prime Minister Chamberlain and an appeal to German workers by the British Labor party. It was recalled that Chamberlain and others leaders have declared repeatedly that Britain has "no quarrel with the German people" but only with the Nazi regime.

While Government leaders also lost no time in enforcing a blockade on Germany and striking at her food sources, they prepared for the time when their own people must "tighten their belts."

In his statement on the expected rationing of bacon and butter, Morrison explained a great deal of Britain's supplies of these foods came from northern Europe and it was to be expected that some of the supplies might be interrupted in the early stages of the war.

"I do not think," Morrison said, "that the ships would be submarined coming across—the navy would look to that—but the supplying countries might have to economize themselves."

Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday that efforts were being pushed to provide convoys for British shipping and that he believed this would permit adequate transport.

Fishing Fleet Recalled

Morrison said there had been some trouble regarding fish supplies as a result of the recall of the fishing fleet by the Admiralty, but that he was confident this problem would be solved as soon as the new Food Ministry had time to get its organization running smoothly.

The Ministry of Information said difficulties had been experienced in certain districts in obtaining supplies of sugar, but that "this has been due solely to purchases far exceeding the normal amount."

"Steps have been taken," it was added, "to increase the output of the refineries in order to replenish traders' stocks."

The communique said an order would be issued shortly to move certain bulk stocks of food from vulnerable areas. Large quantities of meat, butter and tea were moved to provincial stores a few days ago, it was stated.

The Government's first price-fixing regulations issued by the Food Ministry today provided that prices in effect September 1 were to remain unchanged.

It was announced, meanwhile, that movies in comparatively safe areas would be permitted to reopen tomorrow for the first time since the war started.

British Bomb Kiel Fortress

Island of Sylt Battles Planes

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The thunder of guns and bombs last night and early today indicated an attack was being made on the German island of Sylt by airplanes.

[Sylt is just off the southwest extremity of Denmark.]

The island is the site of a German anti-aircraft defense fortification. It guards the North Sea coast of Germany and the northern flank of the Kiel Canal.

Aircraft was heard clearly on the nearby Danish island of Roemoe.

The first attack occurred at 10 p. m. Thursday (5 p. m., New York time.).

At 3 a. m today (10 p. m., Thursday, New York time) a flight of planes dropped leaflets on the Danish mainland.

This was followed an hour later by the sound of heavy firing by the sylt batteries. The explosions were interspersed with sounds suggesting exploding bombs.

All firing ceased at 4:30 a. m.

An observer on Roemoe said he had seen some attacking aircraft at 3:45 a. m. which he was unable to identify but which numbered from 10 to 15 planes. They came, he said, from a southwesterly direction.

The leaflets, urging Germans to "throw off the yoke of the Hitler regime," were scattered in a wide band straight across the Danish Peninsula about 60 miles north of the German border.

SYLT BOMBED AGAIN BY PLANE SQUADRON

Fortified German Island Near Kiel Canal Scene Of Concentrated Attack

Attacking Craft Motors Heard Distinctly At Nearby Danish Point

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Sept. 8—A concentrated bombing attack on the heavily fortified German island of Sylt near the western end of the Kiel Canal apparently was made today by what one observer described as ten to fifteen planes which came from the southwest.

Anti-aircraft guns boomed and explosions indicated bombs were being dropped. It had been preceded by another attack last night.

Site Of Anti-Aircraft Fort

The Island of Sylt is the site of a German anti-aircraft defense fortification.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British made no reference today to a bombing mission having been directed at Sylt. Britain's first blow at Germany occurred on Monday in the same area when a squadron of bombers struck at ships in the tiny German fleet near the North Sea entrance of the canal. The Ministry of Information announced twenty-four hours later that heavy bombs had damaged two German battleships severely.]

The sound of the attacking planes' motors could be heard distinctly on the Danish island of Remoe, near by.

SYLT, GERMAN ISLE, REPORTED BOMBED

Blasts at Heavily Fortified Area North of Kiel Canal Heard in Denmark

By The Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 8.—A concentrated bombing attack on the heavily fortified German island of Sylt, north of the western end of the Kiel Canal, off the Danish border, apparently was made today by what one observer described as ten to fifteen planes.

Anti-aircraft guns boomed and explosions indicated bombs were being dropped. It had been preceded by another attack last night. The island of Sylt is the site of a German anti-aircraft defense fortification.

[The British made no reference today to a bombing mission having been directed at Sylt. Britain's first blow at Germany occurred on Monday in the same area when a squadron of bombers struck at ships of the tiny German fleet near the North Sea entrance of the canal. The Ministry of Information announced twenty-four hours later that heavy bombs had damaged two German battleships severely.]

Planes Heard by Danes

The sound of the attacking planes' motors could be heard distinctly on the Danish island of Roem, near by.

The first attack occurred at 10 P. M. yesterday, and at 3 A. M. today a flight of airplanes dropped leaflets on the Danish mainland.

This was followed an hour later by the sound of heavy firing by the Sylt batteries. The explosions were interspersed with dull booms suggesting exploding bombs. All firing ceased at 4:30 A. M.

An observer on Roem said he had seen some attacking aircraft at 3:45 A. M. which he was unable to identify but which numbered from ten to fifteen planes. They came, he said, from a southwesterly direction.

Danes Bombed Again

But This Time Only With Leaflets Urging Germans To Oust Hitler

Copenhagen, Sept. 8 (AP)—Southern Jutland, which on Monday was the victim of an unintentional air bombing that killed two persons, injured a number and destroyed a three-story apartment house in Esbjerg, was startled again last night by the roar of planes.

This time, however, the planes only dropped leaflets urging Germans to "throw off the yoke of the Hitler regime." They csattered these in a wide band straight across the Danish peninsula about sixty miles north of the German border.

British planes early in the week, and again last night, made propaganda flights to drop similar leaflets over German territory.

Steamer Blown Up

Copenhagen, Sept. 8 (AP)—An unidentified steamer was blown up off the Danish island of Aeroe, south of Funen, this morning.

Observers said they believed that the ship was a German freighter and that all of the crew perished.

The region has been mined by the Germans, but shipping authorities expressed the opinion that a drifting mine was responsible, since the vessel was not in the charted mine fields.

Twenty-three More Rescued.

LISBON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Italian steamer Castelbianco reported today that she had rescued twenty-three more members of the crew of the British freighter Manaar, which survivors said was torpedoed. The Portuguese destroyer Douga and military planes from Bomsucesso continued a search for one missing lifeboat. All but seventeen of the crew of eighty-eight have been accounted for.

[At Liverpool the owners of the Manaar said that only four remained missing after forty-six were rescued.]

The Manaar sank Wednesday night, 100 miles off the coast of Portugal. Survivors brought here yesterday said that a submarine opened fire on the crew took to small boats after the first torpedo struck.

Two of the crew were reported killed. Several were wounded.

Survivors were picked up by the Netherlands steamship Mars and the Portuguese steamship Carvalmo Araujo.

Planes Attack German Ship.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Supreme High Command said today British planes attacked the German steamship Franken in neutral waters two days ago near the harbor of Padang, Sumatra, in the Netherlands East Indies.

The attack was described as unsuccessful.

The supreme command charged the flyers violated international law. It cited the Hague agreement of 1907 and other rules barring warlike activities in neutral waters.

[British planes are based at the great naval base of Singapore, 800 miles away.]

7 Germans Killed As Ship Hits Mine

Another Blown Up Off Danish Coast

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8. — Seven members of the crew of the German steamer Helfried Bismarck were killed today when an explosion sank the ship south of Ore Sound, between the Island of Sjaelland and Sweden.

Survivors said they believed the vessel, which went down in a few minutes, had struck a mine.

Seven were rescued.

The vessel was loaded with saltpeter.

Earlier, an unidentified steamer was blown up off the Danish Island of Aeroe, south of Funen. Observers said they believed that the ship was a German freighter and that all of the crew perished.

(More than 100 miles separate the scenes of the two accidents. Both areas are on the eastern side of the Danish Peninsula).

35 Sailors Rescued.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Holland-America Line has received a radio message from the captain of the Netherlands steamer Bilderdijk that he had picked up thirty-five members of the crew of the torpedoed British ship Pukkastan. The message did not say whether any were missing.

The Bilderdijk left New York on August 26 for Rotterdam. The message indicated that the British sailors were picked up in the Atlantic near the entrance to the English Channel.

Own Mine Sinks Ship

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Netherlands' mine sweeper Willem Van Ewyck was sunk today by a mine planted by its own navy off northern Netherlands which cost the lives of thirty navy men, the government announced tonight after an investigation.

The accident occurred while a new mine field was being laid a short distance off the West Frisian Islands, officials said. The Willem Van Ewyck was engaged in the operations with a number of mine layers when a strong tide drove the vessel upon a mine.

The mine hit the vessel amidships and blew her to pieces. Twenty-one of the crew of fifty-one were rescued but four were badly hurt. The commander, G. E. Ten Klooster, was lost. Most of the rescued sailors escaped only because they were working aboard a small boat near the ship. Three ships from the Helder naval base picked up the survivors.

The 500-ton vessel was launched in 1937 and was one of the Netherlands' sixteen sweepers.

The task of the Netherlands minesweepers is to find and destroy submerged explosives used in the World War and the present European conflict. Forty fishermen were killed by mines in the World War.

Dutch Minesweeper Sunk.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Governmental officials announced that twenty-nine of fifty-one persons aboard a Netherlands minesweeper were killed today when an explosion sank the vessel off the West Frisian Islands, Northern Netherlands. The officials said that the minesweeper struck a mine in territorial waters and went down within a minute after the explosion.

Three naval craft from the Helder base started a thorough investigation after participating in rescue work. The officials did not indicate whether they established by whom the mine was laid or whether it had been placed, or had drifted into, these waters.

German Ship Strikes Rocks.

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The 8,000-ton German steamship Vegesack struck the rocks at Jaeren, on Norway's southernmost point, and was wrecked today. The crew of sixty-four was saved.

The ship was carrying a cargo of bananas for the American United Fruit Company from Colombia to Germany. When the war began its route was laid until it reached Lofoten, Norway. From there it followed Norwegian territorial waters with a Norwegian pilot on board.

DUTCH SHIPPERS CASH IN

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8 (AP).—Netherlands shipping firms generally are increasing their freight rates 30 to 50 per cent on account of war risks. In unofficial trading before the Amsterdam exchange opened, Netherlands shipping shares advanced 10 points.

LISBON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Thomas Jones, 50 years old, chief engineer officer of the torpedoed British steamer Mannar, had been on two ships torpedoed during the world war. When asked how he liked the new experience, Jones only replied: "God save the King!"

U. S. Envoy Sees Danish King

Copenhagen, Sept. 8 (AP)—Ray Atherton, new United States Minister to Denmark, had an audience today with King Christian of Denmark. Atherton arrived at Copenhagen September 2.

BRITAIN'S ENVOY CALLS ON CIANO

Ambassador Believed Seeking Information on Italy's Stand

ROME, Sept. 8 (AP). — Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, called on Italian Foreign Minister Ciano today. Particulars of their conversation were lacking, but it was assumed it dealt with Italy's position with respect to the European war.

AMERICANS FLEEING WAR ZONES ON REX

Those Paying Fares in Dollars Favored on Italian Liner

GENOA, Italy, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Italian liner Rex sailed for New York today almost filled with Americans fleeing from the war zone. A few berths were reserved for passengers waiting at Naples. The Rex is scheduled to leave there at noon tomorrow.

Some Italians were aboard, among them Italian consuls general at San Francisco and Baltimore.

The liner Conte di Savoia is scheduled to leave in a few days. Other Italian ships were reported resuming their services to Latin America shortly.

Officials said many passengers were unable to find space in the Rex. Americans who paid their fares in dollars received the first choices in this sailing.

Tourists Go To Nice, Ignoring War Scare

Cannes Also Reports New Reservations At Mediterranean Play Gardens

Nice, France, Sept. 8 (AP) By Radio—Despite the war, a number of residents and tourists are returning to this Mediterranean play garden. Hotels and pensions both at Nice and Cannes report new arrivals and reservations.

Some believe this is due to confidence in the allied armies. They also see a possibility that the hostilities will resolve eventually into an economic war of entrenched positions rather than destructive offensives as in the World War.

The Anglo - American Ambulance Corps has received a cable that General Motors will ship the first of twenty ambulances from Detroit soon.

Franco's Cabinet Agrees On $220,000,000 Loan

Issue Would Retire National Treasury Debts And Help Pay Reconstruction Costs

Burgos, Spain, Saturday, Sept. 9 (AP). Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Cabinet today approved the floating of a 2,000,000,000-peseta loan ($220,000,000 nominal value) within Spain to retire national treasury obligations and help pay reconstruction costs and war debts.

The bonds would be issued immediately and would be payable in three years.

Badoglio Reports to Duce

ROME, Sept. 8 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini received today the report of Marshal Pietro Badoglio on the progress of Italy's campaign to become economically independent. The communique did not disclose what steps had been taken by the National Research Council, of which Badoglio is president.

BRITISH DROP MORE LEAFLETS OVER GERMANY

3,500,000 Extra Copies of Letter Are Scattered Without Hindrance.

MANY CLAIMS AND DENIALS

Battle of Propaganda Is Being Waged by Both Sides With Increasing Intensity.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Europe's warring nations bombed each other today with words aimed at morale and the sympathies of neutral countries, while Britain and France slowly developed their offensive against Germany on the Western front. The propaganda battle grew like a rolling snowball with its core in the war of words which preceded actual combat.

Germany exploited steady advances in Poland and accused Polish civilians of the massacre of German nationals within Poland's borders. Poland charged Germany with indiscriminately bombing civilian populations.

Britain, continuing to play up the torpedoing of the passenger liner Athenia, scoffed at German hints that it was a British trick. On all sides there were claims of successes in land, sea and air operations—and denials.

More Leaflets Dropped.

The Ministry of Information announced that British Royal Air Force planes made a fourth reconnaissance flight over Germany early this morning and dropped three and a half million copies of a note to the German people. The announcement added that the leaflets were scattered over a part of northern Germany and that the planes returned safely. Meanwhile the fighting on the Western front proceeded in a manner markedly different from the swift, fierce engagements of the early world war days. Several factors figured in the comparatively slow development of the 1939 combat. Outstanding was the difference between today's tactical conditions and those prevailing in 1914.

Tactics Are Different.

In 1914, troops maneuvering in open country clashed and fought within a few hours after the expiration of Britain's ultimatum to Germany to get the troops out of neutral Belgium or go to war.

Today, great armies are moving into previous prepared lines, deep and heavily fortified. Such a process involves no clashes between small forces, but, instead, makes for extended artillery duels to soften defenses and clear the way for massed infantry and mechanized forces.

Another angle arises from the need for caution against flanking movements. A quick advance by a small detachment would leave it open to flank attack by the fast-moving motorized modern armies—movements which can cut off an advancing force and leave it open to capture or annihilation.

Time Also Ally.

A third important factor is the conviction of Britain and France that the element of time is in their favor. British strategists contend that Germany's internal economic strength is insufficient to withstand the demands of a long war; that many German arms are made of scrap metal which would not stand up under a long siege and that German strategy is built around the idea of a lightning war.

As a consequence, the British and French are going at their land campaign slowly and carefully with a view to creating a diversion from the German attack on Poland, where Germany is expending ammunition, manpower and equipment.

Meanwhile, Britain devoted her own principal offensive efforts toward sweeping the seas of German shipping to cut off German supplies. The air forces have been bombarding Germany with leaflets in line with Britain's attack on the German economic and political structure.

Censorship Criticized.

Advantages other than that of propaganda were seen in this move—a sally against German nerves through knowledge that hostile airplanes had been flying over their country with apparent ease. Britain hailed with delight today as favoring its long-term campaign plan the announcement that the United States neutrality would not interfere with the barter deal whereby the British trade 175,000,000 pounds of rubber for 600,000 bales of cotton for war supplies.

The influential Times took cognizance today of criticisms leveled at the new British Information Ministry and Censorship, blaming the Ministry's muddles and blunders on inexperience. It asserted, "our free people are entitled to know and can be trusted with all news bearing upon the fortunes of their arms, good or bad . . . moreover, we wage this war in the sight of all neutral nations; believing our cause just, we court their judgment and desire them to have the fullest material for forming it."

—PAMPHLET RAID—

[By the Associated Press]

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The announcement said the leaflets were scattered over a part of northern Germany. The planes returned safely to their bases.

Advantages other than that of propaganda were seen in this move—a sally against German nerves through knowledge that hostile planes had been flying over their country with apparent ease.

The raid was another step in the bombing by Europe's warring nations of each other with words aimed at morale, and the sympathies of neutral countries.

Propaganda Battle Grows

The propaganda battle grew like a rolling snowball, with its core the war of words that preceded actual combat.

Germany exploited her steady advances in Poland and accused Polish civilians of the massacre of German nationals within Poland's borders. Poland charged Germany with indiscriminately bombing civilian populations.

Britain, continuing to play up the torpedoing of the passenger liner Athenia, scoffed at German hints that that was a British trick. On all sides there were claims of successes in land, sea and air operations—and denials.

U. S. Trade Stand Hailed

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Tactical Contrast To 1914

Meanwhile, several factors figured in the slow development of the 1939 combat. Outstanding was the difference between today's tactical conditions and those prevailing in 1914.

Today great armies are moving into previously prepared lines, deep and heavily fortified. Such a process involves no clashes between small forces, but instead makes for extended artillery duels to soften defenses and clear the way for mass infantry and mechanized forces.

Another angle arises from the need for caution against flanking movements. A quick advance by a small detachment would leave it open to flank attack by the fast-moving motorized modern armies—movements that can cut off an advancing force and leave it open to capture or annihilation.

Time Held To Be Against Nazis

Still a third important factor was the conviction of Britain and France that the element of time is in their favor. British strategists contend that Germany's internal economic strength is insufficient to withstand the demands of a long war, that many German arms are made of scrap metal which would not stand up under a long siege, and that German strategy is built around the idea of a lightning war.

As a consequence, the British and French are going at their land campaign slowly and carefully with a view to creating a diversion from the German attack on Poland, where Germany is meanwhile expending ammunition, manpower and equipment.

London By Day

Masks Replace Those Umbrellas — Theaters Closed, Pubs Boom

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—This is London in the daytime.

The sun peeks around the orners of the blackout shields on the windows.

London is going to work with a lot of traffi noise, but that will not last long because gasoline rationing starts in eight days. Coupon books are out today. They are called "motor spirit ration books" and the limit is set tentatively at from four to ten gallons a month for the ordinary driver.

Paradoxically, the busses are only half full amidst the crush of private cars. Bicyclists pedal furiously, their cardboard gas mask boxes slung over their shoulders with twine slings.

Caspar In A Tin Hat

Even the English counterpart of Caspar MDilquetoast looks military with his gas mask and, like as not, a tin hat over his 50-shilling suit. He trots along the sidewalk with determination. The inevitable rolled umbrella has all but vanished and derby hats have stayed at home. Those apple-cheeked schoolboys in their blazers, the long-legged, black-stockinged schoolgirls in beaver hats and the fat babies in big black prams have gone long ago.

The newspapers are skinny, eight-page affairs and they are pretty much alike. Most of them are grumbling about the censorship and communications restrictions this mornnig. The editorials say that the British people and the American people and the other neutrals should be told everything except military secrets and that continued lack of phone contact with allied France is "frankly incredible."

Signs on the scarlet busses tell you "Goodness, How Sad!" That's the name of a play, but you can't go to it because no theater or movie is open. The editorial writers don't like that, either, and complain it is packing the pubs and making people gloomy.

The pub keepers like it all right, though. Lots of them are on the other side of the bars now in uniform and cheery about it. I saw a fat proprietor in the dark blue of the auxiliary fire service buy a drink from his blonde wife yesterday and explain "I'm a staff driver now; none of that mucky work for me."

Out on the street a platoon of anti-aircrafters jigs along. A cockney file-closer waves cheerily at a girl in a second-story window. Two kilted, tough-looking Scots defy the traffic lights on the broad Victoria Embankment.

The light blue evening sky looks like a star-spangled banner from the Thames side as London hurries home before the night falls, quick and black. The stars are the high, silver blimps of the balloon barrage aflame in the setting sun.

LONDON'S NEW LIFE

By J. C. Stark

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—The week-old war has yet to reach London, but its effects already have changed completely the life of the Associated Press staff and the millions of other inhabitants of this metropolis.

Families are scattered. Some wives and children of Associated Press men are in the United States, others on the Continent and still others among

Two Air-Raid Warnings

There has been no raid yet on London, but Wednesday morning persons scurried to shelter, as a result of a warning about the time many were

30.24-3167

30.24 3167

setting out for work.

Several of us staying together in a house just outside London had our sleep interrupted by air-raid sirens for the first time early Monday morning.

We failed to hear the first warning, but were awakened by the all-clear signal. Uncertain which it was we hufriedly slipped out of bed, picked up our gas masks and started for the basement. Then we decided to call the office to see what was happening. We discovered all was clear, so we went back to bed.

Heard First One, Next Time

We heard the first warning Wednesday morning and again jumped from our beds. Again we threw our gas masks over our shoulders—but this time we decided to go out in the yard. The morning was so clear we could not resist the temptation to see what was happening.

Eventually the all-clear signal came but we were late to work.

We rarely venture out without a gas mask.

As dusk begins to fall, the day staff of the Associated Press begins to think about getting home before the blackout starts. To wait until complete darkness means creeping through streets.

Vacations End Abruptly

For several days before the outbreak of war members of the staff living some distance from the office were forced to spend the nights in rooms nearby, even while their families were packing to leave. My own family packed in one day and sailed for New York two weeks ago.

Some members of the staff were recalled from vacation. One of them left his family in the south of France. They are still there, with arrangements for sending them home complicated by slow communications.

Other members of the staff have closed their apartments to move farther from the city, or have gone to other countries to keep the news flowing.

News Jobs Now Different

Those remaining in London gather and send their news under difficulties. The Ministry of Information serves as the clearing house for all news. When or if dispatches are cleared is not known.

The war has made over the city completely, but its effects on the average individual are not so great in the day time as at night.

Restaurants operate as usual and menus are the same as before. Traffic is heavy, taxicabs scarcer and transportation by bus or subway more uncertain.

Real Change Comes At Night

But the real change comes at night. Many workers get in earlier so that they can get home earlier at night—in time to blackout their houses. Air-raid wardens keep a close watch to see that no light is showing.

One knocked at our door the other night and told me a little light was showing around the curtains. I told him I would fix it.

"What part of the States do you come from?" he asked, adding, "I would think you would go home."

Restaurants at night in London are almost deserted. There is no night life. Theaters are closed. There is little diversion except to go home and talk. There is little to talk about except when the bombings are going to start, what the military strategy is behind this or that move, or the apparent absence of a move. The radio offers music and repetitious official announcements.

People Settle Into Routine

The public generally takes the war calmly. One Englishman remarked that people have settled down to a war routine comparable to the situation a year or two after the World War began.

"It is because we were prepared for it," he said. "We have been through so many crises and have expected war so many times that when it came we took it almost as a matter of course."

To many it still seems incredible that Britain is at war.

The lowly pub, the Englishman's community center, is closing earlier than usual. Even when it's open, its dingy dampness and feeble lighting make it far from pleasant.

Great Nights For Lovers

Since even a flashlight on the streets at night brings a stern police warning, the crowds that used to stroll through Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square now sit around a shaded light and yawn.

Driving at night in the dark is such a slow, nerve-racking business that taking a spin after work is unthinkable. Besides, gasoline soon will be rationed.

Unless your friends live nearby, you can't expect them to drop in, because transportation is curtailed. But lovers like the darkened busses.

Even in the daytime the city has lost many of its attractions. Shop windows are boarded up and most stores have earlier closing hours. A few have closed altogether.

Reticence Disappearing

The first days of war have been gloriously sunny and even the nights bring a moon and stars. But soon the day-and-night drizzle and the fogs will begin.

There have been some advantages. Normally reticent Englishmen have started talking to one another without formal introduction.

You can ask a stranger where he bought that gas mask container without being cut dead. Neighbors who had never bothered to speak before get chummy after running for the same air raid shelter. Men whose wives have left find loneliness stronger than traditions of reserve. One left a note on his front gate inviting other "war widowers" to drop in and share his home-cooked dinner.

Volunteers for army service applied in British Guiana.

At Windhoek, the South African United Party Congress tore down a swastika and turned Adolf Hitler's photograph to the wall in a German-owned hall.

King George VI through the Colonial Secretary expressed appreciation for colonial messages of loyalty.

Kent in Navy; Will Not Take Australia Post

Duke Reports for Duty as a Rear Admiral and Gowrie Will Remain at Canberra

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Buckingham Palace announced tonight that as the Duke of Kent has joined the navy, he and his wife, the former Princess Marina, will not go to Australia. The Duke had been expected to assume office as Governor General in October. When war came he took his post as Rear Admiral. Lord Gowrie will continue as Governor General.

The pre-war Australian budget, which will be raised later for additional defense measures, increased taxes to produce approximately $24,000,000 more income. Sales and customs taxes were increased. The proposed expenditure of $400,000,000 is the Commonwealth's highest budget in history.

Other Empire war news was:

Emir Abdullah of Transjordan pledged support.

The Governor of Bermuda said the Assembly had unanimously supported every measure to further the war against Germany.

The Governor of North Borneo said the population assured full support.

In African colonies all enemy aliens were rounded up without incident.

The Governor of New Zealand appealed for single men between twenty-one and thirty-five years old to join a special military force.

All categories of the Royal Indian Navy reserves were called up at Simla.

The Maharaja of Indore contributed £38,000 (about $152,000) to Britain's war expenses.

Eighty-nine Indian princes have sent messages of loyalty to the King.

In Jamaica all classes were said to have expressed loyalty.

Windsor, Summoned By King, Starts For England With Wife

British Warship Is Expected To Take Former Ruler And His Duchess Across Channel

[By the Associated Press]

Cannes, France, Sept. 8—The Duke of Windsor, ready to undertake an important wartime task for the empire which he ruled until he left as a voluntary exile three years ago, sped across France tonight on the way home with his American-born Duchess.

Responding to a summons from his brother and successor, King George VI, the former Edward VIII and his wife, the former Wallis Warfield, left Cannes at 5.45 P. M. for Paris. They were bound for an undisclosed English Channel port where, it was reported, a destroyer waited to rush them to London.

Preliminary steps for Edward's return to England were taken last Saturday, the day before England declared war.

Yesterday, a messenger from King George flew from London to Cannes and was closeted for some time with the Duke at his chateau on the French Riviera.

Windsor abdicated Great Britain's throne on December 10, 1936, for the "woman I love," and left London the next day for France, where his bride-to-be already had gone. They were married June 3, 1937.

The nature of the task awaiting the Duke was not disclosed. He has been reported anxious to get back home and help his country in its struggle with Germany. During the World War, Windsor, then Prince of Wales, saw service in the front lines.

THE WINDSORS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 8—The British Press Association said today it had learned that "the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will not return to this country today" and that plans for their homecoming "are not yet complete."

When they do come it was generally expected they would go to Fort Belvedere, the former King's one-time residence outside London.

Dispatches from Cannes, France, had indicated that the Duke and Duchess probably would motor across France today to a Channel port. From there, it was believed, a British warship would bring them home.

Effect On Public Uncertain

What effect the return of the Duke and his American-born wife would have on the British public was not immediately clear.

A few Britons learned in their morning papers that their former King was to return. One newspaper quoted an American news broadcast as saying the couple was returning. But when the censor's department made its decision the news was too late for anything but the stop-press columns.

Castle Still Duke's Property

Fort Belvedere remained the Duke's property after his marriage to Wallis Warfield brought Britain to the brink of a crises and resulted in his abdication. Throughout Edward's three years of self-exile in France, the castle has been kept up by a large staff of his servants and is in condition to be occupied at least temporarily.

The Windsors' route from France, their landing point in England and their route from there to the castle were expected here to be kept secret, lest demonstrations interfere in any way with the conduct of the war.

Speculation Over His Duties

Some observers pointed out, however, that the Duke's return with the Duchess, which in peacetime would have been an event second in historical importance in this country only to the abdication itself, probably would be far overshadowed by the war.

Speculation over the Duke's future life in this country began immediately. Some believed he would take a public position, probably heading some form of national service work.

Duchess May Be Factor

Others believed he might resume a commission which he still holds in Britain's armed forces and enter active service for his country.

In still other quarters, however, it was thought he might wait to see what sort of reception is given the Duchess by British aristocracy before determining what he would do. But some observers pointed out that the emergency Britain is facing may have the effect of burying, for the present at least, any differences British society had with the Duchess.

SECOND 11:58 VANDERBILT'S A REUTER MESSAGE FROM WINDSORS QUOTED A MEMBER OF THE DUKE'S ENTOURAGE NICE SAID THE DUKE AND DUCHESS HAD POSTPONED THEIR DEPARTURE UNTIL HAD BEEN SET FOR TODAY BUT THE DEPARTURE WAS SAVING IT WAS THOUGHT THE DEPARTURE WAS SUBSEQUENT UNDUE PUBLICITY HOWEVER

Correspondent Reaches Latvia To Tell How Nazis Began War

Warship's Bombardment of Polish Garrison Guarding Munitions Depot Was Signal for Attack and Heroic Defense.

By LYNN HEINZERLING.

[Mr. Heinzerling, Associated Press staff writer, heard the first shots fired in the German-Polish conflict which started the European war. From Thursday night, August 31, just before the fighting broke out at Danzig, until last Sunday night, Heinzerling could not communicate with the outside world. He left Danzig on Tuesday. Here is his account of the strife in the once free city.]

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—In a Danzig hotel lobby, I heard a German officer who usually slept late leave a call for 3:15 o'clock the next morning—Friday, September 1. I realized then that it was coming.

It was 4:47 A. M. by my watch when the firing started. I couldn't place it as I ran down the hotel stairs several steps at a time.

Es Geht Los.

The night watchman said:

"Es geht los." (It's started.)

I ran toward the Vistula River. There I saw what it was—the German warship Schleswig-Holstein firing on the Polish munitions depot of Westerplatte.

[Adolf Hitler's order of the day instructing the German Army to "meet force with force" was timed at 5:30 A. M.]

All Windows Smashed.

Already the warship's white sides were blackened from the powder of the shells she was pouring onto the heavily wooded Westerplatte peninsula from eighteen-centimeter and twenty-eight-centimeter guns. Strangely, I found a taxi that took me to the former Customs House. From there I climbed a hill behind the lines.

Below, German soldiers were guarding all approaches to the water front and clearing the entire harbor district of thousands of civilians to clear the way for the air raids that were to come. Windows all through the district were smashed by the force of the explosions of the shells from the cruiser.

The Schleswig-Holstein was standing out in the harbor, not far of shore. Beyond the peninsula, in Danzig Bay, were other ships of the German fleet.

Machine Guns Rattle.

Between the two f[illegible] the little peninsula, completely surrounded by enemy territory and offering no chance for retreat or escape. The Poles seemed to be drawing back, strictly on the defensive, and their firing apparently had no definite objective.

After an hour of shelling from the Schleswig-Holstein, I saw a German landing party set out, but the attempt to storm the Poles failed. A crossfire of machine guns, the Poles' chief armament, drove them back with heavy losses.

As the battle progressed, my movements were restricted sharply. Still I had a chance to see the wreckage of the Dirschau Bridge, which the Poles had mined in advance, then blown up to cover their retreat.

Poles Hold Fast.

By mistake a cab driver and I landed in the new Sahrwasser Harbor district. It was an eerie place. Cleared out by Germans, it was a dead city, with gaping windows amid the wreckage left by wild firing and bombing from the air.

On the second day, twenty-four German bombers dropped at least fifty bombs on the peninsula. It was a tremendous effort to dislodge the stubborn band of defenders, and the explosions echoed and re-echoed over Danzig. But when it was all over a rattle of machine guns showed that the Poles still were defiant. During the next days more shells followed and still the Poles held fast.

Even Danzigers began talking about the "Polish fanatics," and to puzzle over the Germans' inability to capture the defenders and seize the munitions depot that was granted to Poland by treaty.

Tangled Wreckage.

During these days, I followed the fighting from the roof of my hotel. From there, too, I saw the firing of the Polish post office. Smoke from the fire rose about half a mile in the air.

All during the fighting, I could hear intermittent firing from the direction of the seashore resort of Zoppot and the Polish port of Gdynia. When I left Danzig on Tuesday, the Poles still were holding out.

The Westerplatte was quiet: a tangled wreck of steel and crumbled red brick walls, with the hundreds of trees reduced to bare stumps by the intense bombardment. Only an occasional burst of machine gun fire showed that the Poles still were there.

Departure From Danzig.

As the German Gestapo (secret police) and the troops clamped down further restrictions and Danzig became a lockedup city, I decided to leave. The Gestapo said that they had no objection to my going, but still it took an entire day to get a pass.

By way of Kalthos, on the Danzig side of East Prussia, I finally reached Marienburg. Three German troops already were in charge and I had some difficulty with examination of my passport and questioning of the Gestapo pass because it gave no specific permission to travel.

Eventually, I was passed through and onto the direct route to Riga. On the trip here I saw much open military activity throughout East Prussia.

Heroic Chapter.

Today, when word came to Riga that the white flag had been raised over Westerplatte, these Poles and recent arrivals from Danzig took the news with a mixture of skepticism and relief that the uneven struggle was ended.

All who had seen the tons of shells and bombs that were dropped on the little band of Poles knew that it must end either in surrender or the death of the entire garrison.

The Poles describe the six-day defense of the depot as a heroic chapter in Polish history. One hundred of the garrison were killed and 120 were taken prisoners.

'Wish Me Luck' Offered As 'Tipperary' Successor

'Cheerio, Here I Go,' Says Song Sponsored by Gracie Fields

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Gracie Fields, Britain's sweetheart of the music halls, announced today a new national "cheer-up song" designed to succeed 1914's "Tipperary."

It is called "Wish Me Luck," and begins:

Wish me luck as you wave me good by,
Cheerio, here I go, on my way.
Wish me luck as you wave me good by,
With a cheer, not a tear, make it gay.

Miss Fields, recuperating from an illness, said she hoped "the boys will like it, and when I am a little better I want to sing it to them myself."

British Red Cross Gets 'Mein Kampf' Royalties

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—A British publishing house placed this advertisement in London newspapers today:

"Hitler's 'Mein Kampf.'

"The publishers have decided to give all the author's royalties from the sale of this book, since the commencement of the war, to the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance."

Britain Names Publicity Chiefs

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Lord Perth, head of the Ministry of Information, was named tonight chief adviser on foreign publicity and Sir Findlater Stewart, Permanent Under Secretary of State for India, was appointed director general.

Hitler Against Himself

British Printers Of His Book Handing His Royalties To Red Cross

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—A British publishing house placed this advertisement in London newspapers today:

"Hitler's 'Mein Kampf.'

"The publishers have decided to give all the author's royalties from the sale of this book, since the commencement of the war, to the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance."

FLEEING FROM WAR

Two Shiploads Are to Leave Southampton Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The United States Lines announced today that two passenger liners Washington and President Harding would sail Monday, September 11, from Southampton loaded to the decks with Americans fleeing the war.

The ships previously had been scheduled to sail September 10. Neither the number of Americans sailing nor the passenger lists were immediately available.

RUBBER FOR U.S. ARRANGED

British Raise Export Quota to Implement Agreement

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The International Rubber Regulation Committee raised the rubber export quota today from 60 per cent to 70 per cent to enable the British Government "to implement" the rubber and cotton exchange agreement with the United States.

The Ministry of Supply issued an announcement saying that purchases of rubber for delivery to the United States in pursuance of the agreement would open next Monday.

British Forbid Pictures By Radio Service to U. S.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Censorship has closed radio facilities for picture transmission from London to New York, while picture transmissions from London by cable have been sharply restricted due to the crush of news copy to be sent by the same means.

An order from the British Board of Trade today stated that no photographs whatever could be imported into Great Britain.

A shipment of Associated Press pictures dispatched in ample time to have caught the clipper plane which left Foynes, Ireland, on Wednesday was not received when the plane arrived at Port Washington, L. I., yesterday.

As a result of the censorship imposed on Britain, the vast majority of pictures received in the United States within the last several days have been from Berlin, representing copy which has been passed by the German Ministry of Propaganda.

'Sunk—All's Well,' Captain Radios

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A message saying "Sunk—all's well" was received today from Capt. J. Stock Thomson, master of the British ship Pukkastan, by the Hindustan Steam Shipping Company, owners of the 5,809-ton freighter, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The liner American Farmer, en route to Europe, radioed yesterday that the Pukkastan was attacked by a submarine. No position was given.

Iraq Pledges Support To Great Britain In War

Oil-Producing Country To Aid Until "Right And Justice" Prevail

London, Sept. 8 (AP).—Iraq, an important oil-producing country, today telegraphed King George VI its determination to cooperate with Great Britain in the European war until "right and justice and lofty principles" prevail.

The message, from Abdul Ilah, regent of Iraq, said the country remained true to its treaty of alliance with Great Britain, made in 1927. King George replied he was "deeply moved" by the "unshakable resolve of the Government and the people of Iraq" and called it a proof of friendship between two peoples.

Iraq earlier this week gave the German Minister twenty-four hours to leave Baghdad and instructed its Minister in Berlin to ask for his passports.

Mosley to His Fascists: 'Do What Law Requires'

But Britain 'Intervenes in Alien Quarrel,' He Says

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Sir Oswald Mosley told his British Union of Fascists today that "the British government intervened in an alien quarrel," but advised them to "do what the law requires" of them.

In a leaflet to his followers, Sir Oswald said that "in this situation we of the British Union will do our utmost to persuade our British people to make peace." He asked them to "do nothing to injure our country" and to obey orders if they were in the country's services.

"I am not offering to fight in the quarrel of Jewish finance, in a war from which Britain could withdraw at any moment she likes with her empire intact and her people safe," he said.

Mosley founded his union in 1932 and eventually adopted the upthrust arm salute and Black Shirt uniform. Parliament later prohibited political organizations from wearing uniforms.

A spokesman at Mosley's headquarters said it was uncertain just what sort of activities the Union would pursue in the present situation. He said, though, that "it certainly will be nothing subversive."

Baggy Churchill Puts London Tailors to Grief

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—With a slight shudder, "The Tailor and Cutter and Outfitting News" came out today with a front-page picture of Winston Churchill in a baggy black coat, unpressed striped pants and vest decorated with a three-pound watch chain.

On the same page, under the heading "Additional Strength for the Government" was a photograph of Anthony Eden, immaculate in a two-button, single-breasted gray lounge suit with double-breasted waistcoat, thinly striped tie, gloves, rolled umbrella and the black "Eden Homburg."

Germans at 'War' With Fatherland

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A Reuter (British news agency) dispatch from Pretoria, South Africa, last night said it was learned Southwest Africa, mandated to the Union of South Africa, was regarded as automatically at war with Germany following the Union's declaration of hostilities.

The territory originally was annexed by Germany in 1884, but was surrendered to Union forces in 1915. Approximately one-third of its 30,000 European population speak German.

London Exodus to Resume

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The British Ministry of Health announced tonight that schools in congested areas would be opened on Monday and Tuesday so that parents of children still in London could send them away from danger zones.

Nürnberg Parley Off, Japanese To Go Home

Mission Reported Ready To Return Without Talking To Italians Or Germans

Rome, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Japanese mission which was to have attended the Nazi party congress at Nürnberg was reliably reported today to be planning to return home without discussions with German or Italian representatives.

The congress was called off because of the war.

The mission's leaders, General Count Juichi Terauchi and Admiral Baron

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Mineo Usumi, have been sightseeing in Italy. They were reported planning to return to Tokyo by way of London and the United States. Informed persons said their decision not to talk with Italian or German leaders was due to Germany's non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, Japan's rival in East Asia.

NEUTRAL PRESS CENSORS BUSY

Budapest Gets Less War News Than America.

CROWDS HUNGRY FOR DETAILS

Sometimes All but Headline on Dispatch Is Blue-penciled.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Crowds pack the sidewalk cafes in the cities of southeastern Europe to read the newspapers and throng the streets in front of newspaper office bulletin boards. But censorship drastically limits the war news they get.

Budapest provides a good picture of what happens in a country whose Government wields the blue pencil in the interests of remaining neutral.

Although the city is only fifty miles from German-occupied Slovakia, and only 150 miles from the scene of bitter fighting in Poland, people here know far less of what is happening than those in America.

Has 35 Daily Papers.

Budapest has more than thirty-five daily papers. Copies of all of them are available at the sidewalk cafes, where thousands, at all hours of the day and night, sit over their coffee reading every word in the tabloid-sized sheets.

If they are reading the morning papers, they see no visible sign of censorship, for the editors have time to fill in the blank spaces caused by the censor's deletions.

But all week the afternoon papers have been full of glaring white spaces where objectionable news had appeared. The deletions were made too near press time for the editors to fill the holes. Each day there is more white space and less black print.

Sometimes only single words or isolated sentences are pulled out, sometimes whole paragraphs, and occasionally entire columns.

Often censors leave the dispatches untouched but eliminate sensational headlines over them.

Dispatch Eliminated.

One afternoon paper carried a story of French and German troops at the Siegfried Line fraternizing and throwing bunches of flowers at each other. In a rival paper the headline on the same story was allowed to remain but the entire dispatch was eliminated.

Another deletion was on the headline over a story of German success in freeing Danzig from "oppression."

One Budapest paper failed to appear on schedule this morning due to censorship difficulties.

The most wholesale censorship so far occurred when big chunks were hacked out of an article on the difference in the Hungarian and German characters. The article said land reforms would provide "a Siegfried line for the protection of Hungary's future."

Despite Budapest's proximity to the battle front, there has been a notable absence of war photographs.

Telephone censorship, meanwhile, is becoming more vigilant throughout Europe. A Budapest resident's attempt to tell a friend in Moscow about the sinking of the British liner Athenia was frustrated by a censor in Berlin, through which the call was routed. The German official kept interfering until the subject was dropped.

Europe Under Censorship

8/9/39 SEP 9 - 1939

[By the Associated Press.]

Censorship of news is effective in nearly all European countries. It is especially thorough in Great Britain, France and Germany.

So far the chief apparent hindrance imposed by censorship has been disruption of normal communications, but it is obvious that censors seek to prevent the sending of unfavorable news from their respective countries.

Some news dispatches are transmitted in ten or fifteen minutes; others are delayed for hours and some doubtless are suppressed.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 8.—The Warsaw radio, silent yesterday, today broadcast a statement that "the Polish army will yet start its offensive."

"The present retreat is for strategic reasons," the announcement declared. "The war will continue a long time. The Poles will not capitulate. We will fight to the finish. The Polish air fleet is inently developing."

The states referred to by Hambro are the "Oslo states"—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

"Our country is small and our Parliament cannot influence the present international development," Hambro added, "but our behavior, self-control and dignity may be of some importance for international rehabilitation which soon must begin."

tact. The world will understand this before long."

The broadcaster appealed to all citizens to help fortify Warsaw and declared it would be defended the way Madrid was defended.

(The Warsaw radio was silent throughout Thursday and the station at Lwow apparently was the only one in Poland functioning).

The broadcast asserted that the Germans had captured only 1500 Poles in the first week of the war and that "the number of killed and wounded is very small."

(The German high command reported yesterday in Berlin that 25,000 Polish prisoners had been taken).

Norway's Parliament Begins Special Session

King Haakon Says He HasDone Utmost to Prevent War

OSLO, Sept. 8 (AP)—King Haakon VII, opening an extraordinary sitting of Parliament, declared he had done his utmost in collaboration with the heads of other states in an attempt to prevent war.

Parliamentary President Carl Joachim Hambro, replying, said: "We hope and wish and have the fullest confidence that Your Majesty, as well as the other state chiefs in that group of countries to which we specifically belong, will follow events with the aim that no possibility must be overlooked, if such might be found, to attempt even in the thirteenth hour to halt what is pres-

BALLOON DRIFTS TO NORWAY

Resembles Ones Used Over London And Berlin

Mandal, Norway, Sept. 8 (AP)—A big runaway balloon, similar to those used in balloon barrages over London and Berlin, came drifting in from the ocean tonight over this North Sea port on the southern tip of Norway.

Steel wires hanging from the balloon touched several power lines before finally becoming tangled in a tree.

SWEDEN TO STAY NEUTRAL

King Gustaf Opens Special Session Of Parliament At Stockholm

Stockholm, Sept. 8 (AP)—Opening a special session of the Swedish Riksdag (Parliament), King Gustav said today it was a defeat for humanity that the powers of war had become more mightly than those of peace.

He said Sweden has done her share for peace and would remain neutral, maintaining friendly relations with all nations participating in the war.

Bulgaria Sets Meatless Days

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 8 (AP)—Wednesdays and Fridays were designated meatless days today after the Bulgarian Cabinet forbade the slaughter of animals and the sale of meat. The order applies to home kitchens as well as restaurants and follows an earlier regulation banning the slaughter of pigs, calves and chickens.

30 Ships Quit Gibraltar

LA LINEA, Spain, Sept. 8 (AP).—Thirty of the ninety-seven British merchantmen which took refuge at Gibraltar after England declared war on Germany resumed their voyages today under escort of a squadron of destroyers.

GAS MASK COVERS TO MATCH FROCKS

Paris, Always Gay, Also Puts Uniforms on Store Dummies

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—Notes from the cafe front, where the war also is being fought, but the communiques are not so terse:

They are putting uniforms on the dummies in store windows now, and the police ask questions if you are caught without a gas mask.

They are making cloth covers for gas masks in colors to match women's dresses.

Newspaper editorial writers suggest that the Government should "tell the nation the truth even if it hurts" in its communiques on the progress of the war.

Jacques Pericard, who launched the newspaper suggestion that a "volunteers of death" corps should be formed, said he received 260 applications. They were from unmobilized men between sixteen and sixty-six, and some from women.

Anne Morgan Organizes Relief for France Again

'American Friends of France' to Work With Army Heads

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan, the financier, whose "American Committee for Devastated France" helped the needy during the World War, announced today the creation of a similiar organization to function in this war.

It will be known as "The American Friends of France," and will work closely with French military authorities to render aid to persons forced to leave their homes, place children in schools and supply medical attention for refugees.

Belgrade Denies Mobilizing

Belgrade, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Government formally denied today what it termed London rumors of Yugoslav mobilization. Officials declared the report broadcast from London completely untrue.

(The British Ministry of Information yesterday made public a War Office report that the Yugoslav Council of Ministers had decided on general mobilization.)

Officials said only technical troops had been called up.

Russia Rushes Raw Materials To West Border

Reserves Reported Called Up as Nazis Drive Toward Polish-Soviet Frontier

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP).—Soviet Russia was rushing raw materials tonight to its western front, where there appeared to be the possibility of Germany's establishing a border with Russia.

Although Moscow on the surface displayed a complete calm, the action was undertaken suddenly as German forces were sweeping eastward through Poland.

According to unofficial but unimpeachable sources, the Soviet government yesterday, or possible before, began calling up reserves.

In the Moscow military district authorities requisitioned many automobile and horses from Soviet civil organizations. Doctors and nurses have been registered and instructed on their duties "in case of emergency."

Another significant step was the closing of one of Moscow's two leading gasoline stations.

It was believed that the destination of the reservists was in the direction of the Polish frontier, although this could not be confirmed.

However, it was believed the reserves were not being sent immediately to the border but to points som distance behind the line.

Soviet Trade

Moscow, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Council of People's Commissars—the Soviet Cabinet — tonight authorized the foreign trade commissariat to limit or prohibit the export of goods from the U. S. S. R. to countries where conditions would create "unfavorable conditions" for Soviet foreign trade.

The ruling is to apply to countries where the "unfavorable conditions" are created by legislation, administrative orders, administrative or court practice, or the introduction of currency restrictions.

The council also authorized the foreign trade commissariat to prohibit the dispatch of goods abroad which are not paid for in advance.

MEXICAN OIL SALE TO ALLIES LIKELY

Nazi Barter Deal Reported Off—Nation Will Sell to Its Friends

MEXICO CITY, Sept 8 (AP)—A statement that Mexico would sell oil and other products to belligerents "which deserve our sympathy" was taken in Government circles today to indicate Mexico intended to help supply Britain and France.

The statement was made by Dr Ramon Beteta, an Undersecretary of Foreign Relations and close adviser of President Cardenas, whose Party of the Mexican Revolution expresses opposition to Nazi idealogy.

Beteta's statement came at a time when informed circles said Mexico had canceled a $20,000,000 oil barter deal with W R Davis, New York oil man. Davis had been shipping about 75 per cent of the oil to Germany, which sent Mexico merchandise and equipment in exchange.

Inability to ship oil to Germany was given as the reason for the reported cancellation when Mexico made the Davis deal. President Cardenas said that Mexico was forced to seek markets wherever she could find them and that some nations had refused to buy Mexican oil.

The Davis contract was reported about 50 per cent fulfilled on September 1. It was understood that Mexico will continue to sell Davis as much oil as he can market elsewhere.

Mexico was reported to have about $6,000,000 in credits tied up in Germany, with little hope of getting anything in return, at least for the duration of the war.

ARGENTINA CALLS FOR U. S. GOODS

Barriers to American Trade Are Let Down.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The first tangible results on Argentine-United States commerce of the European war were evident today in the loosening of restrictions on the importation of American products. The Government will admit forty-six different groups of merchandise out of a total of 291 which have been on the import restriction lists.

American citizens here said that the most important result of the action would be the export from their country of coal, steel and iron products to Argentina to supply demands formerly satisfied in Britain, Germany, France and Poland.

Argentina, without known domestic coal deposits, normally imports 3,000,000 tons annually. Two-thirds of this has been coming from the United Kingdom, plus 338,000 tons from Germany, 232,000 tons from Poland and lesser amounts from other places.

Shipping interests already are seeking vessels to accomodate cargoes from North America bound for Argentina. A decree also removed

restrictions on the importation of American tin plate and steel products. Argentina normally imports about $37,000,000 worth of iron, steel and their fabricated products annually.

TRIAL FLIGHTS CANCELED

Argentine Government Holds Nazi Planes In Custody

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Argentine Government today cancelled permits for trial flights on a projected German-owned South American line on the ground that the airmen might reconnoiter the location of British warships patrolling the South American coast.

GERMAN SHIPS STAY IN PORT

Remain In South American Harbors Because Of Blockade

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8 (AP)—Italian shipping gradually is returning to normal in the South Atlantic, but German vessels remain in neutral ports because of the British blockade.

Despite reports of vessels being torpedoed in the Atlantic, French and British merchantmen continued to operate. The French liner Formose left Rio de Janeiro for an unannounced destination.

Border Cities in Greece Are Barred to Civilians

Army Officers May Wed No Aliens; Spies Feared

ATHENS, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Greek general staff forbade civilians today to enter towns in defense zones bordering Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria without written permission from the army.

Army officers were forbidden to marry foreign women. The ruling may have been inspired by the government's fear of spies.

Greek Shipping Cut

Athens, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of Mercantile Marine today ordered curtailment of all coastwise shipping services because of doubled coal prices and decreased passenger traffic.

KLOTZ SWELLS ATHENIA FUND

Expresses Surprise Over Publicity for Gift.

SENDS $20,500 TO LONDON

New Yorker Sympathizes—His Parents Are Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A gift of 5,000 pounds ($20,250) swelled the relief fund for victims of the Athenia today while attaches of the United States embassy worked on a provisional list of missing Americans among the total of 128 estimated lost.

Herbert W. Klontz of New York, a friend of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, gave the money. At the same time the Ambassador announced that he had sent about $4,000 to John Cudahy, United States Minister to Ireland, and Leslie A. Davis, Consul-General at Glasgow, to help victims now in Galway and Glasgow.

Those at the embassy still could not give any estimate of the number of Americans missing, but men in shipping circles here and in Glasgow believed that no more than a dozen had been lost.

Confusion between the sailing list of the Athenia and statements by friends and relatives of persons supposed to be aboard hampered the work of establishing a definite list. Provisional list missing drawn from the sailing list minus the names of known survivors may be issued soon.

The task of feeding and housing the refugees went on. Most of the injured already have been removed from the Glasgow Western Infirmary and hospitals in Galway.

Wanted No Mention.

Herbert W. Klotz made the following statement today when he was informed that Ambassador Kennedy had made public his name in connection with his gift of 5,000 pounds for Athenia victims.

"The donation was made with the express intention and expectation that it would be kept anonymous. It was not thought that the gift was one which would attract any attention, as it was only natural that people with means would rush to assist those without means caught in the difficulties of war.

"A personal ground for making it was that my parents are in Europe. I have a deep sense of sympathy for those who are separated from their families at this time.

"My parents have had a residence in Switzerland since 1930, and in protection of their financial interests they became citizens of the Principality of Liechtenstein. At the time when the war broke out they were in England.

"About three years ago I decided that I wanted to make my future in the United States. Came here and have been in the investment banking business since that time, and have my first papers for America citizenship."

Meets Survivors Today.

The Coast Guard cutter Campbell, carrying doctors, medical supplies, food and clothing, was expected to keep her rendezvous with the freighter City of Flint with her huge complement of 216 Athenia survivors in the North Atlantic this afternoon.

The Campbell and the cutter Bibb, both assigned to the relief mission, were not far from the freighter at dawn today. They were pushing along under forced draft since it is known that the condition of the survivors can hardly be comfortable.

Both cutters were dispatched when it became known that the freighter, which ordinarily would not attempt to accommodate more than a score of passengers, had taken on so many people. It was realized she could hardly have food, water or medical supplies for so many persons on her slow trip to Halifax, where she is expected next Wednesday evening.

The names of three additional survivors of the torpedoing of the British liner who are being brought to this country on the City of Flint were announced today at the district office of the United States Maritime Commission. They were: Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon of New York and A. Jezlirzra Kurilizeinnon, a Greek.

U. S. Inquiries Say Submarine Sank Athenia

Naval Attaches Able to Find No Evidence of Shelling, but Cudahy Disagrees

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The reports of two American diplomats on the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Donaldson Atlantic liner Athenia last Monday were made public today by the State Department after President Roosevelt had said there would be no comment on them because they were entirely self-explanatory.

The reports were sent by Joseph P. Kennedy, the American Ambassador at London, and John Cudahy, the American Minister at Dublin. Both were addressed to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. One was made by Mr. Cudahy personally and the second was the transmittal of the report of the American Naval Attache, Capt. Alan G. Kirk, and his assistant, Comdr. Norman R. Hitchcock.

The American naval officers said that it had been established from the evidence of the officers and crew of the Athenia that the ship was torpedoed slightly forward of midships. The explosion blocked the escape of passengers in the third-class and tourist dining saloons. The officer of the watch was able to close the watertight doors and thereby prevent the ship from sinking for many hours, the report said. It added that there was no panic aboard and that all boats got off without casualty.

Mr. Cudahy's report was in accord with the report of the naval officers that the Athenia had been sunk by a submarine, and mentioned testimony of witnesses who saw the wake of the torpedo in the water.

The report of the naval officers said: "From the evidence given by a quartermaster not on watch, submarine conning tower broke surface about 800 yards on the port quarter of the Athenia. A gun or explosive signal was fired from the conning tower platform. If a gun, it was of small caliber, according to one of these men, who served for years as a gun lawyer in the royal navy."

The report said that the ship was struck only by the one torpedo that was fired, and that no witness heard a shell in the air, no witness saw a shell strike ship and only one such discharge was seen.

Mr. Cudahy reported, on the contrary, that the ship had been struck by a projectile through the air.

"Testimony of officers and the number of American passengers I have interviewed is that the ship was struck amidship and that shortly thereafter was struck again, wrecking engine room by a projectile projected through air," he reported. "Witnesses state immediately after second explosion they saw a line of black smoke from water surface 800 to 1,000 yards on port side to where ship was hit. Second explosion hit with terrific force and ship abandoned at 9:30 p. m."

More Survivors Reported

Meanwhile, the United States Maritime Commission and the State Department announced that they had received word of seven more Americans from the Athenia who had been rescued. These survivors were believed not to have been previously reported rescued.

They were Damon Boynton, of Trumansburg, N. Y.; Elizabeth Bruce, maybe Elizabeth Balfour Bruce, of 1411 South Third Street, Louisville, Ky.; John Lawrence, maybe John Rundale Lawrence, of the University of California Faculty Club, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. Sage, maybe Katherine Sage, of 105 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City; Helen Dewitt Smith, maybe Mrs. Henry DeWitt Smith, of 1061 Railway Boulevard, Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon, reported to be from New York City. A Greek citizen named A. Jezlindra Kurilijeinon was also reported safe in Galway. The last three are on the tanker City of Flint, which is sailing for Halifax, N. S., with 219 survivors on board.

The Maritime Commission also reported that the Donaldson Atlantic Line had informed it that it would supply the survivors from the Athenia who were landing at Halifax with food, clothing necessary for traveling, and transportation to their homes.

The line reported that a special train would be provided from Halifax to Montreal and that tickets would be issued from Montreal to the survivors' destinations. The company will have a staff to look after the survivors and has made contact with American and Canadian immigration authorities to speed the manifesting of the passengers on their arrival.

Meanwhile, the State Department received word that the port of La Havre in France would not be available to American passenger liners after Sept. 9. The department received word from William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, that the Italian steamer Rex would sail for New York tomorrow, followed by the Vulcania on Sept. 13 and the Conte de Savoia on Sept. 13 or 14.

Relief Fund Grows

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—A gift of £5,000 ($20,250) swelled the relief fund for victims of the torpedoed liner Athenia today while officials of the United States Embassy worked on a provisional list of missing American passengers and crew of the total of 128 estimated lost.

Herbert W. Klotz, of New York, a friend of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, gave to the fund. At the same time, the Ambassador announced that he had sent about $4,000 to John Cudahy, United States Minister to Ireland, and Leslie A. Davis, Consul General at Glasgow, for rehabilitation of refugees now at Galway and Glasgow.

Embassy officials still could give no estimate of the Americans missing from the Athenia, but shipping circles here and in Glasgow believed that not more than a dozen had been lost. Confusion between the sailing list of the Athenia and statements by friends and relatives of persons supposed to be aboard hampered the work of establishing a definite list. A provisional list of missing drawn from the sailing list, minus the names of known survivors, may be issued soon.

The task of feeding and housing the refugees went on. Most of the injured already have been removed from the Glasgow Western Infirmary and hospitals in Galway.

Kennedy's Cablegram

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The text of the cablegram from Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, relaying the report on the sinking of the Athenia, follows:

Report of Comdr. (Norman R.) Hitchcock, Assistant Naval Attache, and agreed to by Capt. (Alan G.) Kirk, Naval Attache, who together made investigation regarding Athenia survivors landed at Galway, follows:

"We proceeded immediately to Galway, Ireland, where we landed in an improvised field, and proceeded to the dock where the tender was disembarking the refugees from the Athenia.

"The officers and crew of the Athenia talked freely to Capt. Kirk and myself. They were courteous, and under close questioning no conflict in their stories could be discerned.

"It was established by the evidence of the commander of the Athenia, the officer of he watch, the assistant officer of the watch, the quartermaster of the watch, the quartermaster off duty but on the bridge; the chief engineer and assistant engineer officer and several other crew members that at evening twilight, Sept. 3, a torpedo struck the port side of the Athenia, slightly abaft midships in the way of the bulkhead between the fire room and the engine room.

"The explosion caused a large volume of water in the outside of the ship to be blown into the air; destroyed the bulkhead between the fire room and the engine room, shattering the oil tank and destroying access of stairs from the third class and tourist dining saloons to the upper decks. It was impossible for the passengers trapped in the dining room to escape, and they were drowned below decks.

Says He Saw Submarine

"From evidence given by a quartermaster not on watch, submarine conning tower broke surface about 800 yards on the port quarter of the Athenia. A gun or explosive signal was fired from the conning tower platform. If a gun, it was of small caliber, according to one of these men, who had served for years as a gunlayer in the Royal Navy.

"As the submarine was on the weather side of the Athenia, the smoke from this discharge blew down over the Athenia and a distinct smell of cordite was recognized. No witness heard a shell in the air; no witness heard a shell strike the ship; only one such discharge was seen. The flash was distinctly reported by three witnesses; the smoke of the discharge was seen by the commander and many witnesses. No splash of the projectile was seen. The commander of the Athenia stated that it occurred to him that the submarine might be attempting to destroy their radio, but said that any statement by him that this was so was an error, as he had no evidence to this effect.

Water-Tight Doors Closed

"Immediately after the explosion which sank the Athenia, the officer of the watch sounded eight short blasts and one long blast of the whistle, and the submarine submerged and was not again seen.

"The officer of the watch immediately closed the water-tight doors, which apparently prevented the ship from sinking for many hours. All officers and crew and a few passengers interviewed indicated there was no panic aboard the ship, and women and children passengers, as well as the crew and men passengers, were calm in going to their boat stations and in abandoning ship.

"Some little difficulty was had in lowering the starboard side lifeboats, as the ship primarily took a considerable list to port, but all boats got off without casualty. One boat alongside the rescue ship, Knute Nelson, drifted aft into the propellers and was sunk, resulting in the loss of several of the occupants.

"The Irish authorities kept a careful list of all survivors disembarking at Galway."

Text of Cudahy Cable

The text of a cablegram sent on Sept. 5 by John Cudahy, American Minister to Ireland, to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, concerning the Athenia sinking, follows:

Athenia, carrying 1,400 passengers, of which the captain tells me about one-half were American, torpedoed 7:40 p. m. Sept. 3, north of Ennistrahull, ten miles beyond north Irish coast. Testimony of officers and number of American passengers I have interviewed is that ship was struck amidship and that shortly thereafter was struck again, wrecking engine room, by projectile projected through air. Witnesses state immediately after second explosion, they saw a line

Capt. James Cook, of destroyed ship, tells me three British destroyers, a tanker City of Flint and Swedish ship Southern Cross picked up other survivors, but he cannot state whether capacity of these craft was sufficient for all, nor can he give their destination. He states many killed by attack which caught most passengers in dining room.

Cannot too highly praise efficient handling of situation by Galway and Irish government and splendid human spirit.

of black smoke from water surface 800 to 1,000 yards on port side to where the ship was hit. One witness states he saw the periscope of submarine.

Second explosion hit with terrific

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force and ship abandoned at 9:30 p. m. Norwegian ship Knute Nelson, with 430 survivors, landed here this morning. Authorities, with splendid human spirit, provided shelter, provisions, clothing and hospital facilities for ten wounded by explosion.

More Survivors

Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Donaldson Line tonight issued a list of 111 American survivors of the Athenia who are aboard the rescue ship City of Flint bound for Montreal.

The list included these names, without addresses, not previously reported:

Frances Bannard	Rosa Hochhauser
Violet Black	James Jessie
Charles Bowen	Jessie Knowles
Jean Craik	Lillie Kirkham
Eva Caine	Alida Kirkpatrick
Mianne Dexter	Marian Kurilec
Moritz Blaustein	May Lewis
Donald Balmain	Adolf Leocha
Mabel Carroll	Elsa Meyer
Alexander Elephant	Lina Stronhmayer
Helena Elephant	Agnes Stuprel
Mary Hodge	George Woolcombe

Seven More Survivors

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—The State Department made public late today the names of seven more American survivors of the Athenia.

The department said Leslie A. Davis, consul general at Glasgow, had reported them as follows:

Damon Boynton, Trumansburg, N. Y.
Elizabeth Bruce, may be Elizabeth Barber Bruce, of Louisville, Ky
John Lawrence, may be John Hundale Lawrence, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. Sage, may be Katharine Sage, of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Helen Dewitt Smith, may be Mrs. Henry Dewitt Smith (Ellen Burke Smith), of Plainfield, N. J.

The department said the Maritime Commission had added to the names of survivors on the City of Flint those of Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon, of New York city.

OTTAWA BEGINS DEBATE ON WAR

Quebec Member Presents Plea Against Entering.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (A. P.)—Maxime Raymond, Liberal member of Parliament for the French-speaking Quebec constituency of Beauharnois-Laprarie, today submitted a petition against Canadian participation in the European war in the House of Commons. He said it was signed by "thousands of citizens" and laid it on the table of the House without other comment.

The petition was contained in four paper-wrapped packages. Its details were not immediately available.

House galleries were filled as the second sitting of the special war session of Parliament opened.

Col. H. S. Hamilton, Ontario Liberal, replying to Gov.-Gen. Tweedsmuir's speech from the throne, declared "talk should be brief and action as prompt and vigorous as possible" because of the grave circumstances under which Parliament met.

"We must refute the charge so often made that democracies are good debating societies but incapable of prompt and effective action."

Parliament was prepared for a thorough debate on Canada's position while Great Britain is at war.

Peace or War In Canada Up To Parliament

Mackenzie King Puts Home Defense First if House Decides for Hostilities

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (CP).—The question of peace or war for Canada remains for Parliament to decide, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said tonight in the House of Commons, and added, "That is not decided yet."

He made this statement after asserting that Canada would stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain in the war against Germany or find another government.

"The government has made its decision as to what its policy is," the Prime Minister said. It has announced that policy. But it is for the honorable members of this House to say whether they stand by that policy."

In warning that the House must support him or find another government, he gave no indication that he doubted what the decision of the House would be. He was applauded from all sides. A few minutes earlier the House had heard R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, declare himself for participation in the war and pledge his support to the government in its policies. He said there is no doubt that Canada actually is at war and urged the government "to declare openly and clearly our position."

Home Defense First

The dispatch of a general expeditionary force to European battlefields is a matter for future consideration, the Prime Minister indicated. Canada's immediate war-like steps will be the defense of Canadian territory and nearby British territory, such as Newfoundland, co-operation in economic measures aimed at Germany, and the furnishing of arms and supplies to Great Britain.

Canadian airmen, however, may enter the fray at once. They will probably be the first Canadian fighters to see active service.

"The information we have obtained," said Mackenzie King, "indicates that the most immediate and effective further means of co-operation would be a rapid expansion of air training and of air and naval facilities and the dispatch of trained air personnel. These measures we propose to institute immediately."

He joined with Dr. Manion in a plea for toleration of the honest views of all Canadians, and bespoke as well toleration for the German people. As one who knew both German-Canadians and old-country Germans well, he said, the war was not against them but against the tyrannical regime which held them in slavery.

He said that the cause of the war was Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's lust for power, that the German leader had violated all pledges, that his objective was not Poland alone but a continuous drive into the countries of northern Europe which now called themselves neutral.

Canada itself was threatened, the Prime Minister said, for Hitler had recently said that if England went to war thep rize would be the British Empire; that included Canada and no part of the world was more desirable to a conquering nation.

Co-operation Promised

The government would continue in close consultation with the British government, the Prime Minister assured the House in an outline of the immediate steps proposed by the government. This would insure that Canada's assistance would not be unplanned and irresponsible.

Canadian coastal defense and internal security were the first things required from the government, he said. The integrity of Newfoundland and Labrador was essential to Canadian security and use of the St. Lawrence waterway, he said. The British government had agreed that if Canada contributed to the defense of these areas and other French and British territories on this side of the Atlantic it would be an effective and desirable means of co-operation. The question of an expeditionary force for service overseas would require fullest examination.

The Prime Minister repeated his view, expressed last session, that conscription of men for overseas service would not be a necessary or effective step, and said no such measure would be introduced by the present government.

On two points raised by Dr. Manion the Prime Minister gave the House the fullest assurance of agreement. These were the necessity of preventing profiteering and political partisanship.

The Prime Minister told the House that a special British mission authorized by the government of the United Kingdom to place orders in Canada had just arrived to survey the munition situation.

Maxime Raymond, Liberal member for the Quebec constituency of Beauharnois-Laprarie, submitted a petition against Canadian participation in war in the House of Commons today. He said that it was signed by "thousands of citizens" and laid it on the table of the House without comment. The petition was contained in four paper-wrapped packages. Its exact contents were not immediately available.

Army and Navy Drive to Enlist 100,000 Men

Recruiting Campaigns To Be Most Intense in Peace-Time History of Nation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The most intensive peace-time recruiting campaigns in national history were under preparation by the Army and Navy tonight to carry out President Roosevelt's order for a 100,000 increase in the nation's armed forces.

Details still were being worked out, but officials said the services would depend almost altogether on recruiting of volunteers from civil life.

It was expected that the contemplated increase would be carried out without any mandatory summons to the Army's 100,000 reserve officers, 23,000 trained former enlisted men or to the Navy and Marine Corps reserves.

The Presidential orders, however, authorized the Army to supplement its officer strength by the use of reserve officers "as may be necessary" and as provided for under existing appropriations. The Navy also was authorized to ask reservists to volunteer for active service.

Increases To Be Made

Here are the increases to be made:

Regular Army—17,000 men, from 210,000, anticipated by next June 30, to 227,000.

National Guard—45,000 men, from approximately 190,000, at prsent, exclusiv of officers, to 235,000.

Navy—29,000, from an anticipated 116,000 to 145,000.

Marine Corps—6,000, from the 19,000 for whose pay Congress provided, to 25,000.

Additional officers will swell the increases to possibly 100,000, it was indicated.

The present strength of each branch is lower than the total for which Congress provided appropriations.

The additional reinforcemnets are needed, Army and Navy officials said, to man the old destroyers called back into service for the Atlantic coast patrol, to provide warships with full crews instead of the 85 per cent complements some now have, and to fill up gays caused by the transfer of Army reinforcements to the Panama Canal and Puerto Rico.

Air Expansion Program

The principal task, by all indications, is faced by the Army, which already had set out to enlist nearly 115,000 men as additions and replacements by the middle of next year. The $300,000,000 air expansion program had necessitated a recruiting campaign which was reported up to schedule, with about 26,000 men enlisted since May 1.

Congress rejected at the last session a War Department request for funds for eighteen mobile recruiting stations, but some officials expressed hope thees and other facilities would now be forthcoming.

The executive orders noted that the new reinforcements still would leave the armed forces far below the strength authorized by the 1920 national defense act.

When "a sufficient emergency exists" the President may increase the Navy to 191,000 men, the regular Army to 280,000 and the National Guard to 424,000. The full authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps in peace time is a fifth of the Navy's total.

Close on the heels of the Presidential orders, Harry H. Woodrink, Secretary of War, said that the reinforcements were "for the sole purpose of strengthening our protective land forces in view of existing world conditions and the recently ordered transfer of troops to Panama and Puerto Rico."

In his statement, Secretary Woodring commnted that the increases would leave the regular army 53,000 men short of the maximum authorized for peace by the 1920 legislation, and the National Guard 190,000 similarly short.

The Navy announced relaxation of age limits and of some qualifications to assure prompt attainment of its new strength.

Men between eighteena nd thirty-one will be accepted for first enlistments. Previously the ages were eighteen to twenty-five. The passing mark for the general mental tests was lowered from 50 to 35 per cent.

Former service men who have been out of the Navy less than eight years will be accepted in the same rating they held when honorably discharged, it was announced.

Former soldiers, marines and coast guardsmen, if otherwise qualified, will be accepted by the Navy up to thirty-five years of age.

Publicity Drive Begins

A major publicity drive to accelerate recruiting for all branches of the national defense is in the final stages of preparation and will soon be loosed on the American public in proportions unequaled since recruiting in the World War days, it was learned here yesterday.

The Army campaign, according to plans now being completed, will feature such slogans as "Wings Over America" and "Now, Then and Forever." For the first time since the World War the Army expects to bring its recruiting propaganda to the public through the medium of 9-foot by 20-foot outdoor posters, as well as by the usual media of subway and streetcar advertising and pamphlets.

The Coast Guard, it was revealed yesterday, has lifted its recruiting quota completely and the order of the day now is to get as many qualified men as possible. Until now the Coast Guard recruiting office here had a quota limit of thirty men a month. Last Wednesday word came from Washington to disregard the limit. Accordingly, more than 500 men now on the Coast Guard waiting list have been notified to report at once for qualifying examinations.

Preparation of the posters and other publicity is proceeding under the direction of Maj. Thomas B. Woodburn, chief of the army recruiting publicity bureau, on Governors Island. Maj. Woodburn, whose bureau is nation-wide in scope, is the artist who painted the "Miss Columbia" recruiting poster, the most recent produced by his bureau.

Maj. Woodburn and Col. Lloyd B. Magruder, in charge of Army recruiting in New York, Delaware and New Jersey, have been negotiating for the placing of the advertising matter on outdoor highway and building signs.

—NEUTRALITY—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 8—Congressional sources said today that President Roosevelt wants to be sure he has the votes to approve his neutrality recommendations before calling Congress into special session.

First the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and then the Senate itself, it was said authoritatively, will be polled by telephone and telegraph on the question whether members would support Administration suggestions for revamping the neutrality policy.

Senate action was blocked this summer when the Foreign Relations Committee voted 12 to 11 to delay action until next session.

Two Undecided Courses

Well-advised persons said Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had not yet decided whether to ask Congress:

1. To authorize the sale of all goods to belligerents, including arms and implements of war, on a "cash-and-carry basis, or
2. To repeal the entire neutrality act and return to international law.

The existing neutrality law, invoked by Mr. Roosevelt this week, prohibits the sale of arms to warring nations and restricts American travel and credits.

Cash-And-Carry Held Easiest

Congressional insiders were reported to have advised the President that it would be much easier to obtain some form of "cash-and-carry" legislation than to abandon entirely the theory of statutory neutrality. Under this system, warring nations would have to pay cash for American purchases and transport them in their own ships.

Advocates of such a policy have argued that it would benefit Great Britain and France, because they could pay cash and could be expected to control the Atlantic lanes. Since the war began, these advocates noted, Germany has withdrawn her merchant ships from American ports.

International Law Status

Much the same reasoning has been advanced by proponents of a return to international law, under which no restrictions would be placed on the sale of goods. These persons contend that Germany, without much foreign exchange in the United States, would not be in a position to buy many war supplies here.

Comments of a number of legislators here and at their homes indicate much bipartisan sentiment for a "cash-and-carry" policy, although sharp differences of opinion still are in evidence. Repeal or revision of the arms embargo, a survey showed, is favored by some House members who voted against repeal in the last session.

Bender, Glass Give Views

One of that group is Representative Bender (Rep., Ohio), who said: "I am convinced we must extend economic support to democratic states by amending the present neutrality legislation along 'cash-and-carry' lines."

Senator Carter Glass (Dem., Va.), who has opposed some Administration policies, said he always had favored a "cash-and-carry" system "or any

other proposition that may favor the struggling democracies, but which will not carry us actively into the European war."

On the other hand, David J. Walsh (Dem., Mass., chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said repeal of the arms embargo at this time would be "a definite act of un-neutrality." The issue, he declared, "is propaganda, profits and wealth for certain Americans, versus the protection of American youth from involvement in the European holocaust."

Other Developments

There were these developments in other phases of the neutrality situation:

The Maritime Commission announced that American ships sailing this week from France and England could bring home more than 2,500 Americans. Ships sailing this week from New York to Europe can bring back about 3,000.

The twelvev Federal Reserve Banks bought $168,000,000 of Government securities in the last week in an effort to regulate the declining Government bond market. Officials said many investors had taken the money out of Government bonds in order to speculate in stocks and commodities likely to rise in a war boom market.

—PAN-AMERICAN—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 8—How to treat belligerents' ships in American ports is among the neutrality problems likely to be brought before the forthcoming Pan-American Conference.

The meeting, to begin at Panama City September 21 or 23, will consider methods of keeping war out of the Western Hemisphere and of increasing trade among the American republics.

Pointing out that many German, French and British merchant ships are in harbors on this side of the Atlantic, officials said today that one question of their handling is whether they should be forbidden to use their radios or other signal devices.

The Danger From Signaling

If such signaling were not forbidden, a vessel of one of the belligerent might observe one of the opposing side in port and notify a submarine or other warship of the vessel's presence and the time of its departure.

The use of radios by the ships of warring nations is forbidden in United States ports under the neutrality proclamation issued recently by President Roosevelt.

Another question that may come in for consideration is whether some agreement regarding neutral shipping might be reached with belligerent countries to avoid incidents that might tend to drag American nations into the conflict.

Trade Proposals Ready

Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles discussed the agenda of the conference yesterday with the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. The United States, it was learned, is prepared to offer concrete proposals for commercial, economic and financial cooperation with the other American nations.

One analyst said that a major commercial problem to be faced at the conference is that of foreign exchange. The trade system of some Latin-American countries, he explained, has been upset by curtailment of German purchases and shutting off of supplies previously obtained from the Reich by barter. A shortage of foreign exchange has resulted, he said.

Appeals To Germans To Overthrow Nazis

Offshoot Of Socialist Party In U. S. Pleads For Restoration Of Peace And Freedom

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Social Democratic Federation, U. S. A., joined today in an appeal to the German people "to overthrow the Nazi regime."

Leo Meltzer, executive secretary, said the federation had 10,000 members and described it as "an offshoot of the Norman Thomas Socialist party" born of an intra-party dispute.

A cable signed by the national chairman of the federation, Mayor Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport, Conn., and sent to the German Social Democratic Party in Exile at Paris, said:

"We welcome your manifesto urging the German people to overthrow the Nazi regime and thus restore peace and freedom. . . ."

Le Havre Not Available To U. S. Passenger Boats

Bordeaux Will Be Used Instead After Today, State Department Announces

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—The State Department said today it had information that the port of Le Havre, France, would not be available to American passenger vessels after tomorrow.

The statement added, however, that the United States Lines would establish an office at Bordeaux by Tuesday, where passengers not residing in Paris would be able to book passage for the United States.

As to Americans seeking to return from Italy, the department said that the steamship Rex would sail for New York tomorrow, followed by the Vulcania on Wednesday and the Conte de Savoia on Thursday.

FORESEES LONG WAR

Reed Returns From Europe With Prediction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Representative Reed, Republican, of New York, back from a four-weeks tour of Europe, said today that he saw prospects for "a long and horrible war" and said that the issue of American neutrality is in the hands of the citizens of this country.

He said that he had not been back long enough to determine sentiment on the arms embargo issue. He voted in the last session of Congress to retain the embargo.

"It is quite apparent," Mr. Reed said, "that England, France, Germany and Poland have set their teeth in grim determination to settle accounts in what is likely to be a long and horrible war. The people of the United States, if they are opposed to war, should not be timid in expressing a collective will to that end.

"The issue of war or peace is in the hands of the citizens of this country, and I can conceive of no greater responsibility now resting upon all of us than to act with wisdom when deciding the fate of millions of our young men."

and sixty-fourth.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:

"CORDELL HULL,

"Secretary of State."

NAZI WEST WALL STILL MYSTERY; 30 MILES DEEP

Also Called Limes, Siegfried Line; Can Hold 500,000 Men

New York, Sept. 8—Germany's fortifications along her western frontiers, which extend from Switzerland to the Netherlands, are more or less of a mystery. The cost of the fortifications is not exactly kept secret and the line is known by three different names—Limes, Siegfried Line and West Wall.

Bank reports issued in April, 1939, indicated that the equivalent of $400,000,000 had been spent during 1938 for construction materials alone. There was no estimate of the labor costs, but it was reported at the time of the Czecho-Slovak crisis of September, 1938, that 500,000 men were working on the defenses under the supervision of Dr. Fritz Todt, whose surname means "death" in German.

Films Show Deep Line

Motion-picture films shown throughout Germany last month depicted a line thirty miles deep that was composed of 22,000 individual armed units connected by tunnels. Each unit, called a "bunker" by the Germans, is supposed to be self-sufficient and independent.

It is believed that 500,000 troops can be accommodated in the line in subterranean shelters, which are gas-proof. Gun emplacements and concrete machine-gun nests are situated at strategic points from front to rear of the line. Barbed-wire entanglements and concrete and metal tank obstructions also are scattered back through the line.

The line follows the Rhine north from Switzerland, but swings west across the river near Karlsruhe. It parallels the French Maginot line nearly to Saarbrucken, where it veers to the northwest to follow the frontier between Germany and France, Luxembourg and Belgium.

Backed By Air Zone

Behind the line is an air-defense zone that is forty-two miles deep. That zone is studded with anti-aircraft guns, sound detectors, searchlights and captive-balloon obstructions. In front of the line along the Rhine the river's banks have been covered with obstructions to impede bridging of the stream by pontoons.

Adolf Hitler officially named the fortifications the Limes on October 19, 1938. The motion picture shown in Germany last month, however, called the line the West Wall, the name by which most Germans apparently refer to it conversationally. The French are credited with naming it the Siegfried line because they always refer to it as *"La ligne Siegfried."*

Pronounced Lye-Meez

Hitler's official name for the line is derived from the Latin. Limes is a singular noun meaning a line of frontier fortifications. According to Webster's New International Dictionary, it should be pronounced as though spelled lye-meez. Historically limes meant one of the fortified frontiers of the Roman Empire. The Limes Germanicus of the first century, A. D., separated the German provinces of the empire from the outer world and ran roughly from Bonn, on the Rhine, to Regensburg, on the Danube.

"The inspection of the Western Wall has convinced me of its invincibility," said Hitler in May, 1939, after touring the fortifications. "With me, the German nation thanks all who, through their unconditional energies, have created the foundations for Germany's safety through concrete and steel."

President's Emergency Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's proclamation of a limited national emergency:

"Whereas a proclamation issued by me on September 5, 1939, proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in the war now unhappily existing between certain nations; and

"Whereas this state of war imposes on the United States certain duties with respect to the proper observance, safeguarding, and enforcement of such neutrality, and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peace-time authorizations; and

"Whereas measures required at this time call for the exercise of only a limited number of the powers granted in a national emergency;

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peace-time authorizations. Specific directions and authorizations will be given from time to time for carrying out these two purposes.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty nine, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth

Fortifications Built Year Ago By Germans

The German island of Sylt, which was reported in Denmark yesterday to have been attacked by planes, was fortified by the Nazis more than a year ago.

A Norwegian newspaper in April, 1938, said the Germans had constructed large underground hangars on the island, with a capacity of several hundred planes, and also kept a large body of troops stationed there.

No one knows whether such reports are true. The Norwegian writer asserted that the underground fortifications were cleverly camouflaged, so that what appears to be merely an ordinary farmhouse might be an entrance to a fort or hangar below the surface.

Cooper Asks About Island

A few days after this article was published, Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the British Admiralty, was asked in the House of Commons about the Sylt fortifications. He answered that the Germans were establishing a fortified naval base there.

The minister went on to say that Admiralty officials "have considered all the implications arising from this new development."

Sylt is a long, narrow island off the German coast just opposite the German-Danish frontier. It is the largest of the North Frisian Islands, three of which are important as popular summer playgrounds for vacationists from Germany and other northern European countries.

Normal Population Is 6,000

It is twenty-three miles long and about seven miles wide at the widest part. Parts of its sandy beach have to be protected by a seawall to keep North Sea storms from washing across the island. The normal population is 6,000, about half of whom live in the resort town of Westerland. The customary summer influx doubles this figure.

A railroad runs the length of the island, with spurs to quaint spots off the main right-of-way where ancient Sylt customs survive. The inhabitants speak Low German dialect and live largely from farming, the tourist industry and the oyster beds off the island's south coast.

BREMEN MYSTERY AS DEEP AS EVER

Owner's Agent Understands Ship Is Off Iceland.

The whereabouts of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen remained as much a mystery of the high seas today as it has since the big vessel left here without passengers and with its port holes blacked out, more than a week ago. The German Government has asserted that the liner is safe in a neutral port, but this has not been verified. There have been reports that the vessel was in a small port in some South American country, and that it had been seen heading toward Iceland or north Soviet territory.

Capt. William Dreschel, marine superintendent of the North German Line, said today that he knew nothing about the Bremen. "All the information I have," he said, "was obtained from the newspapers and the radio. I understand from these reports that the Bremen is now in Iceland. We have had no word whatever from the Bremen and you can depend on that.

At the French pier at the foot of West Forty-eighth street, workmen were busy painting the liner Champlain a battleship gray. No similar action has been taken regarding the Normandie of the same line, which is docked near by.

Four United States customs inspectors boarded the Polish liner Batory at her anchorage in the Hudson opposite Yonkers today. The inspectors refused to reveal the purpose of their visit. It was believed, however, that they had gone aboard to see that no war materials were loaded on the vessel in violation of our neutrality laws.

Club Probes Demand That Nazi Consul Quit

Los Angeles Envoy Told In Telegram 165 Members Would Resign Unless He Did

San Francisco, Sept. 8 (AP)—Having declined to accept the resignation of Nazi Consul General Fritz Wiedemann, proferred after he had received a fake

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telegram suggesting such action, Olympic Club directors today awaited the German official's next move in the mystifying incident.

Officials of the men's club emphatically denied sending the telegram, which declared that 165 members had threatened to resign unless Captain Wiedemann did.

The club directors resolved unanimously to refuse his resignation, and sent a letter to Wiedemann disclaiming responsibility for the incident.

The resignation request had been telephoned to the telegraph company and charged to the Olympic Club.

WOULD OVERTHROW U. S. GOVERNMENT

Communist Plan Set Out by Army Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. David P. Barrows testified at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing today that the Communist International "unquestionably" advocates violent overthrow of capitalist governments, including that of the United States.

The Government is seeking to deport Bridges, a native Australian, on the ground that the West Coast C. I. O. maritime leader is a communist advocating such an overthrow.

Gen. Barrows, professor of political science at the University of California, testified that communists recognize that the United States "will be the last citadel that will be taken, but that it will be the greatest victory they will win."

His testimony was offered by the Government to refute that of two Stanford University professors who testified the Communist party did not advocate violence.

The witness was asked whether communists contemplated culmination of the class struggle in peaceful revolution.

"No," Gen. Barrows replied. "The genuine communist or Bolshevik takes the term of revolution in a strictly literal sense with all the violence it suggests. . . . He contemplates the use of violence, prepares for it and has used it repeatedly."

DE VALERA VISIT OFF

Irish Premier Again Forced to Cancel Plans.

Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Ireland, has canceled his proposed visit to the United States late this month because of the European war, according to the Irish Consul-General, whose offices are at 405 Lexington avenue.

This is the second time this year that the American-born Irish leader has had to abandon plans for a trip here. He had expected to leave Dublin last April to open the Irish Pavilion at the World's Fair but decided to stay home because of British emergency conscription orders.

Mr. de Valera was to sail on the United States liner Washington on September 23 and arrive here September 28. He was going to visit the New York and San Francisco fairs and make short stops in twenty-two big cities.

SIGHTS SUBMARINE

Nantucket Light Crew Sends Report to Washington.

BOSTON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—An unidentified submarine was sighted today by the crew of the Pollock Rip lightship, which guards the westerly approach to Nantucket Sound, Coast Guard Headquarters at Boston reported.

Those aboard the lightship said the submersible had no identifying marks and that she was headed in a southerly direction.

Coast Guards said there was no alarm but that a report was made to Washington. It was possible, they added, that the craft might have been an American submarine. The United States submarines, Sea Dragon and S-13, were known to be off Cape Cod. The Sea Dragon is on trial.

FRENCH PORT DESIGNATED

American Passenger Shipping Must Now Use Le Verdun

The Third Naval District advised American shipping companies yesterday, pursuant to a notice from the French Government, that all passenger ships must use Le Verdun as the port of call to France, instead of Havre or Cherbourg.

The announcement, termed Warning No. 13, stated:

"The French Minister of Marine advised that all American ships must use Le Verdun, near Bordeaux, as the French terminus, instead of Havre or other terminus."

ILE DE FRANCE—

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—The French liner Ile de France was believed to be nearing New York today with more than 1,000 passengers, most of them Americans fleeing the European conflict.

The 42,000-ton floating "art gallery" was completely shut off from communication as she sped over the North Atlantic presumably at her full twenty-one knots.

Shipping authorities kept an eye out for her yesterday, but expressed little or no anxiety. Some confusion over her departure time from Le Havre grew out of the censorship placed over all French shipping news last Saturday.

Left On Sunday

The best estimate was that the "Eel" left Le Havre on Sunday, which would put her in New York some time today on the normal run.

All the submarine attacks have occurred on the other side of the Atlantic and thus the Ile de France, not having been heard from while her wireless was shut down except for the greatest emergencies, was considered to be plowing through comparatively safe waters off the American coast.

Her younger, but bigger sister, the Normandie, lies idle at her New York pier, having canceled all sailings since the outbreak of war.

Censorship Imposed

Meanwhile, the customs service of the port of New York imposed wartime censorship on outgoing transatlantic shipping.

Pan American Airways also observed a rigid censorship when its American Clipper landed yesterday after a flight from Foynes, Ireland, with twenty-two passengers. The passenger list was withheld. Company officials said the censorship had been ordered by the Atlantic Conference of Steamship Lines, of which the air line is a member.

HOSTILITIES CANCEL STUDENT EXCHANGES

400 Between U. S. Europe Are Halted—"Interlude," Says Director

New York, Sept. 8—As a result of the war, all foreign student exchanges between this country and Europe have been canceled, Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, has announced. More than 300 students are affected.

Under the direction of the institute, which was established in 1919 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, American students have received fellowships in foreign countries. At the same time, American universities have accepted European scholars.

400 Scheduled This Year

Four hundred such fellowships were scheduled for this fall. The exchange with South America, Canada and the Far East has not been canceled. A hundred students who had planned to go to these lands intend to leave later in the month.

Serious inroads will be made also into the system of international education. In addition to the students who went abroad as instructors or fellows, many men and women studied in foreign colleges and universities at their own expense. Last year 8,000 or more American students were enrolled abroad, while 7,500 foreign students were attending colleges and universities here.

That interchange of students is blocked now. Many of the Americans will have to alter their academic plans for the year.

However, the institute is to continue its work with undiminished energy, Dr. Duggan asserted. For the time being the emphasis will be placed upon exchanges with Latin America and Canada. When the European war ends, the institute again will interest the various nations in an educational policy that looks toward peace and good will.

War Is Interlude

"I look upon this war as an interlude in our work," Dr. Duggan observed. "We intend to continue stronger than ever before."

In the last twenty years the institute has been sponsor for fellowships for 3,717 students valued at more than $2,009,000. Colleges in this country have taken exchange students from nearly every nation in Europe.

Canadian Blackout

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 8 (Canadian Press)—The southern section of Cape Breton county, where Nova Scotia's steel and coal industries are concentrated, was "blacked out" last night. On signal, lights were put out in Sydney, Glace Bay, New Waterford, Dominion, Reserve and several smaller communities. Lights went out in the steel plant here and in coal mines.

Flashes

German Sailors Dropped

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—German sailors have been dropped from crews of the tanker Fleet, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to avoid possible wartime complications. Company officials said today 300 dismissed sailors were being kept here at company expense pending their return to Germany.

All War Nations Use Some Form Of Censorship

Survey Shows Methods Vary, With U.S. Reporters Careful to Bar Propaganda

Europe's war-time censorship is hampering the flow of news but is creating its own antidote by increasing the vigilance of trained newspaper men.

Great Britain, France, Germany and Poland often can prevent American reporters from sending promptly unfavorable truths but can not compel them to send recognized lies. A newspaper man's judgment of what is true may be imperfect but the idea of censorship puts him on his guard.

Censorship varies in different countries. Here is the present situation:

LONDON—Censors sit in the cable, wireless and telegraph offices reading dispatches submitted. They delay the news but are said to find little to suppress. When British planes made their flights over Germany to drop leaflets warning Germans against their own government, there was news in the fact and in what the British government said. The expedition's propaganda motive was labeled as such. At the same time American reporters in Berlin showed what Berlin propaganda machinery was doing to counteract it. Coupled with those two sides of the story was a presentation from a neutral uncensored point of this propaganda war making the reader fully aware of what was being done and the propagandist reasons.

PARIS—French censors long have functioned in what the French call the "Cabinet Noir" (black Cabinet). In every transmission office a government employee watched dispatches largely as a matter of form even before the war. The machinery was ready and functioned frequently to prevent the immediate dispatch of news that might affect France's credit abroad. Now this censorship is expanded to permit examination of all outgoing and incoming districts.

BERLIN—Censorship existed before the war only on a so-called "responsibility" basis. Correspondents were free to transmit what they wished, but if they sent what the Ministry of Propoganda declared to be untrue and which it considered damaging to Germany, the correspondent would be in disfavor. He might not be received by officials for some time or he might even be expelled from the country.

At present Germany still grants considerable freedom to foreign newspaper men and The Associated Press Bureau there has been able to send out its news without other than this moral censorship of very strict responsibility. Louis P. Lochner, head of The Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, recently told A. P. headquarters in New York that correspondents were operating with the military "on the basis of mutual trust," a sort of gentlemen's agreement.

WARSAW—So far as known Poland has left correspondents comparatively free but in Poland also, even before the war, the foreign office watched news published abroad and complained if a dispatch seemed unfavorable. However, rarely if ever was there any attempt at disciplinary action.

ROME—Italy long has had a censorship of "responsibility" like that in Germany, but perhaps more severe. Probably more correspondents have been expelled from Italy than from Germany. There is considerable restriction on a correspondent's freedom to telephone out news, but this may be due only to the interruption of many telephone circuits from Rome which pass through France and Germany. The Associated Press correspondent in Rome has been able to send some of his news by telephone to another bureau for relay, but other dispatches come by cable, in which case they pass through a government functionary who is not admitted by Italy to be a censor but who has authority to read all messages.

MOSCOW—Once the Soivet Russion censorship was rigid, but a month ago it was abolished. Today correspondents may send what they wish, but as in Germany and Italy, they are made to feel strong personal responsibility for the accuracy and freedom from bias of their news.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES—Censorship is not visible in neutral countries such as Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium, but various requirements that dispatches be signed and in clear language are proof they are being watched even if they are not being censored in a technical sense.

RADIO — Broadcasts from all countries abroad, so far as known, are submitted in writing before being delivered or there is a close watch by authorities who have the power to interrupt.

Censorship is an old custom in Europe. German and Italian papers long have been under strict government control. Occasionally an offending issue is confiscated. Sometimes papers are suspended. In Hungary one is aware of censorship when papers appear with blank spaces where there should have been type.

European censorship probably does its exponents more harm than good. American newspaper men refrain from sending anything that might be military information useful to an enemy, but they are alert for propaganda. Some propaganda is news, but when it bears a label the harm it can do is lessened if not eliminated.

Some countries put out fantastic stories of victories or atrocities which newspaper men identify as intended for home consumption and disregard. Mention of them occasionally is to show the nature of the propaganda war which never has been waged on such a scale as in this present war.

—WAR AT SEA—

(By the Associated Press)

It was England's mighty surface fleet against Germany's undersea raiders all over again today as naval activity took a leading role in Europe's new war between old enemies.

And with the U-boats off to a fast start—faster by far than in the World War—the score at the end of five days of conflict stood 5 to 3 in favor of the Nazis. In tonnage the British have lost 32,143 to the Nazis' 14,037, all in merchantmen.

This counted only the known losses. At least two other British freighters and one French vessel were[illegible]

attacked by submarines in the Atlantic. One of those reached port safely. The fate of the others was not yet known. Official British reports indicated additional losses on both sides.

2 Nazi Warcraft Attacked

Insufficient information was available to include in the score two German navy craft, one a submarine. The British Ministry of Information last night reported a naval attack on a mine-laying U-boat and expressed the belief that it was successful, and Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons that in Monday's air raid over the Kiel Canal "at least two hits" were made on one of Germany's three "pocket" battleships.

A sudden outbreak of submarine attacks yesterday raised the Nazi score after Chamberlain had asserted that the "development of German U-boat attacks on our shipping" was the "most important feature" of naval activity.

Britain's New Losses

Three British freighters were added to the liner Athenia and the freighter Bosnia on the list of those sunk. Those lost:

Manaar, 7,242 gross tons, sunk about 100 miles off Portugal; 88 in crew; 2 known dead, 3 wounded, 40 missing; as in case of the Athenia, survivors said the submarine fired on the sinking ship as the crew sought to escape. The Manaar's owners have been informed officially that 10 European officers and 36 East Indian crew members were landed in Portugal. It was understood that two East Indian crewmen were killed and four still unaccounted for.

Olivegrove, 4,060 tons, loaded with sugar, sunk off Ireland; crew of 33 saved by United States liner Washington, under Capt. Giles Stedman.

Royal Sceptre, 4,853 tons; built in 1937; loss announced by British, but no details given.

Three Others Attacked

In addition, the United States liner American Farmer, en route to England, reported that the British Pukkastan, 5,809 tons, and the French Tamara, 3,747 tons, were attacked by submarines off the European coast, and the British Ministry of Information disclosed that the Corinthic, 4,823 tons, had been attacked by a sub but reached an unnamed port safely.

The known German losses were the freighters Olinda, Carl Fritzen and motor-ship Inn, all presumably sunk by British cruisers. Even more significant was Britain's official report that its navy was steadily driving enemy merchant ships from the seas—always the British aim in wartime.

54 Nazi Ships At Vigo Alone

To back up its statement, the Information Ministry said fifty-four Nazi ships grossing 180,000 tons had taken refuge in the neutral port of Vigo, Spain, and nine more totaling 60,000 tons had run to cover in Japanese ports.

So far, one neutral ship—the Greek freighter Kosti—has been reported destroyed. It hit a German mine in the Baltic, where several other unidentified craft also were reported to have gone down.

Kuhn Concedes Hitler Couldn't 'Lick the World'

Denies He Ever Said So; U. S. Senator on Phone Interrupts the Interview

Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, gave the bund's views on the conflict in Europe yesterday in an interview which he interrupted once to talk by telephone with "a United States Senator in Washington" and to tell the "Senator," who apparently passed on a word of warning about something, "I'm not afraid, Senator."

The blond, chunky, bespectacled Fuehrer of the Nazi organization in the United States wouldn't identify the man whose call came in as Kuhn talked to newspaper men in the busy, second-floor offices of the bund at 178 East Eighty-fifth Street. "That's for me to know," he said.

But he did talk freely about a dozen other points, some of which were incorporated in a three-page mimeographed "news" release, in which he charged that a British submarine sank the liner Athenia "to stir up anti-German sentiment" and asserted that the bund would fight revision of America's neutrality law.

Says He Was Misquoted

Kuhn denied emphatically that he had said the other night in Sellersville, Pa., as press dispatches quoted him, that "Adolf Hitler will lick the whole of Europe," or that "Hitler can lick the world."

List of Vessels That Have Gone Down in War

Tabulation Shows Dutch, British, Danish, Greeks, French and Nazis Losers

By The Associated Press

Following is a record of maritime losses in the European war to date:

BRITISH

Sept. 3—Athenia (British), 13,581 gross tonnage. Sunk 200 miles west of the Hebrides, British Admiralty said it was torpedoed. German Government said it hit a British mine. There were 1,347 persons, passengers and crew on board.

Sept. 5—Bosnia (British), 2,407 gross tonnage. Torpedoed 100 miles off Scotland. One man killed. Norwegian tanker rescued thirty-one other members of crew and one passenger.

Sept. 7—Pukkastan (Br). 5,809 gross tonnage. Torpedoed off Ireland. No details given.

Sept. 7—Manaar (Br). 7,242 gross tonnage. Sunk in Atlantic off the Portuguese coast by explosion; eighty-eight in crew; two known dead, three wounded, forty missing.

Sept. 7.—Olivegrove (Br). 4,060 gross tonnage. Sunk by submarine off Ireland. Crew of thirty-three allowed to abandon ship in lifeboats and picked up by United States liner Washington.

Sept. 7.—Royal Sceptre (Br). 4,853 gross tonnage. Loss announced by British, but no details given.

Sept. 8—Winkleigh, British 5,055-ton freighter presumably sunk in mid-Atlantic. Thirty-seven crew members saved by Holland-American liner Statendam.

Sept. 8—Regent Tiger (British), freighter, 10,176 gross tonnage. Torpedoed by submarine. Crew of forty-four saved by Belgian steamer.

GERMAN

Sept. 4—Olinda (German), 4,576 gross tonnage. Sunk in South Atlantic by British cruiser Ajax after crew was ordered to abandon ship.

Sept. 5—Carl Fritzen (German), 6,594 gross tonnage. Sunk in South Atlantic. Crew reported saved.

Sept. 6—Inn (Ger). 2,876 gross tonnage. Sunk in mid-Atlantic. No details regarding crew.

Sept. 8—Helfrid Bissmark (German), 727 gross tonnage. Sunk in Ore Sound on eastern side of Danish peninsula between the Island of Sjaelland and Sweden. Seven members of crew killed.

Sept. 8, 1939—Unidentified ship blown up, apparently after hitting mine, off Danish Island of Aerpe; observers expressed belief it was German and that all hands were lost.

FRENCH

Sept. 7—Tamara (Fr). 3,747 gross tonnage. Reported sunk off northwest Spain, but sinking unconfirmed.

GREEK

Sept. 4—Kosti (Greek), 3,933 gross tonnage. Struck mine in the Baltic, two miles south of Falsterbo, Sweden. Crew of twenty-nine rescued by German ship.

NETHERLANDS

Sept. 8—Dutch mine-sweeper Willem Van Ewyck, in the North Sea off the West Frisian Islands, northern Netherlands. Struck a Dutch mine. Thirty killed.

Warfare Studs History Of Oft-Taken Warsaw

Polish Capital Besieged Many Times Since 1655

Warsaw, reported entered last night by German conquerors for the second time in twenty-four years, probably has seen more warfare in the last 300 years than any other capital in Europe, according to the United Press.

Its history dates back obscurely to the ninth century, when Conrad, Duke of Mazovia, is supposed to have built a castle on the city's site. The same site was fortified by Casimir in the eleventh century, but it was not until 500 years later that it came into European history. In 1550 Sigismund Augustus made it the capital of Poland. Its military history since then follows:

1655—Captured by Charles Gustavus of Sweden.
1656—Retaken by the Poles.
1702—Besieged and occupied by Charles XII of Sweden.
1703—Restored to independence by peace treaty.
1764—Captured by the Russians, who elected Stanislaw Poniatowski King.
1773—Given to Prussia in the first Polish partition.
1794—Taken by Russia again.
1795—Back to Prussia in the third partition.
1806—Occupied by Napoleon.
1807—Set up as capital of Napoleon's so-called independent Duchy of Warsaw.
1807—Seized by Austria.
1809—Restored to independence.
1813—Retaken by Russians.
1830—Seized by Polish revolutionaries and held a year.
1831—Captured by the Russians and held under military rule until 1856.
1863—Revolt suppressed by Russians who retaliated with mass executions, deportations and confiscations.
1905-'06—Rioting for independence.
1914—Russian army base established.
1915—Captured by Germans after four attacks had been beaten back.
1918—Seized by Poles with defeat of Germany in World War.

In 1920 there was bitter fighting between Poles and Russians on the outskirts of Warsaw, but the capital was not taken.

French Seamen On Normandie Head for Home

Skeleton Crew Left on Liner; U.S. Diverts 4 More Ships to Bring Refugees Home

A large section of the crew of the French liner Normandie, tied up in New York since Aug. 28, left by train last night for Nova Scotia after waterfront scenes reminiscent of the World War.

The sudden departure of the seamen from the 83,423-ton French liner, largest in the world, occurred as New York Harbor became a place of war-time activity.

Two American ships, the Orizaba, chartered from the Cuba Mail Line, and the American Banker, of the United States Lines, left the harbor last night on their way to English ports to bring back stranded Americans. After some delay in signing on crews the Orizaba sailed at 9:27 p. m. and the American Banker departed at 10:10 p. m. The American Importer, of the United States Lines, was also expected to sail during the night.

Four additional vessels were requisitioned yesterday for this service by the United States Maritime Commission. They were the Clyde-Mallory Line's Shawnee and Iroquois, and the St. John and the Acadia, of the Eastern Steamship Line.

Two British passenger ships, the Georgic and the Samaria, and a freighter, the Lossiebank, steamed out of the harbor last night, all painted a dull muddy gray.

It was estimated by reporters that the buses which carried the seamen from the pier contained almost 900 men. Although no figures could be obtained from officials of the French Line, a representative of the company said that the number of men sent to Canada was about 600.

There has been no official intimation that the crew of the Normandie was to be transported to Nova Scotia presumably to sail from there for Europe. The French liner Champlain, already painted gray, was at the French Line pier at West Forty-seventh Street with the Normandie. In the early evening a crowd of several hundred persons gathered in the street outside the pier and about 8 p. m. the first of a procession of chartered sightseeing buses began to appear.

MORGENTHAUS HOME

Secretary's Wife and Two Children Arrive.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and their children, Henry, 22 years old, and Joan, 18, returned from Europe today on a Norwegian-American liner at Bergensford. The vessel, which carried 438 passengers, left Bergen on August 31 and the passengers thought then that war had been averted.

Secretary Morgenthau boarded the liner from a cutter in the lower bay to greet his family, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt met them at the dock. She greeted Mrs. Morgenthau with the remark, "I was beginning to worry." They left the pier in Mrs. Roosevelt's automobile.

Mrs. Morgenthau said that there was nothing unusual about the trip except that the vessel was halted for a few minutes by an English cruiser on the first day out. When she left Europe, she said, the Scandinavian countries were very calm and apparently very anxious to stay neutral.

Mr. Morgenthau disclosed that he had been in communication with Capt. Math Anzjon of the Bergensfjord every day of the crossing. "I'm going to say a little prayer, now that my family is back," he said. "I can stop worrying."

BY NELVIN K. VIETTE[illegible]
BERLIN, SEPT. 8—(AP)—I WAS TAKEN TODAY TO SEE MUCH OF THE PRODUCTION SECTION AT THE JUNKERS AIRPLANE FACTORY AT DESSAU—BUT WAS TAKEN ON A NON-STOP WALK THROUGH ONE ROOM WHERE HUNDREDS OF CAUTIOUS WORK PIECE BY PIECE ON THE FAMOUS MODEL
GERMAN OFFICERS TOLD ME THAT GERMANY IS TURNING OUT SWIFTLY MORE BOMBERS TO STRENGTHEN THE AIR FLEET WHICH SHE HOPES WILL GIVE HER SUPREMACY IN THE AIR THROUGHOUT THE WAR.
THEY SAID ALSO THAT NEW PILOTS ARE BEING SENT THROUGH THE SAME TRAINING COURSE THEY HAD IN PEACE TIME.
I DID NOT EXPECT TO SEE MUCH OF THAT—I DID NOT SEE I WAS SHOWN MUCH OF THE PRODUCTION SECTION AT THE JUNKERS
FORCE TRAINING SCHOOL NEAR BERLIN.
ING TOGETHER THE PLANES EXPECTED TO PLAY SUCH AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE

WAR.

THE HIGH-SPEED PRODUCTION PLANT, WHICH I WAS TOLD, WAS COMPLETED IN NINE MONTHS AND TURNED OUT ITS FIRST BOMBERS WITHIN A YEAR AFTER CONSTRUCTION WAS STARTED IN 1935, WAS FUNCTIONING AS IF WAR WERE REMOTE.

THE ONLY SIGN I SAW OF WAR-TIME CONDITIONS WAS A TOWER WHERE AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY IS POSTED.

WHEN I WAS THERE, PART OF THE GUN CREW WAS SWIMMING IN A POOL BETWEEN TWO OF THE FACTORY UNITS.

ELABORATE AIR RAID SHELTERS HAVE BEEN BUILT IN CELLARS BELOW EACH OF THE FACTORY BUILDINGS.

THESE CELLARS ARE FITTED FOR LONG OCCUPANCY. GAS MASKS, HELMETS, AXES AND SHOVELS ARE READY FOR USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

EACH CELLAR HAS AIR PUMPING EQUIPMENT WITH TWO AUXILIARY SYSTEMS IN CASE ONE IS DISABLED BY BOMBS. PASSAGEWAYS LINK THE UNDERGROUND QUARTERS AND LEAD TO HOSPITAL UNITS WITH OPERATING ROOMS.

EQUIPMENT EVEN INCLUDES TURKISH BATHS AND ONE SMALL, ANKLE-DEEP POOL IN WHICH WORKERS SUFFERING HEADACHES CAN TAKE OFF SHOES AND STOCKINGS AND RUN AROUND IN COOL WATER TO DRAW THE BLOOD FROM THE HEAD AND RELIEVE THE PAIN.

A219

I WAS ASSURED THE WAR HAS NOT ALTERED THE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FLIERS. I FOUND RECRUITS PLAYING HANDBALL ON THE SCHOOL LAWN. ONE GROUP OF STUDENTS WAS FIRING SALVOS. IT WAS EXPLAINED THEY WERE PRACTICING A SALUTE TO BE GIVEN ON THE RETURN OF THEIR COMRADES FROM POLAND.

THERE WAS NO SIGN OF ANY RUSH TO GET THE STUDENTS INTO PLANES.

30.24 3175

OFFICERS PAY THE SAME FARE AS THE SOLDIERS, I WAS TOLD. THE SCHOOL COMMANDER EXPLAINED:

"WE'RE NOT MAKING THE MISTAJK OF THE LAST WAR."

HE ADDED THAT SOLDIERS THEN WERE RESENTFUL BECAUSE OFFICERS HAD BETTER FOOD.

MY GUIDE WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE SCHOOL, LIEUT. COLONEL COUNT VON LUCKNER, COUSIN OF CAPTAIN COUNT FELIX VON LUCKNER, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN SHIP SEEADLER WHICH RAIDED ALLIED SHIPPINGS IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS DURING THE WORLD WAR. SHE WAS STRANDED AUGUST 2, 1917, OFF MOPELIA IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS AND HER CAPTAIN TAKEN PRISONER TO NEW ZEALAND.

SEP 9-129

MJ315PED

Berlin (AP)

AT THE SAME TIME, THE GOVERNMENT DECREED MORE STRINGENT FOOD REGULATIONS AND MEASURES AGAINST THEFT DURING "BLACKOUT" NIGHTS.

WHITE AND RYE FLOUR WERE RATIONED. MANY OTHER FUNDAMENTAL FOOD SUPPLIES ALREADY HAD BEEN RESTRICTED. DEATH WAS DECREED FOR ANYONE CAUGHT STEALING DURING "BLACK NIGHTS," PLUNDERING IN TERRITORIES EVACUATED BY THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR MILITARY NECESSITY, FOR ARSO ON IMPORTANT BUILDINGS, AND FOR HINDERING RAILWAYS.

THREE DEATHS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY BERLIN'S BLACK-OUTS. MANY PEDESTRIANS HAVE BEEN USING FLASHLIGHTS TO TRACE THEIR WAY ALONG STREET CURBS, BUT THIS WAS BANNED TONIGHT ON THE GROUNDS THE FLASHLIGHTS BLINDED AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS.

SEP 9-1939

REPORTING INDUSTRIAL ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN, THE GERMAN PRESS REPORTED REOPENING OF THE POLISH-UPPER SILESIAN MINES AND ROLLING MILLS TO HELP MEET GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR WAR MATERIALS. THE KATOWICE MINES AND CHORZOW FURNACES AND STEEL WORKS WERE SINGLED OUT AS SPOTS WHERE PRODUCTION IS TO BE STEPPED UP.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED NOTHING MORE CAN BE SHIPPED TO FRANCE OR ENGLAND "BECAUSE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION." RAILWAYS CONTINUE TO ACCEPT MAIL AND SHIPMENTS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

SW&MJ551PED

SEP 9-1939

BERLIN,SEPT 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH ARMY COMMAND EARLY THIS AFTERNOON ISSUED THE FOLLOWING ADDITION TO ITS DAY'S COMMUNIQUE:

"THE ARMY GROUP FIGHTING ITS WAY TO WARSAW IN A RAPID ADVANCE FROM THE SOUTHWEST CAME WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE POLISH CAPITAL, CAPTURING THE TOWN OF MSZCZONOW.

"TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER POLISH TERRITORY, ONE MISSING. GERMAN TERRITORY ALSO YESTERDAY WAS NOT ATTACKED.

"IN THE NORTH SEA AND BALTIC, THE NAVY CONDUCTED A NUMBER OF MINE INVESTIGATIONS. UNITS OF A MINE-SWEEPING FLOTILLA SHELLED A POLISH COASTAL BATTERY WHICH RETURNED THE FIRE WITHOUT SUCCESS.

"THE FOURTH POLISH SUBMARINE HAS BEEN DESTROYED."

EZ1146AED

London (Carl Harrelson's dispatch) xx started.

IN PRESSING THEIR BLOCKADE OF GERMANY, BRITISH AUTHORITIES REMEMBERED THE IMPORTANT EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE ON GERMAN MORALE DURING THE LATTER STAGES OF THE WORLD WAR.

SEP 9-1939

CHAMBERLAIN LAST WEEK MADE AN INDIRECT SUGGESTION THAT GERMANY DID NOT HAVE ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES. REFERRING TO THE FACT THAT THE GEHMAN GOVERNMENT HAD INSTITUTED FOOD RATIONING BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, HE SAID BRITAIN HAD NOT YET HAD TO RESORT TO SUCH MEASURES.

ONLY THIS MORNING THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE SAYING REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE WERE COMPLAINING OF FOOD SHORTAGES, BAD VENTILATION AND THAT "DUGOUTS ARE CROWDED WITH MUNITIONS."

THE SAME COMMUNIQUE SAID RELIABLE SOURCES HAD REPORTED A BONUS OF FIVE REICHSMARKS WAS BEING PAID TO ANYONE IN GERMANY WHO INFORMED ON PERSONS EXPRESSING DISAFFECTION.

"IT IS REPORTED FROM THE SAME SOURCE," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, "THAT BAVARIANS, ALTHOUGH UNENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE WAR, STILL BLINDLY TRUST THE FUEHRER. THEY APPEAR TO HARBOR NO BITTER FEELINGS AGAINST ENGLAND."

MJ633PED

PRESS ASSOCIATED PRESS NYK. LONDON, SEPT. 8 (AP).-

21022 PITKINS BOK THE REVEREND E B COOK COMMA VICAR OF ST CUTHBERTS WELLS COMMA THE LARGEST PARISH CHURCH IN SOMERSET COMMA TODAY PROMISED HIS CONGREGATION TO REFRAIN FROM COMMENTING ON THE WAR IN HIS SERMONS

SEP 9-1939

PARAGRAPH THE VICAR REMARKED QUOTE EVERYONE HAS TO THINK QUITE ENOUGH ABOUT THE WAR ALL THE REST OF THE WEEK COMMA AND PERHAPS IT WILL BE A RELIEF TO SOME TO KNOW THAT IN ST CUTHBERTS AT LEAST THERE WILL BE NO WAR TALKS FROM THE PULPIT UNQUOTE

STARK.

LONDON,SEPT.8-(AP)-IRAQ, AN IMPORTANT OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRY, TODAY TELEGRAPHED KING GEORGE VI ITS DETERMINATION TO COOPERATE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EUROPEAN WAR UNTIL "RIGHT AND JUSTICE AND LOFTY PRINCIPLES" PREVAIL.

SEP 9-1939

THE MESSAGE, FROM ABDUL ILAH, REGENT OF IRAQ, SAID THE COUNTRY REMAINED TRUE TO ITS TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, MADE IN 1927.

KING GEORGE REPLIED HE WAS "DEEPLY MOVED" BY THE "UNSHAKEABLE RESOLVE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ" AND CALLED IT A PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN TWO PEOPLES.

IRAQ EARLIER THIS WEEK GAVE THE GERMAN MINISTER 24 HOURS TO LEAVE BAGHDAD AND INSTRUCTED ITS MINISTER IN BERLIN TO ASK FOR HIS PASSPORTS.

MJ938PED

SEP 9-1939

30.24-3177

LONDON, SEPT. 8 -- (AP) -- FOOD MINISTER W. S. MORRISON DISCLOSED TODAY THAT "OF COURSE" FOOD RATIONING WILL COME TO GREAT BRITAIN.

HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, THAT HE BELIEVED FORMAL FOOD RATIONING WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY "FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS."

FV 11630 APL

SEP 9-1939

LONDON, SEPT 8-(AP)-GRACIE FIELDS, BRITAIN'S SWEETHEART OF THE MUSIC HALLS TODAY ANNOUNCED A NEW NATIONAL "CHEER-UP SONG" TO SUCCEED 1914'S "TIPPERARY."

IT IS CALLED "WISH ME LUCK," AND BEGINS:

"WISH ME LUCK AS YOU WAVE ME GOOD BYE,

"CHEERIO, HERE I GO, ON MY WAY.

"WISH ME LUCK, AS YOU WAVE GOOD BYE,

"WITH A CHEER, NOT A TEAR, MAKE IT GAY."

GRACIE, RECUPERATING FROM AN ILLNESS, SAID SHE HOPED "THE BOYS WILL LIKE IT AND WHEN I AM A LITTLE BETTER I WANT TO SING IT TO THEM MYSELF."

MQ1057PED

SEP 9-1939

30.24 3177

LONDON, SEPT. 8--(AP)--KING GEORGE TONIGHT RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, THE AIR FORCE CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CYRIL NEWALL, AND LORD HANKEY, NEW MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE WAR CABINET.

FVC--APL--530P

SEP 9-1939

LONDON,SEPT. 8-(AP)-A POLISH MISSION ARRIVED IN LONDON TONIGHT BY A SECRET ROUTE.

IT WAS MET BY POLISH AMBASSADOR COUNT EDWARD RACZYNSKI, THE POLISH MILITARY ATTACHE AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

GENERAL MIEZYSLAW HORWID NEUGEBAUER, AN ARMY INSPECTOR OF WARSAW, HEADED THE MISSION.

MJ102PED

LONDON,SEPT.8-(AP)-WARTIME SNAPSHOTS:

FIVE PUB KEEPERS WERE FINED $8 EACH TODAY FOR PERMITTING LIGHTS TO SHINE FROM THEIR TAVERNS IN VIOLATION OF AIR RAID PRECAUTION REGULATIONS....HENRY COTTON, BRITISH RYDER CUP TEAM CAPTAIN, SUGGESTED THAT PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS PLAY EXHIBITION MATCHES TO RAISE FUNDS FOR WAR CHARITIES....THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR OFFERED THE VICEROY OF INDIA TWO INFANTRY BATTALIONS AND A MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY BATTERY. HE SAID HE COULD RAISE THREE MORE BATTALIONS IF THEY WERE NEEDED.

EDWARD FALLOWS, WHOSE SON WAS KILLED IN THE WORLD WAR, SILENTLY WATCHED HIS GRANDCHILDREN BEING TAKEN OUT OF LONDON TO COUNTRY HAVENS. A FEW HOURS LATER HIS BODY WAS FOUND IN A CANAL....THE CHIEF OF BASUTOLAND, IN AFRICA, HAS COME IN ON BRITAIN'S SIDE. HE NOTIFIED THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER: "OUR KING IS AT WAR AND SO ARE WE."

THE SOUTHDOWN HUNT DESTROYED 44 FOXHOUNDS, WORTH $1,800 THE

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MASTER OF THE HOUNDS SAID THEY REQUIRED FOOD THAT ENGLAND COULD USE ELSEWHERE....AND THE LONDON ZOO LIONS MAY BECOME THE VICTIMS OF WAR TIME FOOD CONDITIONS....OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY MIGHT BE DESTROYED WHEN RATIONING IS STARTED.

MQ1054PED

PRESS ASSOCIATED PRESS

NYK

0113 UNCONFIRMED(SEPT. REUTER)=REUTERS BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT THE ITALIAN STEAMER CASTELLO BIANCO HAS FOUND ONE OF THE MISSING LIFEBOATS OF THE SUNK BRITISH SHIP MANAAR AND HAS RESCUED 23 MEN

AP STAFF

SEP 9-1939

LONDON, SEPT. 8--(AP)--THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT SCHOOLS IN CONGESTED AREAS WOULD BE OPENED MONDAY AND TUESDAY SO PARENTS WHO HAD NOT YET TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF EVACUATION COULD SEND THEIR CHILDREN AWAY FROM DANGER ZONES.

APL PMC 930P

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-MOVING PICTURE THEATERS IN COMPARATIVELY SAFE PARTS OF ENGLAND WILL BE PERMITTED TO REOPEN AFTER TOMORROW, OFFICIALS DECIDED TODAY. THEATERS HAVE BEEN CLOSED SINCE LAST SUNDAY.

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MOST OF THOSE REOPENED WILL BE IN OUTLYING DISTRICTS. LAST SHOWS MUST END BY 9 P.M.

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE LONDON ZOO LIONS ARE EATING MAY BECOME THE VICTIMS OF WAR TIME FOOD CONDITIONS.

OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY MIGHT BE DESTROYED IN A FEW DAYS IF FOOD RATIONING IS STARTED.

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THE ZOO'S MOST VALUABLE ANIMALS— TWO GIANT PANDAS— HAVE BEEN EVACUATED. THEY ARE QUARTERED NOW IN THE SUBURBS WHERE AIR RAID BOMBING DANGER IS LESS.

MOST REPTILES AND FISH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BUT THE APAISIE-LONG-150PED

LARGER PYTHONS AND SOME RARE FISH HAVE BEEN REPRIEVED.

JL LPA 15151 150 P

LIVERPOOL, ENG., SEPT. 8 (AP)— OWNERS OF THE 7,242-TON MANAAR, SUNK WEDNESDAY NIGHT OFF PORTUGAL, HAVE BEEN INFORMED OFFICIALLY THAT 10 EUROPEAN OFFICERS AND 36 EAST INDIANS, MEMBERS OF THE CREW, WERE LANDED IN

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30.24 - 3179

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PORTUGAL.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT TWO EAST INDIAN CREWMEN WERE KILLED AND FOUR STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR. [redacted] THE MANAAR, BOUND FOR CALCUTTA, WAS SAID BY SURVIVORS TO HAVE BEEN SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

AP01040 CAF 7A

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AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, SEPT. 8 - (AP) --

PRESS ASSOCIATED PRESS ADVS

0145S ASSOCIATED AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TODAY TO RAISE A SPECIAL MILITARY FORCE FOR SERVICE WITHIN AND BEYOND THE DOMINION [redacted] VOLUNTEERS BETWEEN 21 AND 35 YEARS OF AGE WILL BE RECRUITED AT ONCE THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF 6500 WILL BE ORGANIZED BEGINNING NEXT WEEK.

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BY JACK CULMER

(ADVANCE) LONDON - (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) - A VAST RESPONSIBILITY BELONGS TO 58-YEAR-OLD ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES MORTON FORBES, THE BLUE-EYED HALF-PINT GUNNERY SPECIALIST WHO COMMANDS THE BRITISH HOME FLEET.

KNOWN AS THE BEST GARDENER IN THE NAVY, FORBES LIKES NOTHING BETTER THAN PUTTERING AROUND THE GROUNDS OF CAWSAND PLACE, THE COUNTRY HOME NEAR WINDSOR, WHERE HE SPENDS VIRTUALLY ALL HIS SPARE TIME.

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FRIENDS WHO CALL TO SEE HIM ARE ACCUSTOMED TO HEARING THE BUTLER SAY "SIR CHARLES IS OUT IN THE GARDEN" WHEN THEY RING THE DOOR BELL AFTER GOING UP THE WIDE, SWEEPING DRIVEWAY.

WEARING A BATTERED FELT HAT AND AN OLD BLUE SWEATER, FORBES ROLLS UP THE SLEEVES OF HIS FLANNEL SHIRT, HANGS HIS OLD BROWN JACKET OVER A TREE STUMP, AND LASHES OUT AT THE DENSE BRACKEN WITH A SCYTHE, HANDLING THE TOOL WITH THE SLOW, RHYTHMIC MOVEMENTS OF AN EXPERT.

HIS FAVORITE SCOTCH TERRIER IS HIS ONLY COMPANION. WHILE SIR CHARLES HACKS WEEDS, THE DOG ROOTS AROUND AT HIS HEELS.

THE ADMIRAL'S SPECIAL PRIDE ARE THE APPLE TREES WHICH FILL HIS ORCHARD.

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"APPLE TREE -- THAT'S ONE THING I DO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT," HE ONCE TOLD A REPORTER IN THE LOW, HESITANT VOICE THAT HELPED CREATE HIS REPUTATION AS "THE MOST SILENT MEMBER OF THE SILENT SERVICE."

THE BRITISH NAVY POPULARLY IS KNOWN AS "THE SILENT SERVICE" BECAUSE IT SELDOM ADVERTISES ITS ACTIVITIES. MOST BRITONS TAKE A VAST PRIDE IN THE NAVY.

TYPICAL OF FORBES' MODESTY IS HIS BRIEF ENTRY IN "WHO'S WHO", THE BRITISH BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY WHICH OFTEN INDICATES HOW MUCH IMPORTANCE A MAN ATTACHES TO HIS ACTIVITIES.

IF FORBES LIKED PUBLICITY "WHO'S WHO" PROBABLY WOULD RECORD THE FACT THAT GOLF RANKS NEXT BELOW GARDENING AS AN OFF-DUTY OCCUPATION.

SON OF A CEYLON TEA-PLANTER, FORBES ENTERED THE NAVY WHEN HE WAS 13 AS A CADET ABOARD THE OLD TRAINING SHIP BRITANNIA, SINCE BROKEN UP. HE SPECIALIZED IN GUNNERY, AND AS A LIEUTENANT WAS ONE OF THE

PUPILS OF THE LATE BARON FISHER, THE BATTLE-SEASONED ADMIRAL WHO WAS FIRST SEA LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WORLD WAR.

FORBES HAD NO CNFLUENTIAL FRIENDS TO HELP HIS CAREER AND HIS SUCCESS IS ATTRIBUTED ENTIRELY TO NATURAL ABILITY, HARD WORK, AND COURAGEOUS CONDUCT IN ACTION.

THROUGHOUT THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH THE BRITISH FORCES SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES, FORBES WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE BATTLESHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH.

HE WAS FLEET GUNNERY OFFICER AT THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND IN 1916, SERVING ON THE LATE EARL JELLICOE'S STAFF IN THE FLAGSHIP IRON DUKE. THAT WON HIM THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, AWARDED TO BRITISH OFFICERS FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION. THE FOLLOWING YEAR, FORBES WAS PROMOTED CAPTAIN.

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JELLICOE'S DISPATCH DESCRIBING THE JUTLAND BATTLE SAID FORBES "PLOTTED THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TWO FLEETS WITH RAPIDITY AND ACCURACY."

FORBES HAS BEEN TWICE MARRIED. HIS FIRST WIFE, MOTHER OF HIS ONLY SON CHARLES WHOSE DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT FORCED HIM TO LEAVE THE NAVY IN 1935, DIED IN 1915.

AUDREY, A DAUGHTER BY HIS FIRST WIFE, DIED OF PNEUMONIA IN 1931 AT MALTA. SHE WAS 21. FORBES, THEN COMMANDING THE DESTROYER FLOTILLAS OF BRITAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, WAS IN GREEK WATERS IN HIS FLAGSHIP, THE CRUISER COVENTRY. A SWIFT DESTROYER TOOK HIM BACK TO MALTA SO HE COULD GO TO AUDREY'S BEDSIDE AT HIS VILLA IN PIETA, NEAR VALLETTA.

BY HIS SECOND WIFE, MARIE LOUISE BERNDTSON, OF STOCKHOLM, WHOM HE MARRIED IN 1921, FORBES HAS ONE DAUGHTER. NOW 15, SHE ATTENDS A LOCAL SCHOOL NEAR CAWSAND PLACE.

SINCE HE'S ONLY 58, WHICH IS YOUNG FOR A BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FORBES MAY GET A BIG ADMIRALTY JOB BEFORE HE RETIRES. MOST LIKELY POST IS THAT OF FIRST SEA LORD, NOW HELD BY ADMIRAL SIR DUDLEY POUND, WHO WAS APPOINTED THIS MONTH WHEN ILL-HEALTH FORCED ADMIRAL SIR ROGER BACKHOUSE TO GIVE UP THE JOB.

A119

FORBES ALREADY HAS HELD TWO ADMIRALTY JOBS, AND KNOWS WHAT IT'S LIKE TO WORK IN A BIG OFFICE IN WHITEHALL.

IN 1925, HE WENT TO THE ADMIRALTY AS DIRECTOR OF THE NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. HE WAS PROMOTED REAR ADMIRAL WHEN HE GAVE UP THAT JOB IN 1928.

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IN THAT RANK, HE WENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN IN 1930 TO COMMAND THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET DESTROYER FLOTILLAS. THEN CAME ANOTHER ADMIRALTY POST, AS THIRD SEA LORD AND CONTROLER, FROM 1932 TO 1934.

PROMOTED VICE ADMIRAL IN 1932, FORBES WENT BACK TO THE MEDITERRANEAN IN 1934 AS VICE ADMIRAL COMMANDING THE 1ST BATTLE SQUADRON AND SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE FLEET.

FORBES SUCCEEDED BACKHOUSE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE HOME FLEET APRIL 12 LAST YEAR, WHEN BACKHOUSE WENT TO THE ADMIRALTY AS FIRST SEA LORD.

FORBES' FLAGSHIP IS THE 33,950 TON BATTLESHIP NELSON, NAMED FOR BRITAIN'S MOST FAMOUS ADMIRAL, ONE-EYED, ONE-ARMED VISCOUNT NELSON, WHO WON THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR IN 1805.

(MORE) P11PED

A121

LONDON--FIRST ADD HOME FLEET ADVANCE BY CULMER XXX IN 1805.

AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FORBES RECEIVES GEORGE VI WHEN THE KING VISITS THE HOME FLEET. LAST MAY 6, ON THE FLAGSHIP'S QUARTERDECK, FORBES LED HIS FLEET OUT FROM PORTLAND, POWERFUL SOUTH COAST NAVAL BASE, TO SALUTE THE KING AS HIS MAJESTY SAILED FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA.

THE HOME FLEET, RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFENDING BRITAIN FROM ATTACK, PATROLS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE NORTH SEA, AND THE WATERS UP THE WEST COAST OF BRITAIN AND AROUND IRELAND.

BASED ON PORTSMOUTH, BRITAIN'S BIGGEST NAVAL DEPOT, A FEW MILES FROM SOUTHAMPTON, THE FLEET HOLDS ANNUAL MANEUVERS IN THE ATLANTIC AND OFF THE COAST OF SCOTLAND. THE NAVY'S NORTHERN BASE IS ROSYTH IN FIFE, SCOTLAND.

BESIDE HIS FLAGSHIP, FORBES HAS SIX BATTLESHIPS IN HIS FLEET, IN ADDITION TO FIVE 9,100 TON CRUISERS; THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, INCLUDING BRITAIN'S NEWEST, THE 22,000 TON ARK ROYAL; THE 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH DESTROYER FLOTILLAS, WHICH MUSTER 27 SHIPS; AND SEVEN SUBMARINES APART FROM 23 OTHER VESSELS, MAINLY ESCORT SHIPS, NETLAYERS, TARGET SHIPS, AND TUGS.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT SEPT 2)

P1109PED

SEP 9-1939

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

ROME,SEPT.8-(AP)-NEW DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS TOOK PLACE TONIGHT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID FOLLOWING THE MEETING BETWEEN BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR PERCY LORAINE AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GALEAZZO

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30.24-3181

30.24 3181

CIANO THAT BRITAIN WAS DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PERSUADE ITALY NOT TO ENTER THE WAR AT GERMANY'S SIDE.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION WAS LACKING BUT USUALLY WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES WERE OF THE OPINION BRITAIN WAS TELLING ITALY THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE PREPARED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT WITH ADOLF HITLER FOR YEARS IF NECESSARY, AND THAT BECAUSE OF THEIR GREATER RESOURCES GERMANY HAD NO CHANCE OF WINNING.

THESE QUARTERS SAID BRITAIN ALSO WAS ENDEAVORING TO PERSUADE PREMIER MUSSOLINI THAT A GERMAN VICTORY WOULD BE JUST AS INJURIOUS TO ITALY AS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THEY SAID THE BRITISH ADVANCED THE ARGUMENT THAT HITLER, ONCE BECOMING THE MASTER OF EUROPE, WOULD BEGIN THINKING OF SOUHERN TYROL, POINTS ON THE ADRIATIC AND COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE BALKANS.

ITALY, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED TO GIVE INDICATIONS SHE HAD NO IDEA OF GOING TO WAR AT PRESENT, BUT SHE ALSO CONTINUED HER WAR PREPARATIONS.

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ADDITIONAL SAILINGS OF ITALIAN PASSENGER SHIPS AND RESUMPTION OF TRAIN SERVICE TO GERMANY WAS ANNOUNCED.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO FOUR PAGES; SEVERAL PERIODICALS HAVE BEEN ORDERED SUSPENDED, THE SIZE OF OTHERS REDUCED. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE ACTION WAS DUE TO EFFORTS TO CONSERVE CELLULOSE, WHICH IS USED IN MAKING PAPER, AND MUNITIONS.

CANCELLATION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW BERSAGLIERI BARRACKS IN ROME, SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW BY IL DUCE, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

PREPARATIONS WERE CONTINUING, IT WAS LEARNED, FOR THE SCHEDULED VISIT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN TO ITALY THIS MONTH.

THE VATICAN ANNOUNCED POSTPONEMENT OF AN AUDIENCE FRANCO WAS TO HAVE HAD WITH THE POPE, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT HIS TRIP TO ROME WOULD BE CALLED OFF.

MJ857PED

PARIS ADD-KY WOMEN

MANY BARBERS NOW HAVE LONG GREY BEARDS. THOSE WHO DIDN'T BELIEVE IN THEM ARE MOBILIZED.

A LARGE CORNER CAFE, ITS WINDOWS CLOSED AND TAPED AGAINST THE CONCUSSION OF BOMBS, STILL HAS A SIGN DANGLING OUT FRONT READING, IN GERMAN, "WE SPEAK GERMAN". ANOTHER CAFE SIGN READS: "SORRY, SUDDENLY CALLED TO THE FRONT. SEE YOU LATER."

A VITRIOLIC LITTLE ITALIAN WHO IS FORMING THE GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS PROUDLY DISPLAYS THE RED SHIRTS ALL GOOD GARIBALDIANS ARE SUPPOSED TO WEAR INTO BATTLE. HE SAYS HE NOW HAS 4,000 APPLICANTS---HUNGARIANS, SPANIARDS AND GERMANS INCLUDED. HE ALSO SAYS ONE FRENCH-AFRICAN DEPUTY WANTS TO WEAR A RED SHIRT.

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BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 8 (AP)---THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL DECIDED TODAY THAT, WAR OR NO WAR, SWITZERLAND WILL HOLD ITS GENERAL ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

AT THE SAME TIME, IT ISSUED A NUMBER OF DECREES DESIGNED TO PARALLEL THE GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDER.

THE COUNCIL, WHICH WIELDS THE EXECUTIVE POWER, NOW HAS FULL DEGREE POWERS. IT BANNED THE USE OF AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS AND MOTOR BOATS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS TO CONSERVE THE LITTLE CONFEDERATION'S GASOLINE AND OIL SUPPLY.

EXCEPTIONS ARE PROVIDED. THE MILITARY, THE GOVERNMENT, DOCTORS AND TAXIS MAY OPERATE ON THOSE DAYS.

A NUMBER OF CANTONS HAD SUGGESTED POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTION IN VIEW OF THE GENERAL MOBILIZATION WHICH PUT ONE OUT OF EVERY EIGHT OF SWITZERLAND'S 4,000,000 INHABITANTS UNDER ARMS.

COUNCILMEN DECLARED THERE WAS NO REASON FOR A POSTPONEMENT. THE COUNCIL ALSO HAS BEEN GIVEN THE POWER TO ACT IF THE SWISS PRESS OVERSTEPS THE BOUNDS OF THE CONFEDERATION'S POLICY OF STRICT NEUTRALITY.

BNS 0164S DEF 2NX 2:05PED

SEP 9-1939

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE POLISH LEGATION HERE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT WARSAW RADIO STATION NO. TWO STILL WAS OPERATING NORMALLY.

LEGATION OFFICIALS SAID GERMAN TROOPS MAY HAVE ENTERED

30.24-3183 30.24 3183

THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE POLISH CAPITAL, BUT THAT CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE STATION, WHICH HANDLES OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS, INDICATED THE CENTER OF THE CITY ITSELF THEN REMAINED IN THE HANDS OF POLISH TROOPS.

STATION NUMBER TWO HAS BEEN THE OFFICIAL STATION FOR THE LEGATION OFFICIALS SINCE THEY THE PAST WEEK HAD BEEN HANDLING ORDERS TO LEGATIONS AND EMBASSIES ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAD MOVED [redacted] 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW TO LUBLIN.

BRC 0215S -EDB-701PED

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ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DANISH PENINSULA, TWO SEP SHIPS CAME TO GRIEF, ONE WITH A KNOWN LOSS OF SEVEN MEN, WHEN THEY APPARENTLY STRUCK MINES.

OF THE 14 MEMBERS IN THE CREW OF THE GERMAN STEAMER HILFRED BISSMARK HELFRIED BISMARCK, HALF LOST THEIR LIVES WHEN AN EXPLOSION OCCURRED SOUTH OF ORE SOUND, BETWEEN THE ISLAND OF SJAELLAND—WESTERNMOST OF THE LARGE DANISH ISLANDS—AND SWEDEN.

THE BELIEF THAT IT HAD STRUCK A MINE WAS EXPRESSED

MORE THAN 100 MILES AWAY, OFF THE DANISH ISLAND OF AERSO, SOUTH OF FUNEN, AN UNIDENTIFIED VESSEL WAS BLOWN UP. OBSERVERS SAID THEY BELIEVED IT WAS A GERMAN FREIGHTER AND THAT ALL HANDS WERE KILLED.

SEP-DAY-4:10PED

C56

9-1939

GENEVA, SEPT 8-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCILMAN OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS, CAMILLE GEORGE, CONFERRED TODAY WITH JOSEPH AVENOL, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ABOUT LIMITATIONS ON LEAGUE ACTIVITY WHICH MUST BE FOLLOWED IF THE ORGANIZATION REMAINS IN ITS PEACE PALACE ON SWISS TERRITORY.

THE SWISS HAVE AGREED TO PERMIT THE LEAGUE TO FUNCTION IN SWITZERLAND AS LONG AS IT LIMITS ITS FIELD OF ACTIVITIES.

HF935AED

Amsterdam add r r Woldman.

AMSTERDAM HOUSEWIVES WENT TO SCHOOLHOUSES AND CITY OFFICES TODAY FOR FOOD CARDS. THE GOVERNMENT EMPHASIZED THAT MEASURE WAS PURELY PRECAUTIONARY. EACH FAMILY MAY PURCHASE IN ADVANCE ONE WEEK'S NORMAL SUPPLY OF FOOD--THE QUANTITY TO BE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF PREVIOUS PURCHASES.

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Men asked

VOLUNTEERS TO ASSIST IN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS WERE CALLED

BLACKOUT PAPER IS BEING DISPLAYED IN SHOP WINDOWS AND A NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL,AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ARE BEING PROTECTED BY SANDBAG BARRIERS.

THIS SEAFARING AND FARMING NATION OF ABOUT 13,000 SQUARE MILES AND 8,000,000 PEOPLE NOW HAS ABOUT 450,000 MEN IN ARMS. THE NORMAL FORCE IS ABOUT 30,000.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY HAS BEEN WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE AIR. HOLLAND CONTENDS THE ENTIRE ATMOSPHERE ABOVE THE NETHERLANDS IS NEUTRAL BUT UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN PLANES HAVE BEEN SIGHTED OVER VARIOUS SECTIONS OF HOLLAND ALMOST NIGHTLY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

AMSTERDAMS 02330 12210 22210 FOURTH 2010 EXC 720P

SEP 5 1939

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 8--(AP)--THE GERMAN LEGATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DESPITE THE WAR, GERMANY WILL ACCELERATE DELIVERY OF ARMAMENT ORDERS TO RUMANIA.

THE LEGATION COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT GERMANY WILL MAINTAIN THE SAME VOLUME OF EXPORTS TO RUMANIA AS BEFORE THE START OF HOSTILITIES. IT ADDED THAT GERMANY WILL CARRY OUT FULLY THE TERMS OF THE GERMAN-RUMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH RUMANIA SUPPLIES [illegible] WITH OIL.

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LEAD DAY RADIO PMS IN

BUDAPEST,SEPT.8-(AP)-THE POLISH RADIO STATION AT LWOW (LEMBERG), AT 7:55 P.M. (1:55 P.M. EST) BROADCAST A DECLARATION THAT "THE POPULATIONS OF THE VILLAGES MUST PREPARE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST THE INVADERS BEHIND BARRICADES."

"ALL MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MUST TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE INVADERS," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

THE IMPASSIONED APPEAL TO CITIZENS TO DEFEND THEIR VILLAGES WITH THEIR BARE HANDS IF NECESSARY WAS BROADCAST AFTER AN AIR RAID ALARM FOR THE RESIDENTS OF WARSAW WENT ON THE AIR AT 7:50 P.M. (1:50 P.M. EST).

THIS WAS SHORTLY AFTER AN OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH ANNOUNCED A GERMAN ARMORED CAR DIVISION ENTERED WARSAW AT 5:15 P.M. (11 A.M. EST).

THE WARSAW RADIO STATION CEASED TO FUNCTION LATE IN THE AFTERNOON.

THE LWOW BROADCAST ADMONISHED THE POPULATION NOT TO MISTAKE THEIR OWN RETREATING TROOPS FOR THE ENEMY AND TO AID POLISH SOLDIERS BY SHOWING THEM THE WAY AROUND THE BARRICADES.

THE POPULATION WAS URGED NOT TO FLEE, LEST THE ROADS BE BLOCKED AND TROOP MOVEMENTS HINDERED.

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS FILED IN WARSAW WEDNESDAY, JUST BEFORE WARSAW RADIO COMMUNICATIONS CEASED FUNCTIONING. IT WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK TODAY. THE WARSAW RADIO BROADCASTING STATION, SILENT YESTERDAY, RENEWED OPERATIONS TODAY AND WAS HEARD IN BUDAPEST.)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WARSAW, SEPT 6-1.30 P.M. (7.30 A.M., E.S.T.)-(AP)-WITHOUT WARNING, GERMAN RAIDERS TODAY DROPPED A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTREMELY HEAVY BOMBS ABOUT 12.30 P.M. (6.30 A.M., E.S.T.), AIMING AT BRIDGES AND OTHER MILITARY OBJECTIVES ALONG THE VISTULA RIVER.

IT WAS THE HEAVIEST RAID YET ON THE POLISH CAPITAL.

EXPLOSIONS SHOOK THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SHATTERED WINDOWS IN A RADIUS OF SEVERAL BLOCKS.

THE RAIDERS POWER-DIVED ALMOST A DOZEN TIMES AND I WAS ABLE TO WATCH THE ACTUAL BOMBS WHICH EXPLODED WITH DEAFENING ROARS, SENDING UP GIGANTIC CLOUDS OF SMOKE.

EACH WHINING POWER-DIVE WAS FOLLOWED BY EARTH-SHAKING EXPLOSIONS ALTOGETHER TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT.

I WAS UNABLE IMMEDIATELY TO ASCERTAIN THE DAMAGE, BUT IT MUST HAVE BEEN HEAVY ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER WHERE ALL THE BOMBS WERE DIRECTED.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINE-GUNS OPENED UP IN AN ATTEMPT TO DRIVE OFF THE RAIDERS, BUT OBSERVERS SAW NONE OF THEM HIT.

EZ1156AED

SEP 6 1939

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 8--(AP)-- A GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARRIVING [redacted] AT CERNAUTI, RUMANIA, TELEPHONED

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30.24-3185

ELIMINATED

*30.24 3185

BUDAPEST TONIGHT THAT ALL FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING THE BRITISH, HAD BEEN EJECTED FROM POLAND BY POLISH AUTHORITIES. (BRITAIN IS AN ALLY OF POLAND.)

[redacted]..NTM..540P

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 8--(AP)-- DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT SAID THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS MOVING STILL FURTHER EASTWARD FROM LUBLIN, WHERE IT ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS TUESDAY AFTER A FLIGHT FROM WARSAW. LUBLIN IS APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW.

SEP 8 1939

GE010..NTM..651P

MOSCOW, SEPT. 8 (AP)--MOSCOW'S LEADING NEWSPAPERS TODAY DEVOTED THEIR EDITORIALS TO THE COLLECTIVE FARMING SYSTEM, [redacted] ILLUSTRATING THE SOVIET SURFACE ALOOFNESS ED FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SEP 9 1939

WITHOUT COMMENT NEWSPAPERS PRINTED NUMEROUS BRIEF

DISPATCHES ON THE CONFLICT.

THE UKRAINE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, MEETING IN KIEV, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION HAILING THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY AS A "LIQUIDATION OF ATTEMPTS BY HOSTILE GOVERNMENTS (PRESUMABLY BRITAIN AND FRANCE) TO INVOLVE THE SOVIETS IN WAR.

VIA BUDAPEST 01520 DEF 10:20AED

SEP 9-1939

RIGA, LATVIA, SEPT. 8 (AP)--A TRAIN CARRYING 55 PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE LATVIAN FRONTIER TODAY FROM WILNO, POLAND.

SEVERAL AMERICANS WERE ABOARD, EN ROUTE FROM WARSAW. THEY WERE MORE THAN FOUR DAYS DETOURING THROUGH BREST-LITOVSK AND OTHER POINTS.

WRT 01825 DEF 2:45PED

SEP 9-1939

OF THEIR FORCES, GEN. MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, IS EXPECTED TO BE GENERALISSIMO OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

SEP 9 1939

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 8 (AP).-THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED "NANKING REFORMED GOVERNMENT" TODAY DECLARED ITS NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE GOVERNMENT, WHOSE AUTHORITY IS PURELY NOMINAL, ACTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE JAPANESE ARMY IN FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE SET BY TOKYO.

SEP 9-1939

AT THE SAME TIME, THEGOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS DECLARED ITS NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, SENT A NOTE TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY STATING IT DID NOT CONSIDER COMMODITIES INTENDED FOR CIVILIAN USE AS WAR PRIZES. THE EMBASSY HAD FILED A LIST OF ARTICLES BRITAIN CONSIDERS LEGITIMATE CONTRABAND.

SEVERAL NEW FOUR-MOTORED JUNKER PLANES, INTENDED FOR PASSENGER SERVICE ON THE LINE, WILL BE HELD UNDER CUSTODY OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

SEP 9-1939

OFFICIALS SAID THE PLANES USUALLY KEPT ALOFT 250 HOURS ON EACH TRIAL FLIGHT AND MIGHT GO OVER THE ATLANTIC ON A SCOUTING TRIP.

FIC 1105P BAIRES 08150

OTTAWA, SEPT. 8 (CP)---PASSIVE RESISTANCE, LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE FRENCH-SPEAKING QUEBEC CONSTITUENCY OF BEAUHARNOIS-LAPRAIRIE, TODAY SUBMITTED A PETITION AGAINST CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HE SAID IT WAS SIGNED BY "THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS" AND LAID IT ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITHOUT OTHER COMMENT.

CP GB 328 P

UNDATED BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE IS A KEY TO THE POLISH PRONUNCIATION OF SOME OF THE AREAS INVOLVED IN THE EASTERN FRONT WAR:

BUG (RIVER), PRONOUNCED /BOOK./

BYDGOSZCZ—/BID-GOSH-CH./ THIS IS KNOWN AS /BROMBERG/ IN GERMAN.)

GNUDZIADZ—/GROO-DZH-GOH-TS./

GDYNIA—/G-DEE-NYA./

KATOWICE—/KAH-TO-VEE-TSE./

KIELCE—/KYEL-TSE./

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30.24 3187

KRAKOW—/KRA-KUF./

LODZ—/WOODZH./

LUBLIN—/LOOB-LEEN./

LWOW—/L-VUF./ THIS IS KNOWN AS /LEMBERG/ IN GERMAN.

(nurse)-

NAREW—/NAR-EF./

PLONSK—/PWONSK./

POMORZE (POLISH CORRIDOR)—/PO-MO-ZHE./

POZNAN—/POZ-NAN./

PRZEMYSL—/PZHE-MISH-L./

PULTUSK—/POO-TUSK./

SANDOMIERZ—/SAN-DOUGH-MEH-ZDSE./

SIEDRADZ—/SHEH-ROTS./

(WARSAW)—

WARSZAWA—/VAR-SHA-VA./

WARTA (RIVER)—/VAHR-TA./

WILNO—/VEEL-NO./

WISLA (VISTULA RIVER)—/VEES-WA./

SEP 9-1939

SEP 9—11:10AES

A162

UNDATED SUBMARINES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) GERMANY, RELIABLE REPORTS INDICATE, HAD 71 SUBMARINES WHEN THE PRESENT WAR STARTED. OF THESE, 21 WERE COASTAL CRAFT OF 250 TONS; 24, SEAGOING OD 500 TONS, AND 15, OCEANGOING OF 700 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

IN 1914, GERMANY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE HAD 28 U-BOATS, BUT THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA SAYS THE NUMBER IS UNCERTAIN. AFTER THE WAR STARTED, GERMANY BUILT RAPIDLY AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE HAD 148 SUBMARINES WHEN THE UNRESTRICTED U-BOAT WARFARE BEGAN IN 1917.

WD1249AED

B13KX

AP LAD

MARINE

MANILA, SEPT 8 (AP)-ASSOCIATED STEAMSHIP LINES OF MANILA TODAY ANNOUNCED AN INCREAWE OF FIFTY PER CENT IN ALL FREIGHT RATES, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, INCLUD NG CARGO FOR NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE INCREASE WAS DUE TO THE WAR SITUATION, IT WAS SAID, WHICH HAD RESULTED IN HEAVY INCREASES IN OPERATING EXPENSES.

CG3PCS NM

SEP 9 - 1939

FRENCH TAKE 200 SQ. MILES, STOP NAZI COUNTER-ATTACK

By TAYLOR HENRY.
(Associated Press Correspondent)

SEP 10 1939

Paris, Sept. 9 (AP)—German planes and heavy artillery swung into action today in a roaring counter attack against the French on the western front.

Reinforced German advance guards moved into the attack behind an artillery barrage, striking across the Saar River on the northern flank of the front in an effort to blast the French from some 200 square miles of German territory cleaned out during the first week of Europe's new war.

Despite German resistance "along the entire front," a French General Staff communique said the French advance continued.

The communique added tersely that "a brilliant attack by one of our divisions assured us possession of an important section of territory."

NAZIS RUSH TROOPS

During the last two days French scout planes have reported roads leading to the Trier sector, on the extreme northern tip of the front, jammed with German troops, convoys, heavy artillery and ammunition moving up to reinforce the Nazi Siegfried Line.

It was these Nazi divisions which apparently the German General Staff threw into the battle for possession of the strategic heights and wooded areas that cover a 100-mile long strip of No Man's Land from the Moselle to the Rhine River.

As the German counter atack began France tightened its economic belt for a long war.

HOLD WARNDT FOREST

The Cabinet late in the afternoon approved a series of financial decrees which Finance Minister Paul Reynaud will announce and explain to the nation in a broadcast at 8 p.m. tomorrow (3p.m. Brooklyn time).

The 200-square miles of territory held by the French included about 20 square miles of the Warndt Forest, west of Forbach, where a starlight attack last night swept through the wooded area which embraces one of the Saar Basin's richest coal deposits.

Forbach is on the northern flank of the French line, where infantry and tanks were reported to have penetrated seven or eight miles into German territory, reaching the Saar River, in their advance toward the Siegfried line.

PLANES JOIN ATTACK

Infantry and tanks, supported by fast attack planes, were believed to have pushed advance guards toward the Saar River. The river flows parallel to the French frontier. It lies five miles within German territory from a point opposite Forbach and runs through the German towns of Saarlouis and Merzig. From Merzig it gradually widens its distance from the frontier until it flows into the Moselle just below Trier.

Beyond the river line the Germans apparently were making a serious stand, the unofficial reports said, adding that they had blasted all bridges crossing the stream, which in this district is wide enough to be navigable. Roads leading to river crossings had been mined by retreating Germans so that they could be blown up with a touch of a plunger from the other side when French troops came into view.

NAZIS STRIKE ENEMY

As the French approached the river German airplanes flew low in action to bomb and machine-gun the infantry snaking its way through underbrush, and tanks ploughing across country, these sources recounted.

Paris reports, however, said French planes fought off the German airmen reducing to a minimum the danger from air attacks.

The French Cabinet met for an hour tonight, issuing a communique stating that it had approved a series of wartime economic and financial decrees, all of which were signed by President Lebrun. Details of the decrees were not immediately divulged.

An hour before the meeting Premier Daladier received the American Ambassador, William C. Bullitt.

Conquest of German territory, even so industrially rich as the Saar area, was considered by military observers to be merely incidental to two main results of the first week's operation of Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin's plan to aid Poland through the "back door."

These results, not only obvious to observers but confirmed in the cautious terms of the general staff's communiques were:

PRELIMINARY MOVES

1. Germany already is rushing up reinforcements to the Siegfried line, diverting that many divisions from those available to attack Poland.

2. The French advanced approximately half-way through the 15-mile wide no-man's land separating the northern flanks of the Maginot and Siegfried lines, thus clearing positions for assault on the main line Nazi fortification.

Not to be considered as representing an outstanding immediate French victory, observers said this analysis of the first week's results was only preliminary to long operations which were certain to grow increasingly difficult.

The French have taken the offensive against the German Westwall which French military men admittedly consider a formidable defense even if built on different principles from the French Maginot Line.

This fact was reflected in the cautious manner in which the French opened their drive. Having devoted a week to preparatory clean-up of approaches to the Westwall, they have not yet made contact at the chief fortifications.

Although German reinforcements were observed moving down the valleys toward the German city of Trier, which lies just in front of the Westwall at the northernmost end of the line of hostilities, this had little appreciable effect on the campaign in Poland.

The German advance, indicated even in Polish communiques reaching Paris, appeared to be continuing in all sectors, though the Poles making a desperate stand before Warsaw and on the line of the middle Vistula River through the City of Lodz. It was understood here that the Polish Army established a strong line of resistance along this front

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where the Russians stopped a German drive in 1914. The line held firm for months.

But is on the western front that French observers believe the real issue of the war lies. It is here, they say, regardless of what happens to Poland, that a decisive conflict between France and Britain and Germany will have to be fought out.

Britain and France already have indicated that even if Germany succeeds in Adolf Hitler's plan for a quick cleanup of Poland and than suggests that there is nothing more for France and Britain to fight about, the two Allies will carry on the war to a final decision on the western front.

including twenty square miles of the Warndt Forest, west of Forbach.

Rich Coal Deposits Won.

The forest covers one of the richest coal deposits of the Saar Basin.

Late today the French Cabinet was called into session with President Lebrun presiding. It was believed that the meeting would result in formation of a new war cabinet, on which Premier Daladier has been working for several days.

An hour before the meeting the Premier conferred with the United States Ambassador, William C. Bullitt.

RESISTANCE OF NAZIS DESCRIBED BY PARIS

First Mention of Opposition in Communique —French Now Claim Gains of 200 Square Miles.

PARIS, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The French reported tonight that the Germans were counter-attacking on the western front.

A French general staff communique indicated that German heavy artillery had been brought into action.

Official communique No. 12 added that German pursuit planes had flown into battle on the front.

It was the first time that the French had officially mentioned a German attack since fighting began.

Text of the Communique.

Communique No. 12 said:

"The enemy is resisting along the entire front. Various local counter-attacks on their part are reported.

"A brilliant attack by one of our divisions assured us possession of an important section of territory.

"There has been reaction of enemy artillery.

"Our aerial reconnaissance is carried out despite intervention of enemy pursuit planes."

Military observers said tonight that the French Army attacking Germany's western frontier was in possession of approximately 200 square miles of German territory,

Communique No. II. issued this morning said:

"Activity in the course of the night by our first line land forces:

"The great Forest of Warndt, west of Forbach, is mostly in our hands. It was found filled with evidences of destruction and traps of all sorts.

"Our aviation continues active in support of land forces."

Steady Progress Is Indicated.

The communique indicated steady French progress toward Germany's rich Saar basin.

Forbach is on the northern flank of the French line, where tanks and infantry were reported to have reached the Saar River in their advance toward the Siegfried Line. That would mean they have penetrated seven to eight miles into German territory.

The reported capture of Warndt Forest tracts further served to straighten the French line which jutted back into France like a huge knob.

The morning communique was issued at 10:55 A. M. (5:55 A. M., New York time).

Called Preliminary Operations.

A French spokesman, however, pointed out that operations on the western front so far, including the reported advance in the forest, fall in the category of preliminary cleaning up of approaches to the Siegfried Line.

The official journal informed French civilians they must shoulder heavier burdens to meet war expenses.

Those younger than 18 or more than 45 years old who hold jobs, it announced, will have to contribute 4 per cent of their incomes to the war budget, starting January 1.

Those between those ages who belong to no military organization will have to pay 15 per cent.

The decree, signed by Premier Daladier and President Albert Lebrun, also specified that industrial and commercial profits and professional incomes be taxed 15 per cent beginning October 1.

Troops Blast Pontoons.

Retreating German soldiers blasted railroad pontoon bridges across a narrow stream winding north and west from France and emptying into the Moselle River near the German city of Trier, where the French expect to meet the main German fortifications.

German re-enforcements are moving up toward Trier, French air observers reported.

However, military experts did not expect a major conflict to develop in this region for several days because of the difficult terrain and the necessity of keeping French flanks protected through the forested, hilly country.

As British troops moved up to assist the French, air forces of both nations directed artillery fire on the left flank, where the French were occupied in cleaning out small fortresses atop dominant hills.

The French action rolled along the irregular left side of the giant inverted V which represents the Maginot Line that V thrusts toward Germany. The left side extends from the Luxembourg border to Lauterbourg, near the Rhine, but the French penetration is greatest in the area between Luxembourg and Forbach, a distance of about thirty-five miles.

Civilians Leaving.

The rich Saar Basin lies just opposite Forbach, in the path of the French advance.

Dispatches have reported German civilians are leaving towns in the Moselle and the Saar River regions, including Saarbrucken, important river city of 130,000. The Saar region was returned to Germany in the plebiscite of January, 1935.

The French staff communiques said the Germans are placing land mines before the French in order to check their advance.

French artillery continued to pound German forts on the other side of the river along the right side of the Maginot inverted "V."

Evidently the French are proceeding cautiously in this fortress war, because they are moving always against unlocated, scattered pill boxes in no man's land between the Maginot and the Siegfried Lines.

With the British fleet harrying the Kiel Canal area and both nations apparently fully ready for a long war, French leaders emphasized" Hitlerism must be destroyed" no matter what Poland's fate is in the East.

An army communique also added the information that "on the sea our patrol forces are showing very great activity. Co-operation with the British naval forces is closely assured, with a view to defending sea communications."

The infantry patrols were supported by tanks and armored cars, and the mechanized forces were meeting their first real tests as they ran into the blasted area which had been mined by the Germans to cover their retreat.

Concerning Italy's neutrality, which he characterized as one of reserved expectancy, the diplomatic correspondent of Le Journal said it could only be temporary, explaining:

"Germany makes no mystery of her intentions. She pretends that if Poland can be crushed quickly the general conflict could be stopped and the new frontiers of Germany re-established on a 1918 basis.

"Such a proposition cannot be entertained in any way by Britain or France. Now that war has begun it will be pushed right to the limits. That's why the position of reserve adopted by Italy can only be temporary."

Source of Supplies.

He intimated that supplies from Russia, Rumania and Yugoslavia for Germany are secure. Marshal Goering spoke in the Rhein Metall-Borsig munitions factory in Tegel, a Berlin suburb. His speech was broadcast throughout the nation.

"Only America remains for Britain," he said, "but we can get on without the United States—as a source of raw supplies.

"If you do not believe we have raw materials," he said, you must agree that the Russians do have them."

Goering Jeers at England As Arch-enemy of Germany

Marshal Says That British Effort to Capture Liner Bremen Misfired — Polish Debacle in Few Days Seen.

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Britain cannot defeat Germany either by military or economic weapons, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering assured the German people today. He declared that "we can hope" the conquest of Poland will be completed "fourteen days after the beginning of the fight"—by September 14.

"That is what happens once the German sword has been unsheathed," he continued. "Once drawn, it destroys the enemy."

American Aid Forecast.

While Marshal Goering was speaking a voice in his audience of Berlin munitions workers shouted:

"What about the Americans?"

Marshal Goering answered:

"They will be along later."

He hastened to add that America was all that Britain had left, but that Germany does not need the United States—as a source of supplies.

Speaking with great disdain of Britain and Britons, the Nazi aviation and economic chief scouted the British theory that Germany can be worn down and told an attentive nation that "in the north and east we cannot be blockaded." He jeered at British efforts to capture the liner Bremen, saying that these had misfired.

Calls Chamberlain Methuselah.

The Germans and Russians are not going to "be so silly as to smash each others heads for Britain."

Neither Rumania or Yugoslavia intend to "get smashed for Britain's sake."

The No. 2 Nazi man spoke slightingly of Britain's seventy-year-old Prime Minister Chamberlain, comparing him with Methuselah. He revealed that the German eastern army is composed of seventy divisions.

Marshal Goering again held out his hand to France, repeating Hitler's many time expressed statement that "Germany wants nothing from France." He disputed the theory that a long war is weakening to a nation, asserting "we will emerge much stronger," he added "if necessary, we shall walk about in bathing trunks."

British Will to Fight.

With Poland cleaned up and her riches exploited for the Reich, the entire Nazi force can be concen-

trated on the western front, Marshal Goering said. He said that he doubted whether "Britain really wants to fight."

"I felt strongly the desire to speak to you at this moment when I may discuss the tremendous events stirring us all." he said. "I purposely selected this factory. Between you (his immediate audience of workers) there stand forth those gigantic cannon barrels which are striking terror to the enemy.

"Chancellor Hitler asked nothing more than that a German city which didn't even belong to the opponent (Danzig) be returned and that a road to the east be guaranteed to Germany."—Hitler's demand for a passage across the Polish Corridor to East Prussia.

Fun Poked at Poles.

Marshal Goering asserted that it was "simply inconceivable" that these were not granted.

"Germany was even ready to renounce stations wherein Germans were living," he said. "Yet, the Fuehrer offered this because, as he said, he alone could make such an offer. Yet the Polish Government declined. This is a complete riddle."

The Nazi marshal made fun of the Poles as a nation pretending to be a big Power. He compared the country to inflated rubber figures at a carnival.

"But it was not Poland alone that offered resistance," he declared. "Behind it rose the shadow of a country which ever puts itself in the way of Germany"—(Britain).

Jeers for England.

The jeers of the audience greeted this reference to England.

"We violated no rights of Britain," he said. "We recognized her rights on the five seas. They should have had the decency to tell Poland 'Germany is right—you must fulfill her wish.'

"A country which was built up on force dares speak of moral principles. There has been too much lying in world history, but what we experienced now beats everything we've known.

"It is said they are not fighting Germans, but the Nazi regime, but when the shooting starts, it is Germans who are hit. We know this old trick. The British are sitting on their treasures and won't let anybody else have them. They talk about morals. That, too, after they swallowed many peoples."

Three-front Fight.

Marshal Goering told the munitions workers that they were fighting on three fronts, "military, economic and domestic."

"As regards the military front," he asserted, "only near Luxemburg is there an unprotected 200-kilometer section. On sea, the German coast is so protected that Britain—this she knows—cannot approach, for not only is danger lurking below the sea, but, also, in the air and this is very uncomfortable for her.

"Britain, with her powerful fleet, rules the seas, but the Baltic Sea is closed to her. The German fleet is master there.

"There is the question of a blockade in the west. Undoubtedly Britain will be able to prevent any German ships from reaching our harbors, but, thank God, the greater part of the German fleet is already in German harbors. Britain's attempt to capture the Bremen missed fire.

Polish Debacle Forecast.

"Now what about the front in Poland? I speak in the name of all of you when I say German arms on land and in the air have achieved what has been considered unbelievable.

"We can hope that fourteen days after the beginning of this fight (in Poland) that it will practically be ended. The last cleansing will have been accomplished in less than four weeks. That is what happens once the German sword has been unsheathed. Once it is drawn, it destroys the enemy.

"The last news I received was that Radom had been captured and that the Polish Army was throwing away its guns and surrendering to us."

Long applause followed this.

"The enemy is now encircled on all sides," Marshal Goering continued. "There has been no such Tannenberg in history (a reference to the German victory over Russia in 1914.) Only a few days can elapse before the last remnants of the Polish Army will be in German hands."

Advance Surprised Him.

"Our seventy divisions now in the east can be thrown on the west (against France and England) and certainly our position will not be weaker. The Briton thought he could attack on the northwest. He has learned his lesson. If it is claimed that German battleships were struck, I can tell you only one ship was damaged, namely, by a crashing enemy plane.

"In eight days to go as far as we did (in Poland) was not considered possible by anybody, not even ourselves. Our divisions marched as humans never marched before. Proudly, I can say, above all, this was due to one weapon—that is our air force. Whenever it appeared the enemy was defeated.

"With the defeat of the Poles, the threat to Germany's security on two fronts ceases. That was our danger in the past, but now, if the enemy attacks us, we must fight on one front only.

Economic Self-Sufficiency.

"I think the Britons know this. That is why their desire to fight does not seem to be too great. I do not know whether they want to fight. If they should be mad enough to attack our western line, streams of blood would flow. I do not know what they could do with their ships. The Britons know fully well we are superior to them in defense.

"Ah, say the Britons, but if we don't fight them (the Germans) militarily it does not matter; we can break Germany down economically. They have said that for a long time, but when I started a four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency, I did not do it for my pleasure, nor to place burdens on you, but, rather, to create a weapon that is unbeatable. Germany is today the best-equipped State in the world.

"No power on earth has such a munitions industry. None has as good skilled workers. None has such intelligent workers. We knew we had no gasoline, so we created our own factories for manufacture of synthetic products. Three things are necessary: raw materials, plants and workers. We have three in reserve."

Partial Text of Speech.

The following is a partial text of Marshal Goering's speech:

"The enemy may have zinc, lead and copper, but we have men who produce more than our enemies, so we enter the fight forced upon us with confidence. From now on the utmost will be done that has ever been done. What we have done hitherto economically is child's play with what is to happen later. Every plant will be converted to the needs of the nation.

"It is claimed that we lack materials. Yes, there are some we lack, but we have coal and iron, two fundamental raw materials. In the realm of the iron industry, things occurred which hitherto were unbelievable.

Coal for Barter.

"If Germany today were to halt coal production, various other countries would have to cease production, for while Britain is unable to export coal, we not only can supply our own needs but export coal in sufficient quantities to enable us to get other essential raw materials in return. At this psychological moment we got coal from Poland and we fell heir to fat regions which Poles took from the Czechs.

"We don't know as yet what fine things we've inherited from Poles. Once we begin exploiting, Polish figures will mean nothing. We've been strengthened enormously by our conquest thus far.

"You must believe me if I tell you the thesis of a long war weakening a nation is not true. With every year we will grow stronger. Now, when we remove all that is unnecessary, it is self-evident that we will emerge much stronger. In 1918, too, we were much stronger industrially than 1914.

Ersatz Not So Good.

"If hitherto we produced hundreds of airplanes daily, we will produce many more hereafter. That I promise, not only the German people, but also, especially, the British. I come to 'Ersatz.' I do not deny that many things will not be as good as originally.

"Suit clothes made from cellulose manufactured of potatoes may not be the best, but is that decisive? No, if necessary we will walk about in bathing trunks.

"We will restrict our wants. We will have but one thought, namely that you will not distate another Versailles to us, my dear Britons.

"Now, there is another matter—blockade — wherewith they so harmed us in the world war. In the world war the blockade was complete. That was uncomfortable.

"Then we were not prepared for that. Now we are, but how does a blockade today look? It's damned thin.

"In the north and east we cannot be blockaded. We have just concluded deals whereby we will get things. If you do not believe we have raw materials you must agree the Russians do have them.

"We will have our Nazism and the Russians their Bolshevism, but we are both peoples who want peace and we are not going to be so silly as to smash each others' heads for Britain.

Favorable in Southeast.

In the southeast, our position, too, is favorable. Britain forgot that the world since the world war has become favorable. The Rumanians, as the Yugoslavs, remain neutral and do not intend to get smashed for Britain's sake. Besides, they know they would be destroyed if they dared oppose Germany. Then, where is the British blockade?

"Only America remains for Britain, but look at our trade figures. We can get along without America. Just consider our position during world war and now. The only thing that is like 1914 is the British attitude. Otherwise, we are on an entirely different position.

"We want nothing from the French. We guaranteed their frontiers for all times. If they insist on bleeding for Britain, it is their business, but we do not attack. Added here [illegible] fact that neutrality [illegible] by most nations. Britain acknowledged this, but whether she will keep her promise, we do not know. Already, they have unloaded bombs in the wrong place.

Mobilized Nation.

"Today, the entire nation, from sixteen years on, is mobilized—no matter where he stands, everybody is in the service of the Reich. Here is a special word to women. They are quiet sufferers. We know the German frau will bear the heaviest burden of war, but we know she is aware of what is at stake.

"If leaflets are being thrown down in good German, it's the Bruenings, the Treviranuses, the Jews and other scoundrels who are now outside Germany and who say Hitler must disappear. Whoever commits a sin against the idea of a common front must be broken. You can understand how happy I am to lead the domestic front, besides putting my air force at the disposal of the nation.

"The food situation is very good. We have had a bumper crop, so we have plenty of grain. There really needs to be no restriction, but I am the father who looks ahead for years. So I am restricting from the first moment.

"Shopkeepers must remember they are now public servants. If a woman comes, they must not let her stand for a whole hour. Nobody lives for himself any longer. Automobilists should drive small cars, not large, and, best of all, should not drive at all.

"I do not consider it necessary to evacuate Berlin. I understand, of course, why the British evacuate London, but if they knew how many cannon I have here, they would understand why I do not evacuate the German capital. Along the western front it was necessary to evacuate some places.

"An iron law stands above us all: It is a crime to draw private gain from the sacrifice of war. There must be no profiteering. If all must sacrifice, nobody may profit therefrom. The Jew today cannot profiteer—he is in a concentration camp.

Truth for People.

"I am always going to tell the truth to the people. The people must enjoy victories as well as defeats. The people deserve confidence. I may hurt you, but I will never cheat you. The greatest thing the Fuehrer did was to unite the entire people. That is something wonderful and I must now test this unity.

"If I ordered that foreign radio stations must not be listened to, it was not because I feared foreign propaganda, but because it is dishonorable at this time to listen to the vile rattle of lies of foreign stations.

"I am surprised at the stupidity of foreign propaganda. To think these laughable flyleaves might have any effect! So long as our Fuehrer is with us and our people united—what do they think they can do with propaganda? Chamberlain may know something about umbrellas, but he knows nothing about German propaganda. What is said about our war aims—Ukraine, Hungary, Rumania—is laughable. We did not start out to conquer Poland.

Will for Peace.

"We simply want our old frontiers and assurance that our Germans in Poland will not be maltreated. We built the industrial regions of Poland. We have a right to them. We did not demand them originally, but Poland would not listen. Chamberlain should be ashamed himself for standing by the Poles.

"The will for peace is great in German people, especially in the soul of our Fuehrer. I know how difficult it was for him to ask the nation to make the supreme sacrifice. We went the limit in concessions.

"We did not want war and do not want it now. We want nothing of the French. If Daladier will not believe this, that is his affair. It is the English Government which incites people. We know England will fight till the last Frenchman—remember that, you Frenchmen!

"Do not confuse our peace offers with weakness. We often refrained from air attacks because we didn't want civilians to suffer. I can proudly say that the Polish enemy air force no longer exists. Not a single bomb struck Germany. Where is the proud Polish air force? Should any of our open towns be bombed, we will wreak vengeance immediately.

"I do not underestimate the bravery of the English and French flyers, but ours are better. Besides, they fight not to defend their country or empire but to remove the Nazi regime while we defend ourselves."

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY DECLARING ITS
COLUMNS WERE AT WARSAW'S GATES AND THE
POLISH TROOPS WERE RETREATING EAST OF THE
VISTULA, HITLER INDICATED THAT ALTHOUGH
STILL LARGER PARTS OF POLAND SOON WILL BE
IN HIS HANDS HE INTENDS TO ANNEX NO MORE
POLISH TERRITORY THAN IN THE OLD GERMAN
EMPIRE.

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRONTIER BROUGHT
NOT ONLY DANZIG AND POMORZE (THE POLISH
CORRIDOR), BACK INTO THE REICH BUT ALSO
UPPER SILESIA AND PARTS OF EAST AND WEST
PRUSSIA WHICH WERE ASSIGNED POLAND IN THE

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Hitler Draws Own Line on Map

Re-establishes 1914 Frontier in East

LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BERLIN, SEPT. 9—(AP)—GERMANY'S 1914 EASTERN FRONTIER WAS REESTABLISHED TODAY BY ADOLF HITLER IN A DECREE ISSUED WHILE FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING WAS ASSURING GERMANS THAT BRITAIN COULD NOT DEFEAT THEM EITHER BY MILITARY OR ECONOMIC MEANS.

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30.24 3191

WORLD WAR SETTLEMENT.

HITLER'S DEGREE REESTABLISHED CIVIL AUTHORITY IN THIS TERRITORY, EXCEPT FOR A SMALL STRETCH IN SILESIA, SUPERSEDING THE MILITARY WHO CONQUERED IT AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION STARTED SEPT. 1.

THE 1914 FRONTIER RAN WESTWARD FROM EAST PRUSSIA TO TORUN, ABOUT 125 MILES NORTHWEST OF WARSAW, AND THEN TURNED SOUTHWARD TO CZESTOCHOWA AND INTO UPPER SILESIA.

A COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT "THANKS TO THE UNINTERRUPTED ADVANCE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR, GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONTIER HAS BEEN RENDERED SECURE FOR ALL TIME.

"THE SUPREME COMMAND THEREFORE HAS REPORTED TO THE FUEHRER THAT THE NECESSITY FOR THE MILITARY TO EXERCISE EXECUTIVE POWERS WITHIN THE GERMAN REICH FRONTIERS IN THE EAST NO LONGER EXISTS."

FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, SPEAKING TO MUNITIONS WORKERS AT TEGEL, A BERLIN SUBURB, IN AA SPEECH THAT WAS BROADCAST TO THE NATION, ASSURED GERMANS THAT "IN THE NORTH AND EAST WE CANNOT BE BLOCKADED" AND INTIMATED SOVIET RUSSIA WAS READY TO SUPPLY THE REICH WITH NEEDED RAW MATERIALS.

HE SAID YOGOSLAVIA AND RUMANIA ALSO WERE KEEPING THEIR FRONTIERS OPEN FOR GERMANY, AND DECLARED BRITAIN COULD NOT DEFEAT GERMANY EITHER BY MILITARY OR ECONOMIC MEANS.

THE HIGH COMMAND ISSUED TWO COMMUNIQUES BUT NOTHING WAS SAID CONCERNING PROGRESS IN ENTERING WARSAW. PREVIOUSLY THE ARMY HAD SAID ARMORED CARS HAD FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE POLISH CAPITAL LAST NIGHT.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT THREE OBSERVATION PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BY GERMANS WHILE SCOUTING ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT. ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN IN THE SAME REGION.

A FOURTH FRENCH CRAFT WAS SAID TO HAVE LANDED AT A GERMAN AIRFIELD AND ITS THREE OCCUPANTS SEIZED.

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The total area of these districts is 17,810 square miles and the normal population about 3,854,000.)

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Four Columns Reported Advancing

The Supreme High Command announced again that German troops had entered Warsaw from the south (an earlier communique said from the southwest); had reached the Vistula river, a major Polish defense line, at four points and had gained a footing east of the river at Sandomierz.

Sandomierz, center of the Polish munitions industry, is 125 air-line miles south of Warsaw. The four columns have reached the river between this city and the capital, the announcement said.

The communique said Lodz, eighty miles southeast of Warsaw, would be occupied today by units pressing into the city from the east while the great bulk of troops fighting there are following the enemy south of the Bzura river by passing the city on both sides as the Polish troops retreat fighting.

Zwolen and Radom, sixty and forty miles, respectively, west of Lublin, were taken, the communique said, by the armies which then continued toward Lublin, to which the Polish Government fled from Warsaw early in the week.

Sirens Wail In Berlin

An unexpected air-raid alarm, the first of the war, aroused Berlin before dawn today while the capital waited expectantly for final word that Warsaw had fallen.

Screaming sirens awoke most of Berlin's 4,000,000 inhabitants at 3.38 A. M. A second alarm was sounded less than an hour later.

The city's huge air-defense machinery went into instant action. Thousands of artillerymen manned anti-aircraft guns and many fighting planes warmed up for take-offs from dozens of secret hideouts.

Reports English Flyers Captured

DNB, official German news agency, issued the following statement at noon today, evidently in explanation of early morning air-raid alarms here:

The approach of enemy planes from a northwesterly direction was reported over northwestern Germany in the coast region. The enemy encountered our anti-aircraft artillery.

Enemy planes turned off in a southeasterly direction and started a return flight over the Netherlands. No bombs were dropped.

Along the Netherlands border German night pursuit planes took off to ward off enemy planes. One English bombing plane crashed. The crew of five jumped out with parachutes and was taken.

The communique did not say whether the flyers reported captured were taken by German or Netherlands forces.

Berlin was jubilant over the Supreme High Command's announcement that a German vanguard of armored cars had forced entry into the Polish capital.

Confident Of Victo

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But there also were vague reports of hard fighting for possession of the city and confusing broadcasts which indicated that the Germans were in possession of some Warsaw radio stations while Poles still held others.

There was confidence throughout Germany, nevertheless, that the fall of Warsaw within a few hours was inevitable.

With their army campaign apparently overrunning Poland, many Germans expected the eastern campaign to turn quickly into a real *blitzkrieg*, or lightning war, and reach a climax even faster than Nazi strategists had calculated.

Large sections of Poland, it was acknowledged, still are unoccupied, but a spearhead was being driven at Warsaw to effect a rapid demoralization and, if possible, swift Polish surrender.

DNB reported that German troops had captured Rzeszon and were heading for Jaroslaw, in the north Carpathian Mountains.

Rzeszow, the railhead between Krakow and Lwow, has a population of 28,000.

In the south, a high army command communique said the Wisloka river was crossed and Dembica reached. At Sagmo, it said, a crossing of the Dunajec river was forced, and the eastern bank of the Vistula was reached near Sandomierz.

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It was indicated that Lodz, between Berlin and Warsaw, still was unoccupied. But Germans said the advance on Warsaw was so well organized that there was no danger of a successful flank attack on the long Nazi lines. They said such spots as Lodz could be wiped up later with relatively little trouble.

Bewildered About Western Front

The average German still was in the dark on what was happening in the west and there was growing bewilderment over what turn the war there would take next.

There were accounts of a few British freighters sunk and some scattering of pamphlets from the air by the British. But there were no reports of serious developments.

For this city's inhabitants, the war's first alarm was a startling experience.

Even tiniest lights were extinguished. Police cars sped through streets. Air-raid supervisors in every block routed out sleepers in night clothes.

Parents bundled up children. Within a few minutes the whole population, except for those in defense services, was in fairly secure shelter.

There was disorder in some buildings where occupants forgot to take their gas masks to cellars. Many were sent back for them. Others made emergency masks by dipping cloths into water.

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Photographs Of "Massacres" Displayed

Mothers hustled to cellars with vacuum bottles filled with hot milk and packages of food. Bathtubs were filled and buckets of water stood by virtually every stairway. Police cleared the streets.

The nation was aroused by reports of massacres—of which it was shown photographs—of German nationals in Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

DNB said most of these were the work of snipers, but it charged that the Polish Army was involved in some cases.

German vengeance was swift in the case of captured snipers.

"They were promptly rendered harmless," said DNB.

Reports from the eastern front said bridges over the Vistula river south of Warsaw had been destroyed, or so damaged that retreat was obstructed.

Industrial Towns Claimed

They said the seats of key industries south of the Polish capital were being occupied rapidly, these including centers of munitions and airplane manufacturing. The reports also said Poland's aviation industry was virtually prostrated.

Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, supreme commander of the German army, arrived on the northern front in Poland yesterday and [illegible] several units for their accomplishments.

German propaganda, which was being given world-wide circulation in all languages, attacked alleged "lies about Germany."

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Athenia A Sore Spot

Foremost remained the British charge that a German submarine had torpedoed the British liner Athenia, sunk last Sunday night off the Scottish coast.

Other alleged lies included reports of German bombardments of Polish unfortified cities, attacks on the Polish Red Cross, poisoning of streams, scattering of poisoned candy for Polish children, use of gas and violation of Lithuanian neutrality.

Screaming sirens roused most of Berlin's 4,000,000 inhabitants from beds at 3:38 A. M. (9:38 P. M., New York time, last night). Second alarm was sounded less than an hour later.

The city's huge air defense machinery went into instant action. Thousands of artillerymen manned anti-aircraft guns, and many fighting planes warmed up for take-offs from dozens of secret hideouts.

But no hostile planes appeared in the clear, starlit sky, and the startled population was notified later by an "all clear" signal it could go back to bed.

German military authorities refused to explain the reason for the alarm and the Propaganda Minister offered no official information.

In well-informed quarters, however, the warning was associated with the battle for Warsaw.

The presumption was that German military forces in Poland, alarmed by the possibility that some suicide squad of Polish aviators had broken away to make a desperate attack on Berlin, had transmitted the alarm to the German capital.

No anti-aircraft artillery was heard, and the great battery of searchlights near the Templehof Airdrome and other vital spots remained dark.

One official said there were no test alarms planned now.

"The psychological effect would be too drastic," he sad. "It is reasonabel to suppose there was substantial basis for the alarm."

Goering Tells France Nazis Want Nothing

Only America Urges by Britain, He Says, and 'We Don't Need U.S. Goods'

Reich Plans to Keep All Polish Industry

'14 Frontiers Restored, One Bureau Proclaims; Fight in West Admitted

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 9—Nine days of war have brought such surprising victories to German arms that Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, addressing munitions workers today—in reality, talking to the world—felt strong enough to hold out a peace offer to France.

He declared "we want nothing from France," and added that, "if they insist on bleeding for Britain, it is their business." He asserted confidently that Great Britain could not defeat Germany economically or militarily. "Only America remains for Britain," he said, "but we can get on without the United States as a source of raw mater

Makes No Claim To Warsaw

Unofficial reports said beleaguered Warsaw had not fallen before the Nazi steam roller tonight and official German dispatches did not elaborate on a statement yesterday afternoon that armored cars had entered Warsaw. No claim was made that Nazi troops now occupy the city.

The supreme high command merely announced that troops had entered Warsaw; reached the Vistula river, an important Polish defense line at four points and had gained a foothold on the V[illegible] east bank at Sandomierz.

Sandomierz, center of the Polish munitions industry, is about 125 miles south of Warsaw.

Predicts Fall Of Lodz

Lodz, the communique said, would fall today although the bulk of troops was passing on either side of the city following the retreating Poles south of the Bzura river.

Zwolen and Radom, 60 and 40 miles, respectively, west of Lublin, were reported taken by German troops pushing toward Lublin, to which the Polish Government moved from Warsaw several days ago.

Goering said in view of German victories in Poland "it is beyond discussion that we will ever return the industrial region." Observers said this meant that whatever may happen to Poland later as a result of bargaining, Germany will claim Silesia, Pomorze, Pomerellen and Danzig.

This is so much a part of German official consciousness that the Ministry in Wilhelmstrasse officially interpreted a decree by Chancellor Hitler to mean that the Fuhrer was reestablishing Germany's eastern frontiers as they stood in 1914, retaking from Poland those areas which the Treaty of Versailles took from Germany and allotted to the new Polish state.

The decree set up civilian administration in areas formerly under military rule.

An official announcement tonight said that German troops which penetrated Warsaw Friday and Saturday still were fighting within the city limits.

Fight Continued At Night

In Galicia, along the entire front between the Beskid Mountains and the Vistula river, fighting continued into the night with [illegible] pursuing the Poles toward the river San, the announcement said.

Here, after a hard battle, the Germans reported that they had won the Dukla and Krosno areas and that farther north speedy troops had crossed the river Wisloca at Rzeszow and reached Kolbuszowa. This column was marching toward Lwow.

In the area west of the rivers Vistula and Pilica, heavy battles were in progress east of Radom, which already is a German possession, according to the Berlin announcement. The Germans reported their advance in the drive on Lublin was endangering the retreat of the Poles across the Vistula.

Reports Losses Are Few

The high command announced that despite the fact there has been very heavy fighting at times, the German losses in the Polish campaign continue to be small.

For the first six days of battle casualties for all troops of the eastern army averaged nine dead and forty wounded for each 10,000 men, it was stated.

Goering said in his speech of almost two hours that nobody even in Germany had expected such a rapid advance of the German war machine. Officials explained that the army is using the pincers-like encircling tactics at Warsaw that have proved successful in other sections.

May Not Storm Lodz

There is an obvious desire to avoid damage to the large cities and industrial centers. By cutting off Warsaw from the rest of Poland, officials said they hoped the capital would surrender without a struggle.

Similarly Lodz was reported encircled and it was explained authoritatively that there were so many Germans in Lodz that the army hopes storming it may be avoided.

Most encouraging from the German point of view is that many of the industrial points [illegible] Nazi forces in Silesia with its coal, zinc, lead and advanced chemical industry is considered a rich find.

Equally important is the reported capture of the so-called "munitions triangle," centering about Sandomierz. Germans assert the Poles are now completely cut off from all necessities of war and such military forces as remain can do nothing but exhaust whatever they now have in the way of munitions and supplies.

Radio Part Of Strategy

In its attempt to hasten the rout of Polish forces and undermine the civilian morale, the German war machine has invoked the aid of radio in an unusual manner, tuning in on exactly the same wave length as one of two Warsaw broadcasting stations which seems to have been silenced by German planes.

The German station from time to time gives broadcasts in Polish purporting to come from Warsaw. People are told their Government drew them into a hopeless fight. Broadcasts in the Polish language have been made over regular German stations throughout the week.

Irked By British Blockade

While professing amusement at British leaflets, German publicists speak with the greatest indignation of Britain's declaration of her intention to seize contraband on the seas. The afternoon press recalled the blockade of the British [illegible] during the World War and declared the British are up to their old tricks of making war on defenseless women and children whom they are trying to starve. This time, however, they assert that Germany is immune to a blockade.

In his speech, Goering said a blockade would be ineffective because Russia has plenty of raw materials and will supply them. Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary are neutral, hence will have no [illegible] with necessities.

Goering added that Poland is rich in ores and agricultural products and with German efficiency, production in the occupied areas will be stepped up enormously.

Report From Western Front

The first official intimation of war activity on the western front came today with the announcement that five French planes had been shot down and one forced to land at a German airport where the crew of three officers was arrested.

In addition, officials admitted, "occasional little exchanges" are taking place along the Siegfried-Maginot lines, but it was asserted that no major action had taken place.

That fortifications work on the Siegfried line [illegible] is continuing was indicated in a telegram sent Goering on completion of his speech by Labor Leader Robert Ley. Ley stated he heard the speech "amidst workers on the western fortifications."

In the speech Goering told Germany that, although there were plenty of food reserves, supreme sucrifices must be made [illegible] to prevent waste. Almost coincident with his [illegible] press releases indicating further restrictive measures.

Beer Subject to War Tax

Throughout Berlin, for instance, all restaurants and saloons must close at 1 a. m. Hitherto they were permitted to remain open until 3 a. m. A war tax on beer of 4 to 5.5 cents a liter (about a quart) was decreed.

As a further war measure, the number of girls in camps for the nation's labor service was doubled to 100,000. In a special order of the day by Konstantin Hierl, the Reich's Labor Service leader, the girls were admonished to "help German mothers, especially those farmers' wives who are doubly engaged through the drafting of their husbands."

Other decrees announced tonight strictly regulated the distribution of coal, ordered confiscation in favor of the state of all unroasted coffee now in wholesale and retail stores and provided a series of restrictions on the use of metals in building construction.

The first high army command communique issued today said:

"The Poles again are retreating on all fronts.

"The first German troops have entered Warsaw from the southwest. In the south, the Wisloka River was crossed and Debica reached. At Zabno the crossing of the Dunajec River was forced. The eastern embankment of the Weichsel (Vistula) River was reached near Sandomierz.

"Further occupation of the Posen (Nozman) Province is continuing without the enemy's resistance. The Polish air force again is hardly in action. On the western front a hostile reconnoitering plane was shot down near Karlsruhe."

Bremen Safe, Goering Says

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Field Marshal Goering declared today that "Britain's attempt" to capture the German liner Bremen "missed fire," but he added no details to clarify the mystery surrounding the $20,000,000 vessel.

The Bremen [illegible] New York without [illegible] on the evening of Aug. 30.

Nothing had been heard of the ship until Wednesday, when German officials announced its arrival at an unidentified neutral port.

Goering's U.S. Reference Sets Capital Wondering

Berlin Says Remarks Speech Need No Interpretation

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP).—A fleeting reference to the United States by Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering had the capital guessing tonight regarding its significance.

The official text of Goering's speech contained no references to the United States.

In his address to munitions workers, the marshal was explaining it was impossible to blockade Germany because Russia was ready to supply the Reich while northern and southeastern countries remain neutral.

"What about America?" shouted one of the workers listening to Goering's speech in a factory at Tegel, near Berlin.

"Die werden kommen!" ("They'll be along later") shot back Goering, half laughingly.

Pressed for interpretation, both Foreign Office and Propaganda Ministry officials responded, "it is not for us to interpret as plain a speech as that of the marshal."

Besides, they added, they would have to study the official text carefully.

Goering quickly followed up his puzzling utterance with the assertion that Britain had only the United States left while Germany didn't need America.

"Only America remains for Britain," he said. "But look at our trade figures. We can get along without America. Just consider our position during the World War and now. The only thing that is like 1914 is the British attitude. Otherwise we are in an entirely different position."

FALL OF HITLER DECLARED SOLE KEY TO PEACE

British Press Unanimously Declares Poland Must Be Restored.

PROPAGANDA RAID PLANNED

Energetic Steps Promised to End Submarine Warfare by Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The British press discussed possibilities of a German peace proposal today with unusual unanimity and declared the British-French war on Germany "will cease only with the overthrow of Hitler and the restitution of all Polish lands and rights."

"Nazi leaders are basing their policy and indeed their war strategy, on the belief that if they can overrun Poland they may conclude the conflict by inviting us to accept that situation and promising once again—how perjured already they are—that they will make no further acts of aggression," the Daily Mail said.

It added: "The immense momentum of the forces we are gathering will not be stayed by any offer of peace which leaves Hitler in power and Poland in chains."

Meanwhile, Great Britain intensified her naval offensive and disclosed another aerial propaganda raid aimed at disrupting Germany's internal economic and political structure. At the same time, she continued to get troops ready to reenforce the steady French drive on Germany's western front.

To Halt German Supplies.

A communique of the Ministry of Information last night said that Great Britain would use her belligerent rights "to the full" to prevent war supplies from reaching Germany. Contraband bases have been established at Kirkwall, Weymouth, The Downs, Gibraltar and Haifa, Palestine, and all vessel bound for Germany were urged t call voluntarily at one of them fo examination.

"If they do so and it is established that they carry no contraband, they may be given a pass to facilitate their [illegible] journey," the communique said. "Vessels which do not call voluntarily will be liable to be diverted to a base in cases where adequate search at sea is not practicable. A proclamation specifying the list of goods to be treated as contraband was issued on September 4."

The communique said that al-

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though the name "blockade" is used often as a convenient way of describing economic warfare, "no blockade of Germany in the formal sense of that term has been declared."

The Government also announced that energetic steps are being taken to halt what the communique described as "Germany's ruthless submarine warfare."

The Ministry of Information said Germany obviously had planned her submarine campaign long before war began and asserted that submarine commanders apparently had been ordered to sink merchant men on sight without warning "in direct contravention of the rules of submarine warfare."

It predicted "effects of the German submarine campaign will, however, decline rapidly . . . soon as a full convoy system is introduced and German submarines at present on the high seas run out of supplies."

Friendly to France.

In speaking of possibilities of a German peace proposal, the Mail captioned its editorial: "Delusions."

The News Chronicle caption was "The Great Delusion," and the Manchester Guardian wrote under the heading, "Hitler's Plan."

All took their cue from Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement on September 3, the day war was declared, that "I trust I may live to see the day when Hitlerism has been destroyed."

The News Chronicle description of Hitler strategy said the Fuehrer "has deliberately refrained from provocative bombing operations in the west, and the tone of his press is distinctly friendly to France; then anything to stop war on terms which leave him in possession of his prize (Poland)."

The Manchester Guardian declared any German attempt to dictate peace terms once Poland has been conquered would fail.

"Everybody knows," it said, that the Fuehrer's plan of peace would mean a short respite and then a new demand, a new crisis and a new war."

Short War Expectation.

The editorial said Hitler still holds hope of obtaining his objective "without more than a few weeks of war," and that his terms would be "superficially generous." It continued:

"Has not Hitler paid homage to Pilsudski and praised the gallantry of a Polish garrison? Why not a conference — a conference that would start by accepting the facts? Unfortunately for his prospects of success, he is a man with a past.

"The plan that is in Hitler's mind and in other minds though any statesman should be able to see through it, has a superficial attraction which might mislead a good many people.

"No doubt those who put it forward have some hope of embarrassing the allied governments and thus of weakening their effort if they do not secure their main object. To understand its full importance we must remember that all Europe is watching an encounter between Hitler, whose neighbors live in mortal fear of his intentions, and the allied governments, who pledged their help to Poland.

Effect on Small Nations.

"What Hitler hopes to do is to persuade Europe that the Allies will not or cannot help those whom they promise to help.

"How will Rumania [illegible]

Greece, Bulgaria and all the other States who are dreading to find themselves in the German orbit hope to stand out against Hitler if they find that the strong governments of the West have not the will or the resolution to check his aggressions even in cases where their pledges have been given?

"Its [Britain's] decision to declare war was taken from a grim and imperative sense of obligation."

British Expect War Will Last Three Years

Cabinet Policy Seen As Blunt Answer To Goering Speech

By [illegible]

London, Sept. 9 (AP) — The British Government announced today it would base its policy on the assumption that the war would last at least three years. The Ministry of Information, which made the announcement, said the decision was agreed upon at a meeting of the war cabinet.

The war cabinet is "confident that this significant decision will meet with the whole-hearted support of the British people and will be welcomed by our allies and friends," the Ministry said.

Urgent instructions have been issued to all government departments to prepare plans for the future on this basis, it was announced.

The Ministry of Supply is to take immediate steps to insure that productive capacity for all kinds of munitions is increased "on the scale required to meet every possible demand."

ANSWER TO GOERING

Conforming arrangements are being made by the admiralty and the air ministry.

The Cabinet's decision was regarded as a blunt reply to the peace feelers put out today by Germany's Field Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering in a broacast speech to German munitions workers.

The decision was interpreted as emphasizing the Government's determination to achieve victory over "Hitlerism" regardless of how long it takes.

The communique said that "the measures, for which preparation has already been made, are being brought fully into active operation."

It continued:

"In furtherance of the expanded defense programs that are already operating, the ministry of supply will forthwith take the necessary steps to insure that productive capacity for munitions of all kinds is increased on the scale required to meet every possible demand.

"Corresponding arrangements are being made by the admiralty and the air ministry.

"In the great national effort which is implicit in the war Cabinet decision, the civil needs of the country will be borne in mind, as well as the importance of maintaining the export trade.

"The war Cabinet is confident that this significant decision will meet with the whole-hearted support of the British people and will be welcomed by our allies and friends."

'REALISTIC POLICY'

The British Press Association commenting on the Cabinet's long-range policy, said:

"The pronouncement cannot be otherwise interpreted than an act of rigid realistic policy. It may be well that the estimate of three years—an estimate upon which all war preparations are now being based—is unduly pessimistic.

"Lessons have been learned from the Great War. One was that if a long-term view had been taken from the commencement of hostilities, the duration of the Great War might have been reduced by 18 months. As it was, the long view was ignored in spite of the warning of Lord Kitchener, and months had passed before the nation realized the scale and possible duration of hostilities."

CLAIM SEA SUPREMACY

In another communique the ministry of information declared that in the first week of the war Britain had established her supremacy on the high seas.

It announced that "the cutting off of Germany from overseas sources of war supply is now virtually complete except for the Baltic."

British sea communications, it added, proceeded "without serious interruptions."

At the same time Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a message to former President Edouard Benes of Czcho-Slovakia — now a German protectorate—declared "we look forward, through the triumph of the principle for which we have taken up arms, to the relief of the Czech people from foriegn domination."

Goering's appeal to Chamberlain to lay down arms once German troops have conquered Poland was regarded here as the most significant part of his speech today.

The London newspapers carried Goerings speech in full or with generous quotations.

The Sunday Express captioned the speech: "Goering's peace 'try on'" and "attempt to bluff Britain and France into sparing Hitlerism."

Inform quarters here expressed the opinion that Goering exaggerated the successes of German arms so far in the invasion of Poland by overlooking the fact that no decisive blow has been dealt the Polish armies.

After citing the success of the British blockade of Germany, the Ministry of Information added by way of contrast that British sea communications were continuing "without serious interruptions." It said further that the task of sweeping all enemy shipping from the seas" would be continued.

WARSAW DEFIES NAZIS AT GATES AS BOMBS FALL

'We Will Fight to Death,' Is Broadcast Between Air Raid Alarms.

HITLER RECASTS FRONTIERS

Spokesman for Fuehrer Says They Are to Go Back to the Pre-1914 Status.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Warsaw radio announced at 6:30 o'clock tonight (1:30 P. M. New York time), that although the Polish capital is "under constant bombing, we will not yield!"

"We will hold out to the very last!" said the broadcast.

After broadcasting successive air raid warnings, with the wail of sirens outside plainly audible, the radio station appealed to all railway workers to report immediately to repair damaged tracks around the capital.

Refugees pouring into the city from the west were told to report at relief headquarters.

A chorus of mixed voices then sang: "We will all men and women, young and old, fight for Warsaw until death."

The radio station broadcast an air raid warning at 5 P. M. today (noon, New York time).

The announcer cried in Polish: "Warning for the city of Warsaw! Warning for the city of Warsaw!" Sirens sounded.

The alarm was interpreted as meaning that German planes still were bombing the Polish capital.

The Warsaw radio sounded an all clear signal at 5:13 P. M., but ten minutes later the same warning was repeated with screaming sirens.

Musical Interlude.

Between the alarms the station played phonograph records, presumably while a raid was in progress.

At 5:57 P. M. the third warning within an hour was broadcast from Warsaw. Inhabitants were told to divide themselves into three groups in case of fire: First, women and children to carry water; second, a group to extinguish flames with sand, and third, a group to remove inflammable material from the vicinity of the flames.

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"Due to constant heavy air raids on bridges," the English speaker continued, "inhabitants have moved to the center of Warsaw.

"The entire populace, in full support of radio warnings, now is preparing a defense of the streets, erecting barricades of all sorts of objects and digging deep ditches in the hope they will catch enemy tanks.

"Street cars are running, shops are open and there is no food shortage. Crowds are listening to news loud speakers over stores undisturbed by the noise of planes overhead unless the warning is sounded."

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The three towns form an almost straight line from Kielce, 50 miles northeast of Krakow, southeast to Tarnow, near the Slocak frontier

Warsaw Radio Pledges Battle To the Last Man

Women Called to Take Up Arms as City Fights On, With Foe Closing In

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9.—A Warsaw radio broadcast described the Polish capital tonight as "drowned in the noise of roaring airplanes and the explosions of heavy bombs," but still resisting German attacks on the outskirts of the city. The an-

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though the name "blockade" is used often as a convenient way of describing economic warfare, "no blockade of Germany in the formal sense of that term has been declared."

The Government also announced that energetic steps are being taken to halt what the communique described as "Germany's ruthless submarine warfare."

The Ministry of Information said Germany obviously had planned her submarine campaign long before war began and asserted that submarine commanders apparently had been ordered to sink merchant men on sight without warning "in direct contravention of the rules of submarine warfare."

It predicted "effects of the German submarine campaign will, however, decline rapidly as soon as a full convoy system is introduced and German submarines at present on the high seas run out of supplies."

Friendly to France.

In speaking of possibilities of a German peace proposal, the Mail captioned its editorial: "Delusions."

The News Chronicle caption was "The Great Delusion," and the Manchester Guardian wrote under the heading, "Hitler's Plan."

All took their cue from Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement on September 3, the day war was declared, that "I trust I may live to see the day when Hitlerism has been destroyed."

The News Chronicle description of Hitler strategy said the Fuehrer "has deliberately refrained from provocative bombing operations in the west, and the tone of his press is distinctly friendly to France; then anything to stop war on terms which leave him in possession of his prize (Poland)."

The Manchester Guardian declared any German attempt to dictate peace terms once Poland has been conquered would fail.

"Everybody knows," it said, that the Fuehrer's plan of peace would mean a short respite and then a new demand, a new crisis and a new war."

Short War Expectation.

The editorial said Hitler still holds hope of obtaining his objective "without more than a few weeks of war," and that his terms would be "superficially generous." It continued:

"Has not Hitler paid homage to Pilsudski and praised the gallantry of a Polish garrison? Why not a conference — a conference that would start by accepting the facts? Unfortunately for his prospects of success, he is a man with a past.

"The plan that is in Hitler's mind and in other minds, though any statesman should be able to see through it, has a superficial attraction which might mislead a good many people.

"No doubt those who put it forward have some hope of embarrassing the allied governments and thus of weakening their effort if they do not secure their main object. To understand its full importance we must remember that all Europe is watching an encounter between Hitler, whose neighbors live in mortal fear of his intentions, and the allied governments, who pledged their help to Poland.

Effect on Small Nations.

"What Hitler hopes to do is to persuade Europe that the Allies will not or cannot help [illegible] whom they promise to help.

"How will Rumania [illegible]

Greece, Bulgaria and all the other States who are dreading to find themselves in the German orbit hope to stand out against Hitler if they find that the strong governments of the West have not the will or the resolution to check his aggressions even in cases where their pledges have been given?

"Its [Britain's] decision to declare war was taken from a grim and imperative sense of obligation."

British Expect War Will Last Three Years

Cabinet Policy Seen As Blunt Answer To Goering Speech

By [illegible]

London, Sept. 9 (AP) — The British Government announced today it would base its policy on the assumption that the war would last at least three years. The Ministry of Information, which made the announcement, said the decision was agreed upon at a meeting of the war cabinet.

The war cabinet is "confident that this significant decision will meet with the whole-hearted support of the British people and will be welcomed by our allies and friends," the Ministry said.

Urgent instructions have been issued to all government departments to prepare plans for the future on this basis, it was announced.

The Ministry of Supply is to take immediate steps to insure that productive capacity for all kinds of munitions is increased "on the scale required to meet every possible demand."

ANSWER TO GOERING

Conforming arrangements are being made by the admiralty and the air ministry.

The Cabinet's decision was regarded as a blunt reply to the peace feelers put out today by Germany's Field Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering in a broacast speech to German munitions workers.

The decision was interpreted as emphasizing the Government's determination to achieve victory over "Hitlerism" regardless of how long it takes.

The communique said that "the measures, for which preparation has already been made, are being brought fully into active operation."

It continued:

"In furtherance of the expanded defense programs that are already operating, the ministry of supply will forthwith take the necessary steps to insure that productive capacity for munitions of all kinds is increased on the scale required to meet every possible demand.

"Corresponding arrangements are being made by the admiralty and the air ministry.

"In the great national effort which is implicit in the war Cabinet decision, the civil needs of the country will be borne in mind, as well as the importance of maintaining the export trade.

"The war Cabinet is confident that this significant decision will meet with the whole-hearted support of the British people and will be welcomed by our allies and friends."

'REALISTIC POLICY'

The British Press Association commenting on the Cabinet's long-range policy, said:

"The pronouncement cannot be otherwise interpreted than an act of rigid realistic policy. It may be well that the estimate of three years—an estimate upon which all war preparations are now being based—is unduly pessimistic.

"Lessons have been learned from the Great War. One was that if a long-term view had been taken from the commencement of hostilities, the duration of the Great War might have been reduced by 18 months. As it was, the long view was ignored in spite of the warning of Lord Kitchener, and months had passed before the nation realized the scale and possible duration of hostilities."

CLAIM SEA SUPREMACY

In another communique the ministry of information declared that in the frist week of the war Britain had established her supremacy on the high seas.

It announced that "the cutting off of Germany from overseas sources of war supply is now virtually complete except for the Baltic."

British sea communications, it added, proceeded "without serious interruptions."

At the same time Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a message to former President Edouard Benes of Czcho-Slovakia — now a German protectorate—declared "we look forward, through the triumph of the principle for which we have taken up arms, to the relief of the Czech people from foriegn domination."

Goering's appeal to Chamberlain to lay down arms once German troops have conquered Poland was regarded here as the most significant part of his speech today.

The London newspapers carried Goerings speech in full or with generous quotations.

The Sunday Express captioned the speech: "Goering's peace 'try on'" and "attempt to bluff Britain and France into sparing Hitlerism."

Inform quarters here expressed the opinion that Goering exaggerated the successes of German arms so far in the invasion of Poland by overlooking the fact that no decisive blow has been dealt the Polish armies.

After citing the success of the British blockade of Germany, the Ministry of Information added by way of contrast that British sea communications were continuing "without serious interruptions." It said further that the task of sweeping all enemy shipping from the seas" would be continued.

WARSAW DEFIES NAZIS AT GATES AS BOMBS FALL

'We Will Fight to Death,' Is Broadcast Between Air Raid Alarms.

HITLER RECASTS FRONTIERS

Spokesman for Fuehrer Says They Are to Go Back to the Pre-1914 Status.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Warsaw radio announced at 6:30 o'clock tonight (1:30 P. M. New York time), that although the Polish capital is "under constant bombing, we will not yield!"

"We will hold out to the very last!" said the broadcast.

After broadcasting successive air raid warnings, with the wail of sirens outside plainly audible, the radio station appealed to all railway workers to report immediately to repair damaged tracks around the capital.

Refugees pouring into the city from the west were told to report at relief headquarters.

A chorus of mixed voices then sang: "We will all men and women, young and old, fight for Warsaw until death."

The radio station broadcast an air raid warning at 5 P. M. today (noon, New York time).

The announcer cried in Polish: "Warning for the city of Warsaw! Warning for the city of Warsaw!" Sirens sounded.

The alarm was interpreted as meaning that German planes still were bombing the Polish capital.

The Warsaw radio sounded an all clear signal at 5:13 P. M., but ten minutes later the same warning was repeated with screaming sirens.

Musical Interlude.

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Barricades Are Erected.

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By The Associated Press.

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nouncer said that "high flames are leaping from the buildings against a jet-black sky."

"Warsaw will die to the last man, woman and child," he said. "We will never surrender."

At 10:05 p. m. (5:05 p. m. New York time) the Polish station at Lwow (Lemberg) came on the air with an appeal to Polish women to fight side by side with the men against the Germans.

"The heroic Polish women are not only supplying soldiers with food, but in many places they have thrown hand grenades at the onrushing Germans," the announcer said.

"The German army which fights Poland will shrivel," the broadcast added.

"Polish women: Faith is now necessary like that of great Polish women of history. Hand in hand Polish soldiers and women will destroy Hitler."

Through an almost constant wail of air-raid warnings, an impassioned appeal was broadcast earlier, pleading with Warsaw citizens to resist invasion. The broadcaster identified himself as Warsaw's Mayor and said he was speaking from the Warsaw radio station.

The Warsaw radio at 6:30 p. m. (1:30 p. m., New York time), admonished the population to refuse to listen to "false reports" circulated by Germany which declared Warsaw had fallen. The broadcaster asked the Polish stations at Lwow and Wilno (Vilna) to tell foreign stations, particularly in England and France, that Poland still held Warsaw.

The broadcast attributed to the Mayor came at 7:20 p. m. (2:20 p.m., New York time), an hour after the Warsaw radio announced that although the capital was "under constant bombing, we will not yield."

Details of the Polish stand were vague, but radio reports indicated that the city was taking a battering from German bombers. The sound of air raid sirens came through receiving sets here on an average of every twenty minutes, with only a few minutes between the "all clear" signal and a wail announcing new attacks.

The broadcasters announced that Warsaw was holding out at the end of the first twenty-four hours of a virtual siege by Nazi enemies and was determined to resist the invaders. So far as could be determined from the Warsaw radio, Polish troops, backed by the civilian population, were fighting in a ring around the city except for an opening still available to the southeast.

The speaker, who identified himself as Mayor Starzinski, said, "Last night we had war in Warsaw; tonight we have war and it will be like this until we win."

"Remember Gen. Walerian Czuma, the defender of Warsaw, was given orders by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz to defend Warsaw," the speaker added. "We know the army will do so. We must all co-operate under the most difficult conditions.

"I thank you for coming out with brooms to sweep up the wreckage. Refuse to be frightened by barricades and trenches. These were made by the foresight of the army. We hope we wont need them, but the army must be ready for all emergencies.

Swedens Hears City Holds Out

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9 (AP).—A Stockholm dispatch to the Danish News Agency said that the Swdish Foreign Office received a telegram today from the Swedish legation in Warsaw to the effect that Warsaw was not occupied and that the Polish army still controlled the city.

MOTORIZED NAZI ARMY SUCCEEDS

Attack on Poland Marked by Quick Advance.

PINCERS AROUND WARSAW

Reich Seeks Quick Victory to Free Troops for Rhine.

LWOW (Lemberg), Poland, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—(By Courier to Bucharest).—Overwhelming German forces led by strong motorized units have occupied most of western Poland in a week of bitter fighting and now are attacking Warsaw in what may be one of the decisive battles of the war.

In an attempt to annihilate the Polish Army before their British and French allies get into action on the Rhine front, the Germans have thrown at least sixty divisions and an extremely large number of artillery and mechanized units into action for a swift kill.

[German Army divisions usually have 10,000 to 12,000 men.]

A lack of systematized official Polish information makes it impossible to draw lines on a map of Poland showing the cities and towns already occupied by German forces.

As far as can be determined on the Polish side, however, German forces have advanced into Poland from the north, east and south, occupying most of the country except the slowly diminishing wedge which juts east from Warsaw.

[If German claims are correct the Nazi Army has overrun about one-third of Poland.]

The capital's fate depends on whether a gigantic German pincer movement is successful in nipping Warsaw off from its narrowing link with eastern Poland.

Withdrawal Considered.

Even greater importance is attached, however, to whether the Polish Army must withdraw eastward before the north and south points of the pincers meet near Warsaw, bottling up any Polish forces still north, south and west of Warsaw.

When the Associated Press correspondent left Warsaw Wednesday night with Major William H. Colbern, the United States Military Attache, the Germans had advanced almost to within artillery range of the capital and strong motorized units were spread out to attack from a dozen directions.

Advancing German forces and repeated bombings had left only one route of escape, through Lubin, 100 miles southeast of the capital.

German planes, in daily raids have inflicted severe damage and heavy casualties on Polish industrial towns and communications centers.

Thirty persons were killed, many others were wounded and over 200 homes and two square blocks of business structures were burned in one raid on Tomaszow, half way between Lublin and Lwow, in one of the worst bombings the correspondent saw in Poland's industrial section.

Villagers feared that many others had been killed or would be burned to death in fires which were still burning when he passed through yesterday.

A weeping woman between sobs gave the story of what had happened.

It was market day, and the town was filled with peasants from the surrounding countryside. At about 3 P. M. a droning was heard in the sky and some villagers looked up to see nine specks.

Suddenly German planes appeared and swooped low as the villagers ran for cover. Terrific explosions shook the town as incendiary and a number of smaller explosive bombs dropped from the planes.

The German planes came so low, the woman said, that one could see the pilots and crew leaning out to see what havoc they had caused.

The town's only physician was among the dead.

With telephone and telegraph communications interrupted and no automobile, horses or other means of transportation available it is impossible to make a survey of the damage done by German raiders.

Fire Seen Far Off.

Major Colbern and the correspondent were warned miles away of the Tomaszow bombings by seeing huge fires on the horizon as we approached at night.

Coming closer they met villagers and peasants leaving the town with what possessions they could save. Half the town, which has 3,000 inhabitants, was in flames.

Standing on its edge they counted more than forty white stone chimneys projecting from the smoke and scores more were in the furiously blazing business district.

A village policeman, a peasant in a one-horse cart, and dozens of others told the same story. All said that there were no troops in Tomaszow nor any manufacturing establishments which could be classed as war industries. There were no anti-aircraft guns and there was nothing to indicate that it was a military objective.

Peasants passing water buckets from hand to hand in an emergency brigade, were trying to save the houses still not ablaze, but they had given up the rest as doomed.

Many of Warsaw's citizens, threatened by air raids and the German advance, believed that the military miracle might be repeated. They flocked to Vistula bridges to pray for that miracle, addressing special supplication to "Our Lady of Czestochowa," the image of the Virgin which now is in German-conquered territory.

At least sixty German army divisions and extremely large numbers of artillery and mechanized units have been thrown into the Polish campaign for a swift "kill." Germany army divisions usually number between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

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One Escape Open

The advancing Germans and repeated air raids had left only one avenue of escape open, the road southeast to Lublin.

Highways were choked with Warsaw citizens on foot and using every possible mode of conveyance to try to escape before a major battle occurred on the city's outskirts.

Major Colbern was ordered to leave Wednesday for Nalenczow, near Lublin, about one hundred miles southeast of Warsaw. The Polish Government set up temporary quarters at Lublin.

Trucks, cars, carts, bicycles and refugees scurrying on foot blocked the road.

German planes were overheard twice during the late afternoon but bombed objectives some distance from the thronged highway. Traffic conditions and a ban on all lights made the trip a nightmare through the darkness since we did not reach Nalenczow until well after midnight.

We traveled in a blundering old car requisitioned for us and filled with gasoline by Polish authorities. When we reached the little resort town it was deserted except for a long line of motor cars franctically trying to get fuel from the only gas-pump.

Foreign Office Moves

We found the Polish Foreign Office—which had been at Nalenczow—already had decided to move its headquarters further east out of the line of the German push from the west and south.

Foreign Office officials and diplomats again packed everything hastily into cars and drove off into the night for an unnamed destination.

Major Colbern was certain the advancing German forces were not close enough to reach us before daylight and, needing sleep, we had our pick of the deserted houses and chateaux of the summer resort.

Biddle was gone from the chateau to which he had moved.

We slept on straw mats while hurrying autos outside rushed to fill their tanks with gasoline and then sped away eastward toward the Russian frontier.

Poles, Fighting Against Big Odds, Try To Establish Line On Vistula

By LLOYD [illegible]EHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Lwow (Lemberg), Poland, Sept. 9 (by Courier to Bucharest)—Poland's armies, battling overwhelming odds and tremendous German artillery, aerial and man power for possession of Warsaw, today attempted to establish new defense lines along the Vistula as a major battle progressed which may be decisive in the German-Polish war.

German invaders have advanced swiftly into Poland since September 1 from three main directions—north, west and south—hoping to strike a death blow before France and Britain can launch a major offensive on the Rhine front.

German forces from the north now are on the right bank of the Vistula which flows through the heart of Warsaw.

[Associated Press Editor's Note: This presumably is northwest of the city. Berlin communiques reported the Germans also had reached the right, or east bank of the river at Sandomierz, 125 miles south of Warsaw.]

There the Poles, heartened by memory of a previous victory when they repulsed a Soviet Russian army at the gates of Warsaw in 1920, hoped to stem the German military tide.

But Warsaw's fate probably will depend on whether a gigantic German pincer movement is successful in shutting off Warsaw from its narrowing link with unoccupied territory to the east. And even greater importance is attached to whether the Polish army must withdraw eastward before the north-south points of the pincers meet near Warsaw bottling up any Polish forces still resisting to the north, south and west.

Already the Germans from the south have advanced to Lodz, eighty miles southwest of Warsaw, and to Radom within striking distance of the capital from the south.

But a Polish army officer reminded me of strategy used effectively to repulse Bolshevik troops in 1920 when all seemed lost. Then the Poles withdrew to their best defenses outside Warsaw and on August 16 succeeded in turning the enemy flank to drive the Russians back and finally save Poland.

FOUL TACTICS LAID TO REICH

Poles Say That Civilians Are Attacked.

ALLEGE LYING BROADCAST

Assert That German Airplanes Bear Polish Insignia.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraph Agency, under a Warsaw date line, carried this official communique today.

"Despite superiority of ninety-eighth divisions and enormous supplies of war materials collected over a year's period, the Germans are fighting also with trickery, plots and cynicism. They shamelessly posted a German guard at (Marshal Josef) Pilsudski's grave thus to make this great statesman a Polish Hacha (Emil Hacha, president of Czecho-Slovakia).

"Daily the German radio broadcasts assurances that solely military objectives are attacked. The (Polish) Government repeats that hundreds of cases are incontrovitably established that women and children are killed; also that passing German planes machine-gunned holiday trains full of children and farmers.

"A German flight officer brought to Lwow Hospital severely wounded, reported German flyers received orders to shoot down 'everything standing and moving.' The officer said they had not expected such fierce Polish anti-aircraft forces. He said they were told Germany could fly freely over Polish territory.

"Heavy German propaganda is the outcry that German parachutists have been shot as spies in Poland. Germans claim this is an outstanding breach of international agreement. They fail completely to mention that many German parachutists carry extra Polish uniforms to ensure a safe landing.

"Deceptions are common not only to soldiers but also to planes. A German plane sighted over Lwow Saturday apparently pursued nine Polish chasers which actually, however, were German airplanes with Polish insignia. The Germans are now using insignia easily mistaken for Polish.

"The peak of German fighting methods was reached the night of September 8-9, when Berlin (broadcasters) broke into Warsaw and low wave lengths. The German radio at Breslau broadcast in French, English and Polish an announcement to Polish inhabitants that Warsaw and Lwow had fallen and complete capitulation was demanded as a Polish order from those in power.

"At the same time was read aloud an order from Polish Brig.

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Gen. Walerian Czuma that 'our chief commander Smigly-Rydz demands we let the German offensive bog down before the capital walls. The commander's orders will be carried out.'"

Italian Press Seeking To Split Britain, France

Fascists Indicate Country Fears Attack By Neighbor Under Impulsion Of English

SEP 10 1939

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Rome, Sept. 9—Premier Mussolini passed the word along to the Italian people today that they should go on quietly with their work while Italy prepares for her role—as yet a puzzling secret—in the European war.

Il Duce maintained his silence, but an anti-British movement appeared in the Italian press as though to split France away from British leadership in the war against Germany.

Some highly placed Fascists indicated Italy feared eventually an attack by France under the impulsion of Britain once the German army, having conquered Poland, attained its full power on the Western front.

Say British Look To Il Duce

Usually well-informed persons in the foreign colony said, on the other hand, the British were endeavoring to persuade Mussolini to withhold aid from Hitler in a long war which they predicted.

The Italian liner Rex sailed for New York with 2,000 persons, including many Americans, aboard. Some Italians declared this resumption of worldwide steamship service indicated a return to normal conditions.

In addition to the sailing of the Rex, it was announced Italian steamship service was being resumed by other ships to North and South America, Japan, India, Australia and Africa.

Indicate Wait For Bargain

On the other hand, Fascists in high positions said they were aware of the possibility that Italy might become involved in the war.

Whatever Mussolini decides, the Fascist press promised the people it would be to the advantage of Italy, indicating perhaps il Duce was waiting for the best bargain.

The newspapers asked the people to work intensively to increase the production of their country "in every field but especially in that of war apparatus, to be ready for every event."

Fascists continued to reject the suggestion that Mussolini might break off his alliance with Hitler while also minimizing the likelihood of Britain accepting a peace overture from Hitler after the conquest of Poland or an offer of mediation by Mussolini.

See France Fighting Unwillingly

Signs of a desire to drive a wedge between France and Great Britain appeared in at least two Fascist organs—the Milan weekly *Relazioni Internazionali* and Rome's *La Tribuna*.

The *Relazioni Internazionali* dwelt lengthily on the theme that France was going to war unwillingly—like a condemned man going to his execution at Britain's decision.

La Tribuna, more pointedly, said, "France finds herself practically alone in bearing the brunt of greater shock—while waiting to fight to the last Frenchman."

On the other hand, the Fascist press has refrained from a single mention of the German-Italian military alliance—so-called pact of steel—since the war began.

Denied Coffee And Gasoline

Schools have reopened for the fall term and Italian life has been affected by the war only in the disappearance of coffee, midnight closing of public gathering places and a ban on private motoring to save gasoline.

Turin authorities, however, announced a plan for the gradual digging of thirteen and a half miles of trenches as well as the erection of sandbag shelters for the protection of inhabitants of that city near the French frontier against possible air raids.

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RUSSIAN TRADE ON CASH BASIS

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War and Raw Materials Are Made Available.

BUYERS' STATUS NOT CLEAR

Soviet - German Agreement Set Up Credit Facilities.

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Russia was strengthening the western frontier today and simultaneously putting foreign trade on a virtual cash-and-carry basis. Russia was rushing both war and raw materials to the Polish-Soviet border where there appeared to be a possibility of Germany's establishing a border.

This action followed the disclosure—in unofficial but unimpeachable circles—that the Soviet Government, since Thursday or possibly before, had been calling up reserves.

In a new decree on foreign trade, the Government reserved the right to restrict or forbid the export of goods and declared that such goods must be paid for in advance. The effect of the decree on the August 20 trade agreement with Germany was not clear.

Germany Granted Credits.

However, since Germany granted credits to Russia, it was believed that the new decree more particularly would affect France and Britain.

[The German-Soviet agreement called for a German credit of 200,000,000 marks (about $80,000,000) for a period of seven years at 5 per cent interest for purchases of German goods in the next two years. It also provided for the sale by Russia to Germany within two years of goods to a value of 180,000,000 marks ($72,000,000).]

The Council of People's Commissars—the Soviet Cabinet—last night authorized the foreign trade commissariat to limit or prohibit exports to countries where the situation would create unfavorable conditions for Soviet foreign trade.

Emergency Measures.

The ruling applies to countries where the unfavorable conditions are created by legislation, administrative orders, administrative or court practice, or the introduction of currency restrictions.

It applies to the delivery of goods already shipped as well as to future shipments.

Military authorities in Moscow began the requisitioning of automobiles, horses and other belongings of civil organizations, including chauffeurs.

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Doctors and nurses have been ordered to register and have been instructed on their services in the event of an emergency.

Considered significant was the closing of one of Moscow's two leading gasoline stations.

Russia Calls Up More Troops to Meet War Peril

'Wide and Menacing' Nature of Polish Conflict Cited; Trade Put on Cash Basis

MOSCOW, Sept. 9. (AP).—Tass, Soviet official news agency, announced tonight that the government had decided to call to the colors parts of several military classes as a result of the German-Polish war, which acquires a wide and menacing character."

The news agency said the decision was reached as a means of "further strengthening the defense of the country.' It said reservists called into the Red Army were from the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Leningrad, Moscow, Kalanain and Orel military areas.

The announcement came as the Soviet Union was strengthening its western frontier, while at the same time putting its foreign trade on a virtual "cash and carry" basis.

War and raw materials were being rushed to the western border, where there appeared the possibility of Germany's establishing a frontier with the Soviet Union. (Russia and Germany had a common frontier in 1914 before the Polish republic was created).

Unofficial but unimpeachable sources disclosed that the Soviet government had begun calling up reserves as early as last Thursday, and possibly before then. Doctors, chauffeurs and nurses were summoned along with reserve troops. In some cases they were recalled from vacations.

A train jammed with reservists departed tonight from the station where trains usually routed westward leave. Some wore uniforms and sang military songs. Wives on the platform alternately wept and smiled.

An unofficial report said the military classes of 1901, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1911 (men born in those years) were affected. There was no indication of the number involved.

The newspaper "Gudok," organ of railroad workers, said 23,600 women had completed training for railway work, indicating they might relieve those called to bear arms. Forty-four locomotive engineers were among those who finished the training.

Other Soviet preparedness measures included requisitioning at Moscow of automobiles, horses and other belongings of civil organizations, and the closing of two large gasoline stations in Moscow.

A new decree, which would affect France and Great Britain particularly, it was believed, reserved for the Soviet government the right to restrict or forbid the export of goods and stipulated that such goods must be paid for in advance. It was not clear what effect the decree would have on the Aug. 20 trade agreement with Germany.

Quiet Along Rhine Makes War Unreal for Swiss

Yet River Is No Man's-Land for 100 Miles North of Basel

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 9 (AP).—The broad, deep Rhine is a No-Man's-Land for a hundred-mile stretch north of Basel, and yet, reports reaching Switzerland said today, not a shot has been fired across its flow since war was declared. From Strasbourg south to Basel it is difficult to believe France and Germany are at war.

In the World War Paris was the base of the French lines, today the Maginot Line, with its powerhouses, telephone exchanges, stroes of ammunition and food, and even dozens of underground garages and airplane hangars, has become the center of French military activity.

"You could cut off all France south of Nancy and Rheims," explained a French colonel on duty at Huningue, opposite Basel, "and the offensive could continue continue six months as scheduled."

Official Statement.

An official statement of the plan was issued later. It said:

"Thanks to the uninterrupted advance of German troops in the eastern theater of war, Germany's eastern frontier has been rendered secure for all time.

"The Supreme Command, therefore, reported to the Fuehrer that the necessity for the military to exercise executive powers within the German Reich frontiers in the east no longer exists.

"Solely in the province of Silesia, north of the Oder River, present conditions must continue for a brief time for technical reasons.

"The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander then ordered that, beginning at zero o'clock, September 9 (7 P. M., New York time), and with the exception of Silesia north of the Oder River, the back-lying frontier of the operations area is to be advanced to the German eastern frontier.

"The Supreme Commander of the army thanks all Germans for always fully supporting the armed force in a spirit of sacrifice and thereby contributing its share toward success of the great work."

An officer explained the phrase, "the back-lying frontier of the operations area is to be advanced to the German eastern frontier," as meaning re-establishment of Germany's 1914 frontier on the east.

Graf Zeppelin Reported Blown Up by Saboteurs

London Recalls Swiss Saw Glare of Fire Near Friedrichshafen

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The newspaper "The Star" said today it had heard the German airship Graf Zeppelin was blown up at its moorings at Friedrichshafen, Sept. 4 as the result of sabotage.

"The Star" recalled that Swiss sources reported on that day seeing the glare of fire in the direction of Friedrichshafen. The paper gave no indication of the source of its information concerning the Graf Zeppelin.

(The Associated Press has received no confirmation of the reported destruction of the Graf Zeppelin, although it did receive a dispatch from Switzerland reporting the glase, possibly from an explosion, in the direction of Friedrichshafen.)

Says Nazis Fell Back.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Polish embassy in London maintained today that the Germans had been repulsed north of Warsaw, and that Polish troops still were defending the capital.

Bridges over the Vistula River were intact, the spokesman said, and 120,000 persons were digging Warsaw trenches.

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LONDON—STRATEGY IN L

By [illegible] (Of the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 9—The Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force struck boldly in the first week of the war while the army prepared for the big French-British push against Germany.

From communiques, statements by neutral observers and hints from officers and officials, the following may be deduced:

ONE—Britain's blockade which throttled the Central German Empire has been effected against the Third Reich. Although the Landing Forces Possible

TWO—The air force has [illegible] close cooperation with the [illegible] has done valuable propaganda

The bombing of one, and perhaps two, of three German pocket battleships at the Kiel Canal entrance is described here as the most effective British action of the war.

Aids Blockade

Through it, the British help the Germans lost their lagging chance of breaking the blockade, because with one or two battleships laid up for repairs any attempt to break through would be suicide.

THREE—The British undersea fleet has not been idle.

Two ships were announced as sunk by British "fire" in one day. While no mention of submarines was made, it is reasonable to assume they were used.

Both Grain Carriers

Both ships were grain carriers out of Buenos Aires, an indication that the economic objective looms large in minds of the Admiralty despite a communique that no economic blockade "in the formal sense of that term" has been declared.

The British have minimized German reprisals, yet they have admitted that a half-dozen British ships have been sunk, all by submarines, in addition to the Athenia. The British air raid on Kiel may have been answered by a German raid on a British naval base, no one will say definitely.

The allied blockade in the World War was never absolutely effective against submarines. Thus far, the new one has been little better. Yet there is a difference.

Detection Is Better

Submarine detection devices and defenses have improved so much that once the submarines outside Germany are rounded up and destroyed, as Britain plans, it will be extremely difficult for other submarines to run the blockade.

So much for the war waged by the sea and air arms.

The army has been mentioned little in official communiques. It probably will join the French and take a crack at the Siegfried line at a point already chosen by the French general staff as the most vulnerable.

The Allies hope to throw an invading army into the Saar, an industrial district vital to Germany's war economy and within striking distance of Dusseldorf and Cologne, other important munitions centers. They also hope that the attack on the Reich's west wall will draw German troops away from the wavering Polish front and give the Poles a breathing spell.

They Don't Quit

But German military men rarely have withdrawn from one objective until it is completed. Von Hindenburg, despite pressure in the west, kept after the Russians until he had smashed them at Tannenberg.

It is hard to conceive of the Germans withdrawing any sizable force until their primary military objective in Poland has been accomplished.

This is not, as many seem to think, the capture of Warsaw. It is to smash the Polish army. Warsaw, with the Polish army believed [illegible] at large and unbroken, entrenched east of the Bug river, is the hollowest of objectives.

On German Soil

But even if the British-French push does not bring part of Germany's eastern armies to the western front, it will be valuable. For one thing, it will bring the war to the Germans, a people who suffered little from actual shellfire and bombing in 1914-18.

No one can estimate the extent of the French advances in the drive at the Siegfried line. If they are extensive it can be laid to one of two factors. First, Britons contend, they would prove that the line is not as strong as the Germans and a large part of the world believe. Second, the French heavy artillery, believed by some experts inferior to the German, would be revealed as far more formidable than pre-war estimates.

The Siegfried line was built in eight months in 1938, and the dearth of building materials in Germany suggests that it may crumble under concentrated shellfire and bombing. But this would necessitate extensive preparation by heavy artillery in which the French were supposed to be deficient.

A Trap?

There is some tendency to regard the French advance as a German "come-on."

Here again military history and political expediency do not bear out the suggestion.

The primer of German militarism is an unbroken western front. To engage in [illegible] withdrawals from the [illegible] would be unthinkable from the German military standpoint.

Thus far the war resolves into three phases, two of which the British feel are fairly favorable to Britain and France

No Challenge At Sea

The blockade by sea and air has been set up and is in operation with the additiona factor that the German battle fleet is not ready to challenge the British.

Possibility of the French cracking the Siegfried line at a strategic point offers the added chance of a swift and effective follow up.

On the other hand, the German Army has advanced steadily and smoothly against the Poles.

The fact that the Poles are brave and disciplined is not enough. They must have munitions, artillery and food. Indeed, under the circumstances under which modern wars are fought, bravery and discipline alone are never enough.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 9—Four occupants of an airplane of unidentified nationality were rescued by lifeboats tonight after the plane fell into the English Channel off the south coast. Lifeboats at Hastings and Dungeness answered the plane's radio S O S and took it in tow.

Another British Ship Torpedoed

Anglo-American Oil Co. Tanker Sunk by U-boat—17 Vessels Lost in War.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9 (A..P.).—A message from the Netherlands steamship Breedyk reported today that the 5,548-ton British tanker Kennebec had been sunk by a torpedo but that the entire crew of thirty-two had been saved.

The message from the Breedyk's master to the owners of his ship, the Holland-America Line, did not give the location of the sinking because of war dangers. He said that he had picked up the tanker's crew. The Kennebec was owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company.

Sunken Ship's Crew in England

FOLKESTONE, England, Sept. 9 (AP).—The thirty-five-man crew of the sunken 5,809-ton British steamship Pukkastan reached here in a rescue ship tonight and told of leading a submarine a two-mile chase before giving up.

"We saw a periscope just above the water, not more than fifty yards away, about midday Thursday," said one of the sailors. "We attempted to keep the U-boat on until help arrived, by steering a zigzag course for nearly two miles.

"The submarine then came to the surface, and, realizing it was useless, we took to our two boats."

He said the submarine commander determined that all hands were safely off, then announced, "I'm going to sink your ship. Goodbye."

A Netherlands boat soon picked up the crew.

Germans Off the High Seas.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information said today that "there are practically no German merchant ships on the high seas," but that the task of "sweeping all enemy shipping from the seas" would be continued.

The Ministry added that British Empire communications continued without serious interruption after the first week of the war.

The majority of German merchant ships which were at sea or in neutral ports on the outbreak of war, it was announced, were now sheltering in neutral ports. The Ministry said that if [illegible] leave those neutral ports they almost certainly fall into the hands of the Royal Navy."

In Distress in Irish Sea.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Lifeboats were called out from Arklow, in Wicklow county, early today to aid a ship reported in distress in the Irish Sea [illegible] forty miles [illegible] of Dublin.

The lifeboats returned later in the morning without finding any trace of a distressed ship.

Ninety German Ships Take Haven in Spain

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—It was reported [illegible] today that the number of [illegible] vessels now in Spanish ports totaled about ninety. They were mostly at Vigo, Cadiz, Malaga and Almeria.

Limitless U-Boat Warfare Denied Again by Reich

Berlin Calls British Charge 'Crude Lying Propaganda'

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The high command issued tonight a denial of what was said to be a British charge that Germany had ordered "unlimited submarine warfare on commercial ships."

The statement said: "The official British report is nothing but another brilliant instance of crude lying and agitation practiced by the British Information Ministry against Germany.

"These are [illegible] British propaganda methods serve to influence the attitude of neutral states against Germany."

The statement once more declared the German Navy was commanded to abide by the rules of international law.

Cheerfulness On Home Front Is The Watchword In Britain

Newspapers Go Into Hysterics Over Jokes About Hitler—War Talk Taboo In Family Circle

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Sept. 9—Cheerfulness and "business as usual" are Britain's chief objectives at home after six days of war.

Cheerfulness is so thick at [illegible] can cut it with a knife. Newspapers go into hysterics about not too funny cracks at Hitler and humor in pubs at night is reminiscent of old 10-20-30 days in vaudeville.

Some of its gets you, though. For instance, its a little difficult to see a girl and a man in uniform, she of the Ambulance Corps, he in the Royal Air Force, saying good-by and "Meet you at the Adlon (Berlin's swankiest hotel), darling," without feeling it.

Some Comedy Touches

Some of it is funny. For instance, one woman living in a seashore town heard the air-raid sirens last Sunday and made a bee line for the nearest shelter. She didn't come out until Wednesday morning. She claimed she hadn't heard the "all clear" signals and that as she had stocked the place with food, books and bedding everything was fine.

If you go to an English home there's a conspiracy not to mention the war. They crack jokes about Hitler, speak longingly of the fall racing season, most of which they will miss, and explain laughingly that they call their air-raid shelter "the better 'ole."

Every business firm that has not moved out of London is carrying on with studious calm. I went out to buy shirts. The little old fellow who has been there so long served me exactly as though it were any other [illegible] was apologetic when [illegible] explained that he had to go downstairs for civilian shirts. All the rest of the shop was given over to military shirtings.

Women Taking Over Men's Jobs

One by one women are appearing where men usually work. The trolleys have women drivers. There are women waiters where there used to be men. Women serve you in a tobacco shop, which is as masculine as a fight camp. Women fill sandbags, direct traffic and sell newspapers on the [illegible].

The nation has gone to war in an entirely different spirit from that at the start of the great war. In August, 1914, the streets were filled with cheering crowds. There are not any cheering crowds today. The troops marching along the streets don't bellow "Tipperary." If they sing at all it is "Heigh Ho, Heigh Ho," or "South of the Border."

American-born Wallis Warfield, and the controversy over whether she should be addressed as "Your Royal Highness," was the fact a British destroyer [illegible] France to get [illegible].

The duke, ready to undertake an important wartime task for the empire, left Cannes with his wife last night, en route to a channel port where the destroyer was said to be waiting to rush them to England.

Most observers thought this meant old wounds had been healed by the war, that the Government felt King George VI had attained such stature there was no danger he might be overshadowed by his colorful brother, and that the Duke might get some important job to help his country.

No Contention Expected.

"The announcement that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are leaving Antibes for England will cause no surprise, still less any kind of contention," commented the Times, which often mirrors Government views.

"It has always been tacitly assumed that a war would sweep away whatever difficulties there may have been in the way of the Duke's earlier return.

"These difficulties, though they could not but engage the attention of the responsibility of the Cabinet, have never been political. One reason, indeed, why the Times and most other newspapers have steadfastly refrained from speculation and comment on the whole subject is that discussion of the Duke's plans seemed [illegible] and impertinent intrusion into matters that were primarily of private and personal concern.

"Now, too, the events and the hour which bring the Duke to rejoin his fellow countrymen may be left to speak for themselves. They relieve his homecoming of all possible trace of controversy and embarrassment and should safeguard him against prying publicity.

Press Welcomes Windsors

Semi-official London Times Says Absence of Duke in War Time Is Unthinkable.

LONDON, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, returning to England for the first time since they went into voluntary exile three years ago, received a significant editorial welcome today from the influential London Times.

Significant, too, in the light of the stir created by the Duke's abdication December 10, 1936, to ma

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Absence Now Unthinkable.

"No one could dream of the Duke's absence from England at a time in which absence would become intolerable exile, or suppose for a moment that anything would be lacking on the Government's part to speed the fulfillment of his dearest and most urgent wish."

The effect on the British public of the return of the Duke and Duchess was watched closely. There was no immediate announcement of their plans and their homeward route was kept secret.

The return got only briefest mention in London's morning papers. Paragraph items were inconspicuously placed amidst headlined war news.

It was expected the couple would take up residence quietly at one former King's old residence, Fort Belvedere, outside of London. The closely secluded castle remained his property after the Government crisis which Windsor's insistence upon marrying "the woman I love" created.

Speculation Upon Duchess.

The castle has been kept up by a large staff of servants and ready for immediate occupancy.

Speculation today centered about the reception of the Duchess by British aristocracy, and what the Duke might do to help his nation in wartime.

Some thought he might be named to head some form of national service work, others that he would enter active service with the armed forces. He has been commissioned in the army, Royal Air Force, and navy.

The principal commission he still retains is colonel-in-chief of the Welch Guards.

British-Belgian Air Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels Sept. 9—Belgian pursuit planes battled two British bombers over Belgian territory last night and brought them down in an incident expected here to have diplomatic consequences.

A Belgian plane fell in flames during the battle, and its two occupants, who took to their parachutes, were injured.

The bombers were returning from a reconnaissance and leaflet-dropping flight over central Germany when they were intercepted by the Belgians near Mons.

One of the British craft came down immediately, and the two officers and three crew members were arrested. The second plane refused to land and was taken under fire after being chased by the Belgians.

[Editor's Note: The British Air Ministry said the two British planes crossed the Belgian border "inadvertently" in "unfavorable weather conditions." London said the British Ambassador in Brussels had been instructed to present an apology to the Belgian Government.

A joint communique issued by the Belgian National Defense and Foreign Affairs Ministries said simply: "Belgian territory was violated this morning by foreign aircraft."

Chamberlain Predicts Relief For Czechs In His Message To Benes

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said in a message today to former President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia that "we look forward, through the triumph of the principle for which we have taken up arms, to the relief of the Czech people from foreign domination."

Benes, whose country now is a German protectorate, previously had telegraphed Chamberlain expressing his support of Britain and France in the war against Germany.

Chamberlain said, "I gratefully acknowledge your excellency's generous message of sympathy and support in this grave hour. The sufferings of the Czech nation are not forgotten."

Two Bombers Forced Down.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Belgian planes were reported today to have forced down two British bombers after they had been sighted flying over Belgian territory near Mons. One plane was reported to have landed near Brusselles and the other near Nivelles. Both were reported to have been interned.

Rumors that a Belgian plane had crashed could not be confirmed.

ENGLISH PLANES FIGHT BELGIANS

Cross Wrong Border After Raid on Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry disclosed today that British warplanes fought with Belgian fighter planes over Belgian territory last night. The British planes, returning from a reconnaissance over central Germany, crossed the Belgian border inadvertently, the Ministry asserted.

The British Ambassador in Brussels has been instructed to present an apology to the Belgian Government.

During the reconnaissance flight, "made in unfavorable weather conditions," the British planes distributed further copies of the note to the German people, the Ministry said. It was the fifth such flight by British planes over Germany since the war started.

Britain Slow in Enlisting Refugees in War Service

Picks Only a Few Interpreters and Women Nurses

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Eagerness to play a part in the war against Germany has been manifested among refugees from Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia who have had temporary haven in England.

The British authorities, however, are proceeding carefully and only a small number of women have qualified for hospital nursing and few interpreters thus far have been enlisted for anything resembling active duty.

Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary, indicated in the House of Commons Sept. 4 that special committees would examine the status of refugees and decide their eligibility. Representations then were made by Members of Parliament that special consideration be extended to Czechs. When that is done those refugees will be able to enlist or participate actively in war work.

Women nursing volunteers were asked to fill out forms for possible duty.

George VI Receives Henderson

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Sir Neville Henderson, former British Ambassador at Berlin, was received in audience today by King George VI.

REPORTED UNREST IN REICH DOUBTED

Stories May Be Wishful Thinking, Say London Military Circles

LONDON, Sept 9 (AP)—Authoritative British military quarters today cautioned the public that stories of discontent in Germany may be only "wishful thinking."

"Make no mistake, this is going to be a long war and a big war, and we are convinced that Germany won't crack until there is nothing else left for her to do," said an expert in these quarters. "It may last two years, it may last ten, but stories of German discontent will not make our task any easier."

Paying tribute to Poland's stand against the German [illegible] advance from the south and [illegible] toward Warsaw, the expert said "the Poles have fought extremely well. They are the chaps who have taken the first knock, and a hard knock, too."

Early Peace Scouted

These quarters, like the morning press, assailed any suggestion Germany would be able to mop up Poland, then achieve peace with Britain and France.

The expert reiterated that Britain was not fighting to save Poland.

"We are fighting to save the world from Hitler," he declared.

Lack of official British military information was explained as a carefully planned move to prevent Germany from getting information as to troop movements and positions.

Secrecy Held Vital

Such an "obstructionist policy" was called "absolutely vital" to save the lives of British troops.

"If the Germans got an inkling that ships were taking troops across the Channel they at once would send planes up to reconnoiter and then they would come across and play merry hell with shipping," the expert said.

"Thousands of lives might be sacrificed to make a cheap sensation. "In warfare surprise is essential to success, but you can't have surprise without secrecy."

Britain Assures Siam In Respect To Neutrality

Notifies Thai Of Stand; Says Nervousness There Was Fostered By Outsiders

London, Sept 9 (AP)—An assurance that Great Britain will respect completely the neutrality of Thai (Siam) so long as other powers do likewise has been presented to the Thai Government by the British Minister at Bangkok, the British Ministry of Information announced today.

The Ministry's announcement asserted that "nervousness" in Thai as to that country's neutrality "appears to have been deliberately fostered by outside elements."

Boxer Tommy Farr Joins The British Air Force

Former English Heavyweight King Stayed With Louis

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Tommy Farr, former British heavyweight boxing champion, has enlisted in the Royal Air Force.

He Was Popular in America

Tommy Farr returned to England from America last February, carrying with him a great deal of good will in lieu of boxing crowns. Probably his most outstanding fight was with Joe Louis in 1937, when Farr surprised experts by staying in the rin gthe full fifteen rounds.

Farr, now twenty-five years old, also lost fights to Jimmy Braddock, Max Baer an dothers, but his defeats never lost him his popularity. A Welshman, he first came to this country [illegible] years ago as the first [illegible] in nine years to get a chance at the heavyweight title. He had been fighting since 1929, and his record, up to the time he fought Louis, was seventy-one matches, of which he won fifty-four and lost ten. The rest were draws. He became champion of the British Empire in April, 1937.

Britain To Requisition Chilled Meat Imports

Government Also Will Take Over All Wholesale Stocks Of Sugar

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Government will take over all wholesale stocks of [illegible] and start requisitioning all imported chilled or frozen meat at midnight Sunday, the Ministry of Information announced tonight.

Dealings in sugar outside the United Kingdom will be allowed only under license, and wholesale and retail prices will be regulated.

New restrictions on the export of currency, gold and securities also were announced.

OF ANOTHER COLOR

Ponies to Get Zebra-like White Stripes.

LONDON, Sept. [illegible]—Because [illegible] have been hitting ponies running wild during blackouts in England's New Forest, planted by William the Conqueror, recommendations were made today that they be given a zebra-like appearance by painting white stripes on them. Street lamps and roadside trees will get similar treatment.

Doumenc Becomes Full General

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Joseph Doumenc, commander of the First Corps [illegible] promoted today to a full [illegible] commanding an army. General Doumenc headed the French military mission to Moscow in connection with the unsuccessful negotiations for a French-British-Soviet Russian mutual assistance pact.

IN THE FIRST PROMOTIONS OF GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE THE WAR STARTED, THREE MAJOR-GENERALS WERE RAISED TO THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL, FIVE BRIGADIERS WERE ADVANCED TO MAJOR GENERAL AND 16 COLONELS WERE MADE BRIGADIERS.

SN1005PED

Britain Wonders If Duke Will Enter Thick of Fight

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Britons were speculating tonight about what the returning Duke of Windsor would do to aid his country in the war against Germany.

The former King Edward VIII and his American bride, the former Wallis Warfield, after an exile of nearly three years, left Cannes, France, last night for a channel port to board a British destroyer for the return to London.

Besides wondering what sort of official reception would be accorded the Duchess—whom the Duke has insisted should be addressed as "Her Royal Highness"—Londoners wondered whether the Duke would go to the front or remain here in some administrative post.

The former King retained the military ranks held during his reign, field marshal, admiral of the fleet and air marshal.

The influential Times, which often mirrors Government views, gave the Duke and Duchess an editorial welcome, saying their return "will cause no surprise, still less any kind of contention."

From Neutral Fronts

New Restrictions In Greece

Athens, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Greek Government today ordered immediate enforcement of a further series of wartime restrictive measures.

They provide that there be no slaughtering on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays; that no meat, game or poultry shall be sold on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, nor served in hotels, private residences or restaurants on these days. Hospitals and clinics are excepted.

Hoarding of foodstuffs for private use is strictly forbidden, and only one week's supply is permitted.

Bans Recruiting

Belgrade, Sept. 9 (AP)—A decree forbidding the recruiting of volunteers for foreign armies was issued today by the Yugoslav Ministry of the Interior.

Observers believed the measure was designed to protect the country's neutrality in view of efforts made by Polish sympathizers to recruit here for one of the Polish legions composed of foreigners.

Sweden Boosts Defense Fund

Stockholm, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Swedish Government today proposed an additional defense appropriation of 330,000,000 crowns (about $77,350,000).

The proposal includes 115,000,000 crowns (about $27,025,000) for the army, 70,000,000 (about $16,450,000) for the navy and 40,000,000 (about $9,400,000) for the air force and the remainder for other phases.

180,000 To Quit Copenhagen

Copenhagen, Sept. 9 (AP)—A precautionary plan has been prepared for the removal of 180,000 persons, mostly children and the aged from Copenhagen, the police prefect announced in a radio broadcast tonight.

Those removed will receive cards designating where they will be quartered in the event an emergency arises.

Food Cards In Denmark

Copenhagen, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Government announced today that food cards will be introduced in Denmark next week.

The Food Commission will meet today to determine individual quotas and decide on maximum prices.

Refugees Reach Rumania

Bucharest, Sept. 9 (AP)—Great numbers of refugees from Polish regions occupied by the German army arrived at the Rumanian [illegible] today. Troops were rushed to frontier stations to keep order.

Officials said the refugees would be allowed to enter Rumania because Rumania is prompted by "tenets of Christian love and will supply these unfortunate people with food and shelter."

Spain Internes 30 Nazi Ships

Vigo, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Spanish Government tonight ordered thirty German merchantmen interned and their radio broadcasting apparatus sealed.

Help Censor: Use Postcards

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP)—The post-office department [illegible] recommended tonight that the French use postcards for their correspondence. "This will lighten the work of censors," officials explained, "and hasten the delivery of mails."

French Wives To Get Subsistence Fund

PARIS, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Paris wives, who were left without means of support when their husbands were called to the front, will receive approximately [illegible] cents a day maintenance from the French Government plus 13 cents additional for each child under 16.

Wives living in other communities with a population of more than 3,000 will receive 8 francs (18 cents) daily. Elsewhere the allotment is 7 francs (15 cents).

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Netherlands envoy to Berlin was instructed by his Government today to "take steps in connection with violation of Holland's neutrality by a flight of German warplanes over the eastern Dutch border yesterday in the vicinity of Limburg province, which borders on Germany.

Danes Chase Enemy Balloon

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9 (AP).—A balloon-barrage balloon of the British type, [illegible] capable of lifting and drifting over Denmark today with three Danish planes in pursuit. Officials said the cable was damaging power lines.

Miners Paralyze Danish Fishing

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Extensive [illegible] fields around Denmark have completely paralyzed Danish fishing fleets, endangering the livelihood of about 100,000 workers dependent directly or indirectly upon the fishing industry.

Warned Against Joining Foreign Military Bodies

Czechs Told By Government Such Action Would Be Regarded As Traitorous

Prague, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Czech Government warned Czechs today against joining foreign military organizations, and said such action would be regarded as traitorous.

The statement was believed directed against [illegible] reported formation of a Czech army in France and against a Czech legion in Poland. The legion, according to advices here, fought against the Germans in the Teschen area and now is with the Poles.

The last headquarters of the Czech legion, which was estimated to have numbered 18,000 men under Gen. L. Prchala, was understood to have been at Lodz.

Holland Floods District As a Defense Measure

Precautionary Step Declared Test of Possibilities

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Netherlands inundated today a "small basin" in Utrecht Province, about twenty miles southeast of Amsterdam, as a defense precaution. The exact location of the flooded area was not announced but it was said to be, roughly, in the center of the country.

An official announcement said the step was taken "to ascertain the inundation possibilities of Holland at any time in relation to the existing water level." It emphasized there was no immediate reason for flooding the basin other than as a precautionary measure under their defense plans.

The government said it would see that the civil population of the flooded district suffered the least possible inconvenience.

Netherlands newspapers carried only a brief announcement of the action.

TURKEY CALLS UP RESERVE CLASSES

Many Reported [illegible] Bulgarian Border in Emergency Move

ISTANBUL, Sept. 9 (AP).—A Government communique announced today that several classes of reservists had been called to active duty with the army. Observers said Turkey was [illegible] ready to meet any possible [illegible].

Streets were jammed with reservists leaving for their units by train and boat. Many were reliably reported to have been sent to the Bulgarian border.

Not So, Says Paderewski

Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 9 (AP).—Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous pianist and former Premier of Poland, issued a statement today declaring German troops did not enter Warsaw Friday as they announced, but convinced the world, through a radio ruse, that they fought their way into the city.

The Polish pianist-patriot, now living in retirement near here, said that according to information he received the Germans were still outside the Polish capital Saturday morning.

His statement recited that German bombers put Warsaw Radio Station No. 1, five miles outside the city, out of operation early Friday afternoon. In the evening came the announcement from Berlin that German motorized troops entered Warsaw at 5.15 P. M.

Next, at 11 P. M., the same station, on the same wave length as Warsaw Radio No. 1, broadcast [illegible] German troops entering Warsaw, and began giving German news bulletins, including an announcement that Warsaw had fallen.

"The station which broadcast that news was not Warsaw Radio No. 1," Paderewski's statement said, "but simply the radio at Breslau broadcasting on the Warsaw wave length in an effort to fool the world and the Poles themselves."

Other Polish sources in Switzerland held a similar view and declared that Breslau was silent during the time the supposed Warsaw No. 1 was broadcasting German news.

Mobile Anti-Nazi Radio Station May Be Myth

Stamps Sold For Its Support Taken To Switzerland By Germ[illegible]

Zurich, Sept. 9 (AP)—[illegible] entering Switzerland from Germany today brought stamps sold secretly both inside and outside of Germany for support of an almost mythical mobile anti-Nazi short wave radio station.

Whether the station, supposed to be called "German Freedom," exists remains debatable.

Some stamp buyers said they frequently had heard it operating, changing its wave length from time to time around 29.8 meters. Other buyers said "maybe it's just a racket," but bought just the same.

Reich Women Run Trolleys

Berlin, Sept. 9 (AP)—Eighty-four women street-car conductors began their duties today. Many [illegible] are being trained for the work.

2000 ON THE REX BOUND FOR U. S.

Most of the Passengers Are Americans.

400 OTHERS LEAVE PARIS

Refugees From France Will Join 2500 Sailing on Two Ships.

ROME, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Two thousand persons, mostly American refugees from the European war, sailed today on the Italian liner Rex for New York. Italians cited the resumption of world-wide steamship services as showing a tendency here to return to normal, but highly placed Fascists said that they were not overlooking the possibility that Italy might become involved in the war.

The Rex was not only loaded to capacity [illegible] sun deck was converted into a temporary dormitory to accommodate [illegible] passengers as possible. Huge [illegible] flags were painted on her sides and decks for identification. There were reports that she would be accompanied by Italian submarines until she passed Gibraltar, but no sign of an escort was seen as she left the harbor.

The British were reported in informed circles as trying to induce the Italians to maintain their neutrality. They were said to have told the Italian Government that a German victory would be just as injurious to Italy as to Britain and France.

At the same time, usually well-informed circles said, the British maintained that Germany had no chance of winning, that Britain and France, with their greater resources, were prepared to fight for years if necessary. The British reference to Italy [illegible] in case of a German victory was said to have been based on the argument that Adolf Hitler, once becoming the master of Europe, would begin thinking of southern Tyrolean points on the Adriatic and complete domination of the Balkans.

400 Leave Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—More than 400 Americans were removed from Paris today aboard a special train to join about 2,500 others fleeing the European war aboard the United States liners President Harding, sailing tonight, and the Washington, [illegible] at dawn tomorrow.

Accommodations aboard [illegible] liners have been doubled to meet the emergency. Among those leaving was Thomas Bullitt, cousin of the American Ambassador.

Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, was sailing with her two children en route to China.

The Washington, which has normal space for 1,052 passengers, is taking 2,000, while the President Harding will carry more than 1,000. Officials of the United States Lines said seven persons would be put in staterooms which normally hold three and that all saloons would be filled with cots.

"It is literally impossible to put one more person aboard," one official said.

Large American flags were painted on both sides of the liners as well as on the boat deck, which at night is illuminated by strong searchlights.

Big Italian Ships Can't Pick Up Man in Yacht

PARIS, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Italian Line officials said today that neither the Conte Di Savoia nor the Rex, about to sail for the United States, could pick up George Monroe Moffett, New York food merchant, now aboard his [illegible] Ramfis near the Azores.

Mr. Moffett, [illegible] across the Atlantic with seventeen officials of the Dominican Republic, had asked that he be picked up.

The line said either of the ships would have to go hundreds of miles off course to take him aboard, but suggested that if the yacht put into Lisbon, Portugal, he could be accommodated aboard the liner Vulcania there.

STRICT RULES AT PANAMA

Canal Zone Authorities Clamp Down on Information

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Sept. 9 (AP).—Strict enforcement of neutrality regulations affecting the Panama Canal was started today. Barriers were raised against the press at the Cristobal port captain's office, and there was no information given on ships approaching or leaving the canal.

Canal Zone authorities, who were asked regarding the daily report on ships moving through the canal, said "such information is unavailable until further notice."

The passenger and cargo congestion at Cristobal becomes more acute daily, [illegible] more than 2,000 tons of cargo is piled up, [illegible] authorities said, would be [illegible] under usual regulations affecting unclaimed cargo.

Both belligerents and neutrals were finding the greatest difficulty in obtaining transportation. Airlines were unable to accommodate all passengers seeking passage. Army, navy and civil authorities of the Panama Canal clamped down on all information.

Rumors of German submarine activities in the Caribbean persisted with no confirmation.

Argentine Objects To Blockade Goods

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo delivered last night to the British embassy a note expressing Argentina's objection to any inclusion of foodstuffs in goods listed by Britain as war contraband.

32 Americans, Trapped In Poland, Sail From Riga

Report Their Train Bombed on Way From Warsaw

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 9 (AP).—Thirty-two Americans who were trapped in Poland by the outbreak of hostilities, and whose train was reported bombed on the journey out of Warsaw, were on their way from Riga to Stockholm [illegible] aboard a small Swedish steamer.

The trip from Warsaw to the Latvian border took four days. The refugees reported that German bombers attacked their train, which stopped several times while the passengers sheltered themselves in surrounding bushes and woods.

In the group was Dr. John Radzinski of Chicago, who went to

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Warsaw Aug. 31 to attend the international neurological congress.

"The journey from Warsaw to Wilno, which normally takes eight hours, lasted twenty-three hours," he said. "Near Bjalystok our train was attacked by several bombers, which dropped seven bombs, four of which exploded about a hundred feet from the train."

Dr. Radzinski said the train was only twelve hours out of Warsaw when the planes appeared. They were driven back by anti-aircraft guns.

The United States Consul at Riga is aiding Americans to return home as they cross the frontier daily. Most of them are now on their way to Stockholm from Riga, either directly by ship or through Esthonia and Finland by train. All are seeking passage to New York from Gothenburg. To date about seventy-five Americans have crossed the frontier.

SENATE ACTION IS FOLLOWED BY COMMONS

Dominion May Proclaim State Of War Within Few Hours

Quebec Group Will Oppose Any Move For Conscription

SEP 10 1939

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 9—Canada's Parliament tonight approved the Government's policy, which is expected to lead to an early declaration of war against Germany.

After the Senate had approved the Government's policy unanimously, the House of Commons at 10.25 P. M. also indorsed it without a record vote.

Declaration Due

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King earlier had told Commons that Parliamentary approval of the Government's policy would be followed by immediate steps "for a formal proclamation of a state of war" existing between Canada and Germany.

The Prime Minister's office declined tonight to [illegible] exact hour when the proclamation would be issued, but stated it [illegible] within a few hours.

Immediately the House rose following [illegible] Mackenzie King called the Cabinet into session.

The Prime Minister has suggested to Parliament that one of the best ways Canada could help Britain immediately would be to dispatch "trained air personnel" overseas.

Raoul Dandurand, Government leader, speaking in the Senate, said Canada would help Britain and France with airmen and supplies.

Motion At Issue

The Parliamentary votes technically were being taken on a motion to approve the Government's address in reply to the speech from the throne of last Thursday.

Knowing that adoption of the address was tantamount to authorizing the Government to issue a declaration of war, the Senate approved the address after only six Senators had spoken in the debate.

As debate proceeded in Commons the position of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation group remained in doubt. Speaking for this group of seven members, M. J. Coldwell, of Saskatchewan, said they would not vote for the address unless the Government should make a clear statement of Canada's war aims and take immediate steps to fix prices and prevent war profits.

Maxime Raymond, Quebec Liberal, said he was opposed to Canadian participation in any war in which Canada was not attacked. He said participation in the present war would bring internal divisions in Canada.

Ernest Lapointe, Justice Minister, told the House that every Quebec Minister would leave the Cabinet if the Government should inaugurate conscription—a step it already is committed against.

Many Volunteering

Nevertheless, Lapointe said, applications for voluntary service "are pouring in—and they come from Quebec also from people anxious to serve."

Lapointe stood by the Prime Minister in declaring there could be no such thing as neutrality for Canada in a war in which Britain is involved. He is one of three members who sat in the House when war was declared in 1914.

The Senate vote came after Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, pleaded for a united effort in prosecution of the war and urged that all Canada's resources should be thrown into the struggle.

Success of Nazi Germany, he said, would mean the end of the world as Britons know it. Germany would not be a tolerant victor, he added, but instead, would make a German colony of every British and French island and possession, and the Dominion of Canada itself would be in danger.

Warns Colleagues

"If we don't win this war on the banks of the Rhine we'll have to win it on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi," he said. "Let us get this into the minds of all our people."

Dandurand asked the Senate to approve the Government's policy to defend Canada and the territorial possessions of Britain and France on this side of the Atlantic.

Senator C. P. Beaubien, Conservative, of Quebec, urged vigorous prosecution of the conflict and united action to that end.

Planes Must Get Permits For Flights Over Canada

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority said today it had been notified by Canadian officials that all aircraft must obtain specific permission from the Minister of Transport to fly over Canadian territory.

Scheduled transport services operating into Canada already have been granted permission, the C. A. A. said, but the Canadian Minister of Transport has asked that pilots of other planes be warned of the new defense regulation.

First Week of the War

By The Associated Press

SUNDAY

England and France declare "state of war" with Germany two days after Hitler invades Poland. German air bombs hit Warsaw, 16 other Polish cities, and shatter windows in villa of U. S. Ambassador Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle, Jr.

MONDAY

Explosion sinks British merchantship, Athenia, carrying war refugees; 128 of 1,400 passengers dead or missing. Blame German submarine; Germans deny. English bomb German warships at Kiel Canal entrance and shower Germany with leaflets. French open cautious advance on Nazis' Siegfried Line. Hitler motors to Polish front.

TUESDAY

Berlin "blacks out." Paris suffers air raid scares. Thousands flee Warsaw as Germans, 50 miles away, bomb constantly. Poles say their planes bomb Berlin. Berlin denies. Five steamships—one British and four [illegible]—sink. British again rain leaflets on Germany.

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WEDNESDAY

On Western Front, French report "local gains." First British troops arrive to back them up. Poles move capital to Lublin. British planes "bomb" Germany with leaflets third time. President Roosevelt declares United States neutral.

THURSDAY

Heroic Poles surrender Westerplatte, Danzig munitions center, after six days withering assault from water, land and air. Germans claim to have cut Corridor from rest of Poland. German reinforcements reported rushed as French invade German soil from Luxembourg to Lauterbourg.

FRIDAY

Germans say they pierce Warsaw. Conflicting Polish radios affirm, deny. Poles claim recovery of Bydgoszcz, key city to Corridor. Say they will "yet" make offensive. Government moves from Lublin further East. Allies bomb German base on Sylt Island, off Denmark. Drop more pamphlets. French use tanks to increase pressure on Siegfried [illegible] report Germans retreating. Three more ships go down.

SATURDAY

Hitler announces nine days of "lightning" war in Poland has expanded Reich borders to Eastern frontier of 1914. Warsaw still held by Poles, however, in bitter battle. On Western front French claim to have seized 200 square miles of German territory. First German counter-attack reported. Berlin has air raid false alarm. Women begin taking men's jobs in London, where The Times—often a government mouthpiece—pledges England and France to wipe out "Hitlerism" and reject expected German peace offer if Poland falls. Government says it is planning on war at least three years long. German subs get another ship, No. 17 to sink on all sides since war began.

F. D. Revises Staff, Junks 'Brain Trust'

Sets Up 5 Divisions To Cind White House For All Emergencies

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—In an Executive order which was described officially as tossing "such things as the old, so-called Brain Trust out the window," President Roosevelt revamped his White House staff tonight to put it in better shape to handle problems arising "in the time of national emergency" as well as those incident to normal government operations.

The order set up five principal divisions: The White House office, the budget bureau, the national resources planning board, a liaison office for personnel management, and an office of government reports.

In addition, it provided "in the event of a national emergency, or threat of a national emergency," for "such office for emergency management as the President shall determine."

ORDER LISTS DUTIES

In general, the order listed in detail the duties of White House officials in accordance with changes already made in the set-up of the Executive offices under a plan for government reorganization.

Mr. Roosevelt said it was intended to establish systematic procedures "so that the flow of work will be speedy, smooth and effective."

"Only after this has been accomplished," his statement said, "will the President have adequate machinery for the businesslike handling of his job."

With reference to the "Brain Trust," a group of individuals like Thomas Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen, generally understood to be key advisers to the Chief Executive, Stephen T. Early, a Presidential secretary, told reporters:

"It is out the window for the much-heralded and celebrated creatures of imagination. We have heard and read about the Brain Trust. Here's an emergency. Here's an Executive order. I do not see any place for those we previously heard about."

Heretofore the intimate and immediate direction of business by the President has been confined to the White House Office. Although the President under the Constitution and the statutes actually is responsible for the conduct of the administrative management of the executive establishment, he has not heretofore had appropriate means to discharge this responsibility effectively.

Particularly, under the Pendleton Act of 1883 he was charged with certain duties with respect to personnel, and in the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 he was made responsible for the preparation and the execution of the budget; and, in many acts of Congress since 1789, responsibilities have been placed directly upon him for which he had no compensating authority or machinery for carrying into effect.

Vast Growth Since McKinley

This is all a part of the continuing growth of the nation's business. Forty years ago President McKinley could deal with the whole machinery of the executive branch through eight or ten persons, and a small personal secretarial staff was sufficient to care for all his personal and official correspondence. Now, when inquiries with respect to the business of the government come to the President from private citizens in thousands every day, to say nothing of the complex character of the business of the government itself, the President can conduct the executive business of the government only if he has a more orderly organization.

The services that the government renders, and the tasks of protection and supervision that are imposed upon it, are carried on through departments and agencies specially set up by the Congress and provided with the funds to carry out the work that had been determined upon by the people and the Congress, but, nevertheless, the task of general supervision and over-all management continues to rest upon the President as the constitutional Chief Executive.

This particular responsibility of the President requires better organization, and to that end, with the concurrence of the Congress, under the Reorganization Act, certain

President's Order on the White House Staff Reorganization

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's statement and Executive order appears on Page 11

By The Associated Press.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Following is the text of a statement and an executive order, issued today by President Roosevelt, outlining a reorganization of White House offices to provide "adequate resources for management" in periods of emergency:

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The Seventy-sixth Congress in the Reorganization Act of 1939, required the President, subject to the approval of the Congress, to undertake the reorganization of the executive branch. The first steps toward effecting this reorganization have been taken. Among other organizational changes there have been transferred to the Executive Office of the President, with the concurrence of the Congress, certain agencies having to do with the over-all management and central direction of the executive branch of the Federal Government.

agencies and functions were transferred to the Executive Office of the President. These transfers give the Executive Office no new powers, no new duties, no additional responsibilities, but are merely the organizational expression of existing law and practice.

Varied Functions Involved

But the mere transfer of these agencies and functions to the Executive Office of the President is not sufficient. They, along with the White House Office, must be molded into a compact organization, with the functions and duties of each unit clearly prescribed, with relationships between units carefully defined, and with systematic procedures developed so that the flow of work will be speedy, smooth and effective. Only after this has been accomplished will the President have adequate machinery for the business-like handling of his job.

In the time of national emergency, domestic or foreign, the job of the President is even more difficult. In such periods it has always been found necessary to establish administrative machinery in addition to that required for the normal work of the government. Set up in a time of stress, these special facilities sometimes have worked at cross-purposes both within themselves and with the regular agencies.

In order that the nation may not again be caught unaware, adequate resources for management should be provided in advance of such periods of emergency. Although these management facilities need be brought into action only when an emergency or serious threat of emergency exists, they must function in an integral relationship to the regular management arms of the President.

Text of the Executive Order

To accomplish these objectives, the following Executive Order has been issued by the President:

Executive Order

Establishing the divisions of the executive office of the President and defining their functions and duties.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and in order to effectuate the purposes of the Reorganization Act of 1939, Public No. 19, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved April 3, 1939, and of reorganization plans Nos. 1 and 11 submitted to the Congress by the President and made effective as of July 1, 1939, by Public Resolution No. 2, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 7, 1939, by organizing the Executive Office of the President with functions and duties so prescribed and responsibilities so fixed that the President will have adequate machinery for the administrative management of the executive branch of the government, it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. There shall be within the Executive Office of the President the following principal divisions, namely: (1) The White House Office, (2) the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the National Resources Planning Board, (4) the Liaison Office for Personnel Management, (5) the Office of Government Reports and (6) in the event of a national emergency, or threat of a national emergency, such office for emergency management as the President shall determine.

II. The functions and duties of the divisions of the Executive Office of the President are hereby defined as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

In general, to serve the President in an intimate capacity in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office. To that end the White House Office shall be composed of the following principal subdivisions, with particular functions and duties as indicated:

The Secretaries to the President

To facilitate and maintain quick and easy communication with the Congress, the individual members of the Congress, the heads of executive departments and agencies, the press, the radio and the general public.

The Executive Clerk

To provide for the orderly handling of documents and correspondence within the White House Office and to organize and supervise all clerical services and procedure relating thereto.

The Administrative Assistants to the President

To assist the President in such matters as he may direct, and at the specific request of the President, to get information and to condense and summarize it for his use. These administrative assistants shall be personal aides to the President and shall have no authority over any one in any department or agency, including the Executive Office of the President, other than the personnel assigned to their immediate office. In no event shall the administrative assistants be interposed between the President and any one of the divisions in the Executive Office of the President.

THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

(a) To assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the government.

(b) To supervise and control the administration of the budget.

(c) To conduct research in the development of improved plans of administrative management, and to advise the executive departments and agencies of the government with respect to improved administrative organization and practice.

(d) To aid the President to bring about more efficient and economical conduct of government service.

(E) To assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice.

(F) To assist in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the preparation of proposed executive orders and proclamations, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 7298 of Feb. 18, 1936.

(G) To plan and promote the improvement, development and coordination of Federal and other statistical services.

(H) To keep the President informed of the progress of activities by agencies of the government with respect to work proposed, work actually initiated and work completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the government; all to the end that the work programs of the several agencies of the executive branch of the government may be coordinated and that the moneys appropriated by the Congress may be expended in the most economical manner possible with the least possible overlapping and duplication of effort.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

(A) To survey, collect data on, and analyze problems pertaining to national resources, both natural and human, and to recommend to the President and the Congress long-time plans and programs for the wise use and fullest development of such resources.

(B) To consult with Federal, regional, State, local and private agencies in developing orderly programs of public works and to list for the President and the Congress all proposed public works in the order of their relative importance with respect to (1) the greatest good to the greatest number of people, (2) the emergency necessities of the nation, and (3) the social, economic, and cultural advancement of the people of the United States.

(C) To inform the President of the general trend of economic conditions and to recommend measures leading to their improvement or stabilization.

(D) To act as a clearing house and means of coordination for planning activities, linking together various levels and fields of planning.

THE LIAISON OFFICE FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the statement of purpose made in the message to Congress of April 1, 1939, accompanying Reorganization Plan No. 1, one of the administrative assistants to the President, authorized in the Reorganization Act of 1939, shall be designated by the President for liaison officer for personnel management and shall be in charge of the Liaison Office for Personnel Management. The functions of this office shall be:

(A) To assist the President in the better execution of the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of the Constitution and the laws with respect to personnel management, especially the Civil Service Act of 1883, as amended, and the rules promulgated by the President under authority of that act.

(B) To assist the President in maintaining closer contact with all agencies dealing with personnel matters in so far as they affect or tend to determine the personnel management policies of the executive branch of the government.

The Office of Government Reports

(A) To provide a central clearing house through individual citizens, organizations of citizens, State or local governmental bodies, and where appropriate agencies of the Federal Government may transmit inquiries and complaints and receive advice and information.

(B) To assist the President in dealing with special problems requiring the clearance of information between the Federal Government and State and local governments and private institutions.

(C) To collect and distribute information concerning the purposes and activities of executive departments and agencies for the use of the Congress, administrative officials and the public.

(D) To keep the President currently informed of the opinions, desires and complaints of citizens and groups of citizens and of State and local governments with respect to the work of Federal agencies.

(E) To report to the President, on the basis of the information it has obtained, possible ways and means for reducing the cost of the operation of the government.

III—The Bureau of the Budget, the National Resources Planning Board and the Liaison Office for Personnel Management shall constitute the three principal management arms of the government for the (1) preparation and administration of the budget and improvement of administrative management and organization, (2) planning for conservation and utilization of the resources of the nation, and (3) coordination of the administration of personnel, none of which belong in any department but which are necessary for the over-all management of the executive branch of government, so that the President will be enabled the better to carry out his constitutional duties of informing the Congress with respect to the state of the Union, of recommending appropriate and expedient measures, and of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed.

IV—To facilitate the orderly transaction of business within each of the five divisions herein defined and to clarify the relations of these divisions with each other and with the President, I direct that the Bureau of the Budget, the National Resources Planning Board, the Liaison Office for Personnel Management and the Office of Government Reports shall respectively prepare regulations for the governance of their internal organizations and procedures. Such regulations shall be in effect when approved by the President and shall remain in force until changed by new regulations approved by him. The President will prescribe regulations governing the conduct of the business of the division of the White House Office.

V—The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall prepare a consolidated budget for the Executive Office of the President for submission by the President to the Congress. Annually, pursuant to the regular request issued by the Bureau of the Budget, each division of the Executive Office of the President shall prepare and submit to the bureau estimates of proposed appropriations for the succeeding fiscal year. The form of the estimates and the manner of their consideration for incorporation in the budget shall be the same as prescribed for other executive departments and agencies.

The Bureau of the Budget shall likewise perform with respect to the several divisions of the Executive Office of the President such functions and duties relating to supplemental estimates, apportionments, and budget administration as are exercised by it for other agencies of the Federal Government.

VI. Space already has been assigned in the State, War and Navy Building, adjacent to the White House, sufficient to accommodate the Bureau of the Budget with its various divisions (including the Central Statistical Board), the central office of the National Resources Planning Board, the liaison office for personnel management and the administrative assistants to the President. And although, for the time being, a considerable portion of the work of the National Resources Planning Board and all of that of the office of government reports will have to be conducted in other quarters, if, and when, the Congress makes provision for the housing of the Department of State in a building appropriate to its function and dignity and provision is made for the other agencies now accommodated in the State, War and Navy Building, it then will be possible to bring into this building, close to the White House, all of the personnel of the executive office of the President except the White House Office.

This order shall take effect on Sept. 11, 1939.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

NEUTRALITY STEPS MEET LAW IN FULL

Washington Officials Expect No New Important Moves Until Congress Call

PUBLIC IS BEING SOUNDED

Frazier Predicts Delay on the Session and Demands Arms Embargo Be Retained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Well-advised authorities said today that the Administration believed it had established all the necessary machinery to protect American neutrality, and that in the absence of unforeseen developments it would take no further important steps until Congress was called into special session.

It was said that the Administration had not yet drafted any new proposals for revision of the Neutrality Act, but it was thought certain that Congress would be asked to repeal the arms embargo.

Public sentiment, it was said, probably would determine whether the President would ask for complete repeal of all neutrality legislation or would suggest the substitution of a cash-and-carry program for the present law.

Cash-and-Carry Terms

Under a cash-and-carry program belligerents could buy what they wanted in the United States and carry it away in their own ships. This proposal would open United States markets to Great Britain and France, because they presumably would have control of the Atlantic sea lanes.

President Roosevelt was reported in some quarters as anxious to obtain assurances from all Congressional leaders that the special session would be confined to action on neutrality and that it would be as brief as possible.

Administration officials declared that there had been evidences of increasing sentiment for repeal of the embargo provision, but this was disputed by Senator Frazier, North Dakota, Republican.

He predicted that there would be "a determined battle" if Congress were asked to repeal the embargo, and declared that "any attempt to supply arms to either side will push us into that mix-up."

He left for his home today, saying he was confident there would be no special session for several weeks.

Surmises Roosevelt Course

"I don't think the President will call Congress unless he feels pretty certain he can get what he wants in a hurry," he commented. "And I believe he knows that is not possible on neutrality legislation."

Senator Guffey, Pennsylvania Democrat, asserted that the neutrality law could be revised along the lines desired by the Administration within two weeks after Congress was reconvened unless there was "a filibuster by a handful of Senators."

Although the Chief Executive has no power to limit the agenda of a special session, some informants asserted that he might issue a proclamation asking Congress to act specifically on the neutrality question. Not since the administration of President Taft has a Chief Executive definitely named a subject for consideration in a proclamation calling Congress into special session.

IDEAS CLEAR TODAY ON WHAT IS CONTRABAND

Subject Is Not Likely To Raise So Many Controversies Now

British List Is Almost Exactly Same As That Of U. S. In 1917

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 9—The question of contraband, what it is and what it isn't, which raised so many controversies for the American Government during the World War, seems likely to cause little trouble in the present European conflict.

Contraband means a product useful in war which a belligerent—say, Britain—could take from a ship—say, American—if destined to another belligerent—say, Germany.

The British Government already has presented this Government with a list of what—for the moment—it will regard as contraband. It embraces everything likely to prove useful to the German army, navy and air force. It has been received here without a murmur. Why? Because it is almost word for word the very list the United States itself issued when it became a belligerent in 1917.

In the World War, the British started out with a small list and gradually extended it. The extension was accompanied by regrets, protest and reservations of rights on the part of the United States.

Situation In World War

Acting Secretary of State Lansing told the British the month after the war opened that the United States always had insisted that foodstuffs were legitimate articles of commerce, and that mere destination to an enemy port did not justify their seizure or confiscation.

There was a diplomatic exchange between the two countries on the subject of making cotton contraband, but the State Department did not protest.

When, however, the British added turpentine and rosin, Secretary of State Bryan told them he received this information "with profound regret."

Lansing And Bryan

The next year, when Britain announced she intended to treat alike absolute contraband (war materials) and conditional contraband (products that might be useful, like foodstuffs) Lansing notified the British Government of the reservation of all rights of the United States in regard to any American interests which might be injured by this action or by the "illegal extension of the contraband lists during the present war by Great Britain or her Allies."

But when the United States itself became a belligerent, things looked different. The Government on June 30, 1917, issued a contraband list which could be easily mistaken for the one Great Britain issued the other day.

It, too, was all-embracive.

Two years before, Secretary Bryan had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the record of the United States itself with regard to contraband was not free from criticism. When neutral, he said, it had "stood for a restricted list" of absolute and conditional contraband, As a belligerent, the United States had sought a liberal list according to its "conception of the necessities of the case."

Now we have the present British contraband list containing five categories, as did the American list of 1917. The British list starts out with the words: "All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare, and machines for their manufacture and repair; component parts thereof, articles necessary or convenient for their use."

STANDARD OIL LOSES TANKER BY TORPEDOING

Ship Owned By London Subsidiary Flew British Flag

SEP 1 0193

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—The far-reaching attacks of European belligerents against enemy shipping on the high seas carried an indirect blow at American interests today in the torpedoing of the loaded oil tanker Kennebec near the English coast.

Although the 5,548-ton vessel flew the British flag, she was owned by a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Anglo-American Oil Company of London. She was commanded by Capt. E. J. Instone and left New York August 8 for Aruba, where Standard Oil maintains a refinery. The Kennebec traveled from there to San Juan and back to Aruba before sailing August 22 for England with a load of fuel oil.

Crew Called All-British

Standard Oil officials in New York said they believed all the crew members were British. The ship usually carried thirty-seven men, they said, but a Holland-American Line freighter yesterday advised Amsterdam she had saved the full crew of thirty-two.

The only reported loss of the day the tanker raised to seventeen the known total of ships sunk since the war broke out and sent the British-French toll to ten. Four German, one Dutch, one Greek and an unidentified vessel which observers believed German also have gone down.

Meanwhile, the chief foes in the sea warfare—the British and Germans—made conflicting claims as to the success of England's efforts to halt Nazi shipping and thus cut off vital supplies.

Britain Claims Success

The British Government asserted Germany is "virtually" cut off from "overseas sources of war supply," and that the naval blockade is "now virtually complete except for the Baltic."

In a speech to German munition workers, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering declared a blockade would be ineffective because Germany could obtain raw materials from Russia—as well as Poland.

Crew Describes Sinking Of Their Ship By U-Boat

Folkestone, England, Sept. 9 (AP)—The thirty-five-man crew of the sunken British steamer Pukkastan reached here in a rescue ship tonight and told of leading a submarine a two-mile chase before giving up.

"We saw a periscope just above the water not more than fifty yards away about midday Thursday," said one of the sailors. "We attempted to keep the U-boat off until help arrived by steering a zigzag course for nearly two miles.

"The submarine then came to the surface and realizing it was useless we took to our two boats."

He said the submarine commander determined that all hands were safely off, then announced, "I'm going to sink your ship. Good-by."

A Netherlands boat soon picked up the crew.

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Girl, 10, From Athenia Dies On Rescue Vessel

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Maritime Commission received a message tonight from the captain of its steamer City of Flint, saying that Margaret Haysworth, 10, died early this morning from a brain injury received at the time of the torpedoing of the British steamer Athenia.

The message asked that John Hayworth, of Hamilton, Ontario, be notified. The City of Flint is expected to reach Halifax, N. S., probably Wednesday bringing 215 survivors of the Athenia disaster.

British Cable-Laying Ship Leaves Boston

Boston, Sept. 9 (AP)—The British cable laying ship, John W. McKay, her hull painted a gray-black, sailed from here today with her exact destination unknown. She was believed bound for the North Atlantic for transatlantic cable repair work.

The McKay, which took on a large amount of fuel oil, put in here two weeks ago. She was repainted after war was declared.

British Vessel Cancels New York-Nassau Sailing

Nassau, Bahamas, Sept. 9 (AP)—The British steamship Lancastria has canceled its weekly sailing between New York and Nassau because of the war.

Persons now here with round-trip tickets will return to New York on the liner Munargo.

64 Belligerent Ships Now In South America

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9 (AP)—The end of the first week of the war found at least thirty-one British, thirty German and three French ships anchored in South American east coast harbors, from Belem, northern Brazil, to Mar Del Plata, Argentina.

British shipping generally was continuing with restricted movements, but German merchantmen have not left the harbors since blockading British cruisers were reported to have seized and sunk at least three Nazi vessels.

WARNS U. S. SHIPS

Hydrographic Office Gives Advice for War Safety.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (A. P.)—The Naval Hydrographic Office, officials disclosed today, has inaugurated a supplemental system of special warnings to shipping as a result of the European situation.

These special warnings, providing word of international developments affecting shipping, are in addition to the office's primary function of collecting and disseminating information to promote navigational safety.

The office has issued the United States Maritime Commission's directions to all American merchant vessels en route to or from European ports not to zigzag or blackout and to have American flags painted on each side of the hull and on hatches for and aft, and on sundeck of passenger vessels with flag on staff spotlighted at night.

Supplementing this special warning was other commission advice that vessels engaged in domestic trade, nearby foreign trade and Pacific trades, except 'round-the-world vessels, were not required to have the flag painted on hull, hatches or sundeck. Instructions covering zigzagging, blackout and illuminating the flag apply, however.

DRAFTED SHIPS SAIL ABROAD FOR AMERICANS

Manhattan Gets Under Way After Several Hours Of Delay

SEP 10 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—Commandeered ships today turned their bows toward Europe, many of them under forced draft, to bring home American nationals from war zones.

The United States liner Manhattan, after several hours delay attended by labor controversies and confusion among passengers, sailed at mid-afternoon for Cobh, Southampton and Leverdun, carrying 735 passengers, including but few Americans.

She will be available for approximately 2,200 stranded Americans, 700 more than normal capacity, on the home voyage.

The Manhattan left a day behind the New York-Cuba mail liner Orizaba, chartered by the United States Maritime Commission, and was to be followed as soon as hasty arrangements could be made by four other ships drafted from coastwise service.

Other Drafted Ships

They are the Shawnee, at its pier after arrival from Florida yesterday; the Iroquois, returning from a Carribbean cruise; the Acadia, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, and her sister, the St. John, expected from Nova Scotia tomorrow. These, plus the Orizaba, will return approximately 3,500 persons.

Floating safely in dock after an anxious crossing through the torpedo-menaced north Atlantic lanes was the French liner Ile de France; she brought 1,801 passengers to American shores, 1,294 of them American citizens. They touched home soil early today.

The Italian liner Rex left Genoa yesterday with 2,000 more refugees, principally Americans.

Two More England-Bound

Two United States lines ships, the American Importer and the American Banker, also were on the high seas, England-bound, ahead of normal schedules.

Delayed almost four hours, the Manhattan found itself earlier today without sufficient skilled crew, which slowly was supplied. Labor difficulties pivoted on the National Maritime union's (C. I. O.) demand for a bonus of $250 an individual, $25,000 individual insurance and a forty per cent., personnel increase on ships sailing in war zones.

It was subsequently said that the line was not in position to grant extra benefits, but that the Maritime Commission had indicated its willingness to negotiate a fair arrangement.

Shortage, Belief

Line officials said they believed a genuine shortage of skilled and experienced men was responsible for the delay.

Passengers included the former Virginia Cherrill, of the movies, now the Countess of Jersey, who has opened her English home to 168 London children.

Another ship arrival was the Johan Van Oldenbarnevelt, a Netherlands liner. Carrying 502 Americans, she docked at Hoboken, N. J., early today.

FREIGHT RATES

SEP 10 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—Freight rates on cargo from Atlantic ports of the United States to Great Britain were increased 33½ per cent. today by the North Atlantic-United Kingdom Conference.

The conference, composed of the principal American and foreign lines operating to England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, said the step was necessary because of increased war-risk insurance costs.

The North Atlantic-Baltic Conference earlier this week suspended all contracts with shippers in some instances and advanced other rates one hundred per cent.

Underwriters' First Loss

Meanwhile, American war-risk underwriters here reported their first loss since the outbreak of war in the sinking of the British freighter Olivegrove with a cargo of sugar valued at $250,000. The ship was torpedoed off Ireland on Thursday.

Except for a small claim early in the Sino-Japanese War, this was the first loss suffered by marine war-risk underwriters here since 1920.

Boom At West Coast Ports

San Francisco, Sept. 9—Freight charges on ships operating between the Pacific Coast and Europe, and between South America and this coast, will be increased 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. next Monday due to war conditions.

War cargo demands are causing a shipping boom in all Pacific Coast ports.

The rate increases were announced yesterday after meetings of the Pacific Coast-European Conference and the Pacific Coast-River Platte-Brazil Conference. Representatives of twenty-eight lines attended.

Increases Explained

George Yater, chairman of the Pacific Coast-European Conference, said the rate increases were based on estimated increased costs, chiefly war-risk insurance and increased wages and bonuses for the crews. Rates to Norway, Denmark and Mediterranean ports were increased fifty per cent. Those to the United Kingdom and mid-Continental ports go up one-third.

E. J. A. Watts, spokesman for the Pacific Coast-River Platte-Brazil Conference, said rates for northbound cargoes, except coffee and Brazil nuts, would be increased fifty per cent. Southbound cargo increases will be announced next week.

Building Five New Ships

Shipping firms disclosed that all American West Coast ships were booked to capacity, due to diversion of cargo from foreign lines.

The Maritime Commission ordered

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the construction of five new 12,875-ton, 14-knot freighters in San Francisco shipyards.

Shipping men at Houston, Texas, yesterday increased the freight rate for cotton shipments to United Kingdom and French ports.

NAZIS NOT TO GET COTTON

5,000 Bales Germany-Bound Unloaded At Norfolk

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 9 (AP)—Port officials said tonight 5,000 bales of cotton en route to Germany aboard the American steamer Patrick Henry were being discharged here.

The Patrick Henry, which sailed from Corpus Christi September 1, bound for Rotterdam and Bremen, was ordered to turn back and discharge her cargo here. The cotton will be placed in storage.

Maritime Commission Backs War Insurance

Pledges Aid to Seamen's Union, Appeals for Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Maritime Commission told a union leader today it would press for seamen's war-risk insurance legislation, in event of a special session of Congress, but urged that the matter not be allowed to interfere with bringing Americans home from Europe at the present time.

The commission announced that Emory S. Land, chairman, had given this assurance to Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, Committee for Industrial Organization aliate, during an informal discussion of the problems involved in obtaining such insurance and extra compensation for seamen on American vessels.

Mr. Land explained, the announcement said, that the commission had no legal authority to engage in the writing of war-risk insurance for seamen. The most expedient solution, the commission added, was contained in the agreement between the crew of the liner President Roosevelt, which sailed this week, and the United States Lines, under which the company agreed to make retroactive any war-risk insurance and extra compensation provided within sixty days.

First War-Risk Loss

With the sinking of the British freighter Oliverove Tuesday, the American [illegible] War-Risk Re-Insurance Exchange, comprising about 100 members, suffered its first loss of the war and the first since early in the Chinese-Japanese war, it was learned today. The ship, which was torpedoed, carried a $250,000 cargo of Cuban sugar. The exchange was formed June 10 to pool war-risk insurance.

—U. S. DEFENSE—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 9—The army and navy hope to recruit in a few weeks most of the 100,000 reinforcements of the armed forces called for by President Roosevelt as a national emergency measure.

The President, proclaiming a limited emergency yesterday, ordered expansion of the regular army to 227,000, the National Guard to 235,000, the navy to 145,000 and the Marine Corps to 25,000.

Hundreds Of Volunteers

He directed that the armed forces be brought thus to a total man power of 632,000 as rapidly as possible.

Judging by the hundreds of volunteers who have come forward since the start of the European war, officials said the additions could be made in a matter of weeks.

Many details remain to be worked out for the most intensive recruiting drive in peacetime history, but official announcements and explanations indicate these developments are likely:

1. The net increase of 17,000 in the regular army will be added to the existing recruiting quotas and the present army enlistment drive accelerated.

2. Less pressure will be exerted to expand the National Guard beyond its present strength of about 190,000 men and about 14,000 officers, as it is a second-line force.

3. The navy must add the largest number, 29,000, beyond increases for which Congress provided funds, but many of these can be taken quickly from a waiting list of more than 10,000 applicants and as volunteers from the Naval Reserve of 41,985 men and 14,060 officers.

4. The Marine Corps similarly has a reserve of 14,600 men and 1,126 officers from which to draw to increase its active strength by about 6,000.

Requirements Eased

The army, too, may draw from its reserve of 100,000 officers and 123,000 men.

To forestall delays, all the services are expected to be less strict in their requirements. The navy already has announced lifting of its top age limit, for first enlistments of six years, from 25 to 31. Former sailors out of the navy for less than eight years will be accepted at their old ratings. Other qualified ex-service men will be accepted up to 35.

—U. S. NAVY—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 9 — President Roosevelt's declaration of a limited national emergency found the navy today at an apparent peak of strength except in manpower.

The remedying of that deficiency was started with the President's order directing that personnel be expanded by 29,000, to a total of 145,000, "as rapidly as possible."

The navy and Coast Guard already were patroling the Atlantic Coast, but with the utmost secrecy. A blanket "no information" order masked the vessels' movements, officials said. Secrecy was essential, they explained, if the patrol was to detect warcraft in United States waters.

348 Ships In Commission

Aside from World War type destroyers now to be recommissioned, the navy has fifty-two vessels for East Coast duty, though some are submarines, whose usefulness is ilmited because they might be mistaken for foreign raiders.

Second in tonnage only to the British, the navy had 348 ships in commission during the past year, plus 101 under construction, and decommissioned destroyers awaiting only reconditioning.

In contrast, this country had only 187 vessels built and building in 1914, when its tonnage ranked below that of both Britain and Germany.

Disposition Of The Ships

Recreated in the midst of last spring's European crisis for the first time since 1931-32, the Atlantic squadron includes three battleships, an aircraft carrier, four heavy cruisers, nineteen destroyers and fourteen submarines.

There are also ten craft guarding the Panama Canal, and indications are that more will be added promptly.

On the West Coast the main battle force of 150-odd ships is being kept alert, while the Asiatic Fleet of 40 continues to stand by in the Far East.

In addition, a European squadron of three ships maintains a watch started during the Spanish civil war.

2,000 Planes, Five Carriers

For air combat there are 2,000 planes, with plans for a total of 3,000 within five years. Five aircraft carriers are in operation and two more are building.

Also under construction is a whole new network of naval bases.

Maintaining communications with the scattered fleets and bases are the million-dollar radio receiving station at Cheltenham, Md., put into use this year; the sending station at Annapolis and thirty-six radio traffic stations.

—U. S. PROFITEERING—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 9—The Capital speculated today as to whether the Administration might ask Congress to enact anti-profiteering laws at its regular session in January if prices should rise to an unjustified extent.

Present laws are inadequate to check undue rises, Attorney General Frank Murphy said yesterday. He added that he had almost completed study of increases in [illegible] since the war started.

Plenty Of Food

President Roosevelt told reporters yesterday there were sufficient food supplies to meet any demand. He said there should be no hoarding and that Americans had no need to fear any shortages.

The President said some food prices might go up a little, but that they were not going through the roof as they did in World War days. Most food prices, he declared, were still below the parity figures sought by the farm program. An objective of that program is to elevate farm purchasing power to the 1909-14 level.

No Legislation Proposed

Murphy would not indicate whether new legislation would be sought, but Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference he had heard of no proposals.

Most of those in touch with the situation agreed that unless there were great price rises no action would be asked at the prospective special session of Congress. Informed legislators have indicated that the President hoped the special session would devote attention only to revision of the neutrality law.

In a speech last night, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace expressed confidence that farmers, processors, wholesalers, grocerymen and labor would not seek undue profits.

The National Association of Food Chains made public a letter to Secretary Wallace pledging its cooperation in the effort to preserve reasonable prices.

COTTON SESSIONS STOPPED BY WAR

International Conference in Washington Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The International Cotton Conference adjourned today after deciding that a world export agreement, proposed by the United States, would be impractical because of the European war. In a resolution adopted at its closing session, the conference said, however, that "normally we would have recommended steps to achieve international agreement" to improve the cotton situation.

The American Government, in calling the conference which opened on Tuesday, sought the approval of the major cotton-exporting nations to a program providing for export quotas which would give each country its fair share of world markets and for adjustment of production to needs. Such a program, this Government had argued, would help to reduce present huge cotton surpluses and boost prices for growers.

Countries represented at the conference included India, Egypt, Brazil, the British cotton-exporting colonies, the French cotton-exporting colonies, Russia, Peru, Mexico, the Sudan and the United States.

BRITISH CENSOR SLOWS PHOTOS

Transmission [illegible] Barred, Sending by Cable Restricted

Radio transmission of news pictures from London to New York has been halted by the British censors and transmission by cable has been sharply restricted in the crush of news copy, the Associated Press said today.

Because of the British censorship, most of the war photos published here in the last few days came from Berlin where they were passed by the Ministry of Propaganda.

A shipment of AP pictures dispatched in time to have caught the Clipper which left Foynes, Ireland, Wednesday was not on board Thursday when the plane reached Port Washington, L. I.

Yesterday the British Board of Trade ruled that no pictures could be brought into Great Britain.

RETAILERS ASKED TO CURB PRICE RISE

Roosevelt Appeals To National Dry Goods Group To Protect Consumers

Says Higher Costs Would Absorb Purchasing Power And Affect Sales

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—President Roosevelt, in a letter to the National Retail Dry Goods Association, today asked the aid of the nation's retailers in protecting the public against wartime boosting of prices.

"It is absolutely essential that we protect the consumer by preventing any general rise in prices," said the communication.

"Unwarranted increase in prices would absorb purchasing power and block expansion of sales volume. Such a development would mean serious threat to continuance of our business progress.

"I hope that the nation's retailers, comprising as they do such an important segment of our economic life, will meet these new responsibilities in a manner best serving the interests of all our people."

On Eve Of Demonstration

The association made the letter public on the eve of National Retail Demonstration Week, planned as a nation-wide effort to show the role of retailing. The President praised the objectives of the demonstration as "serving a useful purpose."

He noted "American retailers have been enjoying the fruits of this year's upward business swing" and then turned to the price problem, asserting the "tragic events abroad" increased the retailer's responsibility to the public and demanded "business statesmanship to discourage and prevent any unwarranted advance in prices."

Lew Hahn, general manager of the association, representing 5,700 department and specialty stores, said the letter "strikes responsive chords in the minds of the retailers' representatives."

Agree With President

"We find ourselves in agreement with the President," he continued, "but it is necessary to point out that retailers have no control over what is happening in production and wholesaling markets."

Hahn said retailers, unaware of any threatened shortages of raw materials, generally were "confused and indignant over price advances which are being made in certain lines of merchandise."

"It is our judgment," he commented, "that the retailers, as purchasing agents for the public, can best fulfill the hope of the President and serve the general good at this time by keeping their heads, refusing to be stampeded and by resisting price increases which do not seem warranted."

The national retail demonstration is sponsored by the dry goods association with the support of various other national business groups, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Bankers Association.

WAR BLOWS MONEY TO U. S. MAP TRADE

More Sold Last Week Than Since 1918—Stocks Declared Exhausted

Presses Hum To Give Americans Something To Stick Little Red Pins In

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—The ill wind of Europe is blowing a lot of good American dollars into the pockets of American map makers and sellers.

Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1 caught the map makers empty-handed, so to speak, Andrew McNally, of Rand, McNally & Co., said today, but the presses are working at top speed now to give Americans something to stick little red pins in.

"In the first twenty-four hours of the war," McNally said, "our stock was completely exhausted. We sold maps of Europe, [illegible]land, of Germany and France, as well as atlases.

"We sold more maps than we had sold since 1918."

All Maps Go As Guns Boom

Moreover, he said, the company sold out the maps it imports from Germany and England. Everything went as the guns boomed and men marched.

McNally said his company's latest map, which probably will be ready for distribution in a week, will show

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30.24-3203

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in detail the fortifications of the western front—France's Maginot Line and Germany's lines or Siegfried Line.

"The presses are rolling off thousands of these and hundreds of thousands of maps of Europe," he said.

The outbreak of the war caught map makers with low stocks because Hitler's policy had engendered a certain hesitancy in map publishers. Changing boundaries from month to month gives map makers a protracted headache.

Map Making A Gamble

Map making, too, is a slow process. It involves the drawing, and an expensive and delicate engraving process. In the weeks before the drawing is started and the finished map comes off the press, the map itself may already be obsolete.

One map-making house waited a year before it changed its maps to show Ethiopia as an Italian colony.

Hitler, of course, has been responsible for more map changes than any other man since the World War. His Austrian coup was taken in their stride by publishers. They simply made the change, giving Austria to Germany.

The Czecho-Slovak crisis last September was more of a headache because they were uncertain what other changes lay ahead. Therefore, they proceeded slowly, keeping comparatively small stocks on hand in anticipation of another march.

Now, however, McNally said, they are prepared to turn out maps as fast as people will buy them, or even faster.

BARS CASH-CARRY

SEP 1 0 1939

Father Coughlin Says It's Road to War for U. S.

BOSTON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in a telephoned address from his home in Royal Oak, Mich., told a rally of the Union for Social Justice last night that if a cash-and-carry clause is inserted in the neutrality act "the United States will be in the European fight within two years."

Arguing that Hitler's invasion of Poland was inexcusable, he said he held no brief for England and France for the terms imposed by the Versailles treaty.

"Two years after any cash-and-carry plan is put in effect, if the war lasts that long," the priest said, "you mothers and fathers can begin to prepare your sons for the slaughter."

U. S. War Councillor Called From Alaska

SEP 10 1939

Gen. Robert E. Wood Summoned By Word Carried By Indian Runner

Jun[illegible], Sept. 9 (AP)—An Indian runner's thirty-hour forced march through the wilds of Alaka sent Gen. Robert E. Wood, a member of the United States Emergency War Council, hurrying back to the States today.

Wood, head of Sears, Roebuck and Company, and three companions were hunting in the Donjex river country when the Indian stumbled into camp with word that Europe was at war.

With Wood were Russell B. Stearns and H. Wendell Endicott, Boston, and Col. William Donovan, New York City.

TO SEND POLES SUPPLIES

Red Cross Appropriates $50,000 For Hospital Work

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced today it had appropriated $50,000 to purchase hospital tents, medicine and blankets for the Polish Red Cross.

It also advanced $25,000 to the American Hospital in Paris.

A.T.&T. To Open Service With Italy Tomorrow

SEP 0 9 1939

New Direct Radio Telephone Communication Arranged Several Weeks Due to War

New York, Sept. 9 (AP)—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced today that because of conditions in Europe it had set ahead the opening of direct radio telephone service to Italy.

The service, which begins Monday instead of later in the month as originally planned, soon may be extended to other countries in Central and Southeastern Europe.

MYSTERY AT CAPITAL

State Paper Disappears From President's Desk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The President of the United States looked over his desk, ruffled some papers and said in effect:

Now, where did I put it?

The room was crowded with reporters and the paper was pretty important—a copy of the limited emergency proclamation.

He picked up a folded paper and searched beneath it. He shook his head. It wasn't there. He looked under another paper. It wasn't there, either.

It was there a minute ago, he said.

His secretary, Stephen Early, joined the search.

About 150 newspaper men stood around silently as the President hunted high and low.

Two secret service men joined the search, without success.

The President repeated that the paper was there a minute ago.

The hunt continued.

Mr. Roosevelt made sure he wasn't sitting on the proclamation.

He puffed up his cheeks and directed his attention to the waste basket.

This drew a big laugh.

Finally, Mr. Roosevelt threw up his hands, abandoned the hunt and asked an aid to go get him another copy.

1939 WAR BRIDE MET HIM IN 1917

SEP 10 1939

First Romance Spoiled, So They Hurry to Wed This Time

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Cupid won a long duel with the god of war today when Yvonne Jacques became the bride of Paul Revelli.

Yvonne, a Parisian school teacher, met Revelli in 1917 when he was recuperating from wounds. The war prevented their marriage. Three years later Yvonne came to Chicago. She married an American artist and bore two children. She was divorced in 1932.

Last week Paul, a wealthy perfume manufacturer, arrived in Chicago, determined that another war should not spoil the romance. After their marriage today Paul will hurry home to serve his country, Yvonne and her mother will continue with their antique shop here.

Dominic Mussolini Gets His Citizenship Papers

SEP 10 1939

Unemployed Steelworker Says He Is Cousin of Il Duce, But He Wouldn't Go Back

Warren, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP)—Dominic Mussolini, a 57-year-old unemployed steel worker who says he is a second cousin of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, became an American citizen today.

He told Judge Dewey McVicker he and the Duce played together when both were children, and that he came to the United States from Buenos Aires in 1909.

Asked by Judge McVicker if he under his cousin's rule, Mussolini replied:

"No, I love this country; I want to would like to return to Italy to live stay here."

Students Organize Band and Play Home

SEP 10 1939

Hoboken, N. J. Sept. 9 (AP)—Stranded without money in Europe, five University of Pennsylvania students organized "the hottest swing band you ever heard" and played their way home on the Holland-American liner Johnann Van Oldenbarnevelt, which arrived today.

"We weren't good, but we were loud," said Robert Lowe Junzig, of Philadelphia, leader of the troupe.

With money borrowed from the American consul at Cherbourg, France, after they spent their own, the students purchased second-hand instruments and went to Holland.

"Finally," Kunzig added, "we got to a couple of directors of the Holland American Line and they agreed to give us an audition. Wow! How we played! There was nothing else for them to do but sign us up."

With Kunzig were William Wren, of Merion, Pa.; Bud Howell, of Wayne, Pa.; Robert Schullin, of Stoneborough, Pa., and Norman Davis, of Berlin, New York.

How European Censors Work

France Has Her Black Chamber, but Reich Puts Reporters on Own Responsibility.

SEPT. 9 By Associated Press. SEP 10 1939

Europe's wartime censorship is hampering the flow of news, but creating its own antidote in the vigilance of well-trained newspaper men.

Britain, France, Germany and Poland often can prevent American reporters from sending promptly unfavorable truths, but can't compel them to send recognized lies.

A newspaper man's judgment of what is true may be imperfect, but the mere idea of censorship puts him on his guard and he keeps a "Stop! Look! Listen" sign on his typewriter.

Censorship varies in different countries. Here is the present situation:

London—Censors sit in the cable, wireless and telegraph offices actually reading dispatches submitted. They delay the news, but they find little to suppress. Trained newspaper men, by intelligent selection of public statements or the method of presentation, can present the facts.

When British planes made their flights over Germany to drop leaflets warning Germans against their own German Government, there was news in the fact and news in what the British Government said. The expedition's propaganda motive was labeled as such.

At the same time, American reporters in Bordin showed what German propaganda machinery was doing to counteract it. Coupled with those two sides of the story was a presentation from a neutral, uncensored point of this propaganda war, making the reader fully aware of what was being done and the propaganda reasons.

Paris—French censors long have functioned in what the French call the Cabinet Noir (Black Chamber). In every transmission office, a governmental employee watches dispatches, largely as a matter of form, but the machinery was ready and functioned frequently to prevent immediate dispatch of news which might affect France's credit abroad. This censorship has been expanded to permit examination of all outgoing and incoming dispatches.

Berlin—Censorship existed before the war only on a responsibility basis. Correspondents were free to transmit what they wished, but if they sent what the Ministry of Propaganda declared to be untrue, and which was considered damaging to Germany, the correspondent would be in disfavor. He might not be received by officials for some time, or he might be expelled from the country.

Germany still grants considerable freedom to foreign newspaper men and the Associated Press bureau has been able to send its news without other than this moral censorship of very strict responsibility.

Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press in Berlin, recently told A. P. headquarters in New York that correspondents were operating with the military on a basis of mutual trust, a sort of gentlemen's agreement.

Warsaw—So far as is known, Poland has left correspondents free to send what news they wished, but in Poland, also, even before the war, the Foreign Office watched news published abroad and complained if a dispatch seemed unfavorable. However, rarely, if ever, was there any attempt at disciplinary action.

Rome—Italy long has had a censorship of responsibility such as that in Germany, but perhaps more severe. Probably more correspondents have been expelled from Italy than from Germany.

Italy Expels Reporters.

There is considerable restriction on a correspondent's freedom to telephone out what news he wishes, but this may be due only to the interruption of many telephone circuits from Rome which pass through France and Germany. The Associated Press correspondent in Rome has been able to send some news by telephone to another A. P. bureau for relay, but other dispatches come by cable, in which case they pass through a governmental functionary who is not admitted by Italy to be a censor, but who has the authority to read all messages.

Moscow—Once, the Russian censorship was rigidly careful, but, a month ago, it was abolished. Today, correspondents may send what they wish, but, as in Germany and Italy, they are made to feel strong personal responsibility for the accuracy and freedom from bias of their news.

Even Among Neutrals.

Neutral countries—Censorship is not visible in neutral countries such as Switzerland, The Netherlands and Belgium, but various requirements that dispatches be signed and all in clear language is proof that they are being watched, even if they are not being censored in a technical sense.

Radio—Broadcasts from all countries abroad, so far as is known, are submitted in writing before being delivered, or there is a close watch by authorities with power to interrupt.

Censorship is an old habit in Europe. The German and Italian papers long have been under strict Government control. Occasionally, a newspaper steps out too far and the offending issue is confiscated. Sometimes, papers are suspended.

In Hungary, one is aware of local censorship when papers appear with blank spaces where there should have been type. Foreign correspondents, however, are unaware of any censorship of their dispatches.

By and large, European censorship probably does its exponents more harm than good. American newspaper men keep good faith in refraining from sending anything which might be military information useful to an enemy, but they are even more alert to smell out propaganda. Some propaganda is news, but when it bears a label, the harm it can do is lessened, if not eliminated.

Some countries put out fantastic stories of victories or widespread atrocities which newspaper men quickly identify as intended for home consumption and disregard. Mention of them occasionally is to show the nature of the propaganda war which never has been on such a scale as in this Anglo-Franco-Polish-German war, with four Powers participating.

ADD-LWOW, POLAND—SEPT. 9—XXX DESTINATION

LATER WE LEARNED THAT THE GERMAN RADIO STATION IN KOENIGSBERG, HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THE POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAD MOVED TO LALENCZOW AND EVEN DESCRIBED THE HOUSE WHERE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., HAD MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS.

MAJOR COLBERN WAS CERTAIN THE ADVANCING GERMAN FORCES WERE NOT CLOSE ENOUGH TO REACH US BEFORE DAYLIGHT AND NEEDING SLEEP WE HAD OUR PICK OF THE DESERTED HOUSES AND CHATEAUX OF THE SUMMER RESORT.

BIDDLE WAS GONE FROM THE CHATEAU TO WHICH HE HAD MOVED.

WE SLEPT ON STRAW MATS WHILE HURRYING AUTOS OUTSIDE RUSHED TO FILL THEIR TANKS WITH GASOLINE AND THEN SPED AWAY EASTWARD TOWARD THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

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WHEN WE HUNTED BREAKFAST THE NEXT MORNING WE WERE DIRECTED BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, MRS.STEFAN SLIWONSKI, WHO FORMERLY WAS MISS ELIZABETH LONDZEISKI OF (1426 WOODWARD AVE.) LAKEWOOD, OHIO. AS THE WIFE OF A POLISH ARMY CAPTAIN SHE AND HER DAUGHTER WERE REMAINING IN NALENCZOW.

BETWEEN LUBLIN AND LWOW I SAW EVIDENCE OF THE HEAVY CASUALTIES AND SEVERE DAMAGE WHICH GERMAN AIR RAIDERS HAVE INFLICTED FAR BEHIND THE BATTLE LINES.

ONE TOWN OF 3,000 INHABITANTS, TOMASZOW, WAS IN FLAMES WHEN I STOPPED THERE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR DURING THE NIGHT.

AT LEAST 30 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED, MANY WOUNDED AND OVER 200 HOMES BURNED. FRANTIC VILLAGERS FEARED THERE WERE MORE CASUALTIES TRAPPED IN THE BURNING RUINS AS THE RESULT OF A BOMBING RAID THAT AFTERNOON WHEN THE TOWN WAS CROWDED WITH PEASANTS ON MARKET DAY.

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A WEEPING JEWESS BY THE ROADSIDE TOLD ME HOW THE VILLAGERS SUDDENLY HAD SEEN NINE SPECKS APPEAR IN THE BLUE INDIAN-SUMMER SKY ABOUT 3 P.M. A FEW MOMENTS LATER NINE GERMAN PLANES SWOOPED LOW WHILE THE VILLAGERS RAN FOR COVER.

QUICKLY TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS SHOOK THE TOWN AS INCENDIARY AND A NUMBER OF OTHER SMALLER EXPLOSIVE BOMBS FELL FROM THE PLANES. FIRES FLARED IN A DOZEN PLACES AT ONCE. THE FRANTIC POPULACE FOUGHT TO ESCAPE THE BURNING BUILDINGS INTO THE OPEN COUNTRYSIDE.

THE JEWESS' STORY WAS CONFIRMED BY DOZENS OF OTHER VILLAGERS WHILE I WATCHED THE TOWN BURNING AND COUNTED SCORES OF CHIMNEYS STANDING AMONG THE SMOKY RUINS.

WITH TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED AND NO AUTOS OR HORSES AVAILABLE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE A SURVEY OF OTHER POLISH TOWNS TO DETERMINE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE BY GERMANY'S AIR INVADERS.

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BUT ALL THE VILLAGERS AGREED THAT THERE WERE NO TROOPS IN TOMASZOW NOR ANY INDUSTRIES WHICH MIGHT BE CONSIDERED MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

DISRUPTED COMMUNICATIONS AND A STRICT CENSORSHIP MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO FILE DISPATCHES FROM POLAND, FORCING US TO GO TO RUMANIA.

ALONG THE ENTIRE ROAD FROM WARSAW, WE SAW NO RETREATING POLISH TROOPS. ALL THAT WERE MOVING BY DAY AND BY NIGHT WERE GOING TOWARD THE FRONT LINES.

THERE WAS NO SIGN OF PANIC AMONG THE POPULATIONS OF TOWNS AND

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VILLAGES FROM LUBLIN EASTWARD AND LIFE WENT ON NORMALLY WITH PEASANTS TILLING THE FIELDS AND HARVESTING CROPS.

MORE THAN A DOZEN TIMES DURING THE RIDE, GERMAN PLANES FLEW OVERHEAD, BOMBED TOWNS AND CITIES OF MILITARY OBJECTIVE IN THE DISTRICT, BUT WE WERE UNABLE TO CHECK ON THEM.

IN TOWNS AND CITIES WHICH HAD BEEN BOMBED, CITIZENS AND OFFICIALS WERE EXTREMELY SUSPICIOUS OF ALL FOREIGNERS BECAUSE OF THE PREVALENCE OF GERMAN SPIES. WE WERE SUBJECTED TO A CLOSE EXAMINATION OF CREDENTIALS AND QUESTIONING.

WE REACHED BUCHAREST 50 HOURS LATER, AFTER THREE BLOWOUTS, SEVERAL HALTS BECAUSE OF ENGINE TROUBLE, HOURS OF DRIVING WITHOUT LIGHTS OVER SOME OF THE WORLD'S WORST ROADS, FOUR CHANGES OF TRAINS, LONG TIRESOME STOPS, WAITS IN STATIONS CROWDED WITH REFUGEES, TWO BOMBINGS, 12 AIR ALARMS, AND NO SLEEP OR HOT FOOD.

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SEPT 9— ADD KY LATEST XXX EMERGENCIES.

"SWEEP AWAY CALMLY ALONG THE BARRICADES. THANK YOU FOR GIVING FOOD AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS. KEEP ON ENCOURAGING THEM AND CONTINUE YOUR CALM DAILY LIVES."

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THE SPEAKER ADMONISHED THE CITIZENS TO "REFUSE TO LISTEN TO LIARS AND INTRIGUERS. REMAIN WHERE YOU ARE AND REPORT TO AIR DEFENSE COMMITTEES AND HOME GUARD HEADQUARTERS. WATCH EVERY STREET CORNER. WE MUST PROTECT OURSELVES FIRST, AND NOT EXPECT HELP FROM OTHERS.

"I SAW A YOUNG MAN ON DUTY WHO HAD BEEN THERE 24 HOURS TO PROTECT YOU AGAINST RAIDS. PLEASE RELIEVE THESE YOUNG MEN. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CAN NOT GET AROUND THE CITY NOW, BECAUSE OF BARRICADES SO YOU MUST HELP EXTINGUISH INCENDIARY BOMB FIRES.

"GO TO THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE FOR PIGS HAVE ARRIVED. HELP THE BUTCHERS THERE. GO TO THE POSTOFFICE AND PICK UP YOUR MAIL YOURSELVES. THE BANKS ARE OPEN, SO DO YOUR BANKING. ALL STORES MUST BE KEPT OPEN. LEAD YOUR LIVES QUIETLY, GO ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS, BELIEVE IN GOD AND OUR JUST VICTORY."

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THE SPEAKER TOLD THE CITIZENS THEY MUST GET ACCUSTOMED TO WAR.

"WE WILL NEVER SURRENDER AND OUR ENEMY WILL HAVE TO YIELD," HE SAID. "HE IS BEING PRESSED IN THE WEST BY FRANCE AND WILL HAVE TO WITHDRAW SOME FORCES HERE."

THE POLES WERE HEARTENED BY "WESTERN FRONT SUCCESSES OF FRANCE," THE SPEAKER SAID AND ANNOUNCED THAT HUGE SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATIONS WERE HELD TONIGHT BEFORE THE FRENCH AND BRITISH EMBASSIES.

THE POLISH TROOPS WERE DESCRIBED AS "FIGHTING TIRELESSLY, AIDED BY CIVILIANS."

"THREE COMPANPES OF CIVILIAN RELIEF WORKERS ARE MAINTAINING A LIASON BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE CITY," THE BROADCAST SAID. "HOUSEWIVES ARE EVEN RUSHING FOOD OUT TO THE LINES. OTHERS HAVE BEEN SWORN INTO THE POLICE FORCES."

"EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN WARSAW IS AIDING THE VALIANT TROOPS FIGHTING BACK THE ENEMY AT THE GATES OF THE CITY," THE ANNOUNCER SAID. "ALL ARE DETERMINED TO DIE OR MAKE THE GERMANS BREAK THEIR TEETH ON WARSAW."

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ADD SEPT. 1—

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FOURTH GRAPH, PARIS, HENRY'S SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH, XXX OF TERRITORY."

THE FACT THAT THE COMMUNIQUE FOR THE FIRST TIME MENTIONED THE USE OF FORCES AS LARGE AS A DIVISION INDICATED THE BATTLE WAS ONE OF GROWING SCOPE.

IT INDICATED, TOO, THAT THE FIRST PART OF THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR MIGHT SEE AN END TO PRELIMINARY ACTION AND THE BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS ON A LARGER SCALE.

DURING THE FIRST WEEK THE GENERAL STAFF INSISTED ON OPERATIONS LIMITED TO LOCAL ADVANCE GUARD ACTIONS.

DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS XXX ETC. PICKING UP FIFTH GRAF.

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PARIS--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD FRENCH X X X WESTERN FRONT.

SEPT 9

WHEN FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT STARTED AT DAWN MONDAY IT TOOK UP, AS FAR AS THE TACTICAL SITUATION WAS CONCERNED, ALMOST EXACTLY WHERE IT LEFT OFF AT 11 A.M., NOVEMBER 11, 1918. TWO GREAT LINES OF ENTRENCHMENTS WERE SEPARATED BY A NO-MAN'S-LAND.

WHERE THE LAST WORLD WAR STARTED AS ONE OF MANEUVER, THIS WAR ALREADY WAS STABILIZED IN THE TRENCHES WITH POSITIONS FULLY MANNED BEFORE THE FIRST SHOT WAS FIRED. ACTION STARTED MONDAY WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT FROM LUXEMBOURG TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.

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IT IS NOT YET ESTABLISHED JUST EXACTLY WHAT THE FIRST FRENCH MOVE WAS, ALTHOUGH THE REST OF THE PICTURE OF THE FIRST WEEK'S FIGHTING IS NOW FAIRLY CLEAR.

IT WAS BELIEVED AT THE TIME THAT THE FRENCH STARTED--JUST AS FIGHTING WAS RESUMED SO MANY TIMES DURING THE WORLD WAR--WITH A DOUBLE FLANK ACTION AT BOTH ENDS OF THE LINE, LEAVING THE GERMANS IN DOUBT WHETHER THE MAIN PRESSURE WOULD COME THROUGH THE BURGUNDY GATE JUST NORTH OF SWITZERLAND OR ALONG THE MOSELLE VALLEY AT THE OPPOSITE END OF THE FRONT.

TUESDAY'S AND WEDNESDAY'S OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES LEFT NO DOUBT THAT THE FRENCH CONTINUED THE OPERATION WITH A CLEANUP OF NO-MAN'S-LAND IN THE SAAR BASIN ON THE NORTHERN FLANK. MEANWHILE, HEAVY ARTILLERY PRESSURE ON THE SOUTH WAS CONTINUED TO KEEP THE GERMANS GUESSING WHETHER THE MOSELLE ADVANCE WAS A CAREFULLY PLANNED FEINT.

AS THE ATTACK DEVELOPED THE FRENCH STRUCK LIGHTNING BLOWS IN CLEANING OUT FIRST ONE POCKET AND THEN ANOTHER BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND THE RHINE, STRAIGHTENING LINES IN ADVANCE OF THE MAGINOT AND WRESTING POSITIONS FROM NAZI TROOPS FOR JUMP-OFF POINTS AGAINST THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

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IT IS NOW APPARENT THAT FIRST PATROLS STRUCK OUT JUST SOUTHEAST OF THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER ALONG THE MOSELLE VALLEY PROPER. THEN ACTION SHIFTED FURTHER SOUTHEASTWARD WITH TROOPS SWINGING INTO ACTION NORTHWEST OF THE LAUTERBURG "HINGE" OF THE FRONT WHERE IT JUTS SHARPLY IN TOWARD GERMANY LIKE A SWINGING DOOR LEFT AJAR.

THIS ACTION THRUST THE FRENCH DEEP INTO BIENWALD FOREST, WHERE THE SIEGFRIED LINE APPROACHES CLOSEST TO THE MAGINOT FORTIFICATIONS ON THE NORTHERN FLANK.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT THE FRENCH DRIVE, WHICH BY THEN WAS REACHING STIFFER GERMAN OPPOSITION, SHIFTED BACK TO THE

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MOSELLE VALLEY WHERE REPORTS UNCONFIRMED BY GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUES SAID THE ADVANCE REACHED THE DEPTH OF SEVEN OR EIGHT MILES.

WITH EVER-CHANGING RAPIDITY THE NEXT FRENCH PENETRATION CAME FRIDAY NIGHT WITH CAPTURE OF THE WARNDT FOREST WHICH STUCK LIKE A CLENCHED FIST INTO FRENCH TERRITORY WEST OF FORBACH.

THIS FOREST COVERS THAT PART OF THE SAAR MINING AREA WHICH THE FRENCH WON THE RIGHT TO WORK FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS BEFORE THE SAAR WAS RETURNED TO GERMANY IN 1935. FRENCH WORKED THE MINES UNDER THE FORTIFIED GERMAN FOREST BY MEANS OF SHAFTS WHICH STARTED ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE FRONTIER.

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ADD LONDON—SEPT 9, XXX CONTINUED.

AN EXPERT IN BRITISH MILITARY CIRCLES, REITERATING THAT BRITAIN WAS NOT FIGHTING MERELY TO SAVE POLAND, ASSILED ANY SUGGESTION THAT GERMANY WOULD BE ABLE TO MOP UP POLAND AND THEN ACHIEVE PEACE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

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"WE ARE FIGHTING TO SAVE THE WORLD FROM HITLER," HE SAID.

HE DEFENDED THE SCARCITY OF OFFICIAL BRITISH MILITARY INFORMATION AS A CAREFULLY PLANNED MOVE TO AVOID INFORMING THE ENEMY OF TROOP MOVEMENTS AND POSITIONS.

"IN WARFARE SURPRISE IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS, BUT YOU CAN'T HAVE SURPRISE WITHOUT SECRECY," HE SAID.

"MAKE NO MISTAKE," HE SAID. "THIS IS GOING TO BE A LONG WAR AND A BIG WAR, AND WE ARE CONVINCED THAT GERMANY WILL NOT CRACK UNTIL THERE IS NOTHING ELSE LEFT FOR HER TO DO.

"IT MAY LAST TWO YEARS, IT MAY LAST TEN."

HE CAUTIONED THE PUBLIC THAT STORIES OF DISCONTENT IN GERMANY MIGHT BE ONLY "WISHFUL THINKING" AND SAID THESE STORIES "WILL NOT MAKE OUR TASK ANY EASIER."

THE COMMUNIQUE ON NAVAL OPERATIONS SAID "ALREADY THERE ARE PRACTICALLY NO GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS ON THE HIGH SEAS. SOME HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY OUR WARSHIPS. IN MORE THAN ONE CASE THE CREW OF THE GERMAN SHIPS OPENED THE SEACOCKS AND SCUTTLED THE SHIP BEFORE ABANDONING HER XXXJ

"THE GREAT MAJORITY OF GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH WERE AT SEA OR IN NEUTRAL PORTS ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR ARE SHELTERING IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

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"IT HAS ALREADY BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT 54 GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS ARE SHELTERING IN THE NORTHWEST SPANISH PORT OF VIGO AND THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL GERMAN MERCHANT VESSELS IN JAPANESE PORTS.

"THERE ARE ALSO NUMEROUS ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH HAVE SOUGHT SHELTER IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, ICELAND AND ELSEWHERE.

"PROVIDED NO STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THESE ESSELS TO ARM THEMSELVES AS RAIDERS OR TO TAKE ANY OTHER PART IN HOSTILITIES THEY ARE NOT OF COURSE INTERNED IN NEUTRAL HARBORS. THEY KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT IF THEY SHOULD LEAVE PORT THEY WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY FALLIINTO THE HANDS OF UNITS OF THE ROYAL NAVY."

THE BRITISH AIR FORCE HAS BEEN ACTIVE THROUGHOUT THE WEEK PRIMARILY IN RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER GERMANY IN WHICH MILLIONS OF LEAFLETS HAVE BEEN DROPPED TELLING THE PEOPLE THAT THEIR RULERS HAVE LED THEM INTO A NEEDLESS WAR. FIVE SUCH FLIGHTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

THE ONLY BOMBING ATTACK ANNOUNCED WAS ONE MONDAY NIGHT ON GERMAN

NAVAL BASES AT WILHELMSHAVEN AND BRUNSBUTTEL AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE KIEL CANAL." IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY THAT THE BOMBERS SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON ONE OF GERMANY'S THREE POCKET BATTLESHIPS. SEP 10 1939

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED THAT ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES IN THEIR FIFTH RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER GERMANY LAST NIGHT, DROPPED TWO TYPES OF LEAFLETS. ONE WAS A COPY OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S RECENT BROADCAST TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE ASSERTING THAT BRITAIN'S QUARREL WAS WITH GERMANY'S LEADERSHIP AND NOT WITH THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN WINDSORS LONDON, AFTER SEPT 9
FOURTH GRAPH ENDING XIX HELP HIS COUNTRY.

THE DUKE OF KENT AND HIS WIFE, THE FORMER PRINCESS MARINA, WILL NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA, WHERE HE WAS TO HAVE BEEN GOVERNOR GENERAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE DUKE HAS JOINED THE NAVY. LORD COURIE WILL CONTINUE AS GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT XXX ETC., FIFTH GRAPH. SEP 10 1939

WASHN—SEPT 9 REX USE.

THE CATEGORIES OF EACH OF THE TWO LISTS FOLLOW THE SAME ORDER. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW WORDS, CATEGORIES "B", DECLARING CONTRABAND ALL DEVICES FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND "C", ALL DEVICES FOR COMMUNICATION, MIGHT HAVE BEEN LIFTED FROM THE AMERICAN LIST. CATEGORY "D", LISTING COIN, BULLION, CURRENCY, ETC., IS EXACTLY THE SAME RIGHT DOWN TO THE COMMAS. SEP 10 1939

OVER CATEGORY "E". (FOOD AND CLOTHING). HOWEVER, THE BRITISH, ALTHOUGH EMPLOYING PRACTICALLY THE SAME WORDING AS THE AMERICAN LIST, HAVE PLACED THE HEADING "CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND." THIS MEANS THAT AN AMERICAN SHIP COULD CARRY SUCH ARTICLES TO GERMANY, IF IT WERE PROVEN THAT THEY WERE NOT DESTINED TO THE ARMED FORCES. BUT THE BRITISH HAVE AN EASY "OUT" BECAUSE GERMANY'S ECONOMY IS GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED AND GERMAN IMPORTS PASS THROUGH THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. WHEN SUCH IS THE CASE, THE ARGUMENT BEHIND CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND, THAT IT IS DESTINE

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND, THAT IT IS DESTINED TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, FALLS DOWN. OFFICIALS EXPECT LITTLE, IF ANY ARGUMENT ON THIS POINT. SEP 10 1939

TAKEN ALL IN ALL, THE ISSUE OF CONTRABAND WILL NOT FORCE SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL TO TEAR HIS SILVER HAIR AS IT CAUSED WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AND ROBERT LANSING TO REND THEIR RESPECTIVE LOCKS.

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ADD HYDE PARK - SEPT 9, XXX ABOUT 11

HE EARLY SAID THE PRESENT OFFICIAL CAPACITIES OF CORCORAN, SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP., COHEN, GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE NATIONAL POWER POLICY COMMITTEE, AND OTHER OLD UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE CHANGED SETUP. SEP 10 1939

MR. ROOSEVELT NOTED IN HIS STATEMENT THAT "IN THE TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY, DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN, THE JOB OF THE PRESIDENT IS EVEN MORE DIFFICULT."

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HE ADDED:

"IN SUCH PERIODS, IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN FOUND NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY IN ADDITION TO THAT REQUIRED FOR THE NORMAL WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"SET UP IN A TIME OF STRESS, THESE SPECIAL FACILITIES SOME TIMES HAVE WORKED AT CROSS PURPOSES BOTH WITHIN THEMSELVES AND WITH THE REGULAR DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

HYDE PARK FIRST AND WITH LEAD ROOSEVELT ADVANCE X X X AND AGENCIES.

"IN ORDER THAT THE NATION MAY NOT AGAIN BE CAUGHT UNAWARE, ADEQUATE RESOURCES FOR MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN ADVANCE OF SUCH PERIODS OF EMERGENCY. ALTHOUGH THESE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES NEED BE BROUGHT INTO ACTION ONLY WHEN AN EMERGENCY OR SERIOUS THREAT OF EMERGENCY EXISTS, THEY MUST FUNCTION IN AN INTEGRAL RELATIONSHIP TO THE REGULAR MANAGEMENT ARMS OF THE PRESIDENT."

UNDER GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION POWERS GRANTED BY CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT ALREADY HAD BROUGHT THE BUDGET BUREAU, THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL AND SEVERAL MINOR AGENCIES INTO THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICES. IN ADDITION, HE NAMED THREE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS.

TODAY, HE DISCLOSED HOW THE WHITE HOUSE WOULD UTILIZE THESE AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS, AS WELL AS HOW THE REGULAR WHITE HOUSE STAFF WOULD FUNCTION FROM NOW ON.

THREE SUBDIVISIONS WERE CREATED IN THE MAJOR DIVISION OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE:

1-THE SECRETARIES TO THE PRESIDENT--EARLY AND BRIGGEN E.M.WATSON--ARE TO "FACILITATE AND MAINTAIN QUICK AND EASY COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONGRESS, THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE CONVRESS, THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, THE PRESS, THE RADIO AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC."

2-RUDOLPH FORSTER, THE EXECUTIVE CLERK, WILL HANDLE DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE AND SUPERVISE ALL CLERICAL SERVICES.

3-THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS, WILLIAM MCREYNOLDS, JAMES ROWE, AND LAUCHLIN CURRIE, WILL HELP THE PRESIDENT AS HE DIRECTS AND HAVE NO AUTHORITY OVER ANYONE IN ANY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY, INCLUDING THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, EXCEPT INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED TO THEIR IMMEDIATE OFFICES. THEY WILL OBTAIN INFORMATION AND CONDENSE IT FOR MR.ROOSEVELT'S USE.

THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LOWELL MELLETT, FORMER HEAD OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL, WILL SERVE AS A "CENTRAL CLEARING HOUSE" THROUGH WHICH INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS OF CITIZENS, STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES "MAY TRANSMIT INQUIRIES AND COMPLAINTS AND RECEIVE ADVICE AND INFORMATION."

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THUS IT HOLDS OUT TO AN AVERAGE AMERICAN THE POSSIBILITY OF BRINGING HIS PROBLEMS TO THE WHITE HOUSE WHERE, IF THEY DID NOT RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CONSIDERATION OF THE PRESIDENT, THEY WOULD COMMAND THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS CLOSE TO HIM.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD IS TO HANDLE PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO BOTH NATURAL AND HUMAN NATIONAL RESOURCES AND RECOMMEND TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS "LONG-TIME PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR THE WISE USE AND FULLEST DEVELOPMENT" OF THESE RESOURCES.

MC REYNOLDS, WHO HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE IN CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS, WILL DIRECT THE LIAISON OFFICE FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

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THIS OFFICE, TOGETHER WITH THE BUDGET BUREAU AND RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD, THE EXECUTIVE ORDER SAID, WILL CONSTITUTE THE THREE PRINCIPAL MANAGEMENT ARMS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR:

PREPARATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUDGET AND IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

PLANNING FOR CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE NATION'S RESOURC

COORDINATION OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.

UNDER THIS ARRANGEMENT, THE ORDER SAID, "THE PRESIDENT WILL BE ENABLED BETTER TO CARRY OUT HIS CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES OF INFORMING THE CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE STATE OF THE UNION, OF RECOMMENDING APPROPRIATE AND EXPEDIENT MEASURES, AND OF SEEING THAT THE LAWS ARE FAITHFULLY EXECUTED."

THE BUDGET BUREAU, DIRECTED BY HAROLD SMITH, WILL CONTINUE TO PERFORM MUCH THE SAME FUNCTIONS IT HAS HAD IN THE PAST, HELPING PREPARE AN ANNUAL BUDGET, FORMULATING THE GOVERNMENT'S FISCAL PROGRAM, AIDING IN PREPARATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS, AND CLEARING, COORDINATING AND MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

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THE EXECUTIVE ORDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE MONDAY.

MR.ROOSEVELT ASSERTED THAT WHILE THE PRESIDENT WAS CHARGED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION WITH ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN MANY ACTS OF CONGRESS SINCE 1789, RESPONSIBILITIES HAD BEEN PLACED UPON HIM WITHOUT PROVISION OF AUTHORITY OR MACHINERY TO CARRY THEM INTO EFFECT.

FORTY YEARS AGO, HE SAID PRESIDENT MCKINLEY COULD DEAL WITH THE WHOLE MACHINERY OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THROUGH EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS AND A SMALL PERSONAL SECRETARIAL STAFF COULD HANDLE PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"NOW, WHEN INQUIRIES WITH RESPECT TO THE BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT COME TO THE PRESIDENT FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS IN THOUSANDS EVERY DAY, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE COMPLEX CHARACTER OF THE BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF," MR.ROOSEVELT DECLARED, "THE PRESIDENT CAN CONDUCT THE EXECUTIVE BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT ONLY IF IT HAS A MORE ORDERLY ORGANIZATION."

THE MERE TRANSFER OF VARIOUS AGENCIES AND FUNCTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE IS NOT SUFFICIENT, HE SAID, ADDING:

"THEY, ALONG WITH THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE MUST BE MOLDED INTO A COMPACT ORGANIZATION, WITH THE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF EACH UNIT CLEARLY PRESCRIBED, WITH THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN UNITS CAREFULLY DEFINED, AND WITH SYSTEMATIC PROCEDURES DEVELOPED SO THAT THE FLOW OF WORK WILL BE SPEEDY, SMOOTH AND EFFECTIVE."

WHILE MR.ROOSEVELT WAS TAKING IT EASY ON HIS FAMILY ESTATE, HE NEVERTHELESS KEPT IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TODAY. FURTHERMORE, A SPECIAL TRAIN WHICH BROUGHT HIM FROM WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT, STOOD READY TO RUSH HIM BACK TO THE CAPITAL IF ANY GRAVE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AROSE SUDDENLY.

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THE PRESIDENT DID NOT EXPECT TO LEAVE, HOWEVER, UNTIL TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS SAID DIRECT AND PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINES OPEN 24 HOURS A DAY HAD BEEN SET UP BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT'S HOME AND THE CAPITAL. ORDINARILY, MR.ROOSEVELT KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH WASH-

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INGTON, ON HIS HYDE PARK VISITS, BY COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE, ON A CALL-BY-CALL BASIS.

SEP 10 1939

EARLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE HAD CANCELLED AN ENGAGEMENT TO SPEAK TO THE DEMOCRATIC WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES ON SEPT. 16. HE SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD WRITTEN MRS. THOMAS F. MCALLISTER, HEAD OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, WHO HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ADDRESS, TELLING HER THAT THIS WAS NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP BUT FOR UNITY AND PATRIOTISM.

HE SAID MRS. MCALLISTER HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE LETTER PUBLIC IN WASHINGTON. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A WEEK, EARLY SAID MR. ROOSEVELT HAD HAD A CHANCE TO CATCH UP ON SOME MUCH NEEDED SLEEP. WHEREAS HE HAD BEEN ROUSED IN WASHINGTON AROUND 4 OR 5 A.M. TO RECEIVE REPORTS ON THE WAR IN EUROPE, EARLY SAID HE WAS NOT DISTURBED THIS MORNING UNTIL NINE.

BETWEEN TALKS WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE PRESIDENT CONSIDERED PLANS FOR ERECTION OF A LIBRARY FOR HIS PRIVATE AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, DROVE ABOUT HIS DUTCHESS COUNTY ESTATE, AND VISITED HIS HILLTOP COTTAGE TO LOOK AFTER THE INSTALLATION OF TWO TRUCK LOADS OF NEW WICKER FURNITURE. HE HAD NO APPOINTMENTS FOR TODAY OR TOMORROW.

DRISCOLL

SEP 10 1939

(EDITORS NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DELAYED DISPATCH BY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, GIVES A VIVID PICTURE OF CONDITIONS IN WARSAW AT THE TIME OF THE FLIGHT OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WHEN GERMAN INVADERS WERE APPROACHING THE CITY'S

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GATES)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

SEP 10 1939

WARSAW, SEPT. 7 (THURSDAY) BY COURIER, DELAYED, TO BUDAPEST)--(AP)--THE POLISH CAPITAL HAS JUST GONE THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST [redacted] BEWILDERING 24 HOURS IN ITS HISTORY.

WHILE BATTLES RAGED ON THREE SIDES, THE GOVERNMENT [redacted] TO THE SOUTHEAST AND A MASS OF NEARLY 1,000,000 INHABITANTS REMAINING ATTEMPTED TO CARRY ON NORMALLY, BUT WITH FEAR IN THE AIR AND UNKNOWING WONDERMENT IN THEIR EYES.

RANKING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BEGAN LEAVING THE CITY SECRETLY DURING THE NIGHT, TRANFERRING ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES TO OTHER INTERIOR CITIES.

WITH DAWN, RUMORS QUICKLY SPREAD THROUGH THE CITY AND WHEN STAFFS OF FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS BEGAN LEAVING DURING THE MORNING, THE POPULACE BECAME AWAR THAT SOMETHING OMINOUS WAS HAPPENING.

BY MIDAFTERNOON THE AMERICAN, FRENCH, BRITISH

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AND OTHER EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS WERE ON THEIR WAY TO THE NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, LEAVING ONLY CONSULAR STAFFS FUNCTIONING.

SOON THE [redacted] BECAME INTENSE WITH ALL AVAILABLE CARS, HORSES, WAGONS AND BICYCLES CARRYING MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND PILED HIGH WITH LUGGAGE.

MOST OF THE INHABITANTS WERE STILL UNAWARE OF THE REAL SITUATION AS LATE AS TUESDAY AFTERNOON SINCE NEITHER NEWSPAPERS OR RADIO GAVE ANY HINTS.

AS A RESULT, TONIGHT (THURSDAY) NEARLY EVERYONE KNOWS SOMETHING ~~CHANGING~~ HAS OCCURED, BUT ARE UNABLE TO SECURE DEFINITE INFORMATION. THE VAST MAJORITY ARE UNABLE TO LEAVE, ANYWAY, LACKING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO LIVE ELSEWHERE.

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE WILL REMAIN IN WARSAW, REGARDLESS OF WHAT HAPPENS.

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GERMAN WARPLANES SOARED OVER THE CITY SEVERAL TIMES, WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS CHALLENGING. THERE WERE DISTANT EXPLOSIONS AND CHATTERING MACHINE GUNS WHEN THE GERMANS SWOOPED DOWN TO ATTACK.

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THERE WERE SOME PLANES IN THE AIR AND SOME EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD AS THE AMERICAN EMBASSY CARAVAN GOT UNDER WAY FOR THE TEMPORARY NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. OUTGOING CARS WERE ENVELOPED IN TERRIFIC TRAFFIC, WHICH CHOKED ALL HIGHWAYS LEADING EAST AND SOUTHEAST. PROGRESS TOWARD COMPARATIVE SAFETY WAS AT A SNAILPACE.

GERMAN PLANES RAIDED [redacted] THE NORTHERN SECTION OF WARSAW JUST BEFORE NOON. MORE THAN A DOZEN EXTREMELY HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD FROM ACROSS THE VISTULA. THE GERMAN PLANES FLEW EXTREMELY HIGH DESPITE THE LACK OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN WARSAW SOUTH OF THE RIVER, THE INVADERS APPARENTLY CONCENTRATING THEIR ATTACK ON SEVERING CONNECTIONS ACROSS THE VISTULA.

[redacted] WITHOUT WARNING GERMAN RAIDERS DROPPED A LARGE NUMBER OF HEAVY BOMBS AROUND 12:30 P. M., ON BRIDGES AND OTHER MILITARY OBJECTIVES ALONG THE RIVER.

[redacted] IT WAS THE HEAVIEST RAID YET.

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THE [redacted] EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE AND BROKE WINDOWS FOR A RADIUS OF SEVERAL BLOCKS. I WAS ENABLED TO WATCH THE ACTUAL FALL OF BOMBS WHICH [redacted] EXPLODED WITH A DEAFENING ROAR, SENDING UP GIGANTIC CLOUDS OF SMOKE. EACH WHINING POWERDIVE WAS FOLLOWED BY EARTH-SHAKING EXPLOSIONS WHICH SHOOK THE CENTER OF WARSAW.

SFP 101939

AEW-CSH-637P

LEHRBAS [redacted] 11350 THROUGH 41350

BERLIN, SEP.9-(AP)-A SECOND COMMUNIQUE OF THE DAY ISSUED BY THE HIGH ARMY COMMAND TODAY SAID:

"THE RETREAT OF THE DEFEATED POLISH ARMY CONTINUED ON NEARLY ALL FRONTS YESTERDAY ALSO. MANY TIMES THE GERMANS CRUSHED THROUGH THE ENEMY'S REAR.

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"FOUR MORE SECTIONS OF GERMAN MOBILE TROOPS REACHED THE VISTULA RIVER AT SEVERAL POINTS BETWEEN SANDOMIERZ AND WARSAW. GERMAN TROOPS ENTERED THE POLISH CAPITAL FROM SOUTHWARD (WEST) IN THE AFTERNOON.

"IN SOUTHERN POLAND GROUND WAS GAINED BY CONTINUED FIGHTING IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION OVER WISLOKA RIVER. RZESZOW WAS REACHED BY MOTORIZED UNITS. AT SANDOMIERZ IT BECAME POSSIBLE TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD ALSO EAST OF THE VISTULA.

"ZWOLEN AND RADOM WERE TAKEN WEST OF THE VISTULA AS THE ARMIES HEADED FOR LUBLIN. FURTHER NORTH AT GORA KALWARJA SUCCESSFUL THRUSTS WERE MADE UP TO THE VISTULA. LODZ WILL BE OCCUPIED TODAY BY UNITS PRESSING INTO THE CITY FROM THE EAST WHILE THE GREAT BULK OF [redacted] TROOPS THERE ARE FOLLOWING THE ENEMY SOUTH OF THE BZURA BY

BY UNITS PRESSING INTO THE CITY FROM THE EAST WHILE THE GREAT BULK OF TROOPS FIGHTING THERE ARE FOLLOWING THE ENEMY SOUTH OF THE BZURA BY PASSING THROUGH CITY ON BOTH SIDES AS THE ENEMY RETREATS FIGHTING.

"THE PROVINCE OF POZNAN IS BEING OCCUPIED MORE AND MORE WITHOUT ENEMY RESISTANCE. NORTHEAST OF WARSAW THE ENEMY WAS THROWN BEHIND THE BUG RIVER NEAR WYSZKOW AND EASTWARD. THE AIRFORCE DURING THE ENTIRE DAY ATTACKED ESPECIALLY THE HIGHWAYS FOR THE RETREAT OF THE ENEMY WESTWARD AND EASTWARD.

"WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW PURSUIT PLANES OVER VISTULA BRIDGES BETWEEN SANDOMIERZ AND WARSAW POLISH AIRFORCE ENTERED THE PICTURE BUTLITTLE. IN THE WEST TWO FRENCH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER GERMAN SOIL." (THIS TEXT APPARENTLY IS INCOMPLETE; THERE MAY BE AN ADD OR CORRECTION.)

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REVISED

German

Berlin, Sept. 9 (AP)—A high army command communique issued today said:

The Poles again are retreating on all fronts.

The first German troops have entered Warsaw from the southwest. In the south the Wisloka river was crossed and Dembica reached. At Sagmo the crossing of the Dunajec river was forced. The eastern embankment of the Vistula was reached near Sandomierz.

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Further occupation of the Poznan province is continuing without the enemy's resistance. The Polish air force again is hardly in action.

On the western front a hostile reconnoitering plane was shot down near Karlsruhe.

→ ZABNO

PARIS, SEPT 9-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF FRENCH COMMUNIQUE NO. 11 + 12:

"THE ENEMY IS RESISTING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT. VARIOUS LOCAL COUNTERATTACKS ON THEIR PART ARE REPORTED.

"A BRILLIANT ATTACK BY ONE OF OUR DIVISIONS ASSURED US POSSESSION OF AN IMPORTANT SECTION OF TERRITORY.

"THERE HAS BEEN REACTION OF ENEMY ARTILLERY.

"OUR AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE IS CARRIED OUT DESPITE INTERVENTION OF ENEMY PURSUIT PLANES."

(END TEXT)

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COMMUNIQUE NO. 11, ISSUED THIS MORNING, SAID:

"ACTIVITY IN THE COURSE OF THE NIGHT BY OUR FIRST LINE LAND FORCES:

"THE GREAT FOREST OF WARNDT, WEST OF FORBACH, IS MOSTLY IN OUR HANDS. IT WAS FOUND FILLED WITH EVIDENCES OF DESTRUCTION AND TRAPS OF ALL SORTS.

"OUR AVIATION CONTINUES ACTIVE IN SUPPORT OF LAND FORCES."

(END TEXT)

LONDON, SEPT 9-(AP)-POLAND'S AMBASSADOR TO LONDON SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE THAT THE POLISH ARMY WAS "FIGHTING SINGLE-HANDED THE LARGEST MECHANIZED ARMY IN THE WORLD" BUT "OUR RESISTANCE HAS NOT BEEN BROKEN."

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THE AMBASSADOR, COUNT EDWARD RACZYNSKI, SUMMED UP THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR IN THESE WORDS:

"THE LOSSES SUFFERED BY POLAND IN TERRITORY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES ARE CERTAINLY GREAT AND OWING TO THE CRUSHING SUPERIORITY OF THE ENEMY IN EQUIPMENT THE POLISH ARMIES HAVE NOT AS YET HAD A CHANCE OF MAKING FULL USE OF THEIR SKILL AND DARING OF MANEUVER."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID "POLAND WAS THE FIRST NATION TO DEFY THE NAZI MENACE. SHE IS STILL BEARING THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF THE GERMAN FORCE AND SHE WILL NOT REST UNTIL THE FREEDOM OF ALL THE NATIONS OF EUROPE, INCLUDING HER OWN, 8' .-$3 3,584--

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OF EUROPE, INCLUDING HER OWN, IS MADE ENTIRELY SECURE AGAINST ANY DANGER OF INVASION OR FOREIGN DOMINATION."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID THAT SINCE SEPTEMBER 1 "MY COUNTRY HAS BEEN INCESSANTLY BATTERED BY PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND CONTINUOUSLY BOMBED BY ITS ENTIRE AIR FORCE."

HE ADDED THAT "THE DAY OF AGGRESSION WAS FIXED BY THE ENEMY BEFOREHAND WITH RUTHLESS PRECISION.

"WHEN NAZI GERMANS STRUCK AT POLAND WITH ALL HER MIGHT, POLAND HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO TAKE UP ARMS IN THE DEFENSE OF HER INDEPENDENCE XXX THIS ACT OF COURAGE WHICH HAS ALREADY COST POLAND THE LIVES OF MANY OF HER BEST SONS, AND THE DEVASTATION OF SOME OF HER PROVINCES AND TOWNS, WAS A GREAT SERVE RENDERED TO ALL THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

"SOMEONE HAD TO BE THE FIRST TO DARE TO SAY NO TO HERR HITLER AND BEAR THE CONSEQUENCES. IN SPITE OF THE UNTOLD SUFFERINGS ENDURED IN THE LAST WEEK BY THE POLISH NATION NO ONE IN POLAND REGRETS THE FATEFUL DECISION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT WHEN IT REFUSED TO SUBMIT TO HITLER'S TYRANNY."

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COUNT RACZYNSKI ASSERTED "THE CASE OF POLAND IS CRYSTAL CLEAR AND THAT IS WHY IT HAD UNIVERSAL SUPPORT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO DECLARE THAT POLAND WAS INVADED AND BECAME THE VICTIM OF AN UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID POLAND WOULD REMAIN FAITHFUL TO HER ALLIES AND "WE ARE ALL DETERMINED TO CARRY THE STRUGGLE ON TO THE END AND UNTIL A COMPLETE AND DECISIVE VICTORY."

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GOERING HIGHLIGHTS

BERLIN, SEPT. 9-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE SPEECH OF FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY:

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--DASH--

YOU MUST BELIEVE ME IF I TELL YOU THE THESIS OF A LONG WAR WEAKENING A NATION IS NOT TRUE. WITH EVERY YEAR WE WILL GROW STRONGER. X X X IN 1918, TOO, WE WERE MUCH STRONGER INDUSTRIALLY THAN IN 1914.

--DASH--

WE HAVE JUST CONCLUDED DEALS WHEREBY WE WILL GET THINGS. IF YOU DO NOT BELIEVE WE HAVE RAW MATERIALS YOU MUST AGREE THE RUSSIANS DO HAVE THEM. WE WILL HAVE OUR NAZISM AND THE RUSSIANS THEIR BOLSHEVISM BUT WE ARE BOTH PEOPLES WHO WANT PEACE AND WE ARE NOT GOING TO BE SO SILLY AS TO SMASH EACH OTHERS HEADS FOR BRITAIN.

--DASH--

WE DON'T KNOW AS YET WHAT FINE THINGS WE'VE INHERITED FROM THE POLES. ONCE WE BEGIN EXPLOITING, POLISH FIGURES WILL MEAN NOTHING. WE'VE BEEN STRENGTHENED ENORMOUSLY BY OUR CONQUEST

--DASH--

WE ENTER THE FIGHT FORCED UPON US WITH CONFIDENCE. FROM NOW ON THE UTMOST WILL BE DONE THAT EVER HAS BEEN DONE. WHAT WE HAVE DONE HITHERTO ECONOMICALLY IS CHILD'S PLAY WITH WHAT IS TO HAPPEN LATER. EVERY PLANT WILL BE CONVERTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE NATION."

--DASH--

WE CAN HOPE THAT FOURTEEN DAYS (BY SEPT. 14) AFTER THE BEGINNING OF THIS FIGHT (IN POLAND) THAT IT WILL PRACTICALLY BE ENDED. THE LAST CLEANSING WILL HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN LESS THAN FOUR WEEKS.

--DASH--

THAT THE POLISH ARMY WAS THROWING AWAY ITS GUNS AND SURRENDERING TO US.

--DASH--

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WITH THE DEFEAT OF THE POLES, THE THREATS TO GERMANY'S SECURITY ON TWO FRONTS CEASES. X X X I THINK THE BRITONS KNOW THIS. THAT IS WHY THEIR DESIRE TO FIGHT DOES NOT SEEM TO BE TOO GREAT.

--DASH--

IF THEY (THE BRITISH) SHOULD BE MAD ENOUGH TO ATTACK OUR WESTERN LINE, STREAMS OF BLOOD WOULD FLOW. I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY COULD DO WITH THEIR SHIPS.

--DASH--

OLD CHAMBERLAIN SAID HE'D LIKE TO LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN HITLER WOULD BE REMOVED. WELL, HE HAS REACHED METHUSELAH'S AGE AND I'M NOT SURE HE'LL ATTAIN HIS GOAL.

--DASH--

1939

IT IS SAID THEY (THE BRITISH) ARE NOT FIGHTING GERMANS, BUT THE NAZI REGIME. BUT WHEN THE SHOOTING STARTS, IT IS THE GERMANS WHO ARE HIT.

--DASH--

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THE BRITISH ARE SITTING ON THEIR TREASURES AND WON'T LET ANYBODY ELSE HAVE THEM. THEY TALK ABOUT MORALS. THAT, TOO, AFTER THEY SWALLOWED MANY PEOPLES.

SN1002PED

NIGHT LEAD BASEL

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BASEL, SEPT 9-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES DROVE FORWARD SLOWLY AND CAREFULLY TODAY THROUGH THE RICH SAAR COAL REGIONS TOWARD THE FIRST MAIN LINE OF FOREST IN GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE.

MANY OF THE MINES IN THE AREA BEFORE THE FORTS ON THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE SAAR RIVER WERE FILLED WITH DYNAMITE CHARGES. SQUADS OF ENGINEERS AND SAPPERS REMOVED THE CHARGES BEFORE THE TROOPS WERE SENT TO STORM GERMAN PILLBOXES AND TRENCHES IN THE CARLSBRUNN WARNDT FOREST REGION.

SHELLS FROM BIG GUNS IN FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE WERE HURLED OVER THE HEADS OF ADVANCING TROOPS INTO THE FORTIFIED AREA BEFORE THEM.

MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE LAUDED THE FRENCH COMMAND'S DECISION TO MOVE FIRST INTO THE SAAR REGION, BOTH FOR THE TREMENDOUS COAL DEPOSIT AND FOR THE MORAL EFFECT ON FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

IT WAS SAID HERE, HOWEVER, THAT FRENCH FORCES ARE STILL DEALING WITH ONLY MINOR UNITS OF THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES AND WILL CONTACT THE LARGER FORTS ONLY AFTER THEY CROSS THE SAAR RIVER.

FURTHERMORE, THE SAAR CAMPAIGN IS CONSIDERED BY MILITARY MEN HERE AS NECESSARILY LIMITED IN SCOPE BY THE SCHWARZWALDER, HOCHWALD AND IDARWALD CHAIN OF HILLS SEPARATING THE SAAR FROM THE WIDE MOSELLE VALLEY BY THE LARGE FORTS OF SIEGFRIED GUARDING THESE HILLS.

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MANY OBSERVERS STILL LOOKED FOR THE MAIN FRENCH DRIVE TO BE HURLED AGAINST PALATINATE IN THE EXTREME NORTHEAST CORNER OF FRANCE ALONG THE RHINE VALLEY, KNOWN AS A HIGHROAD OF CONQUEST INTO GERMANY LONG BEFORE GUNS EXISTED.

AMONG THE MINOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE FRENCH ADVANCE THROUGH THE WARNDT FOREST WAS TO MAKE THE HALF-FRENCH, HALF-GERMAN TOWN OF ROSBRUCK, ALL FRENCH.

ROSBRUCK IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FRONTIER TOWNS IN THE WORLD. THE GERMAN-FRENCH BORDER RAN DOWN ITS MAIN STREET. IN RECENT YEARS THE GERMANS HAVE ERECTED HIGH WIRE FENCE ALONG THE FRONTIER, SPLITTING THE TOWN, SO THAT ROSBRUCK'S CITIZENS HAD TO WALK A MILE AROUND THE FENCE TO VISIT SOMEBODY ACROSS THE STREET, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD TALK THROUGH THE WIRE.

THE FRENCH MILITARY HAVE JOINED THE TWO HALVES OF THE ROAD NOW, BUT ROSBRUCK'S CITIZENS DON'T LIVE THERE ANYMORE. THEY WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO MOVE TOWARD THE INTERIOR WHEN THE WAR WAS STILL ONLY A WAR OF NERVES.

SN1004PED

30.24-3217

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KING TEXT

OTTAWA, SEPT. 9-CANADIAN PRESS)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY ON A WAR PROCLAMATION (100 WORDS):

I SHOULD LIKE TO MAKE CLEAR TO THE HOUSE THE PROCEDURE WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAVE IN MIND AS TO GIVING EFFECT TO THE DECISION OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

THE ADOPTION OF THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE WILL BE CONSIDERED AS APPROVING NOT ONLY THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE, BUT APPROVING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WHICH I SET OUT YESTERDAY, OF IMMEDIATE PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

IF THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE IS APPROVED, THE GOVERNMENT WILL THEREFORE IMMEDIATELY TAKE STEPS FOR THE ISSUE OF A FORMAL PROCLAMATION DECLARING THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN CANADA AND THE GERMAN REICH.

G438PED

HAVANA, SEP 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT FEDERICO LAREDO BRU TONIGHT SENT A MESSAGE TO THE CUBAN CONGRESS ASKING EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO DEAL WITH ALL ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES CUBA MAY FACE BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUED A DECREE PROHIBITING ALL RADIO STATIONS FROM BROADCASTING NEWS REGARDING THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF SHIPS FROM CUBAN PORTS.

A NUMBER OF GROCERS, ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF ILLEGALLY RAISING THE PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS, HAVE BEEN RELEASED ON BONDS OF $500 TO $2,000 EACH.

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PS205AED

(THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS OF THE POSITIONS OF ITALY AND JAPAN TOWARD THE EUROPEAN WAR WAS WRITTEN BY JOSEPH E.SHARKEY, WHO IN THIRTY YEARS OF ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE ESTABLISHED UNEXCELLED CONTACTS WITH STATESMEN OF MANY NATIONS. SHARKEY, IN RETIREMENT SINCE 1937, HAS RETURNED TO ACTIVE NEWSPAPER WORK BECAUSE OF THE WAR. HIS EXPERIENCE INCLUDES TERMS AS CHIEF OF ASSOCIATED BUREAUS IN TOKYO, PARIS AND AT LEAGUE OF NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AT GENEVA AND COVERAGE OF MANY OF THE OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF THE PAST 20 YEARS).

BY JOSEPH E.SHARKEY.

GENEVA, SEPT 9-(AP)-DESPITE ITALY'S POLICY OF VIRTUAL NEUTRALITY IN THE NEW EUROPEAN WAR, AUTHORITATIVE INTERNATIONAL SOURCES HERE SAY THAT THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS IS STILL FUNCTIONING.

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI, THESE SOURCES INSIST, WILL REGULARLY EXCHANGE VIEWS ON THE WORLD SITUATION UNDER TERMS OF THEIR CONSULTATIVE PACT. SEP 10 1939

THESE CIRCLES, WHICH INCLUDE DELEGATIONS FROM NUMEROUS NEUTRAL COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS BELLIGERENTS, HEAR THAT GERMANY FOR THE MOMENT CHOOSES TO CONSIDER HERSELF AT WAR ONLY WITH POLAND.

WHEN GERMAN ARMIES ATTAIN THEIR OBJECTIVES IN POLAND, WHEN AND IF THE WARSAW AREA FALLS, HITLER IS EXPECTED TO PROPOSE A PEACE ARRANGEMENT.

IF THIS IS REJECTED AND GERMANY THEN BELIEVES HERSELF IRREVOCABLY AT WAR WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT HITLER AGAIN WILL CONSULT MUSSOLINI TO DETERMINE IF HE NEEDS ITALIAN MILITARY AID.

BUT GENERALLY WELL INFORMED SOURCES EXPECT FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN WILL SEEK OBTAIN AT LEAST THE PERMANENT NEUTRALITY OF ITALY.

FROM A LARGER WORLD STANDPOINT, GENEVA SOURCES SEE THAT THE FUTURE ITALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ALLIED CAUSE MAY BE CONSIDERABLY INFLUENCED BY THE JAPANESE DECISION TO FOLLOW A POLICY, OF "NONINVOLVEMENT," IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THIS CORRESPONDENT WAS INFORMED THAT THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SEEK PEACE IN CHINA THROUGH A CHINESE SO CALLED "LEGITIMIST" GOVERNMENT IN SHANGHAI.

JAPANESE CHAGRINED AND FEARFUL FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUSSO GERMAN PACT WERE DECLARED DETERMINED BRING A QUICK END TO THE CHINESE WAR BY TRYING TO GET CHINA TO ACCEPT A PLAN THEY THINK WILL GIVE A FACE-SAVING APPEARANCE OF NEITHER A VICTORIOUS NOR A VANQUISHED NATION.

BY THIS POLICY JAPANESE HOPE TO SATISFY CHINA'S PRIDE AND REMOVE THE CAUSE OF A LATER CONFLICT SUCH AS MANY JAPANESESBELIEVE WAS CREATED IN EUROPE BY THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

SOME SOURCES IN GENEVA DECLARED THE NON-INTERVENTION POLICY OF JAPAN, THE NEUTRALITY OF SPAIN MAY INFLUENCE MUSSOLINI TO REMAIN OUT OF WAR.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT BOTH JAPAN AND ITALY ARE FEARFUL OF ECONOMIC RUIN WHICH MAY FLOW OUT OF ANY GENERAL WAR.

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ROTTERDAM, SEPT. 9-(AP)--FOUR HUNDRED AMERICANS WERE TAKEN BY SPECIAL TRAIN FROM ROTTERDAM TO FLUSHING TONIGHT TO BOARD THE HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINER VOLENDAM, SAILING FOR NEW YORK.

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THE VOLENDAM CLEARED FROM ANTWERP WITH ABOUT 300 PASSENGERS BEFORE STOPPING AT FLUSHING, TO MAKE A RECORD LOAD FOR THE 15,000 TON VESSEL.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE OFFICIALS SAID IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO PUT FREIGHTERS INTO SERVICE FOR CARRYING PASSENGERS BECAUSE OF HEAVY WARTIME TRAFFIC. THE FREIGHTER BLOMMERSDYK LEFT ROTTERDAM AT 2 A.M. (8 P.M. EAST) WITH 15 AMERICANS ABOARD, BOUND FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

0900

CSH--1038P

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 9--(AP)--SWITZERLAND IS WORRIED ABOUT HER NAVY.

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THE NEWLY ACQUIRED NAVY UNFORTUNATELY CANNOT BUDGE FROM PORT BASEL WHERE THE WAR HAS IT LOCKED UP.

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THE NAVY CONSISTS OF HUNDREDS OF FRENCH, BELGIAN AND GERMAN RHINE BARGES AND TUGS WHICH SOUGHT REFUGE FROM THE WAR IN THE PORT'S NEWLY CONSTRUCTED DOCKS JUST OPPOSITE A BUOY IN THE RHINE MARKING THE TRI-CORNERED BOUNDARY OF FRANCE, GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

THE BARGE OWNERS SOUGHT PROTECTION IN SWITZERLAND AND THE BASEL PORT AUTHORITIES AGREED AND EVEN DECLARED A MORATORIUM ON DOCK FEES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE LATEST WARTIME STYLE NOTE FOR LONDON LASSIES IS THE "AIR RAID EMERGENCY SUIT."

THE MANUFACTURER GUARANTEES IT CAN BE "STEPPED INTO IN ONE MINUTE." IT'S A ONE-PIECE OVERALL AFFAIR OF STRAWBERRY ANDORA WOOL WITH A ZIP FASTENER AND PATCH POCKETS. SEP 10 1939

APL OKINS 0245 -EDP

COBH, IRELAND, SEPT. 9-(AP)-A CLOSEUP OF SUBMARINE TECHNIQUE WAS GIVEN TONIGHT BY CAPTAIN JAMES BARNETSON OF THE FREIGHTER OLIVE GROVE, SUNK BY A GERMAN U-BOAT.

CAPTAIN BARNETSON, OF LEITH, SCOTLAND, SAID HIS SHIP WAS SUNK ABOUT 250 MILES OFF THE IRISH COAST. SEP 10 1939

"THE SUBMARINE SIGHTED US ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING," HE SAID. "WHEN I SAW HER I GAVE ORDERS TO PUT ABOUT AND TRIED TO ESCAPE HER BUT SHE CAME RIGHT ON AND GAVE ORDERS TO HEAVE TO. I STILL TRIED TO GET AWAY BUT SHE STEAMED AROUND US AGAIN.

"THE OLIVEGROVE ALMOST JUMPED OUT OF THE WATER AS SHE WAS HIT.

"THERE WERE TWO BOATLOADS OF US IN THE WATER. THE SUBMARINE SURFACED AGAIN AND WE SAW HER CAPTAIN, A MAN ABOUT 28 YEARS OLD WEARING A BEARD ABOUT TWO INCHES LONG. EVERY MAN IN THE CREW WORE SIMILAR BEARDS SO THAT IT WAS APPARENT THEY HAD BEEN AT SEA FOR A LONG TIME.

"THEY TREATED US VERY WELL. THE CAPTAIN HAILED MY BOAT AND ASKED ME TO COME ABOARD THE SUBMARINE. I EXPECTED THAT I WOULD BE TAKEN A PRISONER BUT ALL HE DID WAS EXAMINE MY PAPERS AND FIND OUT WHERE WE WERE BOUND. HE WAS APPARENTLY DUBIOUS ABOUT THE EXACTNESS OF HIS OWN INSTRUMENTS AND ASKED US OUR BEARINGS WHEN WE WERE HIT. HE THEN INQUIRED ABOUT THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR INSTRUMENTS.

"HE THEN SAID THAT IF WE CAME ASTERN OF HIM HE WOULD LEAD US IN A LINE TO THE FASTNET (A ROCKY IRISH ISLET WITH A LIGHTHOUSE) AND WE FOLLOWED HIM. SEVERAL HOURS LATER HE SENT UP TWO RED ROCKETS AND TOLD US HE HAD SIGHTED A STEAMER WHICH WOULD PICK US UP."

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON PICKED UP THE CREW AND BROUGHT THEM HERE.

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LONDON-SEPT 9-(AP)-

[redacted] THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TONIGHT DISCLOSED THE NAMES OF SIX MORE AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF THE ATHENIA SINKING WHO ARE ABOARD THE CITY OF FLINT

SEP 10 1939

COMMA MAKING A TOTAL 117 AMERICANS ON THE RESCUE SHIP BOUND FOR MONTREAL

PARAGRAPH AT THE SAME TIME H A BALCH COMMA UNITED STATES CONSUL AT DUBLIN COUNTERMANDED VOUCHERS ENTITLING AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF THE TORPEDOED SHIP AT GALWAY TO TRAVEL FREE TO GLASGOW

PARAGRAPH BALCH INSTRUCTED THEM TO REMAIN AT GALWAY OR TRAVEL AT THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY COMMA ANNOUNCING AMBASSADOR JOSEPH KENNEDYS STATEMENT THAT A SHIP WOULD BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES AND PROBABLY WOULD CALL AT GALWAY

PARAGRAPH THE EMBASSY FIGURES SHOWED THERE WERE PRESENTLY 110 AMERICANS SAFE AT GALWAY AND 111 AT GLASGOW COMMA BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 336 AND INDICATING FEW AMERICANS WERE MISSING

PARAGRAPH PREVIOUSLY THE DONALDSON LINE IN GLASGOW HAD ISSUED A LIST OF 111 CORRECT AMERICANS SURVIVORS OF THE ATHENIA SINKING WHO WERE ABOARD THE CITY OF FLINT STOP THE LIST FOLLOWS COLON

PARAGRAPH ANDERSON GUS ETCETERA PICKING UP NAMES AND ELIMING THESE NAMES WHICH EMBASSY HERE SAYS NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS COLON BROWN MARGARET BLACK VIOLET BOWEN CHARLES BALMAIN DONALD CRAIK JEAN CAINE EVA ELEPHANT ALEXANDRA ELEPHANT HELENA HAGG XX HACHHAUSER ROSA KIRKPATRICK ALIDA

PARAGRAPH THESE ADDITIONAL SURVIVORS ON THE CITY OF FLINT WERE DISCLOSED BY THE EMBASSY IN LONDON COLON CAMBALL ELIZABETH EDMONTON AL MACKESSIE MRS FRANCIS MACKESSIE ABIGAIL CRAIG MRS AND A NURSE ACCOMPANYING NICOLA LUBITSCH STARK.

SEP 10 1939

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PARIS,SEPT.9-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS, WORKING TIRELESSLY SINCE A WEEK OR MORE BEFORE WAR ACTUALLY BROKE OUT, HAVE HAD MANY VARIED EXPERIENCES WHILE MAKING THE ROUNDS GATHERING NEWS IN BOMB SHELTERS, MINISTRIES AND OTHER INFORMATION CENTERS.

WORKING DURING AIR RAID ALARMS, CHARTING THE PROGRESS OF ARMIES ON ELABORATE SYSTEM MAPS, WEAVING NEWS INTO A COMPREHENSIBLE WHOLE, THE STAFF OF NINE MEN IS SUPPLYING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER READERS CONSTANTLY WITH A QUICK, ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF EVENTS.

DESPITE THE FACT FRANCE IS AT WAR, AUTHORITIES LEFT A RADIO CHANNEL OPEN FOR THE RAPID TRANSMISSION OF NEWS DISPATCHES. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COPY FROM FRANCE ACTUALLY REACHES NEW YORK HEAD-QUARTERS IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER FIVE TO TEN MINUTES AFTER IT IS WRITTEN IN PARIS.

SEP 10 1939

ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN PARIS ARE TWO--HENRY CASSIDY AND JOHN LLOYD--WHO HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. ROY PORTER WAS IN PRAGUE DURING THE CRISIS LAST SEPTEMBER AND IN MEMEL WHEN IT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMANS. WEST POINT GRADUATE TAYLOR HENRY CHARTS MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND EXPLAINS THEM GRAPHICALLY TO AMERICAN READERS.

VETERAN STAFF MEMBERS JOHN MARTIN AND WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, WHO SPECIALIZE IN FEATURE WRITING, ALSO ARE CONSTANTLY FOLLOWING DEVELOP-MENTS AND FILING STORIES.

THE WAR STARTED FOR HENRY WHILE HE WAS WATCHING THE FOREIGN MINISTRY DRAFT, AND SAW AN ISSUE OF, THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FORMALLY ANNOUNCING TO THE WORLD FRANCE HAD DECIDED ON ARMED ACTION.

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HE WAS THE ONLY NEWSPAPERMAN PRESENT, FRENCH OR FOREIGN, AND WHILE THE CHIEF OF THE INFORMATION SECTION PICKED UP ONE PHONE IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE TO INFORM THE OFFICIAL HAVAS NEWS AGENCY OF THE ACTION, HENRY FLASHED THE NEWS ON ANOTHER PHONE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CASSIDY GOT A BICYCLE WHEN THE FIRST AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED AND PEDALLED AROUND THE CITY TALKING TO PEOPLE IN DOORWAYS, WATCHING QUICK EVACUATION OF THE STREETS AND PROCESSIONS TO BOMB SHELTERS. HE GOT BACK TO THE OFFICE IN TIME TO WRITE HIS STORY BEFORE THE ALARM HAD BEEN LIFTED.

SEP 10 1939

COMING IN FROM AN ASSIGNMENT ON A TRAIN FILLED WITH RECENTLY MOBILIZED SOLDIERS STILL IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, MCCAFFIN WAS CAUGHT IN THE MOB AT THE RAILROAD STATION AND HERDED ALONG WITH THE RESERVISTS.

WHEN HE TRIED TO GET OUT OF LINE WHILE BEING RUSHED TO THE MILITARY RECEPTION OFFICE HE WAS TOLD STERNLY BY GUARDS TO GET BACK IN HIS PLACE. IT WAS SOME TIME BEFORE HE COULD EXPLAIN THE SITUATION AND GET HIMSELF SEPARATED FROM THE SOLDIERS.

MCCAFFIN WENT TO LE HAVRE TO SEE THE ILE DE FRANCE SAIL WITH A THOUSAND AMERICANS ABOARD, FLEEING THE EUROPEAN WAR. STANDING ON THE SHORE AND SHADING HIS EYES WITH HIS HAND, HE EXPERIENCED AN EMBARRASSING MOMENT WHEN A TAXI DRIVER LOUDLY ACCUSED HIM OF BEING A GERMAN. WHEN HE EXPLAINED HE WAS AN AMERICAN, THE DRIVER AND OTHERS WHO HAD GATHERED TOOK HIM INTO THEIR CONFIDENCE AS A FRIEND.

ROY PORTER WAS ON THE RIVIERA WHEN THE WAR BROKE AND COVERED THE MOBILIZATION IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. HE HAS KEPT IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET THERE.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE WRITER OF THE FLIGHT OF REFUGEES FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE IS THE WIFE OF JOHN H. MARTIN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN PARIS. SHE RETURNED FROM EUROPE ABOARD THE FRENCH LINER ILE DE FRANCE, WHICH ARRIVED IN NEW YORK WITH 1801 PASSENGERS, 1294 OF THEM AMERICANS.)

SEP 10 1939

BY LOLITA MARTIN

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9--(AP)--CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN WARTIME ABOARD A SHIP OF A BELLIGERENT NATION IS A 7-DAY BLACKOUT.

MY HUSBAND AND I HAD BOOKED PASSAGE IN JUNE TO SAIL ON THE ILE DE FRANCE SEPT. 1. BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, MY HUSBAND COULD NOT LEAVE HIS WORK IN PARIS AND WHEN I SOUGHT TO DISPOSE OF HIS TICKET AT THE FRENCH LINE OFFICE I QUICKLY FOUND OUT HOW ANXIOUS PEOPLE WERE TO GET AWAY FROM EUROPE'S TROUBLES.

A YOUNG GIRL IN THE LONG LINE WAITING FOR PASSAGE IMMEDIATELY OFFERED TO TAKE THE TICKET -- AT ANY PRICE. BUT THE COMPANY REFUSED, POINTING OUT IT HAD GUARANTEED PASSAGE TO NUMBEROUS OTHER AMERICANS ANXIOUS TO SAIL.

THEN A YOUNG FRENCHMAN STEPPED UP TO SAY HE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE PASSAGE AS
MY HUSBAND, THAT HE WOULD SLEEP ON DECK IN A CHAIR, AND THAT HE WAS MOST ANXIOUS TO SEEK REFUGE IN AMERICA. HE WAS DENIED.

I WENT ABOARD AT 2 O'CLOCK FRIDAY, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL 4 P.M. SATURDAY THAT WE GOT AWAY AFTER A WHOLE DAY IN WHICH WE COULD NIEHTER SEND NOR RECEIVE MESSAGES.

1939

OVERNIGHT ALL LIGHTS WERE OUT EXCEPT THE FAINT BLUE ONES SHINING AGAINST BLACK PORTHOLES.

WE REACHED SOUTHAMPTON AT 8 P.M. SATURDAY AND FOUND IT COMPLETELY BLACKED OUT DURING AN ELECTRIC STORM THAT HAD THE PASSENGERS AFRAID THEY WERE HEARING GUNFIRE.

AT SOUTHAMPTON THEY PUT ABOARD 100 EXTRA BEDS, PLACING THEM IN THE GYMNASIUM, WRITING ROOMS, ENGINE ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.

BUT THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE DELAY, I DISCOVERED, WAS THE REMOVAL OF MINES WHICH HAD TO BE PULLED OUT OF THE CHANNEL SO OUR BOAT COULD PASS SAFELY. LATER WE WERE TOLD WE HAD LEFT ONLY TWO HOURS AHEAD OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE FLEET--ONE OF WHICH, SHIP OFFICIALS SAID, HAD SUNK THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA.

WE PULLED OUT OF SOUTHAMPTON AT 5:30 A.M., SUNDAY, STILL CONFUSED BY THE RUMORS OF WAR. BEFORE NOON TWO BRITISH CRUISERS SET OUT AFTER US BUT GAVE UP THE CHASE WHEN THE CREW QUICKLY BROKE OUT THE FRENCH TRI-COLOR.

SOON AFTERWARD WE WERE TOLD THE FRENCH AND BRITISH ULTIMATUMS WERE PASSING THEIR DEADLINES. THEN WE CROWDED AROUND THE BULLETIN BOARDS TO LEARN THAT EUROPE WAS AT WAR.

"INCREDIBLE!"

SEP 10 1939

"IT JUST DOESN'T SEEM POSSIBLE."

WE HEARD THE RUMOR THEN THAT THE GERMAN LINER BREMEN HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH. (THE GERMANS SINCE HAVE SAID THE BREMEN REACHED A NEUTRAL PORT SAFELY.)

NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA WAS MADE ON OUR SHIP, BUT SEVERAL PASSENGERS WHO HAD PORTABLE RADIOS PASSED THE WORD AROUND. FROM THEN UNTIL WE LANDED TODAY WE WERE AS IF IN ANOTHER WORLD--KNOWING NOTHING DEFINITELY OF WHAT WAS TRANSPIRING ELSEWHERE.

TENSION INCREASED NOTICEABLY. THE FEW GERMAN-SPEAKING PASSENGERS KEPT TO THEMSELVES, BUT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF ILL-FEELING.

THE PASSENGERS' DISPOSITION WAS NOT IMPROVED WHEN BOAT DRILL WAS ORDERED MONDAY, WITH ALL THE LIFE BOATS DOWN AND ALL OF US WEARING LIFE BELTS.

WE WENT FAR NORTH OF THE REGULAR COURSE AND ENCOUNTERED ROUGH WATER. THIS, TOGETHER WITH THE FOG AND WIND AND FRIGHT, CHILLED ALL SOCIAL ACTIVITY. EVERY NIGHT IT WAS COMPLETELY BLACK. THE ORCHESTRA PLAYED IN DARKNESS TWO HOURS EACH NIGHT TO AN AUDIENCE THAT WAS IN NO MOOD FOR "SWING."

EVERYONE RETIRED EARLY. NO ONE COULD LIGHT A MATCH OR SHOW ANY LIGHT ON DECKS ALTHOUGH ALL WERE PROTECTED WITH CANVAS.

FRENCH CREW MEMBERS, ALREADY SERVING UNDER MOBILIZATION ORDERS WHICH FORBADE THEM FROM LEAVING THE SHIP AT THE SAILING, WERE COURTEOUS BUT CRITICAL OF THE TASK ASSIGNED THEM OF RETURNING AMERICANS TO THEIR HOMES AT THE RISK OF THEIR OWN NECKS.

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SEP 10 1939

"WHY SHOULD WE RISK OUR LIVES FOR AMERICANS WHO WILL NOT SELL US ARMS?" ONE SEAMAN ASKED ME.

ALL THE CREW, OF COURSE, BELONG TO THE FRENCH MILITARY MACHINE AND ALL EXPECT TO SEE FRONT LINE SERVICE. THE PASSENGERS WERE SO

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GRATEFUL THEY TOOK UP A SPECIAL COLLECTION TO REWARD SUCH MEMBERS OF THE CREW AS WOULD NOT NORMALLY RECEIVE TIPS. THIS KITTY AMOUNTED TO ALMOST 100,000 FRANCS.

ORDINARILY, LEAVING ON THE ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED SAILING, WE WOULD HAVE ARRIVED ON THURSDAY. I FOUND UPON LANDING THAT NONE IN NEW YORK KNEW WHEN THE SHIP WOULD GET IN.

ALL THE WAY WE NEVER SAW A SUBMARINE OR A CONVOY, BUT WHEN TWO CANADIAN COAST GUARD PLANES FLEW OVER US THURSDAY WE FELT WE WERE SAFE.

LAST NIGHT WE PUT INTO QUARANTINE, INSIDE THE NARROWS OF NEW YORK HARBOR AND ALL WAS WELL. WE HAD THE FIRST LIGHTS OF OUR VOYAGE. THE SHIP WAS BRIGHTLY LIT FROM STEM TO STERN--AND WHAT A RELIEF FOR ALL EXCEPT THE ROMANCERS WHO WALKED THE SHIP SEEKING THE CUDDLY DARKNESS THAT HAD BEEN THEIRS FOR ALL EXCEPT THE ONE LAST NIGHT.

APPROACHING THE PIER, WE FOUND OUR JOY AT BEING SAFELY HOME MIXED WITH A QUEER DREAD FOR THE BAD NEWS WE KNEW WOULD GREET US ON LANDING, DETAILS OF THE WAR THAT HAD BEEN KEPT FROM US DURING OUR DAYS AND NIGH OF UNCERTAINTY AT SEA.

THEN A QUICK PASSAGE THROUGH CUSTOMS AND THE WELCOME FEEL OF PAVEMENTS. AFTER THREE YEARS ABROAD I FOUND SUDDENLY THE THINGS I WAS MOST HOMESICK FOR WERE--A DOUBLE DIP CHOCOLATE SODA AND SOME CORN ON THE COB.

WB&SNGPQERPED

SEP 10 1939

Poland's Black Madonna

SEP 10 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—Poland's shrine, the monastery at Czestochowa with its famous Black Madonna, captured with the city this week by German troops, has a heroic military history along with its religious fame.

The Black Madonna is a painting, mostly in reds and blues, on cypress wood. It is named from the dark complexion of the Virgin, according to Mrs. Anna M. Laise Phillips, the writer who collaborated with Paderewski.

The color of the Virgin's face is that of a fair-skinned person, darkened by a fine coat of tan.

In Long Red Robes

Around this face is a wide, high headdress in blue and gray. The Virgin wears a long red robe, and holds in her left arm the Christ Child, also in a red robe down to his toes. Like her, he wears a wide, high blue and gray headdress.

The two red-clad figures are set in a blue and white mosaic of color, which forms an oval, inclosing the pair on all sides. From the outer edges of this oval bright yellow rays stream in all directions, like an elliptical sun.

For 400 years the dark, glowing face of the Virgin has been the center of of a growing religious fervor. The origin of the painting is not recorded fully. The Catholic Encyclopedia says it is attributed to St. Luke.

The painting hangs above the altar in the chapel of the monastery of the Order of Paul the Hermit, founded by King Wladislaus II, who came to the throne of Poland in 1386. He inaugurated 200 years of strong Polish nationalism.

He was a Lithuanian grand duke, and was chosen Polish king when he married Poland's young queen, Jadwiga. He lived to have four wives, the last of whom bore him two sons, who later were kings of Poland.

Converted Lithuania

He became a Catholic when he married Queen Jadwiga. He not only founded the monastery which later became one of the foremost shrines of Europe, but converted Lithuania to Catholicism.

The shrine's first taste of war was its worst. That was in 1430 when the monastery was attacked and plundered by Hussites.

More than 200 years later, in 1665, it was the scene of one of Poland's historic heroic feats. A Swedish army attacked it, and was held off by a handful of soldiers and monks. Again, in 1705, the Swedes attacked the monastery, and again it was defended by monks and soldiers.

It was a well fortified place in its earlier centuries. The Catholic Encyclopedia says this monastery has been reputed to be the world's richest sanctuary.

In modern days it has been the shrine for about a half million pilgrims annually. Twice a day the face of the Black Madonna is unveiled while lines of pilgrims wait outside. They file past her, to look on the face and to kiss the pavement below her feet and pray for recovery from illness and deliverance from troubles.

Czestochowa, the city, has nearly 100,000 population. The monastery overlooks it from the Jansa Gora, or light-colored mountain, a steep eminence. The city manufactures cotton, woolen and paper goods and does a considerable business in rosaries, images, scapulars and other religious objects.

U. S. Speeds Manufacture Of Gas Masks

SEP 10 1939

5 Million Granted To Provide 400,000 For Armed Forces

Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Sept. 9 (AP)—Drippings from the vast rearmament pot are giving new nourishment to one mode of warfare that caused about 70,000 American casualitse in the World War.

The United States has made $5,000,000 available to the Chemical Warfare Service to provide gas masks and supplies for the "initial protective force" of 400,000 men of the regular army and National Guard. The amount is almost double last year's expenditure, but small in comparison with the sums foreign nations are expending.

At first glance, the nation's center for research and manufacture of poison gas and gas masks seems to have sunk into quiet decrepitude.

A few miles north, guns are roaring with feverish tempo as new equipment for the army is tested at the Aberdeen proving grounds.

MOST BUILDINGS RAZED

But here:

Razed are most of the 600 buildings constructed in 1918 at a cost of $35,000,000 to manufacture gas and fill shells for the Allies and the A. E. F.

Machinery unused since the Armistice has become corroded beyond repair by poisons it brewed.

Skeletons remain of buildings, many never completed, that were able to produce each month at the end of the war 900 tons of mustard gas, 1,500 tons of phosgene and filling plants that could pour gas into nearly two and a half million 75-millimeter shells.

But after 20 lean years during which repeated efforts to outlaw chemical warfare by treaty failed, there is a new stirring behind the well guarded outer facade of ruins.

PLANT ALMOST HIDDEN

Almost hidden in the 10,000 acre reservation, 20 miles north of Baltimore, is the country's only plant capable of manufacturing mustard gas, the most powerful of proven war chemicals. This small plant—not much bigger than a bootlegger's still—is largely experimental. It is too small, say officers, to be considered for the tremendous war requirements of mustard, of which a pin point drop can produce a burn two inches long that takes more than a month to heal.

Here also is the country's only shell filling plant, a very small one but a model of straight line production efficiency.

Army officers and civilian experts, taking a leaf from air raid precautions in England, France, Germany, Poland, Russia and Japan, are giving serious thought to the problem of protecting civilians from chemical warfare. New compounds are under constant experimentation.

PRODUCTION BOOSTED

The only gas mask for the army, navy and marine corps—a post-war development—has boosted production of a safer and more comfortable mask than its World War predecessor, with personnel recently enlarged to 300.

In major European armies, a gas mask is as standard with each soldier's equipment as is his rifle. In the United States, however, there was only one mask available a few months ago for every four regulars and National Guardsmen. Within a

year there will be a new one available for each in addition to those already in existence.

Although 300,000 masks could be turned out every month here by operating around the clock, the Chemical Warfare Service awarded an educational order to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, for more masks. About 4,000 are to be completed and the machinery turned back to the army.

SOME PIECES ELIMINATED

The present mask has eliminated the nose clip, rubber tube and fogging eye pieces that marked the World War mask. Intake ducts divert the flow of air across the eye pieces to prevent fogging. Plastics have replaced glass to reduce the possibility of shattering.

It is lighter and with training can be worn all day without too much discomfort. The canvas holder need no longer be slung across the chest when in use but fits snugly under the left armpit where the face piece, attached to a rubber hose leading to the cannister, can be reached easily.

Special masks are being made for soldiers who work with fine optical instruments such as vernier settings on artillery range finders. One type, fitted with a diaphragm, permits officers to give commands and answer telephones. Another resembles a streamlined automobile radiator adornment with the purifying cannister fitted in back of the head.

CHEMICALS PLENTIFUL

Through long experimentation, army researchers have eliminated the possibility there will ever again be street receptacles for peach and cherry pits as was done during the World War to obtain a supply of purifying agents.

The modern mask contains chemicals easily obtainable in large quantities. Experiments are being pressed to obtain a domestic supply of charcoal suitable for removing toxic vapor molecules from the air, to replace imported cocoanuts now used.

The small research staff, in addition to studying new compounds, new methods of production and development of plant design for use in emergency, has also developed a mask for civilian use, similar to 40,000,000 ready for use in England, but said to be of better quality. Where the army mask costs slightly more than $9.25, the civilian type could be made in quantity for $1.25.

DIPLOMATIC POUCH GUARDED WITH LIFE

AUG 10 1939

Couriers Ready to Die to Insure Safe Delivery of American State Secrets

REGULAR ROUTES IN EUROPE

Three Official Messengers Receiving $3,000 Per Year Operate From Paris

SEP 10 1939

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—To and from around the world American couriers are carrying diplomatic pouches filled with secret messages giving a background of war or peace. This is the story of the diplomatic pouch, that mysterious bag with its secret cargo. And this is the story, too, of the couriers, those supposedly romantic figures who travel always, crossing two or three frontiers in a night, carrying with them a precious something that remains unknown to them, but guarding it with their lives.

The American diplomatic mail branches out in three directions from Washington—toward Europe, Asia and South America.

The pouches for Asia and Europe are closed in the State Department with a lead seal and a special rotary lock. Then they are handed over to the postoffice, which puts them aboard ship and arranges for their delivery in London, Paris and Tokyo. The pouches for Latin America are sent by air.

The American professional courier system operates out of Paris once a week over two routes. The first goes from Paris to Rome to Greece to Istanbul; then back to Paris through the Balkan countries. The second goes from Paris to Berlin, Warsaw, Riga, Helsingfors, Moscow and back.

Train Used by Preference

The courier starts out from Paris by train with a number of pouches. He has a railroad compartment all to himself and is equipped with a diplomatic passport on which he is named as a diplomatic courier. He carries also customs facilitation papers from the countries whose borders he must cross. He could travel by air, but the State Department prefers to have him take the train.

The courier carries two types of diplomatic pouches. There are pouches containing personal mail, packages, magazines, newspapers, etc., for American foreign service officers. And there is a single pouch containing confidential diplomatic missives. Actually this is not a pouch at all but a rigid dispatch box that looks like a small tan suitcase and has a special lock.

When the courier leaves his compartment, or ship stateroom, for the diner, he may lock his compartment and leave the bulky pouches behind, but he may not be separated under any circumstances from the confidential pouch.

The courier is not cautioned especially against talking to or consorting with strangers. However, he is strongly advised against making any misuse of his diplomatic position by carrying anything except the contents of his official pouches across borders for any one. He is warned emphatically against carrying any money for any one. To do so might be in violation of the strict currency laws in effect in Europe.

Pay Is $3,000 a Year

There are three professional American couriers operating out of Paris. Their pay is $3,000 a year. If for some reason no courier is available, the American Ambassador in Paris has the right to make use of a foreign service officer or an army or navy attaché for the same purpose.

In Asia there are no professional American couriers, and their places are taken by foreign service officers or military attachés along a route embracing Tokyo, Peiping and sometimes Shanghai. In Latin America there are no couriers, since the pouches are delivered by air and may be taken from the airplane at the airport by an official of the Embassy or Legation in each capital.

All told, the courier system costs the State Department $45,000 a year.

Varied and weird are some of the objects that have been carried in the diplomatic pouch. Immediately after the World War, with the disruption of ordinary postal services, the diplomatic courier service grew until it embraced thirty to forty couriers, mostly American Army officers, and some regulations became stretched.

The story is told of an American Minister in a Balkan country who had the courier bring him in every week a heavy crate of eggs. Sometimes the courier found a porter to carry it for him and sometimes he did not. At any rate his personal sentiments toward the crate of eggs became ever more explosive.

One day, on arriving at his destination, he called from the train window for a porter. Carefully waiting until the porter was about twenty feet away he tossed the crate from the window. He was not asked to bring in eggs again.

Just now the State Department's Division of Foreign Service Administration, of which Nathaniel P. Davis is chief, is considering use of the Atlantic Clipper planes for delivery of pouches to Europe.

(ADVANCE FOR A M S OF SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10)

THOUSANDS RISK LIVES

TRYING TO ESCAPE

PERSECUTION (600)

SEP 11 1939

BY ELMER W. PETERSON

(ADVANCE) WARSAW -- (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) -- AS YOU READ THIS, MEN AND WOMEN IN EUROPE ARE RISKING INJURY IF NOT DEATH FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THEY HAVE NO PASSPORT OR BECAUSE THEIR PASSPORTS ARE NOT IN ORDER.

CHILDREN, WHO CAN ONLY WONDER AT EVENTS, SHARE IN THE MISFORTUNES OF THEIR PARENTS.

IT'S A SIMPLE DOCUMENT, THE PASSPORT, AND SOMETHING THAT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TAKE FOR GRANTED, BUT IN EUROPE TODAY IT HAS BECOME SMEARED WITH BLOOD, AND ENTANGLED IN THEFT, DECEPTION, PATHOS AND MISERY. IT IS LINKED, THROUGH TRAGEDY IN MANY INSTANCES, TO THE MODERN-DAY REFUGEE PROBLEM OF THIS PART OF THE WORLD CALLED EUROPE.

SO IT HAPPENS THAT ON A MOVING TRAIN IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR A MAN OPENS A WINDOW. NERVOUS PERSPIRATION MOISTENS HIS FOREHEAD AND FEAR SHOWS IN HIS EYES. BUT HE CRAWLS THROUGH THE OPEN WINDOW, HANGS FOR A MOMENT AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE RAILWAY COACH, AND THEN JUMPS, SHOVING HARD WITH HIS KNEES.

WHEN HE RECOVERS CONSCIOUSNESS HE IS IN A HOSPITAL WITH HIS LEGS BROKEN. HE IS A CZECH. HE WAS BEING "TRANSFERRED" TO EAST PRUSSIA.

HE HAS NO PASSPORT.

30.24- 3225

30.24 3225

AND SO IT HAPPENS THAT ON A LONELY STRETCH OF FRONTIER BETWEEN POLAND AND WHAT WAS CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A SMALL GROUP OF PERSONS CRAWL STEALTHILY ALONG THE GROUND. ALMOST LITERALLY, THEY ARE "HUNTED ANIMALS." THEY ARE LOOKING FOR A CHANCE TO "ESCAPE" INTO POLAND, BECAUSE THEIR PASSPORTS ARE NOT IN ORDER.

AN HOUR LATER, ONE OF THE GROUP IS WOUNDED; THE OTHERS ARE UNDER ARREST.

AND ALONG THE SILESIAN BORDER, BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND, A GROUP OF JEWISH REFUGEES ARE SHUNTED BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN A COUNTRY WHICH INSISTS THAT THEY LEAVE AND A COUNTRY WHICH CAN NOT ACCEPT THEM.

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BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO PASSPORTS; BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF POLISH CITIZENSHIP THROUGH LONG RESIDENCE IN GERMANY, AND BECAUSE GERMANY WILL NOT GRANT THEM GERMAN CITIZENSHIP.

IT'S ALL PART OF THE SHADOWY UNDERWORLD THAT HAS BEEN CREATED IN EASTERN EUROPE--THE UNDERWORLD OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, WHO, FOR POLITICAL AND RACIAL REASONS, SPEND THEIR DAYS AND NIGHTS IN NECESSARY SCHEMING AND PLANNING TO SECURE A NEW COUNTRY, A NEW HOME.

IT'S AN UNDERWORLD PEOPLED BY RICH AND POOR, BY STRONG AND WEAK. IT HAS DEVELOPED ITS OWN DECEPTIONS, TRICKS, INTRIGUES. IN SOME RESPECTS IT HAS BEEN ORGANIZED FOR PROFIT, BY MEN AND GROUPS OF MEN WHO MAKE MONEY IN TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN DESTINY.

THERE IS A BUSINESS IN FORGED PASSPORTS, STOLEN PASSPORTS, AND IN THE PASSPORTS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE DEAD AND NO LONGER HAVE NEED OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTATION ON THIS EARTH.

IT'S AN UNDERWORLD WHICH CARRIES THE CRY OF "ANYTHING, ANYTHING AT ALL FOR A PASSPORT....ANYTHING TO PREVENT BEING ARRESTED AND QUESTIONED....

IT HAS ITS OWN STORIES, ITS OWN CASE HISTORIES, ITS OWN RECORD OF WHAT PRESENT-DAY EUROPE CAN PRODUCE IN THE WAY OF QUIRKS OF FATE AND INHUMANITY OF MAN TOWARDS MAN....AND THIS MAN, TALKING TO YOU AT A SMALL TABLE IN A CHEAP CAFE, IS AN EXAMPLE:

"YOU'RE AMERICAN, AREN'T YOU? YOU'RE LUCKY. YOU'VE GOT A GOOD PASSPORT." AND WHILE HE TALKS HE CLEVERLY SPLITS A MATCH IN TWO WITH A KNIFE. HE LIGHTS A CIGARET WITH ONE-HALF THE MATCH AND PUTS THE OTHER HALF BACK IN THE BOX. IT'S ATRICK YOU LEARN WHEN EVEN A BOX OF MATCHES IS VALUABLE; WHEN A CIGARET IS SHEER LUXURY.

"HAVE YOU-EVER," HE ASKS, "BEEN THROWN AWAY? I MEAN JUST THAT --THROWN AWAY. LIKE SO MUCH REFUSE THAT NO ONE WANTS? THAT'S THE WAY I'VE FELT SOMETIMES. AND ALL BECAUSE I DIDN'T HAVE A PASS-PORT."

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HE SEEMS VERY YOUNG TO BE TALKING THAT WAY, BUT WHEN YOU LOOK AT HIM CLOSELY YOU SEE SMALL, HARD LINES AROUND HIS EYES AND MOUTH THAT TELL OF SUFFERING AND HARDSHIP.

HIS STORY IS NOT PLEASANT. ARRESTED IN VIENNA. JAILED FOR THREE WEEKS AND THEN TOLD TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. ARRESTED BEFORE HE COULD GET OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND PUT IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP. THEN PRAGUE. AND THE SAME STORY OVER AGAIN. FINALLY, A FLIGHT TO POLAND, A MATTER OF TRAVELING AT NIGHT AND HIDING DURING THE DAY.

HE TREMBLES WITH A DEEP AND OLD ANGER AS HE SPEAKS OF IT.

"THAT'S WHAT IT MEANS," HE SAYS, "TO BE A JEW AND TO BE WITHOUT A PASSPORT."

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT SEPT.2) SEP 11 1939

P301AED

A136 SEP 10 1939

ADD CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF SHIPS SUNK (PREVIOUS SENT SEPT.8:

SEPT.9, 1939--KENNEBEC (BR) 5,545 TANKER. TORPEDOED. CREW OF 32 SAVED BY HOLLAND AMERICA LINER BREEDYK. SEP 10 1939

PS1114AED

SEPT. 10--2,796-TON LONDON STEAMER GOODWOOD (BR) "ATTACKED AND SUNK" IN NORTH SEA. CREW SAVED BY FISHING BOAT. SEP 11 1939

ED119PED

PARIS, SEPT. 10 (SUNDAY).--(AP).--THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, ADAPTING ITS FINANCES TO THE WAR, TODAY ESTABLISHED OFFICIAL CONTROL OVER FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS, CAPITAL EXPORTS AND GOLD TRANSACTIONS. SEP 11 1939

A79WX

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD APPROPRIATED $50,000 TO PURCHASE HOSPITAL TENTS, MEDICINE AND BLANKETS FOR THE POLISH RED CROSS.

IT ALSO ADVANCED $25,000 TO THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS.

RZ841PES NM SEP 10 1939

A71WX (ATHENIA DEAD)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE MARITIME COMMISSION RECEIVED A MESSAGE TONIGHT FROM THE CAPTAIN OF ITS STEAMER CITY OF FLINT SAYING THAT MARGARET HAYWORTH, 10, DIED EARLY THIS MORNING FROM A BRAIN INJURY RECEIVED AT THE TIME OF THE TORPEDOING OF THE BRITISH STEAMER ATHENIA.

THE MESSAGE ASKED THAT JOHN HAYWORTH OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, BE NOTIFIED. THE CITY OF FLINT IS EXPECTED TO REACH HALIFAX, N.S., PROBABLY WEDNESDAY BRINGING 215 SURVIVORS OF THE ATHENIA DISASTER.

RZ823PES SEP 10 1939

NEW YORK, SEP.9-(AP)-WITH CANVAS HUNG OVER HER DECK WINDOWS TO BLACK OUT LIGHTS DURING HER CROSSING, THE FRENCH LINER ILE DE FRANCE ARRIVED TODAY, BRINGING HOME 1,294 AMERICANS.

THERE WERE 2,668 PERSONS ABOARD, 1,501 OF THEM PASSENGERS. COTS FILLED ALL THE PUBLIC ROOMS, THE GYMNASIUM AND EVEN SPACE NEAR THE ENGINE ROOM.

THE LINER, SCHEDULED TO LEAVE HAVRE LAST FRIDAY, REMAINED THERE 26 HOURS, SAILING LATE SATURDAY. SHE LEFT SOUTHAMPTON SUNDAY. AS FAR AS PASSENGERS COULD SEE, SHE HAD NO CONVOY. SEP 10 1939

NEWS OF THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA HAD BEEN PICKED UP, PASSENGERS SAID, "BU THE SHIP'S GRAPEVINE," BUT THEY RECEIVED NO DIRECT WORD. ONLY ONE SALON WAS WELL LIGHTED AT NIGHT. MOST OF THE PASSENGERS WENTTO BED EARLY.

WALTER E.EDGE, FORMER U.S.AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, AND MRS.EDGE RETURNED FROM A SIX-WEEKS TRIP TO ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, DANZIG, AND SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES.

30.24- 3227

30.24 3227

"I THINK WE SHOULD DO EVERYTHING WE CAN SHORT OF WAR TO HELP THE ALLIES," EDGE SAID.

"THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE ABSOLUTELY DETERMINED TO GO THROUGH WITH THIS NO MATTER HOW LONG IT TAKES.

"THERE WILL BE NO MORE MUNICH, WAS CLEARLY THEIR FEELING. THEY FEEL IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE DID NOT WANT WAR. THEIR OBJECT IS TO END HITLERISM."

HE SAID FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAD BEEN LIVING ON THEIR NEVES SINCE MUNICH.

THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIE OF RUSSIA, ANOTHER PASSENGER, SAID THE SOVIET-GERMAN PACT "WILL MAKE PEOPLE REALIZE THAT STALIN IS AS BAD A DICTATOR AS HITLER, AND BOTH OF THEM TOGETHER MEAN THE DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIZATION. THERE IS MORE TO IT THAN HAS YET BEEN SEEN, BUT I AM SURE THAT ON THE RUSSIAN PART IT IS FOR THE WORLD REVOLUTION. WHEN THE WORLD IS WEAKENED, THEY WILL STEP IN."

SEP 10 1939

A131 (NYC OUT)

BY ALBERT W.WILSON

NEW YORK,SEPT.9-(AP)-MASTER-MIDING THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY ARE A MIDDLE-CLASS PARISIAN, WHO CAME OUT OF THE LAST WAR WITH A REPUTATION FOR BEING "MAP-CRAZY," AND A TOWERING SCOTSMAN, WHO ONCE FOUGHT AS AN OFFICER FOR THE FORMER KAISER.

GEN.SIR EDMUND (BIG BILL IRONSIDE AND GEN.MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH SUPREME COMMANDERS, ALREADY HAVE HELD MEETINGS "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE" TO PLAN THEIR FIRST GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

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THE DISPATCHES SAY GAMELIN WILL GET THE MANTLE WORN ONLY BY THE LATE FERDINAND FOCH THROUGH THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS OF THE WORLD WAR--THAT OF GENERALISSIMO OF ALL ARMIES. IT TOOK MORE THAN THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS FOR THE ALLIES TO FORGET NATIONAL JEALOUSIES AND PUT ONE MAN IN COMMAND.

IN THE LAST WAR, GAMELIN WENT IN AS A MAJOR, IRONSIDE AS A CAPTAIN. THOUGH THEY CAME OUT AS GENERALS, THERE WERE MANY GENERALS IN 1918, AND THEY WERE AMONG THE LESSER KNOWN.

GAMELIN RECENTLY SUCCEEDED GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND AS CHIEF OF FRANCE'S LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES. HE WILL BE 67 SEPT. 20.

HIS GREATEST MILITARY FEAT TO DATE WAS THE "PACIFICATION" OF SYRIA, FRANCE'S POST-WAR MANDATE. HE WAS SENT THERE IN 1925 TO SMASH THE REBELLION OF DRUSES, FANATICAL TRIBESMEN WHO WERE IN THE HABIT OF SWOOPING DOWN ON CARAVANS AND OTHER TRAVELERS FROM HIDEOUTS IN THE LEBANON MOUNTAINS.

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(FIRST GRAF READ IT XXX MASTER-MINDING THE ALLIED)

ENTERING THE COUNTRY A FEW MONTHS AFTER THE CAMPAIGN, THE WRITER HEARD GAMELIN PRAISED AS A SAVIOR OF SYRIA BY BOTH CHRISTIANS AND MOHAMMEDANS.

GAMELIN DREW UP MAPS AND ORDERS FOR JOFFRE IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR. HE IS CREDITED WITH HAVING WARNED HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER, YEARS BEFORE HOSTILITIES BEGAN, THAT BELGIUM WAS GERMANY'S IDEAL HIGHWAY INTO FRANCE. HE WON CITATIONS IN ACTION AND WAS CHIEF OF THE RESERVE ARMIES BEFORE THE WAR ENDED.

FOR FOUR YEARS BEFORE THE SYRIAN EXPEDITION, GAMELIN ORGANIZED

AND TRAINED A MODERN ARMY FOR BRAZIL.

IRONSIDE APPARENTLY HAS RETAINED ONE RECORD HE HOLDS IN THIS WAR. IN THE LAST ONE, HE WAS THE FIRST BRITISH OFFICER TO REACH FRANCE. THEN HE WENT OVER AS A CAPTAIN TO ORGANIZE RAIL TRANSPORTATION.

HE HAD HIS FIRST TASTE OF FIGHTING IN THE BOER WAR. THERE IS A LEGEND THAT, IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT, HE ONCE SQUEEZED A BOER TO DEATH. "BIG BILL" WEIGHS A MERE 252 AND IS 6 FEET 4 INCHES TALL.

SHORTLY BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, IRONSIDE DISGUISED HIMSELF AS A BOER AND TRICKED THE GERMANS INTO MAKING HIM AN OFFICER IN THEIR AFRICAN ARMY WHICH WAS ENGAGED IN PUTTING DOWN NATIVE UPRISINGS. IF THEY HAD KNOWN HE WAS BRITISH, HE ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT. HE SPOKE THE BOER TONGUE PERFECTLY AND IS REPUTED TO KNOW 20 OTHER LANGUAGES.

IRONSIDE'S FIRST BIG OPPORTUNITY CAME AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR WHEN HE COMMANDED ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH RUSSIA IN THE 1919 WAR AGAINS THE BOLSHEVISTS. LATER HE SERVED IN PERSIA. DURING THE RECENT SPANISH WAR, HE HAD THE IMPORTANT COMMAND OF BRITISH FORCES AT GIBRALTAR.

IRONSIDE, 59, SWAPPED JOBS WITH VISCOUNT GORT, WHO IS ONLY 53 AND WHO BECAME CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL STAFF SHORTLY BEFORE THE PRESENT WAR BEGAN. ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO, IRONSIDE BECAME INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF OVERSEAS FORCES, RANKING NEXT UNDER GORT. NOW THAT WAR HAS BEGUN, THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL POST BECOMES THAT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF FIELD FORCES, AND THIS IS IRONSIDE'S ASSIGNMENT.

WD733AED SEP 10 1939

Sept Wx Bc KX

NEW YORK, SEPT 9-(AP)-AN OIL SHORTAGE MAY BE THE DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, AND GERMANY WILL BEGIN TO FEEL THE PINCH IN 1940, HUGH GIESON, FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, SAID LAST NIGHT IN A TALK FROM LONDON BROADCAST BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

"FROM THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW, THE QUESTION OF OIL IS MORE URGENT THAN THE NEED FOR FOOD AND MORE VITAL THAN IT WAS IN 1914, FOR THE ARMY HAS BEEN MOTORIZED TO AN EXTENT WHICH HAS TO BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED," GIBSON DECLARED. "THE MINUTE THE GENERAL STAFF HAS TO SACRIFICE MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS TO THE NEED FOR ECONOMIZING ON MOTOR FUEL, THEY WILL BE IN A BAD WAY.

"THOSE WHO ARE QUALIFIED TO KNOW BELIEVE THAT STOCKS OF OIL AND CERTAIN OTHER MATERIALS WILL JUST ABOUT LAST OUT THIS YEAR, AND THAT GERMANY WILL BEGIN TO FEEL THE PINCH EARLY IN 1940."

HE DIVIDED "MAN-IN-THE-STREET" STRATEGISTS INTO TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT: THOSE PREDICTING A SHORT WAR AND THOSE WHO WERE CONVINCED IT WOULD BE A LONG ONE. "THE REASONING OF BOTH IS OPEN TO CRITICISM," HE SAID.

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TO THOSE WHOSE BELIEVE THE WAR WILL BE A LONG, DRAWN OUT ONE, BECAUSE GERMANY WILL BE ABLE TO DRAW ON THE OIL FIELDS OF POLAND, RUMANIA, AND RUSSIA, GIBSON HAD THIS TO SAY:

"THE BEST EXPERT OPINION I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET INDICATES THAT BY THE BEGINNING OF 1940, GERMANY WILL REQUIRE THE FULL OUTPUT OF THE POLISH AND RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS AND ALSO THE MAXIMUM PRODUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN FIELDS. CAN SHE COUNT ON GETTING IT?

"TO BEGIN WITH, THE GERMANS CAN HARDLY COUNT ON TAPPING THE POLISH

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30.24 3229

FIELDS BEFORE THE WELLS HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF COMMISSION, AND IT WILL TAKE TIME TO BRING THEM INTO PRODUCTION AGAIN. AND MAY WE BE PERMITTED A CERTAIN DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO TAKE OVER THE RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS AND DO AS THEY LIKE WITH THE OUTPUT.

"WHEN WE COME TO THE RUSSIAN SUPPLIES OF OIL THERE IS A WHOLE SERIES OF PROBLEMS TO BE MET. THE MOST IMPORTANT IS THAT THE RUSSIAN OUTPUT IS NOT VERY GREAT."

TRANSPORTATION OF THE OIL FROM RUSSIA, TOO, WOULD BE A SERIOUS PROBLEM, HE SAID.

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HF1258PED

NEW YORK, SEPT.9-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES IN A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM COBH, IRELAND, TODAY SAID THE RESCUED OFFICERS OF THE TORPEDOED FREIGHTER OLIVEGROVE DESCRIBED THEIR SUBMARINE ATTACKER AS BARNACLED AND MOSS-COVERED, WITH AN UNKEMPT, BEARDED CREW.

THE SUBMARINE, THEY SAID, LOOKED AS IF IT HAD BEEN LONG AT SEA. THE FADED HAT RIBBONS OF ITS CREW SHOWED NO INSIGNIA.

THE ARTICLE SAID FIRST OFFICER WILLIAM WILSON OF THE OLIVEGROVE HAD BEEN ON A TORPEDOED SHIP THREE TIMES BEFORE. THREE VESSELS WERE SUNK UNDER HIM IN THE LAST WORLD WAR.

THE 4,060-TON OLIVEGROVE, CARRYING 6,090 TONS OF SUGAR FROM THE PORT OF PADRE AND MAKING FOR LAND'S END, SANK IN SIX MINUTES AFTER SHE WAS TORPEDOED.

THE DISPATCH SAID:-

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"FIRST OFFICER WILSON AND CAPTAIN JAMES BARNESTON, WHO, WITH A CREW OF THIRTY-ONE AND A CANARY, WERE RESCUED BY THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT, (SEPT.7) TOLD OF THEIR EXPERIENCES TODAY, MIXING THEIR YARNS WITH PRAISE OF THE SUBMARINE SKIPPER WHO STOOD BY THE OPEN BOATS FOR NINE HOURS UNTIL THE WASHINGTON HOVE IN SIGHT, WHEN IT FIRED A ROCKET AND SUBMERGED. X X X

"IT WAS AFTER MIDNIGHT WHEN THE SUBMARINE ROSE OFF THE PORT BOW OF THE OLIVEGROVE, FIRED A SHOT ACROSS HER BOWS AND ORDERED THE CREW TO ABANDON SHIP. THE OFFICERS AND CREW LEFT IN TWO LIFEBOATS AND THE SUBMARINE THEN SENT A TORPEDO CRASHING THROUGH THE BOILERS. X X X

"THE LIGHTS OF THE WASHINGTON WERE SIGHTED AFTER 9 O'CLOCK. THE SUBMARINE CREW THEN FIXED LIGHTS TO THE LIFEBOAT MASTS AND SENT UP A ROCKET BEFORE SUBMERGING.

"FIRST OFFICER WILSON, WHO IS A RETIRED NAVAL RESERVIST LIEUTENANT, SAID:

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"IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT I HAVE BEEN WARNED BEFORE A TORPEDOING, AND ST. PETER IS GOING TO LET THAT SUBMARINE CAPTAIN INTO HEAVEN WITHOUT AN ARGUMENT. I EVEN HAD TIME TO SAVE MY BIBLE AND A BOTTLE OF SCOTCH."

B/PS1153AED

UNDATED CENSORSHIP (AMS)

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER. Geo. W. TURNER

THE CENSORSHIP AMONG THE BELLIGERENTS IN EUROPE HAS COMMENCED TO TIGHTEN.

SEP 10 1939

THE POWERS AT WAR EVIDENTLY HAVE BEEN TAKING LEAVES FROM THE BOOK OF EXPERIENCE IN THE WORLD WAR WHEN ALL NEWS WAS RIGOROUSLY CENSORED.

MANY READERS TODAY WILL RECALL THE DIFFICULTIES IN FOLLOWING THE

COURSE OF EVENTS IN THAT GIGANTIC CONFLICT; OF TRYING TO RECONCILE CONFLICTING OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES; OF CLAIMS OF VICTORY AND FLAT DENIALS; OF TRYING TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PROPAGANDA AND ACTUALITY.

EVEN AT THIS LATE DAY HISTORIANS WADING THROUGH THE MAZE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ARE FAR FROM AGREEMENT ON THE PRIMARY QUESTION OF WHO STARTED THE WORLD WAR.

IN THE WORLD WAR THE CENSORSHIP DEVELOPED GRADUALLY. IT WAS THE BRITISH POSTAL CENSORSHIP IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CABLE CENSORSHIP WHICH ENABLED THE NAVAL BLOCKADE ON GERMANY TO BE DEVELOPED. THESE DEPARTMENTS FURNISHED PRACTICALLY ALL THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE PRIZE COURTS CONCERNING VESSELS WHOSE CARGOES WERE CLAIMED BY THE CROWN AS BEING DESTINED FOR AN ENEMY COUNTRY.

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AT THE START, THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE NEVER ANTICIPATED THAT ANY POSTAL CENSORSHIP WOULD BE NECESSARY, OTHER THAN EXAMINATION OF CORRESPONDENCE OF SUSPECTED PERSONS. ONLY A SMALL FORCE WAS EMPLOYED. BUT AS THE WAR DRAGGED ON AND ESPIONAGE DEVELOPED, THE CENSORSHIP FORCE NUMBERED MORE THAN 4,000 PERSONS, INCLUDING EXPERTS OF ALL LANGUAGES; CHEMISTS, WHOSE DUTY IT WAS TO DETECT INVISIBLE INK USED BY THE GERMANS AND WIZARDS AT UNRAVELING COMPLICATED CIPHER CODES.

IN ENGLAND, DURING THE LAST YEARS OF THE WAR, 375,000 LETTERS WERE EXAMINED DAILY. IN 1917, FOR INSTANCE, 180,000,000 POSTAL PACKETS WERE EXAMINED AND 356,000 OF THESE WERE DETAINED AS LIKELY TO BE OF VALUE TO THE ENEMY. THREE HUNDRED CIPHER LETTERS WERE DETECTED. WOMEN WERE FOUND TO BE PARTICULARLY ADEPT IN THIS WORK.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BRITISH SYSTEM WAS SUCH THAT IT WAS COPIED BY HER ALLIES. WHEN AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR THE SYSTEM WAS RELIED UPON TO FURNISH INFORMATION DESIRED. IT IS INTERESTING THAT ONLY ONE BRITISH SUBJECT WAS PROSECUTED ON THE CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON--SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

MESSAGES FROM AUTHORIZED WAR DORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT WITH BRITAIN'S ARMIES WERE CENSORED ON THE SPOT BY MILITARY CENSORS. THERE WAS A DOUBLE CHECK ON THIS SYSTEM, TOO, FOR IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, ALL STORES WENT THROUGH THE PRESS BUREAU WHICH EXERCISED A SUPER-CENSORSHIP. THE ENGLISH PRESS,
THE WAR OFFICE AND THE ADMIRALTY GRADUALLY DEVELOPED A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT TO WITHHOLD FROM PUBLICATION INFORMATION WHICH SEEMED TO BE UNDESIRABLE FOR NATIONAL INTERESTS. THE GOVERNMENT TRUSTED THE PRESS AND THE PRESS--WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS--JUSTIFIED THAT TRUST.

GERMANY HAD DRASTIC METHODS OF CONTROLLING THE PRESS. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS THAT OFFENDED WERE SUSPENDED. "PREVENTIVE ARRESTS" WERE MADE. RADICAL AND PACIFIST EDITORS WERE THROWN IN JAIL.
THE GERMAN POSTAL CENSORSHIP WAS CONDUCTED WITH GREAT THOROUGHNESS. WRITERS OF LETTERS, WHOSE COMMUNICATIONS HAD BEEN HELD UP, FREQUENTLY WERE SUMMONED TO EXPLAIN INTIMATIONS IN THEIR CORRESPONDENCE OF FOOD SHORTAGES, WAR-WEARINESS OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT ATTRACTED THE WATCHFUL EYES OF THE CENSORS.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY HAD SEVERE METHODS APPROACHING GERMANY'S. THE RUSIAN CENSORSHIP WAS IRREGULAR. PAPERS IN THE LARGER CITIES WERE CONTROLLED BY THE CENSORS BUT IN THE INTERIOR, WHERE THE GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE WAS ILLITERATE, THE GERMANS CONDUCTED EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA.

WB851PED

30.24-3231

30.24 3231

(WX)-UNDATED MILITARY STRATEGY (BUDGET)

BY E.E.BOMAR SEPT-9-

SFP 101939

MILITARY MEN VIEWED PESIMISTICALLY LAST NIGHT POLAND'S CHANCES OF HALTING THE ADVANCING GERMAN ARMIES, WHILE DISMISSING FRENCH ATTACKS IN THE WEST AS WITHOUT MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE THUS FAR.

THE NEXT DAY OR TWO PROMISES TO DECIDE WHETHER THE POLES CAN MAKE STAND ON THE NEW AND SHORTER NAREW-VISTULA-SAN RIVER LINE AND DEFEND THE REMAINING TWO-THIRDS OF THEIR COUNTRY, OR WHETHER THEY WILL BE DEFEATED JUST AS THE RUSSIANS WERE ROUTED BY THE GERMAN GENERAL VON MACKENSEN ALONG THE SAME LINE IN 1915.

AS THEN, THE GERMAN PURPOSE SEEMS TO BE TO DESTROY THE POLISH ARMIES AS A MILITARY THREAT ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF WARSAW WAS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE TO THIS PURPOSE.

ALREADY, ON THE BASIS OF NEUTRAL REPORTS, AS WELL AS GERMAN CLAIMS, THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE NEW POSITION HAS BEEN TURNED. IF THE FAST-MOVING GERMAN FORCE FROM EAST PRUSSIA PUSHES FURTHER SOUTHWARD BY TOMORROW, THE WHOLE POLISH POSITION WOULD BE UNTENABLE AND THE POLES FACED THE TRAGIC ALTERNATIVES OF FURTHER RETREAT OR DISASTER, ONE AUTHORITY ASSERTED.

FURTHER, A BERLIN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT FROM THE SOUTH FOUR NAZI COLUMNS, FOLLOWING VON MACKENSEN'S ROUTE, HAD REACHED THE VISUTLA SOUTH OF WARSAW AND ONE HAD GAINED A FOOTING EAST OF THE RIVER AT SANDOMIERZ.

A CROSSING BY A SMALL FORCE MIGHT NOT BE DECISIVE, BUT IF IT WERE NOT CHECKED, THE SOUTHERN AS WELL AS NORTHERN FLANKS OF THE POLISH DEFENSES WOULD BE THREATENED.

PUSHED BACK WITHOUT A RESPITE SINCE THE WAR STARTED, THE POLISH ARMY UNDERTOOK TO DIG IN ALONG THE NAREW-VISTULA AND SAN RIVERS AND HOLD THEIR POSITION UNTIL THE FALL RAINS SLOWED DOWN THE INVADERS.

MILITARY MEN SAID FACTORS FAVORING THE POLES WERE THESE:

THE DEFENDERS HAVE MANAGED TO WITHDRAW MOST OF THEIR FORCES INTACT FROM THE WEST POLAND "POCKET" FORMED BY THE JAWS OF A GREAT GERMAN TRAP THAT APPEARS TO HAVE PINCHED OFF ALL POLAND WEST OF WARSAW.

THEIR NEW LINE IS LESS THAN HALF AS LONG AS THE FRONTIERS THEY UNDERTOOK AT FIRST TO DEFEND.

THEY ARE FAVORED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY TERRAIN, SINCE THEY CAN EMPLOY RIVERS AS NATURAL BARRIERS.

GERMAN LINES OF SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION HAVE BEEN EXTENDED AND THE NAZIS MAY HAVE TO SLOW UP TO CONSOLIDATE BEFORE RENEWING THE ONSLAUGHTS ON A LARGE SCALE.

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FALL RAINS AND THE RESULTANT MUD AND HIGH WATER MAY COME IN ANOTHER WEEK OR TWO, HAMPERING THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TANKS AND OTHER MODERN ARMS IN WHICH THE POLES ARE RELATIVELY DEFICIENT.

SM514PES

UNDATED MECHANZIED WAR ARE

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 10 1939

AMS

SWIFT PENETRATION OF THE GERMAN ARMIES INTO THE HEART OF POLAND, WHICH HAS AMAZED MILITARY OBSERVERS, HAS BEEN POSSIBLE THROUGH THE SPECIALIZED DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANIZED UNITS

SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

FAST TANKS, EQUIPPED WITH POWERFUL MACHINE GUNS AND ARMORED MOTOR CARS OF VARIOUS TYPES HAVE TRANSPORTED HITLER'S FORCES AND SUPPLIES AT A PACE UNDREAMED OF IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOTOR.

POLAND'S GOOD ROADS NEAR THE FRONTIERS HAVE AIDED THE GERMANS IN THEIR RAPID ADVANCE. IF THE POLISH PLAN OF DEFENSE EMBRACED STOUT BARRIERS TO THE MARCH OF THE BATTLE CARS THEY OBVIOUSLY BOGGED DOWN.

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG OF GREAT BRITAIN SAID THE GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF THE ALLIES IN THE LAST YEARS OF THE WORLD WAR IN TANKS AND OTHER MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT "UNDOUBTFDLY CONTRIBUTED POWERFULLY TO THEIR SUCCESS". HOWEVER, HE ADDED, "EVERY MECHANICAL DEVICE SO FAR PRODUCED IS DEPENDENT FOR ITS MOST EFFECTIVE USE UPON THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER ARMS AND, IN PARTICULAR, WITH INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY."

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GERMANY TOOK A LEAF FROM EXPERIENCE IN THE WORLD WAR AND, AFTER HITLER REARMED THE NATION, MUCH ATTENTION WAS DEVOTED TO IMPROVING MECHANIZED UNITS. IN THE MANY MILITARY DISPLAYS IN BERLIN IN RECENT YEARS THE TANKS AND ARMORED CARS RUMBLED OVER THE STREETS IN A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS STREAM

USE OF MECHANIZED DEVICES IN WARFARE IS NOT MODERN. THE ANCIENT ROMANS USED THE TESTUDO, OR TORTOISE, AND THE MEDIEVAL "BELFRY" IN SIEGE OPERATIONS, IN WHICH MISSLES WERE THROWN. BETWEEN 1395 AND 1405 "BATTLE CARS" EQUIPPED WITH LANCES WERE USED.

THE FIRST DEFINITE PROPOSAL FOR A FIGHTING TANK WAS MADE IN ENGLAND IN 1906-1908 BUT THE PROJECT DIED FOR LACK OF SUPPORT.

THE HOLD "CATERPILLAR", DESIGNED IN THE U.S. WAS ADOPTED DURING THE WORLD WAR. THE NAME "TANK" WAS SUGGESTED IN ENGLAND IN 1915 TO INSURE SECRECY DURING THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGES. THE FIRST TRIAL OF THE NEW MACHINE WAS ON FEB. 2, 1916 AND IT WAS SUCCESSFUL, RIPPING THROUGH BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND OTHER BARRIERS.

WB906PED

By The Associated Press

UNDATED WAR INTERPRETATION

Sept-9

SEP 10 1939

Europe's war was marked today by Hitler's claim that he had regained in Poland all the territory taken from Germany after the 1914-1918 war. If this be true it means the German war machine in eight days has conquered the Polish Corridor area, Polish Upper Silesia and added them to the already [illegible] Free City of Danzig. These districts comprise about one-eighth of Poland or 17,510 square miles.

The [illegible] world's sentimental interest, however, probably is fixed on Warsaw, Polish capital, where German troops admittedly are at the gates. Germany announced the first forts entered the outskirts yesterday but conflicting radio broadcasts believed to have come from Warsaw raised doubt on the situation. The Poles maintained they still defended the city and called on the population to dig trenches in and around the city. The government several days ago moved to Lublin, 100 miles southeast.

In this conflict between Germany and the [illegible] British-French-Polish allies, the real fighting still seems confined to Poland. There is war on the western front between Germany and France and war at sea

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between Germany and England and war in the air but [illegible] there is nothing to indicate it is on a large scale.

Western Front.

groups of forts

The two great [illegible] along the Rhine are the Vast Maginot Line [illegible] defending France and Germany's "Siegfried" or West Wall facing it across considerable French and German territory at most points. The French army is "clearing out" the space between. It is massing troops at the two ends. What the exact plan is ,does not appear but the French frankly say there is no prospect of big action for several days at least. The present work is cutting intervening barbed wire,rooting out machine-gun nests and pill-boxes,discovering tank traps and searching for hidden mines intended to blow up advancing troops. The French call this "preliminary work".

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At Sea.

[illegible] Great Britain,the world's chief sea power,yesterday announced something of the old 1914 blockade methods. This came when the first week a number of and German brought sinkings of [illegible] British/merchant vessels. [illegible] The British submarine government declared Germany is conducting "ruthless/warfare". [illegible]

Britain's answer to the German sea threat is widespread organization of anti-submarine defense with nets,mines,depth bombs,recently developed listening devices and direct fighting with seaplanes and small fast warships. Further,Britain announced search even of neutral vessels suspected here of carrying supplies for Germany.

Air.

In the air there has been little or no fighting. The British "attacks" have been largely propaganda flights of slower planes dropping leaflets on Germany in the hope British arguments would stir Germans to revolt against Hitler.

[illegible]

On the French Front.

It may strike many as strange but it is quite in time for there to be talk of peace when the real war can not be said to have started.

Hitler's announcement he had regained all former German territory German in Poland and the almost passive/tactics toward the French fit in with the often discussed theory that Hitler intends to [illegible] confront Britain and France with capture of [illegible] former German soil in Poland and then ask them,

"That's all the fighting about?"

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Many Germans long have believed that Britain and France are reluctant to have a world war over the [illegible] return of former German soil to Germany. The British particularly but also the French have declared "Hitlerism" must be stamped out. By that they mean what they consider Nazi tactics and plans to spread over Europe. They say they don't trust Hitler to be content with Sax what once was Germany's but that Hitler will lead his armies over most of the remainder of Europe.

Warsaw Bombed, but Holds Out

SEP 11 1939

WARSAW BOMBED-

HORROR SCENES DESCRIBED BY BROADCASTER

Capital Bombed, Shelled. 40 Raids By Germans Reported

SEP 12 1939

Radio Tells Of Bearded Spies Being Dropped By Parachute

By ROBERT B. PARKER, JR.
Associated Press Correspondent

Budapest, *Monday*, Sept. 11—Warsaw was subjected to an all-day airplane, tank and artillery attack Sunday as invading German armies tried to take the capital, the Warsaw radio stated early today.

Capt. Vaclav Lipinski, of the Polish army staff, broadcast that German heavy artillery had bombarded the city from dawn to dusk and that German tanks had attacked the city in droves.

Forty Raids Made

Earlier the radio said forty air raids were made on the city during the day.

Captain Lipinski said Polish anti-aircraft batteries had destroyed fifteen German bombers which fell into the city proper and its suburbs, and declared the defenders had captured many Germans, "including the crews of two tanks which were destroyed."

The attack had been under way for nineteen hours when Captain Lipinski came on the air shortly after midnight.

The first air raid came at 5 A. M. and was followed by a second at 9.14 in which seventy Nazi bombers were reported roaring over the city.

Tanks Attack

"After sunset," said the officer, "German tanks in droves attacked Warsaw from the suburbs, but were driven back. Two of them were destroyed, and their crews taken prisoner."

The Warsaw announcer on the air before the captain said the capital was an inferno of bursting bombs, and that the screams of wounded and dying could be heard between blasts.

The Germans were said to have "parachuted spies into the city who were ragged and bearded."

The long attack came on the third day of the German siege of the capital, and last night Polish announcers at Lwow said that their important south-eastern industrial city, capital of Polish Ukraine, was preparing for a similar siege.

Sirens Heard

Over both the Warsaw and Lwow radios came repeated high-pitched screams of air-raid sirens and sometimes the whines of motors of diving planes could be heard.

Announcers said the civilians of both cities, including aged men and women and little children, were helping their soldiers to fight back the attackers.

Earlier the Polish army general headquarters declared in a radio broadcast that "our soldiers are fighting valiantly and making a great defense on all fronts."

"Warsaw is ready for a long defense," the announcement said. "Our country is in flames. In the West the fight has now really started."

In another broadcast a speaker identified as Mayor Starzinski said the city's population, described as "mostly old people," was beginning to feel the pinch of hunger but nevertheless was working hard to supply food for the soldiers fighting off German attacks at the city's gates.

Boys And Girls Help

Boys and girls, some hardly more than infants, were reported to be struggling with water buckets to put out fires and aiding old men and women to pile up street barricades.

Mayor Starzinski said food would be sold only in small quanties in the shops and that no more refugees will be permitted to enter the city.

"Again the Germans have bombed civilians with a cruelty which is unknown in world history," the speaker said.

He repeated a request which runs like a theme through all Polish broadcasts: "Citizens, keep the streets clean of wreckage; sweep up the wreckage as quickly as it is made."

The speaker read a Government order banning the sale of alcohol henceforth with the comment that "alcohol is poison, so let the Germans have it."

Appeals To Youth

The broadcast touched, unwittingly perhaps, on the great exodus from Warsaw, when the speaker said: "It is a great pity that the young people have fled and mostly we old people are left behind."

With a catch in his voice, he continued: "We need young blood to defend our beloved capital."

Later the Polish Government radio station at Warsaw broadcast a warning that Lwow, principal city of the Polish Ukraine, must prepare for a siege similar to that at Warsaw. Lwow was reported bombed for several hours last night by German aircraft and one section of the city was reported in flames.

Asked To Dig Trenches

The radio announcer called upon Lwow to dig trenches and erect barricades in the streets. He said German troops were rapidly pushing toward Lwow in an attempt to cut Poland's communication with her southern neighbors, Rumania and Hungary.

"Help the soldiers defend the city; remain calm; defend Lwow with bare hands against the German hordes if necessary," he called.

Mothers in both Warsaw and Lwow were told to sew their children's names on their clothes as well as to pin papers to their clothes giving dates of their vaccinations.

The Germans starting intermittently "jamming" both the Warsaw and Lwow radios early this evening, and then broadcasting pro-Nazi news on the same wave lengths.

The Warsaw radio warned citizens of the capital: "Don't pick up wads of banknotes dropped into the streets by German aviators." There was no further explanation.

Driving through Lwow, on our journey out of Warsaw, we saw that city of 350,000 prepared for the worst.

The city was blacked out completely at night, forcing us to crawl through the streets at midnight without lights, feeling our way along the curbstones. We were subjected to frequent questioning.

The only activity was at the railway stations where reservists were boarding trains to meet the German onslaught.

During the day peasants carried on their harvest of corn, pumpkins and sunflowers, along roads packed with refugees fleeing confusion. The main problem facing all southeastern Poland was which direction to go to avoid the invaders.

Rumania Nervous

With war surging toward the borders, Rumania was extremely apprehensive of her neutrality, since the Rumanian oil fields would provide a worthwhile prize for both Poland and Germany.

Rumanians asserted that German, French and British spies and agents were already in the oil fields, prepared to blow up the wells in Rumania should make a move considered favorable to either side.

Rumania, therefore, was protecting her borders and carefully watching every military and diplomatic move, praying she wouldn't be drawn into the struggle.

The Poles, across the border, claimed Warsaw still was holding on grimly, with men and women fighting side by side to defend the capital.

As we were leaving Warsaw, the defenders were rushing preparations for a last-ditch struggle, digging trenches and building barricades throughout the city.

Camouflaged anti-tank guns were pointed across the bridge we traversed, ready to meet expected tank advance across the Vistula river.

All able-bodied men and women were filling sandbags and placing them in strategic spots, planning to hold the city proper, even if the Germans should occupy the Praga district across the river, which was bombed heavily.

Nazis Reported Ready To Thrust Into Ukraine

SEP 11 1939

By LLOYD C. LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Jasina, Hungary, on the Hungarian-Polish Border, Sept. 10 (via Budapest). Strong German forces advancing into Poland from Slovakia were reported today to be planning a thrust across the rich Ukraine, designed to cut that province off from the rest of Poland.

As a prelude to an expected German drive to cut the railway linking Poland and Rumania, German warplanes were heavily bombing and strafing cities and towns along the railways and highways through a large area, including the Ukrainian capital, Lwow (Lemberg).

Soviet Russia and Rumania were rushing troops to their Polish frontiers as a precaution against any eventuality, including internment of any Polish troops cut off and forced across the borders.

Britain Praises the Poles For Defense of Warsaw

Points to Reich's 70 Divisions; Unable to Crack Defenses

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—The British Ministry of Information issued a bulletin tonight saying that the Polish army "has shown no sign of cracking," despite Germany's big push to the east.

"By Marshal (Herman Wilhelm) Goering's own confession in his broadcast address yesterday," the communique stated, "Germany has had to mass seventy divisions with whom to prosecute its work of aggression against Poland, and yet in spite of this tremendous weight of men and material the Polish army has shown no sign of cracking under the strain imposed on it but has carried out its withdrawal in an orderly manner and with a steadiness which must excite admiration.

"It is too soon as yet to talk of what will happen to Warsaw during this early stage of the war. What is certain is that the Polish army is firmly in being, and that it is showing qualities which are evoking universal admiration."

Berlin Reports Fall Of Lodz, Poland's Big Textile Center

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Communique Also Tells For First Time Of Skirmishes With French On West Front

By LOUIS LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 10 — First reports of skirmishes between German and French outposts of the Siegfried and Maginot lines on the Western front today constituted an outstanding and new feature of the supreme high command's war communiques.

The chief development on the Polish front was a high command announcement that Lodz, Poland's greatest textile center, had been captured and that the Nazis were continuing encirclement of Warsaw as well as Polish army divisions stationed in the neighborhood of Radom, fifty miles south of the Polish capital.

The announcement of the fall of Lodz was included in a statement issued separate from today's army communique. This announcement was expected to be incorporated in tomorrow's communique.

Nazi Claim Explained

The riddle of German claims to having entered Warsaw was explained, at least in part, by a Government spokesman who said motorized forces penetrated to the center of the Polish capital yesterday and then met the difficulty of German troops everywhere in Poland—sniping.

The spokesman said this was a spearhead detachment and it was considered wise to withdraw to the city's outskirts while awaiting main German forces heading toward Warsaw from the north, west and south.

Authorities took the position that once sniping begins a city must be regarded as opened to the invading forces.

The Western front communique confirmed previous reports that an undisclosed number of French planes encountered German aerial fighters. Three French planes were said to have been shot down.

A French vanguard sustained heavy losses in the skirmishes on an unnamed section of the Western front, the high command reported. Nothing was said about how the Nazis fared.

The drive through Poland continued, but German ears already are slightly calloused by continuous reports of victorious operations there. Not even the most sanguine Germans had expected such complete routing of Polish forces as the official statements have claimed.

Army Forming Vise

Apparently the tactics so successfully employed in other parts of Poland are expected by the Germans to prove effective at Warsaw also. There, as elsewhere, they are forming a vise and at the same time endeavoring to cut the enemy off from possible retreat to the east or southeast.

It was apparent from the communique on operations in Poland that the air force again was playing an important part by blocking roads with well-aimed bombs, destroying sections of railroads and blowing to bits such ground organization and plants as the Polish air force still had in the Lomza section.

The disclosure of active fighting between French and Germans gave answer to an anxious question which has been on many German lips these days:

"Do the western powers really mean business or may we yet hope that with Poland defeated they would deem it the better part of wisdom to come to a bloodless arrangement with Germany?"

That hope seemed doomed to disappointment.

Parallel with Germany's drive through Poland, a diplomatic offensive of prime dimensions has been on foot to wean the French away from England.

Premier Mussolini of Italy was understood to be Germany's "honest broker" and in frequent touch with French Premier Daladier.

The rumor continued that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, was negotiating directly with Paris to keep France out of the war, even though a state of war already exists and the first shots have been fired.

Move Welcomed in Reich

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP).—Soviet Russia's call of some reservists to the colors was regarded here as decidedly helping Germany's position, even though no shot be fired by the Russians.

It was held that at least the Soviet border guards would be able to prevent fleeing Polish troops from stepping on Russian soil.

As a sign of the close understanding already existing between the Soviet Union and Germany it was stated that the Russian supreme command had expressed felicitations to the German high command for its strategy and military successes in Poland.

The source disclosing the congratulations from Moscow also expressed the opinion the Russians, in the event they took an active part in the Polish campaign, would claim the Polish Ukraine as their share of the spoils.

He doubted, however, that at present the Russians would go beyond benevolent neutrality and supplying Germany. He also believed that the army would try to re-establish railway connections to Russia on the southeast.

Nazi Airmen Save Crew Of Fallen Craft from Foe

German Agency Tells of Daring Rescue Behind Lines

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP).—A German news agency dispatch reported today "extraordinary daring" by a squadron of German bombers which rescued the crew of one plane that had been forced to make a landing behind Polish lines at Dyskow, near Tluscz.

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The dispatch said the plane, which developed motor trouble, landed in a field. As the Poles rushed out to seize it other ships in the squadron forced them back with bombs, it was said. One machine then landed beside the disabled plane, and it was set afire, the dispatch said, and then the crew escaped in the rescue plane.

30.24-3235

Germans As War Item To Save Posterity

Requested To Forward Documents And Mementoes For Archives Department Of Party

Berlin, Sept. 10 (AP)—The archives department of the Nazi party appealed to soldiers and Germans at home and abroad today to forward war documents and mementoes.

The purpose is to record for posterity "the spirit and principles of National Socialism, the readiness of the people to serve the Führer and the comradeship of one and all who form our community life."

Desired material included:

Reports from the front and other experiences, impressions and observations, proclamations and announcements, battle poetry, new song lyrics, samples of enemy propaganda, examples of "atrocity" stories revealed through pamphlets and posters, "faked" pictures, caricatures and insignia of German nationals and enemy groups.

Nazi Army Communique

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 10—The German supreme command issued the following communique at noon today:

"German forces continued pursuit of the defeated enemy in an easterly direction between the mountains and the Upper Vistula. A quick, smashing drive of motorized and armored troops paved the way up to the Vistula for great successes in the large Vistula bend between Sandomierz and Kutno.

"Parts of numerous Polish divisions are cut off in the neighborhood of Radom from the Vistula and are encircled on all sides. Similarly, retreat over the Vistula, near Warsaw and south of there, has been cut off for the eastward hurrying enemy leaving the region of Skierniwice - Sochaczew - Kutno.

"Sections of the Polish army, with which heavy fights still are going on, will meet their doom in the next ensuing days.

"German forces advancing in northern Poland along both sides of the Vistula have reached the region west of Wloclawek and Plock (Pwotsk).

"Northeast of Warsaw German troops gained a foothold on the southern shores of the Bug river.

"Fighting still is going on around Lomza and to the east of there.

"The air forces, by attacks, blocked roads and railroads leading back from Warsaw to the east and the southeast and assaulted remnants still existing in their region of Polish military plants.

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"Seven Polish planes were shot down during a fight in the course of an undertaking against Lublin by mixed units of fighting and destroyer planes. Eight Polish planes were heavily damaged by bombs striking them on the ground.

"In support of the army, flying units made effective attacks in the region around Radom as well as between the Narew and Bug rivers.

"In the west for the first time French reconnoitering vanguards crossed the German frontier and engaged in fighting our vanguard posted far ahead of the western fortifications. The enemy left numerous dead and wounded, among them one officer.

During the night from the eighth to ninth of September British planes threw down leaflets over several cities in north and western Germany. The crew of one English fighting plane, which crashed near Uberstedt, in Thuringia, was taken prisoner.

"On the Western front three French planes were shot down over German territory. No bomb attacks occurred."

An earlier special report of the German high army command announced:

"The unexpected quick thrust by German troops on Warsaw and entering into the Polish capital as early as the eighth day of the advance not only severely impaired the Polish supreme war command, but also evidently caused great bewilderment within the ranks of the Polish troops.

"The Polish troops standing outside Warsaw now are firing on their own metropolis with artillery. This militarily senseless shelling can only have in its wake the superfluous destruction of non-military objects (Anlagen) and cause unnecessary victims among the Polish civilian population of the capital."

Diplomats Walk, Sleep In Ditches As They Follow Pole Government

U. S. Envoy Biddle, Wife And Step-Daughter Live In Remote Border Village Cottage

SEP 11 1939

By ELMER W. PETERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Sniatyn, Poland, Sept. 10 (by Courier to the Polish-Rumanian Frontier)—Because they must follow the Government to which they have been assigned, foreign diplomats with their families and staffs have experienced grueling hardship in a 400-mile trek from Warsaw to this tiny village not far from the Russian frontier.

The experiences they have gone through make up one of the most amazing chapters of the fierce, undeclared war in Poland.

Slept In Ditches

I followed the trek of the diplomats. I saw them, utterly exhausted, sleeping in ditches beside their parked automobiles. I have seen them pedaling bicycles or doing more walking in a day than they would ordinarily in a year.

On a lonely road last Friday night a car carrying the French flag catapulted into a ditch as the driver fainted from fatigue.

When the car was righted the wife of a French Embassy official lay unconscious with a deep gash in her head. The wife of another diplomat got out an ordinary needle and thread and stitched up the cut.

The American Embassy here is a small wooden building. Ambassador Anthony J. D. Biddle, Jr., and his wife sleep on mattresses made of canvas sacks filled with newly cut hay.

There is no running water. A street full of peasant carts is the front yard. Food is obtained in a restaurant where you must partly serve yourself.

Biddles Live There

In this new United States Embassy now reside Ambassador and Mrs. Biddle; 18-year-old Peggy Thompson-Schulze, daughter of Mrs. Biddle, and Mary Willes Mackenzie, of Hopkinsville, Ky., private secretary to Mrs. Biddle.

Here also work North Winship, counselor; L. M. Harrison, second secretary, and C. Burke Elbrick, third secretary.

The first move of the Ambassador and his staff was to a quiet spot in south-central Poland called Nalenczow. Twenty-four hours after arrival—while some of the diplomatic parties were still arriving—a new request to move on was given.

In the dead of night the caravan of diplomatic cars started another lengthy drive.

Through villages and towns that slept dark and quiet in fear of air raids the diplomats moved. Occasionally they stopped for gasoline, rationed sparingly. They drank coffee at wayside houses. Often without lights, they drove at a snail's pace along pitch-black roads, caught between military transports and marching soldiers.

Polish Plane Lands

Leaving Warsaw, Secretary Harrison stopped his car as a small Polish training plane landed close beside the road. The pilot ran for cover, signaling to Harrison to do likewise. There was a terrific roar and they saw a German bomber swoop low to demolish the Polish plane with bombs and machine guns.

Dramatic episodes now are becoming almost routine to the diplomats in their new manner of living, far removed from their luxurious homes in Warsaw.

At Nalenczow Biddle sat talking with other diplomats in a darkened garden. There was confusion and shooting overhead. Two planes were battling far above.

Then came a crash at the far end of the garden and a German pilot descended with his parachute—alive, but injured.

Thousands of Russian Reserves Being Sped to Polish Frontier

Trains Packed With Troops and Supplies Leave Moscow; Foodstuffs Are Requisitioned; Press Assails Britain; Baltic Nations Alarmed

SEP 12 1939

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—Thousands of reserve troops poured through Moscow today, bound for the west, after Soviet Russia for the first time disclosed officially that reservists had been called to the colors.

Many regular trains were running late as a result of the westward movement of troops. While most of the reservists were in uniform, some wore civilian clothes as they boarded the trains.

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Official confirmation that reserves were being called up coincided with other developments of a preparatory nature. Russia continued strengthening her western frontier. It was understood the government was requisitioning certain supplies in large quantities, especially sugar. Russia already has moved to put her foreign trade on a virtual "cash-and-carry" basis.

War and raw materials were being rushed to the western border, where there appeared the possibility of Germany's establishing a common frontier with the Soviet Union. The two nations had a common frontier before the Polish state was created.

The Soviet press, at the same time, attacked the "unfriendly actions of England in regard to the U. S. S. R.," asserting that Britain had violated friendly trade relations. It was claimed that several British firms had canceled production of lathes and presses ordered by Russia. A Tass (official news agency) statement concluded that "the actions of English firms and British government organs are blowing up trade between the U. S. S. R. and England."

While Russia maintained an outward calm as she watched the war between capitalistic powers of western Europe, there were indications she was getting ready for any emergency.

By CHARLES FOLTZ JR.
(Associated Press Staff Correspondent)

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 11 (Monday) (AP). — Highly trained shock troops of Germany's Westwall, operating under a heavy curtain of fire from their own forts, launched a series of night raids for the second time on positions newly captured by the French in the German Saarland last night and early today.

Reports reaching Switzerland indicated these attacks met with varying successes.

French forces, momentarily stopped by a German counter-offensive, had resumed their attack shortly after daybreak yesterday.

Less than three miles separated the French at some points from the chain of German forts beyond the muggy Saar River, reports here indicated.

Besides the fighting along the Saar and at other points in the Moselle-Rhine sector, it was indicated in reports reaching here from both sides of the frontier that French troops were moving into action in the Vosges foothills just west of the Rhine, where rolling hills bridge the Burgundian gap toward the Haardt range.

Both German and French engineers had dynamited and sealed some coal mine galleries along the Saar, each fearing the other might try to use them in surprise attacks.

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The towns of Lauterbach, Bisten and Berus, and the villages of Carlsbrunn, St. Nikolaus and Uberherrn were said to be in French hands with the German salient between Rosel and Bist Creeks, west and south of Saarbrucken, wiped out.

THE LINE NOW APPEARED TO RUN PARALLEL WITH THE SAAR RIVER NORTHWEST FROM THE FORBACH AREA, TURNING WEST NEAR MERZIG TO JOIN THE OLD FRONTIER NEAR APACH.

BASEL-Sept-11 (AP)

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NIGHT FIGHTING, BOTH UNDER AND ABOVE GROUND IN THE SAAR AREA, BROUGHT NO ESTIMATES HERE FROM EITHER SIDE AS TO CASUALTIES. HOWEVER, FRENCH LOSSES IN THE FIGHTING IN THE FIRST WEEK OF WAR WERE KNOWN TO BE HIGHER THAN THE GERMAN BECAUSE THE FRENCH WERE ON THE

30.24 3235

OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMAN DEFENSES OPERATING IN THE SHADOW OF THE SIEGFRIED FORTS.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS IN SWITZERLAND, BELIEVED GENERAL MAURICE GAMELIN'S FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE FIRST WEEK OF WAR HAD GAINED AND HELD VALUABLE POSITIONS BOTH IN THE SAAR AND ELSEWHERE FROM WHICH ASSAULTS ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE ITSELF MIGHT BE ATTEMPTED.

ED521 SEP 12 1939

Germans Reported Striking

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP).—German troops were reported tonight striking into the triangle formed by the junction of the Moselle and Saar Rivers, on the extreme northern flank of the western front, where French troops have advanced farthest into the Saarland.

Fifty miles to the southeast a general staff communique announced that French troops were advancing on a twenty-mile sector between the Saar River, where it cuts across the frontier into French territory, and the foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

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Between these two sectors German counter-attacks from the shelter of a maze of coal-mine galleries of the Saar Basin apparently had halted the French advance. Here the French line rested parallel to the Saar River just a few miles within German territory.

The fact that communique No. 14 said the German offensive was in the "region northeast of Sierck" gave the impression the Germans were attacking close to the French frontier. Sierck lies on the Moselle just inside the French border at the Luxembourg and German frontiers.

Apparently the Germans, following French tactics, were using neutral Luxembourg frontier as a cover for their right flank, just as the French did for their left flank in their drive in the direction of the German city of Trier.

Drive From Coal Pits

On the front between the German towns of Merzig and Saarbruecken German counter-attacks from the sheltering maze of coal pits apparently had halted the French. German reinforcements, which had marched for miles along galleries hewn out of coal, sallied from the gaping mine mouths under cover of darkness.

While French advance guards fought off Nazi night raiders, utilizing German blockhouses which had been conquered during the first week of the war, larger French units moved up from the Maginot Line to consolidate the advance positions.

French engineer detachments digging in under fire, strengthened the one-time German fortifications for French use by linking them up with connecting trenches to the rear. Fresh troops from the Maginot fortresses snaked their way forward to join isolated advance party positions, converting French forward resistance into something resembling a continuous line for the first time since their advance started.

Some military observers had the impression that operations on the western front were marking time, awaiting the outcome of a major battle reported in Paris to be under way on the eastern front, with Warsaw as the prize.

Front Line Traced

The best information from strictly unofficial sources indicated that the western-front battle lines swing in a curve from the junction of the Saar and Moselle Rivers, at the northern end of the front, along the Saar through the towns of Saarburg, Saarlouis and Saarbruecken. At Saarbruecken the line was believed to leave the river and swing back to rejoin the Limes Line several miles southeast of Zweibruecken. This curve roughly represented German positions from which the Nazis were counter-attacking.

The French positions were reported to lie on the outside curve which bulges toward the French frontier. It apparently is only in front of the larger towns such as Saarburg, Saarbruecken and Saarlouis that the French had not reached the line of the river which flows through them at these points. Strong German positions, long prepared to protect the towns, kept the French at distances of a mile or two.

The no-man's-land over which the French and Germans are fighting between the Limes and Maginot Lines averages approximately fifteen miles on the northern flank of the western front. It narrows down from twenty-five miles, where it is bordered on the north by the Moselle River, to virtually nothing at the pivot of the front on the Rhine at Lauterbourg, where the two lines of fortifications face one another scarcely more than a hand grenade's throw apart.

Polish recruiting offices were opened in Paris today under an agreement with the French government to form an army for service in France which will fight under its own officers and own flag. Thousands of Polish residents of France crowded into the three recruiting bureaus set up here.

It was difficult to believe that Paris was a wartime capital this hot, late summer Sunday. Promenaders thronged the boulevards and avenues and crowded the sidewalk cafes. The ever-present gas masks, carried dangling across pedestrians' shoulders or parked alongside cafe tables, were about the only sign of war.

U-BOATS SINK THREE MORE BRITISH SHIPS

SEP 11 1939

England Answers By Opening "Unremitting" Campaign On Subs

Admits German Undersea Craft Are Operating "Far Afield"

By ROBERT BUNNELLE
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Sept. 10—Great Britain answered German submarine warfare today by swinging into an "unremitting" campaign of "attacks and counter measures."

The Government made the announcement without giving details in a terse communique asserting, "It appears that German submarines are now operating far afield." At the same time it announced extension of machinery to implement the British "contraband control" through stations at Gibraltar and Alexandria at either end of the Mediterranean and on Ceylon in the Indian Ocean.

U-Boats Claim Three More

Three British vessels were officially reported sunk today, bringing to twelve the total number of British ships which have gone to the bottom in the first eight days of the European war. They were:

Magdapur	8,640 tons
Rio Claro	4,086 tons
Goodwood	2,769 tons

The steamship Magdapur, the Ministry of Information announced late tonight, sank with an undetermined number of casualties. The method of the sinking and the location of the accident were not announced.

Crew Rescued

The crew of the Rio Claro, which was sunk Wednesday, was rescued and landed in the Azores by a Dutch vessel.

The Goodwood, the British Press Association said, was attacked and sunk in the North Sea, and a fishing vessel rescued the crew, although many of them were injured. Further details were lacking.

Sinking of the 5,548-ton Kennebec and the 5,055-ton Winkleigh by submarines was confirmed by the ministry.

The Ministry of Information also reported a submarine attack on the 20,107-ton Union Castle liner Warwick Castle on her way back to England from South Africa, adding jubilantly, however, that "she gallantly eluded her attackers."

The 1,180-ton Chloris also ran away from an attacking submarine, the announcement said.

2 Nazi Ships Ashore

Another Ministry of Information communique reported the German merchantman Baldur, 5,805 tons, and Vegesak, 4,061 tons, had "gone ashore" on the Norwegian coast. There was no explanation.

Britain's navy has been "particularly busy," the Admiralty announced, "in waters about the British Isles and in the Atlantic."

Flotillas of destroyers are active, the Admiralty continued, although no definite results [illegible] counter-measures against the Ger[illegible] undersea craft have been announ[illegible] beyond a possible success against one submarine minelayer."

"While we have incurred the loss of various merchant ships through submarine operations, many more enemy merchantmen have been captured or sunk or driven to take refuge in neutral harbors in many parts of the world," the Admiralty stated.

Convoy System Looked To

The convoy system "will soon be in operation with the result that U-boat sinkings will tend to decrease," the announcement added.

Turning to the Eastern front, the British Ministry of Information issued a bulletin tonight saying that the Polish army "has shown no sign of cracking" despite Germany's big push to the east.

"By Marshal Goering's own confession in his broadcast address yesterday," the communique stated, "Germany has had to mass seventy divisions with whom to prosecute its work of aggression against Poland and yet, in spite of this tremendous weight of men and material, the Polish army has shown no sign of cracking under the strain imposed on it, but has carried out its withdrawal in an orderly manner and with a steadiness which must excite admiration.

Polish Army Intact

"It is too soon as yet to talk of what will happen to Warsaw during this early stage of the war. What is certain is that the Polish army is firmly in being and that it is showing qualities which are evoking universal admiration."

German troops "have not succeeded in entering Warsaw," the ministry declared, citing as proof that the Polish Government's radio bulletins "are still being broadcast from Warsaw itself."

Other announcements through the Ministry of Information tonight included:

Anti-aircraft and coast defenses are now fully prepared for all emergencies.

The Government of Northern Ireland is planning to add 250,000 acres to its fields of wheat, barley and oats.

One thousand of the 4,000 Czechs in England have volunteered for a Czech legion.

The Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, a territory in Aden protectorate, has given 20,000 rupees ($6,000) toward Britain's war operations, and the Sultan of Lahej in the same protectorate has declared all resources of his domain are at Britain's disposal.

Set For Long War

Meanwhile, Britain entrenched for a long war on the theory that she has no alternative but to "stop Adolf Hitler."

British newspapers took the view that the War Cabinet's decision yesterday to base its policies on assumption that the war would last for three years or more was a sufficiently broad answer to what they described as "German peace feelers."

The British interpretation of the speech of Field Marshal Goering to German munitions workers asserting Germany was "ready for an honorable peace" was that it foreshadowed a peace proposal from the Nazis following the Polish campaign.

Typical of British reaction was an editorial in the *Sunday Times* reviewing the first week of war.

Peace Bid Expected

"Herr Hitler's calculation has become tolerably clear," said the paper. "He hopes before winter falls to finish off Poland and then to begin a powerful peace drive on the basis of his victory. Poland would be partitioned, Germany taking at least what was hers before 1914 and setting up a nominally independent 'Congress' Poland in the main Warsaw area. Such a peace, no matter how it were camouflaged, would, if sanctioned by us, be a decisive triumph for Herr Hitler and constitute him the ultimate master of Europe.

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"It may be that his desire for us to acquiesce in it has been the motive for his abstaining so far from aerial bombardments of Great Britain. If so he is misreckoning.

Envoy's Statement

The editorial included an authorized statement of the British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, that "even if Poland is conquered which is not by any means a certainty this would only strengthen British determination that Hitlerism must be destroyed."

The paper declared "the temper of the nation will welcome those words."

One British commentator put his view of the situation as that there were really two wars: "One, Hitler's war on Poland, and the other our war on Hitlerism."

The British position, he said, is that there can be no real peace or security in Europe as long as the Hitler regime remains in power.

The British clergy took up the theme of Britain's determination in the churches today.

At Turning Point

The Very Rev. W. R. Mathews, dean of St. Paul's, told the congregation "we are evidently living at a turning point in the history of the world. This war is the end of an age and the beginning of a new one." The real issue of this conflict is: What kind of new age should it be—one dominated by the spirit of Hitlerism or one in which the spirit of Christ can live?"

"The past fortnight," added the dean, "has convinced everyone who was in doubt about the rightness of our cause. . . . Now we can see that at the heart of the Nazi system is a ruthless thrust for power and a calculating cynicism which cannot become a part of a peaceful world."

Program Concealed

The first week of war ended with the Government still strictly concealing its military program. So far it has confined communiques to its naval and aerial operations and to civil defense organization.

The average citizen was settling into the new routine imposed by blackouts, restricted transportation and numerous wartime regulations without complaint.

Most made a joke of the difficulties encountered and there was a lessening of the tension that marked the last days of the crisis and the first hours of war. There was "business as usual" almost everywhere in the city.

But sandbagged buildings, marching troops, automobiles with blacked-out headlamps, air-raid shelter signs and crews digging trenches and filling sandbags in the parks told the story that Britain was at war.

Even the brilliant red-and-gold uniforms and shiny breastplates and helmets of the Palace Guards have disappeared. The guards are there but they wear drab khaki now.

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OFF TARIFA A BRITISH DESTROYER MET THEM AND TOOK THEM ON TO GIBRALTAR.

THE MANAAR LEFT LIVERPOOL SEPTEMBER 2 WITH A GENERAL CARGO FOR ALEXANDRIA AND CALCUTTA. SHE CARRIED A CREW OF 17 EUROPEANS AND 69 MOHAMEDANS.

ED110PED SEP 11 1939

3 Survivors Of Athenia Chorus 'We Were Lucky'

American College Girls' Losses Include Bicycles—One Salvages Rag Doll

Glasgow, Sept. 10 (AP)—Three American college girls, who hurriedly ended a European cycling tour especially to catch the liner Athenia, arrived here today from Galway with 234 other survivors of the sunken ship chorusing, "We were lucky."

The trio, Alberta Wood, 20, of Louisville, Ky.; Joan Outhwaite, 19, of Bennington, Vt., and Barbara Bradfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich., were the gayest of the party, explaining their only loss in the disaster was about $20 each, their clothes, and "three beautiful bicycles."

Alberta exhibited a rag sailor doll salvaged from the Athenia "for luck's sake."

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Another American girl in the party was Margaret Little, of New York, who complained she lost her hope chest.

Survivors Say Two Subs Sank Freighter Manaar

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Gibraltar, Sept. 10 (AP)—Survivors of the sunken British cargo ship Manaar today graphically described the sinking of their vessel off the Portuguese coast Thursday.

"We heard a gunshot about 5.30 A. M. and rushed on deck," one survivor said. "The wireless aerial had been destroyed and there were two German submarines on the surface about 500 or 600 yards away on our starboard side.

Britain Is Quiet During War's Second Sunday

Fighting Sermons Heard by Children With Gas Masks; Strollers Watch Balloons

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—England's second Sunday of the war was featured by gas masks in churches, sermons on war, signs pointing the way for congregations to reach air raid shelters, and sandbags against the church windows.

Men in uniform, children carrying gas masks and mothers with anxious eyes heard the Rev. Pat McCormick, of St. Martin's-In-The-Field, cry "We are a united nation, knowing that there will be no peace—there cannot be a real peace—while one nation is determined to settle everything by force."

Last Sunday the announcement of war interrupted sermons. Today almost every pastor commented on the hostilities. A pastoral letter from Cardinal Hinsley, read in Catholic churches, said "However much one may individually be disposed to give our cheek to the smiter and our body to the persecutor, we cannot stand idly by and allow our neighbor to be enslaved or ruthlessly done to death."

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Prayers at Cenotaph

In London, throughout the day, hundreds knelt and prayed at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At Ramsgate, clergymen conducted prayer meetings at the close of an abbreviated film showing.

The Whipsnade Zoo reopened, and many children, refugees from London, laughed in the sunshine at the clowning of the giant panda, but each carried his gas mask and at hand were two air-raid shelters.

Sunday strollers gazed at the silvery balloon barrage that guards London, missed the nurses and children in "prams," now gone from the city, saw windows crisscrossed with tape and curtained with black, and everywhere signs "to the trenches" and "air raid shelter—50 persons."

In the park, uniformed soldiers lolled on the grass with their girl friends. In the suburbs a man painted the fenders of his car white for safer blackout driving. A "lost gas masks" department opened in a theater. All over England the weather continues perfect—so perfect that the august "London Times" took note of it this week in an editorial.

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Italians Praise German Army, Ridicule Allies

Attitude of Press Reflected Among Populace, With Youth Reviving War Talk

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP).—Italy exhibited today increased partiality toward her axis partner, Germany. Although Premier Benito Mussolini kept secret his plans and continued a policy of neutrality in the European conflict, the Fascist Press praised what it described as the efficiency of Germany's invasion of Poland. Admiration and enthusiasm were expressed.

The newspapers tended to ridicule France and Great Britain for the absence of any large-scale offensive on the western front, and charged that Britain had violated the neutrality of Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark. The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, wrote in "La Voce d'Italia" that Britain appeared to be fighting those neutral states rather than Germany, and he warned them to be vigilant.

Populace Also Enthusiastic

The attitude of the press was reflected to a considerable extent among the populace. Since Italians had been told that their military alliance with Germany required them to go to her aid immediately, if the Reich became involved in war, many of them had expected to be plunged into the conflict at once. On learning this was not to be the case their first feeling was one of relief, and an evidence of diminishing ardor i some quarters for the Rome-Berli axis.

In recent days, however, the ex hibition of German prowess i Poland has evoked new enthusiasm and there has been more talk, espe cially among young Fascists, o Italy's eventually joining sides wit Germany to crush France. At th same time there was evidence toda that Italy does not expect to go t war in the near future. The open ing of the Levantine Fair, at Bar took place as scheduled. A numbe of foreign nations are participat ing.

Italian Victories Cited

"Il Popolo di Roma," speaking o the Fascist injunction that a Italians must continue work calml said: "Italy, which has demon strated her war-like efficiency b conquering an empire in six month routing the enemy in Spain an liberating Albania, is ready for an emergency which may present itse in the development of events."

Although Italy is at peace, som scarcities have already appeare The ban on private automobiles ha resulted in a demand for bicycle and dealers have exhausted the supplies. The same is true of elec tric heaters, which have bee bought up by Italians fearing a co shortage. Coffee is unobtainabl and there is little sugar availabl although the government says a adequate sugar supply is assure Two meatless days weekly are a ready in effect.

It was disclosed that the Chancellor has moved his headquarters from the Corridor, where military action is regarded as just about complete, to the army group in Silesia which conducted the offensive against Czestochowa, Kielce and Radom.

The official dispatch observed that Herr Hitler saw part of a region occupied in eight days for which the German Army in the World War fought a full year.

Paris Life Hits War-Time Stride: 'Les Tommies' Are Men of Hour

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PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP).—Parisians, never ones to cry over the good old days, are already swinging into the new war-time stride. Many enterprises which were forced to close when their staffs were mobilized are reopening with older men.

The music halls, which locked their doors for the same reason, are calling back retired troupers of yesteryear. They hope to be running full tilt when the soldiers return on their first furloughs. There is a great demand, incidentally, for comedians who can imitate Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

"Les Tommies" are the topic of the hour, now that British soldiers are once again helping France against the common German foe.

"English beer sold he "Roast beef, 10 francs" and "welcome to our valiant allies" are some of the signs which Paris has prepared. One restaurant even named an entree after the British Prime Minister, who is a fisherman, calling it "Trout Chamberlain."

There are few British troops in Paris, however, most of them having gone directly to the Maginot Line forts. Moreover, because of the danger of air raids, it is not certain that the troops will be permitted to congregate in Paris.

The French are getting set anyway—even to the extent of doubling their vocabulary. Some now know a dozen, instead of a half dozen English words.

More taxicabs are appearing on the streets again, since they are not needed for mobilization, but there are fewer places to which to take them. Paris is an 11 o'clock town—all the cafes close at that hour and

Hitler Makes Flight Over Eastern Front; Follows Route of Retreating Polish Force

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By The Associated Pre

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—An official German news agency dispatch from the eastern front stated that Chancellor Hitler had made an extended airplane flight over the battlefield today.

His first flight over the eastern front took Herr Hitler over the Radom region, where just west of the Vistula River several Polish divisions were declared surrounded.

Then, rising to an altitude above 3,000 feet, Herr Hitler followed the route of the retreating Polish Army in the direction of Warsaw.

Herr Hitler was especially interested in the territory west of the Vistula, where a number of Polish divisions made a valiant but vain effort to break out of the Germans' swift encirclement movements. He also saw the spot where the Poles, falling back on Warsaw, made a stand which was smashed by German artillery, armored cars and planes.

There was no indication that any Polish fliers or troops were aware of Herr Hitler's flight.

"CAPTAIN CAMPBELL SHAW ORDERED OUR GUN CREW INTO ACTION AND THE AFT GUN WAS FIRED. BUT THE SUBMARINED SUBMERGED AND THE CAPTAIN ORDERED US TO ABANDON SHIP.

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"WE LOWERED FOUR BOATS AND AS WE ROWED AWAY FROM THE MANARR ONE OF THE SUBMARINES LOOSED A TORPEDO WHICH HIT THE VESSEL AMIDSHIP.

"LATER, ANOTHER SHOT WAS FIRED FROM THE SUBMARINES AND THE MANAAR SANK IN FRONT OF US IN LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES."

THE SURVIVORS DESCRIBED HOW THEY DRIFTED IN THE ROUGH ATLANTIC SEAS FOR 36 HOURS BEFORE AN ITALIAN STEAMER PICKED THEM UP.

1939

the motion picture theaters must complete their programs by 8:30 p. m.

Parisians do not lack, however, for ways to occupy themselves. Many women have given up cocktail soirees in favor of sock-knitting parties. Those not proficient in that craft can get instructions from the newspapers.

Even the principal couturiers are fitting themselves into a war-time pattern. Many of them are working on uniforms. Others are designing simple "air raid" costumes, quickly zipped together, so that the wearer can arrive at a refuge shelter within five minutes after an alarm sounds and still look smart.

On the less frivolous side of the picture, military tribunals have been set up in the Palace of Justice as a consequence of the martial law now in force throughout the country.

The government began a drive against war profiteering, especially among the wine merchants, who allegedly raised the price of wine sold to troops from three francs, fifteen centimes (about seven cents), to seven francs (about 16 cents).

Some gas mask dealers were accused of making an 85 per cent profit.

The United States liner President Harding, which is turning around at Le Havre to take stranded Americans home, unloaded approximately 12,000 tons of merchandise, most of which had been destined for Hamburg.

Many practical policemen have resurrected tandem bicycles to facilitate the new method of patrolling the war-darkened city in pairs.

On the matrimonial front, there was the traditional rush. The three-day banns regulation has been canceled and couples are being wed on an average of one every three minutes.

the city's fourth alarm of the war and the first since introduction of the new Policy of sounding a warning only when Paris is in "imminent danger of attack."

It could not be learned immediately whether any planes succeeded in reaching the capital or its invirons.

WAR DECLARED ON GERMANY BY CANADIANS

Royal Proclamation Issued 13 Hours After House Of Commons' Vote

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Prerogative Of Taking Step Itself Used For First Time By Dominion

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 10—Canada formally declared war on Germany today—following Britain into the conflict by just a week to the day.

It was the first time in history that the senior domain of the British Commonwealth, on its own account and by its own will, exercised this prerogative of nationhood by declaring a state of war. The Government merely published the British war proclamation in 1914.

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Royal Proclamation Issued

Thirteen hours after the House of Commons approved the Government's proposal to throw Canadian men and resources into war for the second time in twenty-five years Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General, issued a royal proclamation.

On the authority of King George VI, it announced that a state of war exists with Germany as of and from today.

The declaration was cabled to London for King George's signature, in his capacity as the King of Canada. Tonight he issued a proclamation "on the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Canada" that Canada is at war with Germany.

Earlier the King had received Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada.

Sends Copy To Press

At 1.10 P. M. the office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King sent a copy of a special edition of the Canadian *Official Gazette* containing the declaration to the Canadian press.

The Prime Minister's course in following Britain's action was approved by Parliament last night. First the Senate, by a unanimous vote, and later the House of Commons, without a record vote, gave approval to the Government's policy.

During the debate in Commons Saturday only four voices were raised in disapproval of the Government's position.

The special session of Parliament will immediately consider necessary legislation to prosecute the war.

To Consider Taxes

The Prime Minister gave notice that tomorrow the Commons would be asked to meet as a committee of ways and means to consider taxes and as a committee of supply for the appropriation of funds.

A war budget also may be discussed tomorrow.

Three other dominions—New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa—preceded Canada in war declarations. India was considered automatically to be at war with Germany upon England's declaration.

The proclamation was issued in the name of Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe and over the printed signature of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Opposed By Four

Canada's entry into the war was opposed in Commons by J. S. Woodsworth, veteran leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, who broke with his own followers. Three French-speaking members from Quebec also voiced their opposition.

Ligouri Lacombe and Wilfred Lacroix moved and seconded an amendment expressing regret the Government had not seen fit to advise the Governor General that Canada could not participate in the war. Only they supported the amendment when the vote was called. Earlier Maxime Raymond spoke against participation.

1914 Aid Recalled

The declaration recalled that in the World War Canada's man power was an effective aid to the Allies.

A total of 33,000 men sailed from Canada in October, 1914. The Canadian Expeditionary Force eventually reached 450,000. Altogether, Canada enlisted 619,000 men for war service.

In addition, a large number served in the Royal Flying Corps and in the Royal Navy.

Canadian casualties in the World War were 55,634 dead and 149,732 wounded.

Cost Set At Three Billion

Total cost of the World War to Canada was estimated at $3,000,000,000. The dominion entered the struggle with a national debt of only $363,000,000 and came out of it owing $2,248,868,000. Since the war more than $800,000,000 has been paid out in war pensions, $150,000,000 in soldiers' civil reestablishment and $30,000,000 in allowances to needy war veterans.

King Issues Proclamation

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—King George VI issued a proclamation tonight "on the advice of his majesty's Privy Council in Canada," that Canada is at war with Germany. Earlier the King had received Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, in an audience.

In the case of German citizens the inquiry would be more thorough.

Blair said also that there was no change in the customs regulations.

Allied Bloc's Population 5 Times That of Enemies

505,556,000 Face Reich and Slovak 90,600,000

Canada's declaration of war against Germany yesterday, gave the allies a total population of 505,556,000, as compared with their enemies' 90,600,000. The Associated Press noted.

Here's how they lined up in the week-old European war:

Nation	Population
Germany	86,600,000
Slovakia	4,000,000
Versus	
Poland	32,348,000
France	43,000,000
Great Britain, including:	
United Kingdom	48,000,000
Australia	8,000,000
New Zealand	1,600,000
Union of South Africa	10,000,000
Canada	11,209,000
India	351,399,000

Egypt, treaty-bound to Great Britain, has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

way to England to join Great Britain's fighting forces.

With a party of friends on his yacht Sans Peur, he declared he would go directly to Vancouver, where both he and his crew would leave the boat to take the fastest route to England.

ADD BERLIN..SEPT. 10

THE SMASHING DRIVE WAS DECLARED SO SWIFT THAT H
TREE POLISH GENERALS, OF THE THIRD, SEVENTH AND NINETHEENTH DIVISIONS, HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

THE PRISON CAMP AT KIELOE WAS REPORTED TO BE FILLED TO OVERFLOWING, WITH A SIGN ON THE GATE READING, "NO ROOM. PLEASE TAKE NEW PRISONERS FARTHER BACK."

DNB SAID 24,000 POLES HAD BEEN CAPTURED TODAY IN THE RADOM SECTOR.

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Fourth Air Raid Alarm Is Sounded in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 11 (Monday) (AP).—An air raid alarm was sounded here at 4:10 a. m. today (11:10 p. m. Sunday, New York time).

The "all clear" signal followed sixty-seven minutes later. It was

U. S. Tourists May Enter Canada Without Trouble

Only Germans Will Face Close Investigation at Border

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (CP)—The proclamation declaring Canada in a state of war with Germany will make no difference to persons coming into Canada unless they are German citizens, F. C. Blair, Director of Immigration, said here tonight.

"Citizens of the United States may enter Canada as freely as they ever did," he said. "Our immigration officers ask United States visitors crossing the border where they were born and take their word for it.

"They do not have to produce birth certificates or have passports. Citizens of European countries traveling in the United States and entering Canada would have passports."

Premier Abe Says Tokio Considers a Soviet Pact

Warns Japan That War Will Not Give It Free Hand in China

UJI-YAMADA, Japan, Sept. 10 (AP).—Premier Gen. Nobuyuki Abe warned Japanese today that the belief Japan could force Western powers to retreat from the Far East because of the European war is a "very dangerous idea."

In a full review of Japan's revamped foreign policy, given in an interview with the domestic press, the Premier also disclosed the government was considering methods of adjusting relations between Japan and Soviet Russia.

He said it was taking into consideration "the view which prevails in some quarters for conclusion of a non-aggression pact" with Moscow.

Gen. Abe also strongly reiterated Japan's intention to remain neutral in the European conflict and expressed doubt that the United States would replace Great Britain as the principal nation supporting the regime of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

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Duke of Sutherland Quits Hunting Trip to Join Up

Rushing Back to England, He Arrives at Alaska in Yacht

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Sept. 10 (AP).—Abandoning a Kodiak Island bear-hunting expedition and a New Zealand cruise, the Duke of Sutherland arrived here today on his

THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE APRIL 9, 1917 WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CANADIAN CORPS. ANOTHER CANADIAN SUCCESS WAS THE CAPTURE OF HILL 70 IN AUGUST, 1917. CANADIANS PLAYED A LARGE PART IN THE BATTLE OF AMIENS A YEAR LATER, AND IN THE BATTLE OF ARRAS IN SEPTEMBER OF 1918. IN THE SAME MONTH THE CANADIANS TOOK CAMBRAI. THEY WERE ACTIVE IN THE GENERAL ALLIED ADVANCE OF THE FALL OF 1918 WHICH ENDED IN THE COLLAPSE OF GERMAN RESISTANCE.

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THE DAY THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED, NOV. 11, 1918, CANADIAN TROOPS RECAPTURED THE BELGIAN CITY OF MONS WHICH HAD BEEN OCCUPIED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE GERMANS SINCE THE RETREAT OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF THE WAR.

30.34-3239

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Bank Wants War Power To Attend Board Sessio

But, Meanwhile, Germany Ha Seized 4,000 More Shares

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 10 (AP)—Officials of the Bank for International Settlements, worrying about how they can get Great Britain, Germany, France and Poland together for the Oct. 1 board meeting announced today Germany has taken over another 4,000 shares of the bank—those held formerly by the Bank of Danzig.

German holdings in the international bank now are 31,700 shares.

Originally Germany had 19,00 shares, the same as Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. Germany got the rest of her shares by absorption first of Austria, then Czecho-Slovakia and finally Danzig. Poland also has 4,000 shares. The bank has a total of 200,000 shares.

The directors are puzzled principally about the next meeting. There were indications today they might decide: "Let's call the whole thing off."

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More Belgian Reserve Called Up for Instruction

Oslo Group Committee Meet Again in Brussels Today

BRUSSELS, Sept 10 (AP).—Belgium tonight called to the colors an undisclosed number of additional reserves, effective tomorrow, for an instruction period.

The second meeting of the permanent committee of the seven small neutral nations of the Oslo Group will be held here tomorrow. Belgian officials said the meeting would be limited again to discussion of food and raw materials problems.

They said the question of recent air violations of neutrality would not be raised, the interested countries handling each case individually.

The rights of neutral nations are to be discussed, and it was said that contacts with other neutrals, including the United States, might be made in the future.

BELGIUM PROTECTS FOOD

Suspends Import Tax on Cereals and Bars Abnormal Prices

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10 (AP).—The Belgian Government decreed today a temporary suspension of import taxes on cereals, prohibited exports on a speculative basis and ruled against abnormal prices. Fixing of top prices on cereals, flour, sugar and lard was considered imminent, along with confiscation of speculative stocks of these commodities.

Declaring that an increase in coal output was a vital necessity, Professor Fernand Bauduin, a leading Belgian economist, urged the government to re-establish immediately the fory-eight-hour work week, to demobilize colliery workers and engineers and allow other industries to enroll female labor.

CONFERENCE IS HELD ON TURKS' WAR PLANS

Weygand Meets Army Leaders —Decision of Others Awaited

ANGORA, Turkey, Sept. 10 (AP).—General Maxime Weygand, commander of French-British forces in the Near East, conferred with Turkish Army leaders today on joint military plans in case war should spread to the eastern Mediterranean.

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The Turkish press stressed that the attitude of this country, which is allied with Britain and France, would depend on whether Italy or Soviet Russia joined Germany in the European war.

General Weygand flew from Beirut last night and is scheduled to return there later today.

Informed quarters expressed the belief that the full National Assembly meeting here tomorrow would define Turkey's attitude as one of "watchful waiting."

The newspaper Cumhuriyet recommended that Turks remain calm while the country was not at war, adding:

"The boundless agitation of certain Turkish warmongers severely damages the country's interests."

Zog In England

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—Former King Zog of Albania arrived here tonight from France.

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Lipski Arrives In Estonia

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 10 (AP).—Jozef Lipski, who was Poland's Ambassador at Berlin, arrived here today from Tallinn (Reval), Estonia. He said he was en route to Warsaw.

Rumania Calls More Men

BUCHAREST, Sept. 10 (AP).—The Rumanian government, with more than a million men under arms, has called to the colors "several additional classes," it was learned in official quarters tonight.

The action was taken simultaneously with the calling up of reservists in great numbers in Turkey, Rumania's ally.

Official quarters have expressed fears regarding the "intentions" of Soviet Russia on Rumania's eastern frontier.

Paderewski's Memoirs Cite 1410 Polish Victory

Relate Route Of Teutons At Krakow, Now Claimed By German Forces

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish pianist and patriot, cherished a boyhood ambition to build a monument in Krakow to commemorate the Polish victory over the Germans in the Battle of Grunwald in 1410.

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The first volume of his memoirs, to be published tomorrow, tells of the battle which he described as "a crashing victory for my country over the Teutonic knights, who were then robbing Poland of her most cherished possession, access to the sea."

In 1910 on the five hundredth anniversary of the battle he accomplished his ambition. Now the Germans claim the battletown of Krakow and control of Poland's Corridor to the sea.

League Told About It

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Ministry of Information made public tonight a letter from the Foreign Office to the League of Nations stating that the German Government, "in disregard of obligations they had accepted," had committed an act of aggression against Poland September 1.

The letter stated Germany's action was taken in disregard of its treaty to solve questions with Poland without recourse to force, the Kellogg-Briand treaty for renunciation of war and appeals (by President Roosevelt, Pope Pius and others) to seek solution by pacific means.

Gasoline For Farmers

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—The British Government, taking cognizance of "the urgent necessity" for assuring farmers of motor fuel during the present period of harvest and plowing, announced tonight gasoline and oil rationing would not apply to agricultural machines. Fuel restrictions apply, however, to private motor cars owned by farmers.

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War Marriages Made Easier

Berlin, Sept. 10 (AP)—"War weddings," marriages made easier and swifter for soldiers and reserves called to the colors, were legalized today.

A registrar may dispense with posting of the banns, which in Germany ordinarily delays a wedding at least for two weeks. He may marry a couple on the spot providing they take an oath that they are "Aryan" in accordance with the strict Nazi law "for the protection of German blood and earth." And providing there are no other legal barriers.

Cuban President Asks Extraordinary Powers

Fears Economic Difficulties Because of War

HAVANA, Sept. 10 (AP).—President Federico Laredo Bru sent a message last night to the Cuban Congress asking extraordinary powers to deal with any economic difficulties that Cuba may face because of the European war.

The President issued a decree prohibiting radio stations from broadcasting news regarding the arrival and departure of ships from Cuban ports.

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A number of grocers, arrested on charges of illegally raising the price of foodstuffs, have been released on bonds of $500 to $2,000 each.

German Freighter Sails

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10 (AP)—The freighter Karsten Miles, flying a German flag, sailed at 10 A. M. today with an 8,000-ton cargo of wheat for the announced destination of Las Palmas, in the Canaries.

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Tells Britons to Stay in China

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10 (AP).—Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, told Britons today: "You can best serve your country at the present time by remaining at your posts in China." He advised his countrymen not to be in too great haste to enlist in the fighting service, and added that the government at London would decided in the future whether such enlistments were desired.

Quick Dressing for Raids

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Latest style note for London lassies—"the air raid emergency suit." The makers guarantee it can be "stepped into in one minute." It's a one-piece overall affair of strawberry angora wool with a zip fastener and patch pockets.

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Draft for Army Ready if U. S. Should Get In

Selective Service System Would Call Up Millions Within Month of Entry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Within thirty days after the United States declares war—if it ever does—young Johnny Jones, able-bodied, unmarried and about twenty-five years old, will be in the Army, the first man in the country drafted for military service.

Meanwhile, probably 200,000 already will have volunteered to fill peace-time gaps in the regular Army and National Guard.

Three months later more than a million recruits will have followed Johnny into the training camps and half a million more in the Navy.

Back home, some 2,350,000 other potential soldiers and sailors between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive, will be waiting for the call to arms.

This is the mobilization picture for the first four months of war as envisioned by the joint Army and Navy selective service committee, which has a recruiting plan complete to the last detail.

Formulation of that plan began soon after the first World War, and it has been expanded and improved every year since. This is how it would work:

A selective service law, drafted long ago, would be submitted to Congress, with the expectation that it would be passed immediately.

The President would proclaim a registration day for all men in a certain age group (probably twenty-one to thirty at first). Some 35,000,000 forms would be printed for registering the first 10,000,000 men. About 5,500 local draft boards would be created by Governors.

Eight days after the President's proclamation, men designated in the age group would register at their voting precincts, and regular election officials would deliver their registration cards to the local boards.

After the registration lists were numbered, checked and publicly posted, questionnaires would be sent to all registrants. From the information on those forms, local boards would classify each registrant as follows:

Class I—Those immediately available for service.

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Class II—Those whose service would be deferred for a limited period because of the importance of their jobs to the nation.

Class III—Those whose service would be deferred because they have families solely dependent on them.

Class IV—Those whose service, for obvious reasons such as physical disability, would be undesirable.

Those in Class I would be called for medical examination and reclassified as (1) physically fit for unlimited service, (2) fit for limited service or (3) unfit. The order in which they would be enrolled would be determined by lotteries as the Army and Navy called for them.

It is estimated that the nation has 11,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, with 1,000,000 more coming of age each year, and that this reservoir would produce about 4,100,000 Class I fighting men in the original draft.

Inclusion of Classes II and III and extension of the age limit would enlist millions more.

The selective service committee figures it would require thirty days to get the Johnny Joneses into the Army to fill the first quota. Meanwhile, 200,000 men would be needed to bring the Army and National Guard to war-time strength in the first thirty days. Half a million would be needed for Army and Navy in the first two monthss.

Montreal, Sept. 10 (Canadian Press)—Capt. A. Gordon Store of the British flying boat Cabot reported sighting a German submarine yesterday not far from where the liner Athenia was torpedoed.

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The Cabot was on a regular air-mail flight from England.

United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction and, to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that all of the provisions of my proclamation of Sept. 5, 1939, proclaiming the neutrality of the United States in a war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand apply equally in respect to Canada.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

Embargo on Arms

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Whereas Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of

Proclamations Extending Arms Embargo to Canada

SEP 11 1939

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Texts of two proclamations by President Roosevelt in connection with Canada's entry in the war, the first proclaiming the neutrality of the United States under international law and the second imposing the arms embargo on Canada under the Neutrality Act, are as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Germany, on the one hand, and Canada, on the other hand;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the

arms, ammunition and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent States; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting or importing arms, ammunition or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war," approved Aug. 31, 1935, as amended Feb. 29, 1936, provides in part as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, am-

munition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent State named in such proclamation, or to any neutral State for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent State."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"The President shall, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other States as and when they may become involved in such war."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that all of the provisions of my proclamation of Sept. 5, 1939, in regard to the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to France, Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand, henceforth apply to Canada.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of the laws thereof the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

Text of Executive Order

The text of an Executive order concerning the regulations governing enforcement of United States neutrality with reference to Canada follows:

Prescribing Regulations Governing the Enforcement of the Neutrality of the United States:

Whereas, under the treaties of the United States and the law of nations it is the duty of the United States, in any war in which the United States is a neutral, not to permit the commission of unneutral acts within the jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, a proclamation was issued by me on the tenth day of September declaring the neutrality of the United States of America in the war now existing between Germany, on the one hand, and Canada, on the other hand:

Now, therefore, in order to make more effective the enforcement of the provisions of said treaties, law of nations, and proclamation, I hereby prescribe that the provisions of my Executive Order No. 8233 of Sept. 5, 1939, prescribing regulations governing the enforcement of the neutrality of the United States, apply equally in respect to Canada.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
Sept. 10, 1939.

Canadian Proclamation

By The Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Following is the text of the royal proclamation issued today declaring Canada at war with Germany:

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TWEEDSMUIR.
(L. S.)

CANADA

George the Sixth by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern.

Greeting.

A Proclamation

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
Attorney-General, Canada.

Whereas by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada we have signified our approval of the issue of a proclamation in The Canada Gazette declaring that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939;

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our right trusty and well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, a member of our most honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order, Member of our Order of the Companions of Honor, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At our Government House, in our city of Ottawa, this tenth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine and in the third year of our reign.

By Command,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada.

U-BOAT SCOURGE CURTAILS SAILINGS

No Transatlantic Liners Leave Or Arrive At New York Port

SEP 11 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 10—The menace of submarine attacks was felt on American shores with double force today.

For the first time since the European war began, a week ago today, not a single transatlantic liner arrived or departed—due mainly to the U-boat scourge.

Simultaneously, restrictions were clamped down on American ships.

With ocean traffic lanes becoming less and less frequented, the lone vessel to venture forth tomorrow will be the American Scantic liner Scanmail, bound for Copenhagen. Line officials said they had received assurances of a British warship convoy through the British mine fields in the North Sea.

Sailings Secret

It become apparent, meanwhile, as the British Ministry of Information warned that German U-boats were roving "far afield," that secrecy hereafter would shroud the sailings and arrivals of ships.

Shipping men here have been informed that schedules for British and French ships no longer would be made known.

Even the United States lines imposed wartime restrictions. Visitors and newspapermen, ordinarily given the run of piers and ships, hereafter may visit piers and vessels only on arrival and for a short period before sailing.

The week-end lull contrasted sharply with the previous 7-day siege of activity in which thousands of American citizens arrived from the war era.

Arrivals Scheduled

Scheduled arrivals tomorrow include the Swedish-American liner Kungsholm, carrying about 1,000 United States citizens on its list of 1,259 passengers; the United States liner American Trader from London, which reached Boston today; the Holland-American liner Noordam from Rotterdam, the Cunard liner Van Dyck carrying 482 passengers from Liverpool, and the Blue Star Line steamer Arandora Star, from Southampton and Cherbourg, with 500 passengers aboard.

Aboard the Kungsholm, officials here said, are Senator Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin; Representative Kent E. Keller, of Illinois, and Wellmar Bostrom, Swedish Minister to the United States.

British Warship To Convoy Scanmail Through Mine Fields

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ADVICES RECEIVED IN PARIS INDICATED POLISH TROOPS WERE HOLDING
POSITIONS IN FRONT OF WARSAW AND ATTEMPTING TO HAMPER THE MASSIVE
GERMAN MOTORIZED COLUMNS WITH FLANKING OPERATIONS OF THE FAMOUS
POLISH CAVALRY.

THESE ADVICES GAVE MILITARY OBSERVERS THE IMPRESSION THAT THE ONE
PREDICTED WEAKNESS OF MOTORIZED COLUMNS IN WAR--THAT OF MANEUVER---
WAS BEING BORNE OUT IN THE FIRST LARGE SCALE TEST.

WHILE THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO STAY CLOSE TO GREAT ARTERIES OF
COMMUNICATIONS IN ORDER TO BE SURE OF THE ENORMOUS GASOLINE SUPPLIES
NECESSARY FOR THEIR MOTORIZED FORCES, THE POLES WERE MAKING RAPIER-
LIKE THRUSTS AND THEN FADING AWAY INTO THE COVERING COUNTRYSIDE.

(MORE)

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SEP 11

IN A 15-MINUTE BROADCAST, MINISTER OF FINANCE PAUL REYNAUD TOLD THE
NATION THE WAR WOULD BE WON BY THE POWER WHICH IS STRONGEST ECONOM-
ICALLY, AS WELL AS ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

"WHEN GERMANY COLLAPSED IN 1918," REYNAUD SAID, "ITS ARMIES STILL
OCCUPIED FIVE FRENCH DEPARTMENTS.

"THE ISSUE OF WAR DID NOT HANG ON THE POSITION OF LITTLE FLAGS

1939

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STUCK ON A MAP. THE GERMAN MORALE WAS BROKEN BECAUSE THE ECONOMY, FINANCES AND MONEY OF THE ENEMY WAS LITERALLY EXHAUSTED."

THE FINANCE MINISTER, IN HIS BROADCAST, GAVE NO INDICATION AT WHAT RATE THE FRANC WOULD BE PEGGED IN RELATION TO FOREIGN CURRENCIES. HE DISCLOSED THAT SEALED INSTRUCTIONS WERE SENT OUT THREE MONTHS AGO TO OFFICIALS THROUGHOUT THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

THEY WERE OPENED THIS MORNING ON TELEGRAPHED INSTRUCTIONS, FOLLOWING A PRE-ARRANGED PLAN WHICH PUT THE NEW REGULATIONS INTO EFFECT THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

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PARIS--THIRD ADD FRENCH (BY HENRY) X X X OF WAR.

FRENCHMEN WILL HAVE TO TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS, REYNAUD TOLD RADIO LISTENERS AND PAY DOUBLE THE SLIDING EXTRAORDINARY SALARY TAX IMPOSED NOV. 12, 1938.

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MEN OF MILITARY AGE WHO ARE KEPT BEHIND THE LINES BECAUSE THEY ARE SPECIALISTS MUST PAY 15 PER CENT ON THEIR INCOMES WHICH WILL BE CUT SHARPLY SO THAT NO WAR PROFITEERING CAN TAKE PLACE.

"GERMANY," HE SAID, "ALREADY HAS USED UP A LARGE MEASURE BY THE GIGANTIC EFFORT SHE MADE TO PREPARE FOR WAR. ECONOMICALLY AND FINANCIALLY GERMANY ALREADY IS VERY VULNERABLE. ON THIS FRONT GERMANY HAS NO FRESH TROOPS."

FRANCE, ON THE OTHER HAND, REYNAUD SAID, COMMENCES THE WAR "UNDER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS VERY SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY."

HE SAID THAT FRANCE'S GOLD STOCK HAD INCREASED 30 PER CENT DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS AND THAT THE BANKS OF FRANCE TODAY HOLD TWICE THE AMOUNT OF GOLD AS IN 1914.

DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR, HE SAID, THE SPECIAL ARMAMENT BONDS WERE OVERSUBSCRIBED 1,600,000,000 FRANCS ($352,000,000).

THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE LINES, HE DECLARED, HAD TWO DUTIES, TO PRODUCE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE AND CONSUME AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE, BUYING NOTHING ABROAD EXCEPT STRICT NECESSITIES.

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A DECREE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL THIS MORNING PROHIBITED THE [illegible] EXPORTS OF CAPITAL EXCEPT WITH SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION OF THE FINANCE MINISTRY.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS WERE ORDERED TO GO THROUGH THE BANK OF FRANCE OR AGENTS AUTHORIZED BY THE FINANCE MINISTRY TO HANDLE SUCH OPERATIONS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD WERE FORBIDDEN EXCEPT WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE BANK OF FRANCE, WHICH WAS GIVEN CONTROL OF ALL GOLD TRANSACTIONS.

VIOLATIONS OF THE DECREE WERE MADE PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT OF FROM ONE TO SIX MONTHS AND A FINE OF FROM 100 TO 100,000 FRANCS (APPROXIMATELY $2,490), OR THE AMOUNT INVOLVED IN THE ILLEGAL TRANSACTIONS IF IT IS GREATER THAN THE MAXIMUM FINE.

A REPETITION OF THE OFFENSE HAS MADE PUNISHABLE BY
FRO SIX MONTHS TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT, AS WELL AS A FINE.
BANKNOTES, CAPITAL OR GOLD WERE MADE SUBJECT TO
SEIZURE IMMEDIATELY UPON A SINGLE CHARGE OF FRAUDULENT OPERATION.

A16

WAR ROUNDUP (BUDGET)

SEP 11 1939

BY MILO THOMPSON

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 10-(AP)-IN ONE WEEK OF A EUROPEAN WAR NOT YET GENERAL, GERMANY HAS SEIZED DANZIG, DRIVEN ACROSS THE POLISH CORRIDOR TO CONNECT EAST PRUSSIA WITH GERMANY PROPER, PUSHED POLAND'S FRONTIER FAR EASTWARD AND REACHED THE GATES OF WARSAW.

BUT SO FAR GERMANY'S MAIN OBJECTIVE---SMASHING THE POLISH ARMY--HAS NOT BEEN ATTAINED.

ADOLF HITLER'S 70 ARMY DIVISIONS ON THE EASTERN FRONT STILL HAVE NOT PENETRATED A LARGE AREA OF WESTERN POLAND BETWEEN POZNAN (POSEN) AND WARSAW WHERE THE POLISH ARMY HAS PUT UP STIFF RESISTANCE.

A GIANT GERMAN PINCER MOVEMENT HAS MADE GAINS, HOWEVER, ON ALL SIDES OF THE WESTERN POLISH FORCES.

DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF WAR POLAND'S ALLIES, FRANCE AND BRITAIN, THOUGH SHROUDING THEIR MOVEMENTS IN SECRECY, HAVE BEEN ACTIVE.

FRENCH TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT PUSHED INTO GERMAN TERRITORY BETWEEN THE GERMAN SIEGFRIED AND FRENCH MAGINOT LINES.

THE BRITISH FLEET SLOWLY DREW A NET TO KEEP SHIPS FROM REACHING GERMANY AND TO BOTTLE UP VESSELS IN THE BALTIC. BRITISH PLANES BOMBED KIEL CANAL DEFENSES AND STRUCK AT GERMANY'S POCKET BATTLESHIPS, BUT IT REMAINED UNCLEAR WHAT SUCCESS ATTENDED THESE ATTACKS.

GERMANY, CAREFULLY MINIMIZING FRENCH EFFORTS TO DIVERT HER ATTENTION TO THE RHINE FRONT, ADMITTED HOWEVER THAT REINFORCEMENTS HAD BEEN SENT TO THE WEST.

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EXCEPT IN POLAND, WHERE THE CARNAGE, DESTRUCTION AND PANDEMONIUM OF WAR WERE VERY REAL, A SENSE OF UNREALITY POSSESSED THE REST OF EUROPE REMEMBERING THE LAST WORLD WAR. SO FAR UNCERTAINTY PERSISTED CONCERNING THE SPREAD OF HOSTILITIES TO THE DIMENSIONS OF A WORLDWIDE CONFLICT.

EVEN GERMANY'S AXIS PARTNER, ITALY, WAS MAINTAINING A SPHYNX-LIKE ATTITUDE TOWARD PARTICIPATION.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S TACTICS APPEARED TO BE TO KEEP HIS PEOPLE CALM, BUSILY AT WORK INCREASING DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, PERFECTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND LOOKING TOWARD IL DUCE FOR LEADERSHIP.

THE ITALIAN PRESS BEGAN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO WEAKEN THE FRENCH-BRITISH ALLIANCE BY SUGGESTING THAT BRITAIN WAS "READY TO FIGHT TO THE LAST FRENCHMAN" NOW THAT SHE ALREADY WAS FIGHTING TO THE LAST POLE.

A17

THE CHIEF ITALIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY APPEARED TO BE CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENSES ALONG THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

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THE REST OF EUROPE LOOKED ON ANXIOUSLY, PARTICULARLY THE LITTLE NATIONS OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WHO CLUNG TO A NEUTRALITY WHICH DIPLOMATS SAID THEY BELIEVED WAS EXTREMELY WOBBLY.

HUNGARY, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, BULGARIA AND TURKEY KEPT OUT OF THE FIGHTING BUT THEIR GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN IN MOMENTS OF FRANKNESS DISCLOSED THE BELIEF THEY MIGHT BE FORCED TO JOIN THE CONFLICT SOONER OR LATER.

EACH MOBILIZED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF RESERVES TO "PROTECT NEUTRALITY." IN REALITY LEADERS ADMITTED THIS ALSO WAS A FIRST STEP

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TOWARD PREPARING FOR A WAR WHICH SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE FEARS IS INEVITABLE. ALL THESE SMALL NATIONS EMBARGOED SHIPMENTS OF RAW MATERIALS, STRENGTHENED PRESS CENSORSHIP, RESTRICTED USE OF PRIVATE AUTOS AND RATIONED FOOD.

TURKEY WAS THE ONLY ONE TO CALL UP RESERVES OPENLY AND HER MUNITIONS FACTORIES LIKE OTHERS OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WERE RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

THE BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED AUTHORITATIVELY IN THE SOUTHEAST THAT THE FATE OF THAT PART OF EUROPE DEPENDS ON WHAT SOVIET RUSSIA AND ITALY DO.

THE SOVIET UNION, PLEDGED TO A NONAGGRESSION AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY, CALLED UP RESERVES AND MOBILIZED DOCTORS, NURSES, CHAUFFEURS AND RAILWAY WORKERS.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS WERE SENT TOWARD HER WESTERN BORDER. SOME OBSERVERS IN MOSCOW WERE OF THE OPINION THAT RUSSIA DID NOT INTEND TO AID GERMANY BUT WAS GOING TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT RETREATING POLES OR INVADING GERMANS DID NOT PENETRATE SOVIET TERRITORY.

THE LITTLE BALTIC NATIONS PESSIMISTICALLY PREPARED FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES SINCE THEY COULD NOT RESIST ANY STRONG INVADER. FOOD RATIONING AND HOARDING OF RAW MATERIALS PROCEEDED ALONG WITH DEFENSE MEASURES.

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THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS WERE MORE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THEIR ABILITY TO STAY NEUTRAL THOUGH THEY WATCHED CLOSELY ALONG THEIR FRONTIERS AND COASTLINES. THERE WERE HOURLY REMINDERS OF THE NEARNESS OF WAR IN THE FORM OF MILITARY BALLOONS WHICH HAD BROKEN FROM THEIR MOORINGS, CAMOUFLAGED SHIPS SLIPPING INTO NEUTRAL PORTS, LOST BELLIGERENT PLANES APPEARING OVER THE BORDERS AND FREQUENT NEWS OF SHIPS GROUNDED OR BLOWN UP BY MINES NEAR THEIR COASTS.

THE SCANDINAVIANS ALSO WERE RESTRICTING IMPORTS AND PREPARING FOR POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES BY STRENGTHENING THEIR ARMED FORCES AND AIR RAID DEFENSES.

OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS--BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS--TOOK PROTECTIVE MEASURES CONSISTENT WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY.

(MORE)

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LONDON [illegible] THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AN ORDER FORBIDDING PHOTOGRAPHING WITHOUT PERMISSION OF ANY FORTIFICATION ARSENAL AIRCRAFT CASUALTY HOSPITAL AND ACCOMODATIONS FOR EVACUEES REMOVAL OF POPULATIONS.

APNS LONDON 12 STARK

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COPENHAGEN--FIRST ADD WAR ROUNDUP (BY THOMPSON)

X X X MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY.

THE FIRST WEEK OF WAR BROUGHT AN UNEXPECTED WAVE OF PROSPERITY TO CIVIL WAR-ENFEEBLED SPAIN WHERE THE PRESS, THOUGH GIVING PROMINENT DISPLAY TO NEWS OF GERMAN VICTORIES, WAS PROHIBITED FROM ANY EXPRESSION OF FAVORITISM AND THE POPULACE IN GENERAL WAS NOT EXCITED.

A GOLDEN HARVEST CAME TO SPAIN FROM THOUSANDS OF FOREIGNERS WHO STREAMED FROM FRANCE EXCHANGING MILLIONS OF FRANCS, POUNDS AND DOLLARS FOR SPANISH MONEY, THEREBY STRENGTHENING SPANISH FINANCES.

MANY WERE PERSONS WHO HAD MOVED INTO FRANCE DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND NOW WERE ABLE TO RETURN BECAUSE OF REOPENING OF THE FRENCH-SPANISH FRONTIER. THE TURNOVER IN FRANCS ALONE WAS ESTIMATED AT 8,000,000 ($176,000.) HOTELS AND PENSIONS WERE JAMMED.

SEAPORTS WERE ACTIVE AS MERCHANT SHIPS OF THE BELLIGERENTS SOUGHT REFUGE. FIFTY-FOUR GERMAN COMMERCIAL SHIPS WERE REFUGED IN VIGO ALONE. A HUNDRED FRENCH AND BRITISH VESSELS WERE IN THE VICINITY OF GIBRALTAR.

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SPANIARDS WERE BUSY PUSHING RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ALTHOUGH GENERALISSIMO FRANCO KEPT AN ARMY OF 400,000 MEN UNDER ARMS TO COPE WITH ANY EMERGENCY. THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT PROHIBITED FOREIGN DIPLOMATS FROM ENLISTING SPANIARDS BUT FRENCH, BRITISH AND GERMAN SUBJECTS WERE PERMITTED TO LEAVE SPAIN.

NEARBY PORTUGAL FOUND LITTLE TO REMIND HER WAR HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS A WEEK. THE GOVERNMENT, AFTER FORMALLY PROCLAIMING NEUTRALITY SEPT. 2, ISSUED DECREES ASSUMING EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO REGULATE IMPORTS, EXPORTS, SUPERVISE FOOD PRICES AND PENALIZE HOARDING. BUT USE OF THE POWERS HAD NOT BEEN NEEDED YET.

LIKE SPAIN, PORTUGAL WAS REAPING A REFUGEE HARVEST OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICANS COMING FROM OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.

THE WARFARE AT SEA WAS CLOSEST TO PORTUGAL. ACCOUNTS OF THE TORPEDOING OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTERS BOSNIA AND MANAAR IN THE ATLANTIC WERE BROUGHT TO LISBON AND OTHER HARBORS BY SURVIVORS.

AS FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BELLIGERENTS THEMSELVES, THE NEWS AVAILABLE TO THE WORLD HAS BEEN ONE-SIDED. POLAND HAS WASTED LITTLE TIME ON ISSUING COMMUNIQUES WHILE INVADING ARMIES THUNDERED ACROSS HER FRONTIERS.

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HER ALLIES, FRANCE AND ENGLAND, DESCRIBED THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE MOST TERSE, LACONIC FASHION.

ONLY GERMANY HAS BEEN VOLUBLE AND THE OUTPUT OF HER INFORMATION MACHINE HAS BEEN HUGE. GERMANY WAS PREDICTING AT THE END OF THE FIRST WEEK OF HER "LIGHTNING WAR" THAT THE POLISH CAMPAIGN WOULD BE OVER A WEEK HENCE WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POLISH ARMY.

MUCH WAS MADE OF PENETRATION OF WARSAW BY A GERMAN VANGUARD OF ARMORED CARS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF AIRPORTS, RAILWAY STATIONS AND OTHER MILITARY OBJECTIVES BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ADMITTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ADVANCE TROOPS HAD BEEN FORCED BY SNIPING TO WITHDRAW AGAIN TO WARSAW'S OUTSKIRTS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR ACCORDING TO THE GERMANS WAS LIKE THIS:

IN THE FIRST COUPLE OF DAYS DOMINANCE IN THE AIR WAS GAINED BY GERMANY. ON SEPT. 1, WHEN THE GERMAN TROOPS FIRST STARTED TO MOVE, A HARD BLOW WAS STRUCK AT POLAND'S SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN UPPER SILESIA WHILE NORTHERN FORCES FROM EAST AND WEST PRUSSIA ADVANCED IN AN EFFORT TO CUT OFF POLISH FORCES IN POMORZE, THE POLISH CORRIDOR. THE NEXT DAY THIS MANEUVER WAS SAID TO HAVE SUCCEEDED.

CZESTOCHOWA, A POLISH NATIONAL SHRINE AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER, FELL SEPT. 3, THE DAY ADOLF HITLER TOURED THE EASTERN FRONT AS "FIRST SOLDIER" OF THE REICH.

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ON SEPT. 4, GERMANY SAID SHE HAD CAPTURED 15,000 POLES AND THAT THE SEVENTH POLISH ARMY DIVISION HAD BEEN DESTROYED SOUTHWEST OF CZESTOCHOWA WHILE GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCED UP BOTH SIDES OF THE VISTULA ON KRAKOW, THE ANCIENT POLISH CAPITAL.

THE SAME DAY THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD REPULSED A BRITISH BOMBING SQUADRON WHICH ATTACKED CUXHAVEN AND WILHELMSHAVEN, SEA BASES WEST OF THE KIEL CANAL ENTRANCE. IN THE NORTH THE FAMED POLISH

30.24 -3245

30.24 3245

CAVALRY CENTER OF GRUDZIDZ FELL.

ON SEPT. 5, KATOWICE WAS CAPTURED AND GERMANY GOT CONTROL OF THE UPPER SILESIA INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.

SEP 11 1939

THE NEXT DAY KRAKOW FELL ANE ON SEPT. 7 GERMAN FORCES, PUSHING FROM THREE SIDES OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROVINCE OF POZNAN, HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY WITHIN 37 MILES OF WARSAW BY REACHING TOMASZOW ON THE SOUTHWEST.

ON FRIDAY A POLISH GARRISON OF 120 MEN SURRENDERED THE WESTER-PLATTE FORTIFICATIONS IN DANZIG HARBOR AFTER A GALLANT WEEK-LONG STAND.

SATURDAY WAS SPENT IN VAST ENCIRCLING MOVEMENTS OF SUCH IMPORTANT CITIES AS WARSAW AND LODZ. GERMANY ANNOUNCED SUNDAY THAT LODZ HAD BEEN TAKEN. ONE COLUMN WAS REPORTED HEADING TOWARD LUBLIN WHERE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AT LEAST FOR A WHILE HAD TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS.

FROM POLISH CIRCLES CAME INSISTENT ASSERTIONS THAT THE GERMAN CLAIMS WERE EXAGGERATED AND DENIALS THAT THE STUBBORN POLISH ARMY HAD BROKEN UP OR WAS RETREATING IN DISORDER.

POLES DECLARED MANY OBJECTIVES CLAIMED BY THE GERMANS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT WITH HEROISM LIKE THE DEFENDERS OF THE WESTERPLATTE. IN ADDITION THEY DENIED THAT A LARGE PART OF THE POLISH FORCES WERE BOTTLED UP.

BRITISH REPORTS WERE FEW, THE GOVERNMENT SAYING THAT IT CONSIDERED THEM NEITHER ADVISABLE NOR NECESSARY. IT WAS ANNOUNCED, HOWEVER, THAT THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE HAD STRUCK HARD AT WHAT WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS RUTHLESS SUBMARINE WARFARE. BRITISH SAID ENEMY SUB-MARINES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR SINKING OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA, WITH 128 LIVES LOST, AND SEVERAL BRITISH CARGO SHIPS.

IT WAS PREDICTED OFFICIALLY THAT THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN WOULD END AS SOON AS THE BRITISH CONVOY SYSTEM WAS STARTED AND ENEMY SUBMARINES USED UP THEIR SUPPLIES.

THOUGH MOST NAVAL MEASURES WERE KEPT SECRET, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT AN AIR FORCE RAID ON CUXHAVEN AND WILHELSHAVEN HAD RESULTED IN TWO IMPORTANT HITS ON GERMAN POCKET-BATTLESHIPS. RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER GERMANY WERE SAID TO HAVE DISTRIBUTED 13,000,000 LEAFLETS URGING GERMANS TO DISAVOW THEIR NAZI GOVERNMENT.

TERSE FRENCH MILITARY COMMUNIQUES SAID ONLY THAT CONTACT HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH GERMAN FORCES ON THE RHINELAND FRONTIER. ADVANCE UNITS WERE SAID TO HAVE MOVED FORWARD IN THE TERRITORY BETWEEN THE NORTHERN ENDS OF THEIR FORTIFICATION LINES, PUSHING BACK GERMAN FORCES TOWARD THEIR SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE FIRST WEEK WAS ONE OF BLACKOUTS FOR LONDON AND PARIS. BERLIN, TOO, HAD AN AIR RAID WARNING.

ONE BURST OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN BRITAIN WAS DESCRIBED TUESDAY MORNING AS A MISTAKE WHEN BRITISH PLANES HEADED INLAND FROM THE COAST. THE ONLY REPORTED ARRIVAL OF ENEMY PLANES ON THE COAST WAS SAID TO HAVE RESULTED IN THEIR BEING TURNED BACK.

THOUGH ALL THREE CAPITALS HAD SCARES, NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON ANY OF THEM.

SEP 11 1939

(5TH PGM FROM END READ "WILHELMSHAVEN" NOT WILHELSHAVEN)

ED308PED

A103

BULLETIN

SEP 11 1939

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 10-(AP)-A POLISH RADIO BROADCAST, HEARD HERE TODAY, ASSERTED GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN DEFEATED IN THE SUBURBS OF WARSAW, NO DETAILS WERE FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY.

1939

COPENHAGEN--FIRST ADD POLISH BROADCAST GERMAN DEFEAT

X X X FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY.

A LATER WARSAW BROADCAST DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING AS CONTINUING, HOWEVER, DESPITE SEVERAL REPULSES ADMINISTERED TO THE GERMANS.

MQ931PED

SEP 11 1939

A11

^^BULLETIN

SEP 11 1939

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE POLISH ARMY GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN A RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TODAY DECLARED "OUR SOLDIERS ARE FIGHTING VALIANTLY AND MAKING A GREAT STAND ON ALL FRONTS AND WARSAW IS READY FOR A LONG DEFENSE."

THE DECLARATION WAS BROADCAST FROM LWOW, (LEMBERG) IN SOUTHEAST POLAND AT 4 P.M. (10 A.M. EST).

"OUR COUNTRY IS IN FLAMES," THE ANNOUNCER SAID. "IN THE WEST THE FIGHT HAS NOW REALLY SRARTED.

"IN THESE TROUBLED DAYS MANY OF YOU HAVE BEEN FORCED TO FLEE YOUR HOMES. WE APPEAL TO YOU TO REMAIN WHERE YOU ARE, AND PARTICULARLY OUT OF CHOKED TOWNS AND CITIES.

SEP 11 1939

"LET THE CONVICTION BE WITH YOU THE MOMENT OF VICTORY IS NEAR."

ED1238PED

A STATION IDENTIFYING ITSELF AS WARSAW, CAME ON THE AIR AT 6:45 P.M. (12:45 P.M. EST) WITH THE SPEAKER DECLARING THAT THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY WAS "PROCEEDING NORMALLY."

THE ANNOUNCER SAID:

SEP 11 1939

"THE MOST IMPORTANT HISTORIC MOMENT FOR POLAND HAS COME WITH THE SIEGE OF WARSAW. FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL LEARN IN SCHOOL WHAT YOU ARE GOING THROUGH NOW, AND WILL PRAISE YOU FOR YOUR HEROISM. YOUR HEROISM UNDER INCENDIARY BOMBS AND A HAIL OF EXPLOSIVES SHOWS YOU ARE UNAFRAID."

SEP 11 1939

THE SPEAKER DESCRIBED "SUNDAY LIFE IN BESIEGED WARSAW."

"SHOP-KEEPERS ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS, ALTHOUGH THEY WOULD PREFER TO SELL RIFLES AND AMMUNITION TO SHOOT OUR BESIEGERS. INTELLECTUALS ARE DIGGING DITCHES AND ELEGANT WOMEN WITHOUT ROUGE OR NAIL POLISH SWEEP WRECKAGE AND COOK FOR THE SOLDIERS.

"WARSAW IS NOW WELL INTO THE WAR SWING," HE ADDED. "THOSE GOOD, OLD, RED STREET-CARS ARE SERVING WELL AS BARRICADES OVER WHICH THE RICH AND POOR FRATERNIZE.

"WARSAW IS A SOLID BLOCK OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. EVERYONE IS DOING HIS ALLOTTED JOB. OUR AMBITION, DESPITE CONSTANT, TERRIFIC BOMBING, IS TO PURSUE OUR LIVES.

"SLEEPERS ARE SO ACCUSTOMED TO THE NOISE OF EXPLOSIONS NOW THAT THEY WAKE UP WHEN THERE IS A MOMENT OF QUIET. EVERYONE WANTS A PLACE IN THIS HOUR WHICH HISTORY WILL COMMEMORATE FOREVER," THE BROADCASTER DECLARED.

ED504PED

A45

BY ELMER W.PETERSON

SEP 11 1939

SNIATYN, POLAND, ON THE POLISH-RUMANIAN FRONTIER, SEPT. 10-(AP)-(VIA BUDAPEST)--GERMAN WARPLANES CONTINUED DEVASTATING AND WIDESPREAD BOMBING OF POLAND TODAY, WHILE THE POLISH ARMY WORKED TO REORGANIZE ITSELF FURTHER ALONG A NEW DEFENSE LINE SKIRTING THE VISTULA RIVER.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT LAST NIGHT BOMBED LWOW (LEMBERG), THE LEADING CITY OF THE POLISH UKRAINE. FOR SEVERAL HOURS. THIS ACTIVITY

30.24 3247

EMPHASIZED REPORTS THAT GERMANY WAS PLANNING A NEW DRIVE INTO SOUTH-EASTERN POLAND TO BLOCK ANY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE FROM RUMANIA.

ONE SECTION OF LWOW WAS REPORTED BURNING. REPORTS THROUGH NEUTRAL SOURCES SAID GERMAN AIRCRAFT MACHINE-GUNNED THE STREETS OF THE CITY, CAUSING PANIC AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

IT WAS AGREED GENERALLY THAT A CRITICAL MOMENT OF THE GERMAN-POLISH WAR HAS ARRIVED.

SEP 11 1939

POLISH TROOPS WERE MARCHING BY NIGHT AND CONCEALING THEMSELVES BY DAY, IN AN EFFORT TO REORGANIZE AND ESTABLISH A NEW DEFENSIVE AGAINST THE INVADERS.

INFORMATION AS TO THE EXACT SITUATION IN WARSAW CONTINUED CONFUSED. THE SOUND OF HEAVY ARTILLERY WAS CLEARLY AUDIBLE AT VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE VISTULA RIVER. THIS CORRESPONDENT, ONE OF THE LAST TO REACH THE POLISH FRONTIER, COULD OBTAIN NO ABSOLUTE INFORMATION ON WHAT WAS HAPPENING THERE.

MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THE POLISH CAUSE, AS JUDGED BY MEAGER REPORTS WAS NOT LOST. MILITARY EXPERTS SAY THIS DEPENDED IN PART ON WHETHER THE POLISH ARMY, STUNNED BY THE SHOCK OF THE TERRIFIC GERMAN OFFENSIVE, COULD STABILIZE ITSELF IN TIME.

THERE WAS NOT EVEN AN ESTIMATE OF POLISH CASUALTIES.

THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT THE POLES HAD MANAGED TO SAVE THE BULK OF THEIR MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT. THE FATE OF AN ESTIMATED 100,000 POLISH TROOPS IN POMERANIA, BELIEVED CAUGHT IN A GERMAN PINCER MOVEMENT, WAS UNKNOWN.

SEP 11 1939

AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT A MILLION MEN WERE BEING MASSED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE VISTULA, WHILE OTHERS WERE BEING PREPARED FOR A DEFENSIVE STAND ALONG THE BUG RIVER.

30.24 3247

THE FATE OF THE POLISH AIR FORCE WAS QUESTIONABLE. GERMAN AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN RELENTLESSLY SEARCHING FOR NEW AIRDROMES ESTABLISHED IN EASTERN POLAND.

FROM THE POLISH POINT OF VIEW, THE SITUATION WAS REGARDED AS HOPEFUL. THIS WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE POLISH MILI ANTICIPATED A CRUSHING ATTACK WHICH MIGHT TEMPORARILY DISOR ALTHOUGH THE SUCCESS OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE ADMITTEDLY BEWILDERING.

SEP 11 1939

EVERYWHERE WAS FOUND THE HOPE THAT A BRITISH-FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT WOULD RELIEVE SOON THE PRESSURE ON THE POLISH ARMY.

TYPIFYING THIS HOPE WERE WIDELY CIRCULATED REPORTS IN POLAND THAT THE GERMANS WERE WITHDRAWING SIX DIVISIONS FROM POLAND TO MEET THE FRENCH ATTACK ON THE WEST. (GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE ESTIMATED TO NUMBER FROM 10,000 TO 12,000 MEN.)

THERE WAS NO QUESTION, MEANWHILE, THAT POLAND WAS GOING THROUGH DAYS OF CONFUSION WHICH MIGHT, IF CONTINUED, SEE FURTHER GERMAN GAINS

A TRAINLOAD OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES, WHICH ARRIVED IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND AFTER FIVE DAYS ON THE ROAD, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BOMBED ALMOST CONTINUALLY.

THE PASSENGERS SAID THE TRAIN WAS STOPPED AND THEY WERE FORCED TO FLEE FOR COVER REPEATEDLY UNDER AIR ATTACKS. FOUR PERSONS WERE MISSING WHEN THE TRAIN ARRIVED.

SEP 11 1939

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS REPORTED SCENES AROUND WARSAW WERE "TERRIFYING."

1939

THE FIELDS WERE REPORTED BLACK WITH PEOPLE USING ALL MANNER OF CONVEYANCES TO LEAVE THE CITY. LACK OF GASOLINE INTENSIFIED DIFFICULTIES. JEWS WERE ESPECIALLY NUMEROUS IN THE FLOOD OF REFUGEES SWEEPING INTO SOUTHEASTERN POLAND.

ED231PED

SEP 11 1939

A187

STOCKHOLM,SEPT 10-(AP)-AN IN ORDER TO MEET PRESSURE FROM FOREIGN INTERESTS THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS RESOLVED TO LIMIT EXPORTS, INCLUDING IRON ORE, TIMBER, WOOD PULP AND PAPER. +525

THE MINISTER OF TRADE EMPHASIZED NO ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION OF LICENSES OF EXPORTS HAD BEEN GIVEN BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO CONTROL THEM BECAUSE OF SWEDEN'S WORLD WAR EXPERIENCES.

(EDS: AT START READ (AP)-IN ORDER TO ETC.)

KA1106PED

HADERSLEV,DENMARK, SEPT. 10-AP-INHABITANTS OF THIS TOWN ON THE SHORES OF A LAKE IN SOUTHERN JUTLAND WERE STARTLED EARLY TODAY BY A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LAKE AND AFTER DAYBREAK THEY SAW AN ISLAND THERE WHERE NONE HAD BEEN BEFORE.

IT WAS THOUGHT POSSIBLE THAT A LOST BOMBER HAD C RASHED WITH A FULL LOAD OF EXPLOSIVES, RAISING A RXXXXOX PORTION OF THE LAKE BOTTOM TO THE SURFACE.

SEP 11 1939

PARIS, SEPT. 10-(SUNDAY)--(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE THREE-SENTENCE WAR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE NO. 13 FOR THE MORNING OF SEPT. 10 FOLLOWS:

"GERMANS YESTERDAY CARRIED OUT COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST NUMEROUS POINTS ON OUR FRONT.

"DURING THE NIGHT THE SITUATION WAS UNCHANGED.

"THERE WAS NORMAL ACTIVITY OF AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE."

(END TEXT)

ED1205PED

SEP 11 1939

PARIS, SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE TEXT OF FRENCH COMMUNIQUE NO. 14 ISSUED AT 9:50 P.M. TONIGHT (3:50 P.M. E.S.T.):

"ON THE FRONT A SERIES OF METHODICAL ACTIONS PERMITTED ADVANCES BETWEEN THE SAAR AND THE VOSGES.

"THE ENEMY OUTLINED AN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT EAST OF MOSELLE IN THE REGION NORTHEAST OF SIERCK.

"FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVAL FORCES SWEPT OUT MINE BARRAGES FROM CERTAIN ZONES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE NORTH SEA.

"OUR AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE CONTINUED DURING THE DAY."

ED538PED

SEP 11 1939

A68WX

FIRST LEAD NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPLIED THE NEUTRALITY LAW TO CANADA TODAY AND THEREBY PLACED AN EMBARGO UPON SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRY.

A PROCLAMATION INVOKING THE ACT WAS ISSUED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITHIN A LITTLE MORE THAN AN HOUR AFTER CANADA FORMALLY HAD DECLARED WAR UPON GERMANY. IT MERELY DECREED THAT ALL PROVISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF SEPTEMBER 5, APPLYING THE ACT TO THE ORIGINAL BELLIGERENTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, SHOULD ALSO APPLY TO CANADA.

SEP 11 1939

EFFECTIVE AT ONCE, THE PROCLAMATION WILL PROHIBIT EXPORTATION FROM THIS COUNTRY TO CANADA OF ANY ARMS, AMMUNITION OR IMPLEMENTS OF WAR. THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID ITS RECORDS SHOWED THAT CANADA HAD UNFILLED ORDERS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR SEVEN AIRPLANES, DELIVERY OF WHICH WILL BE ILLEGAL WHILE THE PROCLAMATION IS IN EFFECT

30.24-3249

CANADA THUS BECAME THE NINTH NATION AGAINST WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS INVOKED THE ARMS EMBARGO. THE OTHERS ARE GERMANY, FRANCE GREAT BRITAIN, POLAND, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA.

SEP 11 1939

QS3PES NM

A22

MONDAY AMS - sept-10

UNDATED SHIPS SUNK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 11 1939

THE WEEK-OLD WAR BETWEEN THE THREE-POWER ALLIES AND GERMANY HAS SENT 18 SHIPS TO THE BOTTOM--MANY OF THEM TORPEDOED BY GERMANYS FAR-RANGING SUBMARINES.

THE ALLIES HAVE LOST 11 CRAFT WITH A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 66,683. ON THESE SHIPS, AN ESTIMATED 136 LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST.

GERMANY HAS LOST FIVE SHIPS--TOTAL TONNAGE OF 12,725---AND SEVEN LIVES.

NEUTRAL GREECE LOST ONE SHIP WHICH HIT A GERMAN MINE BUT NO LIVES WERE LOST. A NETHERLANDS MINESWEEPER STRUCK A MINE AND SANK WITH 30 LIVES LOST.

SEVERAL OTHER SHIPS HAVE BEEN REPORTED SUNK OR LOST BUT CONFIRMATION WAS LACKING.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF JULY, 1939, SHOWED GREAT BRITAIN HAD 6,722 STEAMERS AND MOTORSHIPS WITH A TOTAL TONNAGE OF 17,891,134; FRANCE 1,231 AND 2,933,933; POLAND 63 AND 121,630; GERMANY 2,459 AND 4,482,662.

(EDS--ATTENTION IS CALLED TO CHRONOLOGICAL LIST BEGUN LAST WEEK).

ED117PED

30.24 3249

A123WX

(WX) UNDATED MILITARY STRATEGY (WITH BUDGET)

BY EDWARD E. BOMAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER)

SEP 11 1939

THE CONTINUED RAPID ADVANCE OF GERMAN FLANKING COLUMNS LED NEUTRAL MILITARY MEN TO THE CONCLUSION LAST NIGHT THAT POLAND'S MAIN DEFENSE LINE, CENTERING AT WARSAW, WAS FAST BECOMING UNTENABLE.

ANOTHER GREAT TURNING MOVEMENT, LIKE THOSE WHICH ALREADY HAVE GIVEN THE INVADERS A THIRD OF POLAND, APPEARED FROM BOTH POLISH AND GERMAN REPORTS TO BE IN PROGRESS.

QUALIFIED OBSERVERS SEEMED AGREED THAT THE POLES FACED THE NECESSITY OF FURTHER RETREAT EASTWARD TOWARD A FRONTIER ON WHICH RUSSIA IS REPORTED TO BE MASSING TROOPS IN A CRYPTIC GESTURE OF DEFENSE, OR MENACE.

OTHERWISE, THE PRIME GERMAN OBJECTIVE OF SMASHING THE MAIN POLISH ARMIES MIGHT BECOME VIRTUALLY ASSURED.

PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS OF WARFARE STILL CENTERED ALMOST THEIR ENTIRE ATTENTION ON THE EASTERN FRONT DRAMA, IN THE CONVICTION THAT DECISIVE MOVES ALONG THE FORTIFIED FRENCH-GERMAN FRONT WERE A MATTER OF THE FUTURE.

TO THESE, THE REPORTS OF THE RELENTLESS ADVANCE OF NAZI FLANKING COLUMNS NORTH AND SOUTH OF WARSAW, WITH WARPLANES AND FAST TANKS PRESUMABLY THE SPEARHEAD, SEEMED TO BE MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN THE ONSLAUGHT ON THE CAPITAL ITSELF.

WITH THEIR MAIN FORCES SEEMINGLY INTACT, THE RETREATING POLES UNDERTOOK TO HALT ON A SHORTENED DEFENSE LINE BEHIND THE NAREW RIVER TO THE NORTH, THE VISTULA IN THE CENTER, AND THE SAN RIVER TO THE SOUTH.

TO THE NORTH, HOWEVER, BERLIN CLAIMED THE NAZIS HAD CROSSED NOT ONLY THE NAREW BUT ALSO THE BUG RIVER BEYOND. FROM THIS LATTER POSITION THEY APPEARED TO THREATEN THE WARSAW-VILNA RAILWAY, ONE OF THE THREE MAIN LINES OF WITHDRAWAL EASTWARD FROM THE CAPITAL.

SEP 11 1939

FURTHER, ABOUT 125 MILES TO THE SOUTH, ONE GERMAN COLUMN WAS REPORTED ACROSS THE VISTULA, AND ANOTHER FORCE BATTLED ITS WAY EASTWARD ALONG THE DEFENDERS' FLANK TOWARD THE SAN RIVER, THE WORLD WAR BATTLEGROUND CITY OF PRZEMSYL, AND TOWARD THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION CITY OF LWOW, OR LEMBERG, THE METROPOLIS OF POLISH UKRAINE.

THIS PARTICULARLY MENACING SOUTHERN FORCE APPEARED HEADED EVENTUALLY, UNLESS HALTED, TOWARD CLOSING THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER AND A JUNCTURE WITH THE RUSSIANS.

NEVERTHELESS THE POLISH ARMIES THUS FAR HAVE ESCAPED FATAL DISASTER, HAVE EXTRICATED THE BULK OF THEIR FORCES FROM WESTERN POLAND, AND RETAIN 50 OR MORE DIVISIONS TO FACE THE 70 WHICH GOERING SAID GERMANY WAS EMPLOYING.

THE LONG EXTENSION OF NAZI LINES OF SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION, THE SHORTENED DEFENSE LINE AND THE APPROACH OF FALL RAINS REMAINED FACTORS OF SPECULATIVE VALUE FAVORING THE DEFENDERS.

RZ-VX628PES

The Polish troops were said in earlier Polish radio reports to have pushed the Germans from "some suburbs."

[An Associated Press correspondent with the German forces in Western Poland was informed that an invading armored-car force had withdrawn from Warsaw to the city's outskirts because it was desired "to discourage the Poles from bombarding Warsaw."]

A radio announcer who said he was in Warsaw declared last night that the city's defenders had withstood seventeen air raids during the day and had repulsed attacks from German mechanized troops.

On the other side, a German radio announcement heard here said that the annihilation of Polish forces in Warsaw was "nearing the end" and declared that "many encircled troops already are beginning to surrender."

The Warsaw broadcast declared the bombing and shelling of the city had continued all day.

"Warsaw is now a battlefield," the announcer said. "Many houses are aflame in the open city. Women and children have been killed and wounded. Every house is being turned into an invincible fortress. Children also are helping fortifying the houses.

"Warsaw cannot be captured. Warsaw and Poland will score the final victory."

The announcer told of having seen German air raids from a housetop.

Attack by Sixty Planes

He said sixty invading planes had attacked an anti-aircraft battery in the courtyard of a huge apartment house. The bombs ignited the building, and the fleeing occupants were reported by the announcer to have been machine-gunned by low-flying planes. He declared that many had been killed by the bullets and that others had been buried after bomb explosions.

The battery still was intact after the day's raids, the speaker said, although it was surrounded by bodies of women and children and house wreckage.

Two German bombers were shot down in a fight over the capital amid "wild" applause of the citizens, he added. The pilots were saved. A German tank that became lost in the fighting was captured near the main square, the speaker added.

"The capital can hold out," the announcer went on. "On our western front we have repulsed the Germans. We know what the German radio meant when it announced today that their troops had retreated from Warsaw for strategic reasons. Obviously, the Germans thereby meant to make good their false announcement of Warsaw's fall."

The Mayor of Warsaw, Stefan Starzynski, said in a radio address to the capital's citizens that "German bombs have no effect on us; we are accustomed to them."

He ordered barricades removed from certain streets, as they hampered traffic, and ordered all shops to remain open. He expressed approval of the city's defenders, saying that "only one man left his post during the bombing."

"We believe in an ultimate victory," the Mayor added. "The bombing and shelling will not intimidate us. Warsaw with victory will save Europe."

The official Hungarian News Agency reported from Kassa yesterday that Polish planes had appeared along the Slovak-Polish border and machine-gunned Slovak military columns, presumably in an attempt to retard the eastward movement of invading troops. One Polish plane was reported to have crashed

The Lwow station, about 220 miles southeast of Warsaw, said German planes were bombing the heart of Warsaw, but did not estimate the casualties.

SEP 12 1939

A Warsaw broadcast two hours earlier had indicated that the Polish Army still was holding the defense lines of their capital.

The Warsaw radio said German bombs had fallen in Pilsudski Square which is ringed by the War Ministry, Foreign Ministry, Warsaw military headquarters and the Hotel Europjski where many foreigners stayed before war started. The fragmentary report, interrupted by static, said a large number of persons were in the square, but did not mention casualties.

Refugee Highways Bombed.

NAZI PLANES BOMB HEART OF CAPITAL

SEP 12 1939

Explosives Fall on Crowded Pilsudski Square —Foe Is Declared Driven From Some Outskirts—Lwow Faces Onslaught.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—A broadcast from the Polish radio station at Lwow today declared that after four days of bloody fighting the Polish Army had forced German invaders "to retreat from some Warsaw suburbs."

The report was broadcast at 2:10 P. M. (9:10 A. M. New York time).

SEP 12 1939

POLES HALT ENEMY ON WIDE FRONT;

SEP 12 1939

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Tuesday, Sept. 12.—Declaring that the German invaders had been halted "dead in their tracks," the Polish radio station at Warsaw said early today that the city's besiegers had been forced to retreat and that the Poles were resisting attacks "on all fronts."

Warsaw's energetic defense in the fourth day of siege forced the Germans to retreat, the announcer said. He declared this signaled a turn in Poland's war fortunes.

The radio announcement said the Polish Army had established itself in prepared positions along the east bank of the Vistula River. The front of resistance was declared by the announcer to run through Warsaw along the Vistula, south to the San River, thence along that river to a point near the Slovak border.

North of Warsaw the Polish troops were said to be holding on the Vistula, Narew and Bug Rivers in a fanlike spread.

Retreating at an End, He Says

Warsaw, shattered by constant shelling and bombing, was characterized by the announcer as a spearhead of what he said was the beginning of real Polish resistance after more than a week of steady retreating.

30.24-3251

30.24 3251

Poles Shelling Nazis Across City's Roofs

Radio at Warsaw Reports Germans in Retreat; Battle Nearing Climax

Berlin Says Enemy Can Still Surrender

Reich Plans Retaliation for Britain's Blockade; Peace Feelers Still Out

SEP 12 1939

LOCHNER

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The fall of Warsaw was considered here tonight to be imminent, with the desperately fighting Polish Army hopelessly trapped, it was contended, by the German high command's famous "vise" methods.

Early annihilation of the Polish Army was openly forecast in German communiques. These official statements, however, continued to mention the "stubbornly resisting" Poles.

SEP 12 1939

Army advances said to bridge across the Vistula River to the Modlin fortress, which is eighteen miles northwest of Warsaw, was under heavy artillery fire. In several places between Radom, sixty miles south of Warsaw, and the capital, Polish troops were also reported caught in the "vise."

Official quarters said a major battle for possession of Warsaw was near a decision. The German lines were said to be just west of Warsaw, while the main positions of the Polish Army were at the capital's eastern edge.

Pressure was being exerted from the north by German troops, said to be advancing against little resistance toward the fortress city of Modlin, which defends Warsaw where the Narew River joins the Vistula.

Report Nazis in Retreat

[A Warsaw radio broadcast heard in Budapest early Tuesday asserted that the Germans had been forced to retreat and that the Poles were holding firm on a 250-mile front. North of Warsaw, the radio said, the Poles were halting the Germans along the Vistula, Narew and Bug rivers, and south of Warsaw were holding their own on a line extending to the San River, thence east almost to the Slovak frontier. The Polish radio said that the Modlin fortress had hurled back repeated Nazi attacks.]

The high command communique declared that German troops at Warsaw were "in the western part of the city" and that "Polish artillery of every caliber" was firing from eastern sections of Warsaw on them. This would indicate shells were flying in high arcs directly over the city. Berlin military circles were said to be considering declaring Warsaw a fortified city so as to justify bombardment of it.

Poznan Is Threatened

Army advices reported that the troops advancing from East Prussia had taken Lomza, eighty miles north and east of Warsaw, and had forced their way across the Narew River at near-by Wizna.

Another section of the theater of war where Germans claimed success was in west Poland, where the City of Posen (Poznan), capital of the province of the same name, was reported about to fall to German arms.

Reported successes in the south caused further joy here. The German Army was at Jaroslaw, on the San River, and was reported by informed sources to be virtually at the border of the Polish Ukraine, in the southwest. The Germans felt certain there would be no sniping in this area, such as they have encountered in other parts of Poland. On the contrary, Nazis expected the Ukrainians would hail the Germans as deliverers.

The Polish port of Gdynia, across the harbor from Danzig, was still in Polish hands. How long it would hold out nobody was willing to predict. Its resistance has prevented Germany from gaining complete control of the disputed Corridor.

According to unverified reports reaching Germany, the Polish government has established its new seat at Krzemieniec, twenty miles from the Soviet frontier, in southeast Poland.

There was an "ominous" quiet regarding the western front. Officials said they had no knowledge of military activity there beyond minor skirmishes. They also mentioned attempts by French aviators to bomb the Saarbruecken airdrome, from which the Germans had withdrawn. In the course of these attempts, the Germans said, three French planes were brought down.

To requests for further information, the stock answer was to the effect: "You must decide for yourselves, from our reports or those of the French. We feel certain a comparison of these two shows we are speaking the truth."

Persons close to the Foreign Minister saw in Britain's announced readiness for a war of three years or more not only an answer to the peace offer of Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering last Saturday, but also proof that Britain had been preparing for war for a long time. One authoritative commentator even went so far as to say Britain had encouraged Poland merely to have an excuse for entering, on Poland's side, a war of world dimensions.

Despite Britain's determined attitude, peace feelers seemed to continue. They apparently were directed especially at France, of whom Goering said on Saturday that Germany wants nothing.

There were suggestions in informed quarters that Poland might yet obtain a "decent, sensible peace," if she would "raise the white flag of surrender." This presupposed, however, it was stated emphatically that Britain and France also would call off the war. It was freely admitted that Rome and Berlin, the axis partners, were in constant touch on the situation. This indicated to observers that Premier Benito Mussolini was carrying the main burden of still attempting to localize the conflict.

Plan Blockade Retaliation

One immediate reaction to the British three-year war slogan was an announcement by inspired commentators that Germany would do all possible to prevent articles declared contraband by Britain from reaching that country.

"What they try to cut us off from," one official said, "we will in turn try to prevent reaching England."

Submarines, according to informed quarters, will determinedly sink any ship attempting to carry to England articles on Britain's contraband list. These submarines, it was added, would always proceed strictly according to internationally accepted rules.

The German press directed its attention tonight especially to the British blockade intentions. According to the "Nachtausgabe," "Germany, during the next ensuing days, will publish her own contraband list, placing foodstuffs thereon because of Britain's similar action."

"In other words," the paper continued, "we will declare that we will attempt with all means at our disposal to prevent importation of essential goods and foods into England even by way of neutral states. In no other way can the flagrant violation of the law which England commits by pressure upon neutrals be combated."

"Nachtausgabe" further mentioned that the British government had compiled a blacklist of firms dealing with Germany. The paper commented: "A similar list has been compiled by Germany. Germany is able not only to endure every form of a hunger war forced upon her by England, but to answer it with the same means."

The newspaper "Boersenzeitung" admonished neutral states to "show their teeth" and not submit to "British dictatorship on the seas."

Rather menacingly, it added: "Germany wouldn't understand it if anything were left undone (by neutrals) or if English violations (of neutrality) were overlooked with embarrassed leniency."

Commenting on the failure of high command communiques yesterday and today to mention the capture of Lodz, an official said the map showed German troops already so far beyond that city that it would have seemed outdated military information. A special official announcement yesterday said Lodz, Poland's greatest textile center and situated eighty miles southwest of Warsaw, had been captured.

German radio announcements picked up in Budapest declared that annihilation of Polish forces was "nearing the end" and that "many incircled troops already are beginning to surrender."

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Germans announced the continued bombing of highways between Lublin and Lwow on the main route from Warsaw to Rumania. While there probably are some troop movements along these highways, they also are thronged with refugees seeking safety.

German planes, tanks and big guns were reported massing for a concentrated drive on Lwow (Lemberg) in an effort to cut Poland's line of communications with Rumania, its sole avenue for supplies, by capturing the capital of the Polish Ukraine.

The rapid turn of events left the location of the Polish Government in doubt. One report here said headquarters had been moved to Krzemieniec, 250 miles southwest of Warsaw and almost on the border of Soviet Russia. Other reports said the Government had gone from Lublin to Lwow and was moving eastward from there.

As Warsaw dug in for its fourth day of siege by a German force that launched more than forty air raids and countless tank attacks yesterday, the radio station at Lwow instructed the city's defenders to dig trenches and erect street barricades.

Lwow Fears Heavy Attack.

There were indications that the German drive already had started. Throughout the broadcast from Lwow, sirens could be heard sounding air raid alarms. It appeared Lwow, one of the chief industrial centers in southeastern Poland, was to be subjected to the same sort of battering that has taken place at the gates of Warsaw since the German forces reached there last Friday.

The Polish General Staff's communique No. 10, broadcast from Warsaw, last night, reported German air bombing continued relentlessly all around the capital, especially along the line of the Bug River north of the city. Fighting continued without change, the communique said, in the vicinity of Ostrow Mazowieckie, fifty miles northeast of Warsaw.

Fighting Along San River.

The communique aslo reported severe fighting along the San River, which flows from the Carpathian foothills in southern Poland, chiefly at Sanok, south of Przemysl, fifty miles west of Lwow.

In a broadcast from Lwow, the Polish army's general headquarters insisted "Warsaw is ready for a long defense" and stressed that action on the French-German front "has now really started." But the Warsaw station also issued a warning of the impending attack on Lwow.

To the accompaniment of air raid sirens and motors of diving planes, the Warsaw announcer said civilians in both cities were helping in defense, with aged men and women and children doing whatever they could.

Early this morning, Polish Staff Capt. Vaclav Lipinski, in a broadcast from the capital, said that the Polish anti-aircraft batteries had brought down during the day fifteen German bombers over the city and its suburbs.

"After sunset," he said, "German tanks in droves attacked Warsaw from the suburbs, but were driven back. Two of them were destroyed and their crews taken prisoner."

Tells of Artillery Barrage.

Capt. Lipinski said the German air raids and tank movements had been supported by a heavy artillery barrage that lasted from dawn to dusk. The combined assault had been going on nineteen hours when the Polish officer came on the air.

Like the German guns, the German bombers had been active since the first light of dawn. They launched their first raid at 5 A. M. and their biggest of the day some four hours later, when seventy planes were reported over the city. Capt. Lipinski said only, "there is considerable noise." But the announcer who preceded him described the city, its population swelled to 2,000,000 by the arrival of refugees from other sectors, as an inferno, with screams of wounded and dying adding to the horror of roaring planes, bursting bombs and exploding shells.

Says Planes Dropped Spies.

The announcer also said German planes had dropped "ragged and bearded spies" into the city by parachutes.

Hunger was beginning to hit the population, said a speaker identified as Mayor Starsinski of Warsaw. He added that the civilians, mostly old people," were doing their utmost to supply food to the intrenched Polish defenders.

Boys and girls, it was said, were acting as bucket brigades to fight fires started by the German bombardment, and were helping old men and women in constructing barricades. They often were endangered by falling planes, the victims of anti-aircraft guns or aerial dog fights.

Take Up New Defense Line.

Correspondents of several Hungarian newspapers reported today the Polish forces were taking up a new defense line, beginning at Bialystok, about seventy miles northeast of Warsaw; swinging in an arc down to the Vistula River just south of the capital; following the river for 125 miles, and then swinging southeast toward Rumania.

The papers pointed out Polish military tradition always has been to retreat to the Vistula, strengthen the position there and then launch counter-attacks.

The war correspondent of one of the Budapest papers pointed out the Poles were following the defense strategy of retreat and consolidation which won Poland its greatest successes in the past. He said Polish losses so far were not great, with few prisoners taken and little artillery and other equipment captured.

Nazis Drop Placards.

The Warsaw dispatch of the correspondent of the Rome Tribune was printed widely here today. It said that, as German planes strafe Polish machine-gun nests and lines of troops, they invariably drop placards reading "All your resistance is to no avail."

The dispatch added:

"It is possible to destroy the Poles with the weapons of war, but it is impossible to conquer them."

The Poles thought they would reach Berlin in two weeks, the dispatch continued, "but even after this disillusionment the Polish spirit is undampened."

The Polish Army declaration from Lwow yesterday said, "our soldiers are fighting valiantly and making a great stand on all fronts."

"In these troubled days many of you have been forced to flee your homes," the statement added. "We appeal to you to remain where you are, and particularly out of choked towns and cities.

"Let the conviction be with you, the moment of victory is near."

Poland Runs Short of Food.

The breakdown of communication lines and requisitions by the army have made a food shortage in Warsaw a certainty.

When the Associated Press correspondent left the Polish capital the meat shops displayed only sausages. Milk, butter and vegetables were low, because the peasants have stopped going to the city.

There were only temporary supplies of canned goods, for the army requisitioned all surpluses, and the transportation breakdown had made their replenishment impossible.

Throughout the Polish countryside the correspondent saw lines of peasant carts loaded with grain and other food stuffs, but they were unable to run the gantlet of German attackers to reach Warsaw.

Army Communique.

The following communique was issued today by the high command:

"A great battle in Poland is nearing its climax -namely, the destruction of the Polish army west of the Vistula.

"In southern Poland, our doggedly defending opponents have been pushed back over the San River, and a crossing of the river has been forced in the Jaroslaw sector, in connection wherewith Radymno and Jaroslaw were captured and Polish troops encircled in various regions began to surrender.

"Efforts on the part of the surrounded divisions to break out were everywhere prevented. After heavy fighting over Polish fortifications along the Narew River, it became possible to form bridgeheads on the southern shore near Nowgorod and Wizna. Polish artillery of every caliber opened fire from eastern sections of Warsaw against our troops lying in the western part of the city.

"Encirclement of the Polish war harbor of Gdynia continued. Neustadt (Wejherowa) and Putzig (Puck) are in German hands. Marine forces supported the advance of the army by successful firing upon Polish batteries as well as the harbor of Gdynia.

"The air force repeatedly attacked with success roads and railroad lines eastward and southeastward from Warsaw, as well as in regions around Lemberg (Lwow), Lublin and Kulm (Chelmno).

"It also destroyed columns and troop transports in these regions. The west railroad station at Lemberg was destroyed.

"In the west the Saarbruecken airdrome, which previously had been abandoned, was shot at by French artillery. Three French planes were brought down over Reich territory."

When asked what kind of peace Germany might offer Poland an informed source said that depended "on many imponderables."

German spokesmen pointed out that by the terms of her treaty of mutual aid with Britain Poland cannot make peace alone. She must consult London and Paris. The clear implication was that Poland would get better terms if the Western Powers were willing to call off the war on all fronts.

Pressure on Fortress.

Official informants said a major battle for the possession of Warsaw was near a decision. German lines were said to be just west of Warsaw, while the main Polish positions were at the capital's eastern edge.

Pressure was exerted from the north by German troops said to be advancing with little resistance toward the fortress city of Modlin which defends Warsaw where the Narew River joins the Vistula. Modlin is eighteen miles northwest of Warsaw.

Officials reported that many prisoners and quantities of war materials had been taken.

The occupation of Poznan (Posen), great industrial city of 275,000 inhabitants, was said to be near as the result of a great encircling movement. Poznan is in a large pocket of western Polish territory which thus far has escaped occupation. Expecting that the city would fall without a real battle, officials said a reason for the slow tactics was the large number of Germans living in Poznan.

In the East, high command reports indicated that the army advancing from East Prussia had taken Lomza and was forcing its way across the Narew River at Wizna, threatening Warsaw from the northeast.

Sees Poles' Position as Hopeless.

German officialdom regards Poland's position as hopeless; serious long-continued resistance is considered impossible.

The Supreme High Command, however, spoke of the "doggedly defending" Poles and in its communique today said "a great battle" was in progress in Poland. But it asserted this was "nearing its climax—namely, the destruction of the Polish Army west of the Vistula."

[In Britain the Times of London, which usually expresses the Government's views, declared that Field Marshal Goering's Saturday speech was "aimed at pulling the western Powers into a dishonorable peace after the consummation of the crime against Poland." The Times said that Poland's army was "evoking universal admiration," but that it was "too soon as yet to talk of what will happen to Warsaw."

[The official Soviet press regarded further effective Polish resistance as impossible and attributed Poland's difficulties to the "absence of effective aid on the part of England and France."]

Report New Seat of Government.

According to unverified reports reaching Germany the Polish Government has established its new seat at Krzemieniec, twenty miles from the Soviet frontier in southeast Poland.

Commenting on the failure of High Command communiques yesterday and today to mention the capture of Lodz, an official said the map showed German troops already so far beyond that city that it would have seemed outdated military information.

A special official announcement yesterday said Lodz, Poland's greatest textile center eighty miles southwest of Warsaw, had been captured.

Referring to the battle for Warsaw, the High Command communique declared that German troops were "in the western part of the city" and that "Polish artillery of every caliber" was firing from eastern sections of Warsaw on them. This would indicate shells were flying in high arcs directly over the city.

Berlin military circles were said to be considering declaring Warsaw a fortified city so as to justify bombardment of it.

Admit Big Battle Rages.

Meanwhile an earlier Supreme High Command's communique acknowledged for the first time today that a major battle is in progress in Poland.

Until now, resistance by the Poles appeared to have been broken easily. The fight for possession of Warsaw seems only to have begun.

In the West, also, fighting was reported here gradually to be gaining momentum, as demonstrated by the communique's report that an abandoned airdrome at Saarbruecken had been bombarded.

German sources said there seemed to be little doubt that remaining Polish forces west of the Vistula River were being mopped up by the German Army.

Report Poles Fighting Valiantly

In the south, they said, Polish troops appeared to be fighting gallantly over overwhelming odds.

After a lull in Baltic Sea operations, the communique today reported that German land and sea forces had been co-operating since yesterday in what appeared to be an attempt to capture Gdynia, Poland's only outlet to the sea.

With the German navy in control of the Baltic and with northern Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) completely shut off, this harbor is not able to function. Nevertheless, it was pointed out, its seizure would remove the last vestige of opposition in the north.

Although the German Army high command foresaw early collapse of Polish resistance, popular hopes that Germany yet might negotiate peace with France apparently were doomed by the reports of fighting in the west.

A succession of new dispatches from the eastern front told of swift, methodical successes by German divisions smashing into Poland.

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Bombers Destroy Bridges.

The air force was reported carrying on operations far beyond Warsaw, destroying bridges and communication lines.

This harassing action, military officials said, was shattering the morale and impeding the retreat of Polish troops.

Meanwhile Germany's new relations with Soviet Russia engaged great attention in official quarters.

News of the mobilization of Russian reservists was welcomed, but even greater stress was placed on plans of military leaders for resuming railway communications between the Reich and the Soviets. Germany has counted on Russia to supply a considerable share of raw materials with which to carry on the war.

The Baltic Sea route now is open and completely in control of the German Navy. With Poland eliminated, in the German viewpoint, as a State which could interfere with land shipments, German strategists laid great weight to the value of the rail connection between Germany and Russia in event the sea route were cut by the British Navy.

Counting on Russia.

The contention of all Government quarters was that with friendly Russia at hand it would be impossible to starve Germany into submission

Canada's decision to enter the war beside Britain occasioned no surprise in Berlin. The German official news agency, DNB, reported the Canadian decision in a brief dispatch to the German press: "Canada on September 10 formally declared war on Germany."

News of continued German success in Poland brought only moderate acclaim from the public, which already is taking the victories along the eastern front largely for granted.

Commenting upon predictions of an early collapse of Polish resistance, one German spokesman said: "Now is the moment for a competent political leader in Poland to arise, bring control to a demoralized situation and come to a realistic, just understanding with Germany. Whether there is such a leader remains to be seen, but should he arise he would be a savior to Poland."

Hitler Flies Over East Front.

Operations on the Polish front, the official news agency reported, were inspected yesterday by Fuehrer Adolph Hitler, who was said to have made an extended airplain flight over the battle area yesterday.

The flight took Hitler over the Kilsz-Radom region just west of the Vistula River, where, the dispatch said, several Polish divisions were surrounded.

Later Hitler's plane followed the route of the retreating Polish Army in the direction of Warsaw.

The German press dwelt heavily on Hitler's airplane flight, asserting he was living up to his self-chosen title of "first soldier of the Reich."

Dispatches disclosed that Der Fuehrer had moved his headquarters from the corridor, where military action is regarded as nearly complete, to the army group in Silesia which conducted the offensive against Czestochawa, Kielce and Radom.

Previous German claims that Nazi troops had entered Warsaw were partly explained by a Government spokesman who said motorized forces had penetrated the capital and then met the difficulties which has been encountered elsewhere in Poland—sniping.

The spokesman said the penetrating force was a spearhead detachment, and it was deemed advisable to withdraw pending arrival of German forces from the north, west and south which are attempting a pincer movement.

Capture By French Of 4 German Towns Reported At Basel

By CHARLES FOLTZ, JR.
Associated Press Correspondent

Basel, Switzerland, *Tuesday*, Sept. 12—Advancing despite German counter-attacks, French troops were reported in advices reaching Switzerland today to have moved up as much as four miles in one sector and to have captured four German towns.

Small patrols of German troops crossed into French territory for the first time in the present war early today, Swiss reports said, but they retired to their own side of the frontier after a furious clash with the French.

The French, relying on a series of coordinated attacks in the face of the counter-attacks, were said to have taken Brenschelbach, Uttweiler, Peppenkun and Medelsheim, northwest of the French Maginot fortresses of the Bitche area, and west of Volmunster.

The French-German clash on French territory took place just east of Saarguemines and southeast of Saarbrücken.

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The German troops apparently were not connected with any large German advance, but were merely small groups which made charges to outflank positions the French had taken.

Keep On Own Side

The German policy so far has been to keep to their own side of the frontier. The frontier at this point is very irregular, however, and observers doubted the sortie tonight meant a change in policy.

The French high command, as if taking German counter-attacks as a cue for its own strategy, was reported tonight to have extended the French battle front eastward from the Saah river into the foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

Almost all the great Maginot Line forts from the Moselle to the Rhine were reported to be operating as bases for an attack, while their big guns pounded the German Siegfried Line.

North Of Bitche Area

The area wherein the French began a series of attacks this afternoon was a sector north and east of the powerful Maginot fortresses of the Bitche area.

The French launched their attacks due west of the French town of Volmunster and due east of the French town of Walschbronn. Volmunster is on the west side and Walschbronn on the east side of a French salient in the border.

Neutral observers said they thought the western action apparently was designed to relieve pressure on the right wing of the Saar drive, where the Germans were reported to have recaptured a number of positions in the last two days.

Struck At Foothills

The left wing struck at the rolling, wooded Vosges foothills opposite the huge army field-artillery proving ground before the Bitche forts.

German reaction to this latest move, it was reported in Basel, was to fall back from the outer forts east of the Saar, but to attack violently in the Hornback sector, opposite Volmunster.

Late in the evening the picture on the active fronts looked as if the French were trying to catch the important city of Saarbrücken, which stands less than a mile from the French frontier, between the arms of two attacks, the one from the west launched today, and the other from the east, launched several days ago to the Saar river.

The only area which apparently had not yet been turned into a battleground was the eastern slope of the Vosges through Wissembourg to the bend of the Rhine at Lauterbourg.

Nazis Await Poles' Surrender; Promise a 'Sensible' Peace

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Imply Terms Will Be Better if Allies Drop War—Berlin Says Battle for Warsaw Is Near Decision; Expects Poznan's Fall.

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Germany is waiting for Poland to "raise the white flag of surrender," an authoritative Berlin source said today.

"That will insure a sensible and decent peace," this informant asserted, but added that meanwhile Germany had but one task in the east: "Let arms speak and break the resistance of the Polish Army."

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ADVANCE SEVERAL MILES, BUT GERMAN DIVISIONS LAUNCH COUNTER-ATTACK

Battle Is Described As Fiercest Thus Far Of War

Reich Believes It Will End In The Surrender Of Warsaw

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By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army West of Warsaw, Sept. 11—What is described as the war's bloodiest battle, which Germans believe will end by the surrender of Warsaw, is being fought a few miles north of Lodz, sixty miles directly west of the Polish capital.

Three German divisions under Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz early today launched a counter-attack against a force of from 50,000 to 60,000 Poles retreating from Poznan province and the Corridor. A German division is between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

Sought To Force Outlet

Caught in a pocket created by the German pincer thrust on Warsaw, the retreating Polish army attempted Sunday to make an outlet for a retreat to Warsaw.

They advanced several miles in one of the most desperate attempts any part of the Polish army has yet made.

Unaccustomed to losing ground, the Germans at dawn today replied to the surprise Polish move by opening field artillery fire on the Poles, who had made their gains by mass maneuvers.

Murderous Air Attack

At 2 P. M. a murderous air attack was unloosed. I heard cannonading in the direction of Piatek and Leczyca, thirty miles to the north, as I awoke in Lodz this morning.

The German Arrow armored-car division, which had shot straight to Warsaw from Wielun, near the German border, through Piotrkow, Tomaszow and Rawa, has withdrawn from Warsaw to the city's outskirts because Polish artillery was trained on it.

The Germans say the withdrawal was ordered in an effort to discourage the Poles from bombarding Warsaw.

The German headquarters staff had come back to the field headquarters at Lodz at midnight last night after mapping the day's counter-attack. The headquarters of General Blaskowitz were moved forward toward Warsaw at dawn.

All afternoon German bombers flying low made seemingly unending round trips from the direction of the German border to the scene of battle.

Some of them, however, headed for Lublin, where a second action was taking place. Lublin is one hundred miles southeast of Warsaw and about 140 miles east of Lodz.

They unloaded their "eggs" and went back for more.

Outnumbered Five To One

Only five Polish planes, as compared with five times that many German planes, flew over my head during the battle as I drove through one bombed and burned town after another behind the front line.

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Close fighting tactics of the Poles was held responsible for heavy casualties, an estimate of which was unobtainable.

The Germans believe that the fate of the five to six Polish divisions may be decided tomorrow.

Trapped In Pocket

The desperate Poles, who collected from various westerly points, found themselve trapped in a pocket with a radius of about twelve miles.

They attacked in a southeasterly direction at a point fifteen miles northeast of Lodz near Strykow. Their object was to get to the main road from Lodz to Warsaw.

This battle was closely connected with the German plan to capture Warsaw with a minimum of damage to the Polish capital.

The Germans cut the all-important rail and road connections in nearly every direction around Warsaw. All the Vistula river bridges either have been bombed or are in German hands, according to reports to German officers.

Seek To Avoid Shelling

The Germans say their tactics with all cities has been to force them to fall without shelling. That is what is happening around Lublin, where the Polish Government fled from Warsaw. That is what happened at Lodz, which fell without a shot being fired within the city of 700,000 population.

A line has been drawn west of Warsaw which the Polish divisions in the Lodz pocket will have to meet should they escape from their present predicament.

This line, or semicircle, extends to the south of the capital.

Troops from East Prussia today fought their way across the Narew river northeast of Warsaw in a drive going on for six days in an effort to close the eastern section of the circle.

Throughout the afternoon I passed troops and supplies moving up on unpaved dusty Polish roads to strengthen the nearly forged iron ring around Warsaw.

Because of the necessity of fording streams where the Poles blew up bridges, as they retreated and because of the heavy troop transport behind the lines, it took twelve hours to go 120 miles in an automobile. Two hours were spent fording a stream at Przyglow, south of Lodz.

By TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 11—The French general staff announced tonight that French troops, attacking on the Bitche plateau east of the Saar basin, had made important advances into German territory.

A communique from the usually cautious high command strengthened the impression that a major battle was approaching, with the French and Germans fighting along a one hundred-mile sector of the Western front from the Moselle river to the Rhine.

Attacks Show Progress

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Communique No. 16 said:

"Despite enemy resistance our attacks continued to show appreciable progress on a front of some twelve miles east of the Saar."

This meant the French fought their way along the Bitche plateau, which lies between the Saar river and the Vosges Mountains, on a front some twelve miles wide—despite German resistance.

The head of the French forces, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, concentrated his attack against the historically strategic heights held by the Germans between Zweibrücken and the Rhine—along the eastern end of the Northern front.

Nazis Push Forward

The Germans, meanwhile, thrust forward along the Moselle Valley, wresting advance positions about a quarter of a mile deep from the French left wing—the extreme western end of the Northern front.

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Hand-to-hand fighting, with the French using bayonets to check the Germans, was reported.

The two armies were sparring with an increasing number of men for jumpoff positions, which, at the same time, would afford maximum protection for their permanent lines and fortifications of the enemy succeeded in gaining an advantage.

Reinforcements Pour In

Both sides rushed up heavy reinforcements and hurled fresh troops into fighting which may be known in history as the Battle of the Saar River.

German troops, mostly young Nazi recruits in this sector, dislodged the French from some advance positions.

During the first shock of the German attack the French were believed to have lost several hundred yards of Reich territory they had captured previously. This German advance apparently was limited, however, to not more than a quarter of a mile.

Counter-Attack Blocked

The French immediately threw in more troops and fought the German counter-attack to a standstill. French observers, while admitting the Nazi thrust, described it as "without appreciable success."

Despite the desperate nature of the fighting in the Moselle-Saar triangle, French sources insisted their casualties "had not been high."

There has been no mention either of casualties or prisoners in official communiques thus far.

Few Prisoners Taken

These same French sources said only a few German prisoners had been taken. Apparently these had been confined as usual in advance operations to men captured by special raiding parties in order to find out what enemy units were holding various sectors of the front.

This is the picture of the operations as put together from authoritative French and neutral information available in Paris:

Already fighting has gone beyond the "advance guard" phase of the operation with which the French opened their campaign to relieve pressure on Poland. Units as large as divisions have been sent in the northern flank of the Western front—just south of little Luxembourg.

JOIN ACTION AS FRENCH PUSH GERMANS BACK IN FACE OF HOT RESISTANCE

Paris Communique Indicates Approach Of Majo Battle As Both Sides Spar For Jumpoff Posts In No-Man's-Land

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Sept. 12—The Ministry of Information tonight announced that British troops have landed in France and taken part in advances on German territory.

The transport of the British expeditionary forces took several days and was accomplished without accident.

No details of the units or their positions in France were given.

Operations Described

The French operations there have reached a stage known in military terminology as "reinforced advance guard action." That means units up to the size of regiments are holding extended positions in the front lines first take by separate platoons and companies.

Behind the lines French troops are moving up in a steady stream. Air scouts have reported that on the German side, too, roads are congested and railroads are bringing up an almost continuous line of troop trains.

French flyers said their attacks against German concentration centers and communication lines were hampering the movement of Nazi reinforcements.

Would Clear Own Soil

The German drive is designed to thrust the French off of German soil—out of the triangle of which the Moselle and Saar rivers form two sides. It opened with an increasing thunder of artillery, shelling the little tree-dotted valleys where in the first week of fighting the French established advance positions.

From the Luxembourg frontier to Saarbrücken—fifty miles to the southeast—the Germans apparently were taking the initiative, attacking across the Saar valley.

Fighting swirled around heavily fortified hills and through little villages that dot the rich Saar coal mining basin. Each crossroad was the scene of hand-to-hand engagements.

Whole Line Active

Where the Germans were not attacking, the French were. There were reports of activity all along the no-man's land from the Moselle to the Rhine between France's Maginot Line and Germany's West Wall.

The French reported "local advances" for their forces between the Saar river and the foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

The historic heights against which the French are moving have been German territory since Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo (although occupied by the Allies after the 1918 armistice).

It was France's present ally, Britain, which insisted in 1815 that the strategic hills in the Zweibrücken, Landau, Speyer section be given to Prussia as a guarantee against what then was regarded as French aggression.

Movements Screened

Because of their position west of the Rhine river, the heights screened troop movements down the Rhine valley in war days before aviation. In 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, the German General von Moltke used the hills to hide the advance of two full divisions until he was in a position to strike at the French frontier.

Between Two Lines

The fighting in no-man's-land appeared to be almost equidistant between the Maginot and Limes Lines. French observers said that if anything, it appeared to be nearer the German line in the north, where the Germans are attacking, and nearer the Maginot Line farther south, where the French are taking the initiative.

At nightfall—a week and a day after fighting started on the western front—neither army seemed to have gained anything like a decisive advantage. The French have succeeded in carrying the fighting ont German soil, but German counter-attacks in force have come from strong positions well in advance of their west wall fortifications.

French sources said only a few German prisoners had been taken. Apparently these had been confined, as usual in advance operations, to men captured by special raiding parties in order to find out what enemy units were holding various sectors of the front.

Premier Edouard Daladier conferred this afternoon with Andre Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador to Italy. The envoy was understood to have told Daladier that Italy was observing a "strictly correct" neutral attitude despite her pre-war axis alliance with Germany.

FRENCH BLOCK COUNTER-DRIVE ON WEST FRONT

Use Bayonets to Meet Nazi Attack at Saar End of 100-mile Line.

CONTINUE ADVANCE IN SOUTH

Meanwhile French Look for Nazi Financial and Economic Breakdown.

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PARIS, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The heavily-entrenched French and German armies struck at opposite ends of a 100-mile sector between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers today as the western front seesawed back and forth.

The morning communique from the French General Staff announced that the front was generally quiet during the night, but that French troops had succeeded in making one "local advance" under cover of darkness.

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Their new zone of attack was at the eastern end of a line from the Plateau of Bitche down into Germany's Palatinate, between the Little Saar River and the Vosges Mountains.

The German counter-attacks, which the French were reported to be holding off with bayonets, were directed against the western end of the line from the Saar basin, where French troops made their first advance.

Gaining in Intensity.

Action generally appeared to be gaining in intensity.

The identity of the forces involved remained a military secret, but it was understood that the French division mentioned in a communique on Saturday for a "brilliant attack" was a famous world war infantry unit.

It was believed that by now the British Expeditionary Force also had had time to take up battle positions.

Operations, which were confined largely to contact by advance guards on both sides during the first week of the war, were reported to be involving re-enforced bodies of troops as the second week of the campaign was launched.

Movements Spreading Out.

Movements also were broadening out, with whole woods, heights and villages at stake, where earlier operations were aimed against front line trenches and pill boxes.

Aerial scouts who had been following German movements also brought back reports that German troop movements in the Saar area were "bothered" by French raids on their communication lines.

Reports from the eastern front said that the Polish forces were reforming their lines along the middle portion of the Vistula River. There, French advices said, "the situation seems less grave."

The war came home to Paris again with an early morning air raid alarm, the fourth since operations began a week ago today and the first since the introduction of the new policy of sounding a warning only in "imminent danger of attack." The alarm lasted sixty-seven minutes and was attributed to a German scouting raid in which the planes failed to reach the capital.

Petain May Be Minister.

Premier Daladier, meanwhile, proceeded with the formation of a war-time Cabinet. The Premier conferred at the War Ministry today with Marshal Henri Petain, who returned from his post as Ambassador to Spain.

Political leaders reported that Petain might take the War Ministry, with Mr. Daladier, now its chief, moving out to combine the Foreign Ministry with the Premiership.

In the "no-man's land" between the French Maginot Line and the German Siegfried Line German forces were reported in a strong counter-attack. The brunt of the offensive was at the triangle formed by the junction of the Moselle and Saar rivers, on the extreme northern flank of the western front.

It is here that the French were believed to have made their deepest advance into German territory.

The French forces were reported holding fast at this point, where the Germans were attacking from the shelter of the coal mine shafts of the Saar basin. Fifty miles to the southeast, according to a General Staff communique, they were making a fresh advance. This was in a twenty-mile sector between the Saar, where it cuts into French territory, and the foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

Dangerous Spade Work.

Meanwhile today military experts expressed gratification over the French capture on Saturday of the Warndt Forest. By gaining possession of this piece of high ground, they believed they had removed the threat to railway communications between Metz and the frontier.

At the same time they recognized the dangers to the French campaign that would result from the success of the German counter-attack on the northern flank. Not only would this threaten the Maginot Line at a vital point, but it would block the French drive to win the west bank of the Saar running north from Saarbruecken to Merzig.

All this activity, however, is held to be in the nature of "spade work." The French are not expected to launch a major offensive for at least several days.

Economic Power.

On the economic home front, the big event was the broadcast by Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, explaining the exchange control and other war-time financial measures. Mr. Reynaud told the nation that in 1918 "the issue of war did not hang on the position of little flags stuck on a map. German armies still occupied five French departments. But the German morale was broken because the economy, finances and money of the enemy were literally exhausted."

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Says Germany Is Now Broke.

This time, Mr. Reynaud stated, "Germany has already been used up to a large measure by the gigantic effort she made to prepare for war. Economically and financially Germany is already very vulnerable. On this front Germany has no fresh troops."

He said that France, in contrast, has gone into action "under economic conditions very superior to the enemy."

Mr. Reynaud added that France's gold stock had increased by 30 per cent in recent months and that French banks today held twice the amount of gold they had in 1914. He urged the people behind the lines to fulfill two duties: Produce as much as possible; consume as little as possible.

Mr. Reynaud did not say at what rate the franc would be pegged in relation to foreign currencies.

In foreign exchange today the franc was quoted at 43.70 to the dollar and 176.50 to the pound sterling, representing virtually no change from last week's official Bourse closings. This was taken to indicate that the new control would maintain the franc at least temporarily at rates formerly prevailing on the open market.

'Short War' Is Lost.

On the political front, today's newspapers were full of speculation about the war-time Cabinet.

The papers also praised the "heroic" resistance of the Poles, which they compared to the French stand against Germany at Verdun, and spoke in scornful terms of Saturday's speech by Field Marshal Goering, which they interpreted as an attempt to drive a wedge between Great Britain and France.

L'Epoque declared that the Germans have lost their "short war."

Germans Only Partly Succeed.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The war on the western front was reported to have developed today into determined thrusts and counter-offensives. Reports received in Switzerland, while inconclusive, say that the Germans lashed back at the French offensive.

The German counter-attacks last night were described here as only partly successful, and a number of positions were left in French hands. These reports said that the French and Germans made use of mine shafts and galleries blasted open by shellfire for machine-gun pits.

The no man's land between the main lines became the scene of quick attacks and quick withdrawals.

As the fighting developed, French troops were reported starting their action in the Vosges foothills west of the Rhine stretching toward the Haardt range.

Neither side mentioned casualties, but the French, being on the offensive, were said to have suffered greater losses than the Germans.

German sources said that the Siegfried Line was perfectly prepared to meet any attack on its main links.

The Germans were said to have highly mobile units in readiness at a score of points behind the line—ready to dash anywhere the High Command orders them along a network of military roads screened from attack by air, although exposed to the long range French artillery.

Like the Maginot Line, the Siegfried Line has hangars built underground and filled with planes which have so far been used for little more than observation.

It was learned here that one of the German units was working on plans to broadcast propaganda to the enemy, presumably of the "We want no quarrel with France but will defend ourselves" type already plastered on huge sign boards along the Rhine.

Fuehrer Flies To Polish Front To See Battle

A Few Miles From Lines, He Hears Guns, Looks At Captured Equipment

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler went today to the front where a major battle in the region between Lodz and Warsaw was in progress, to get first-hand knowledge of the fight, the German official news agency announced. The Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, the agency, said the trip took him in the midst of war operations where "trapped Poles" were endeavoring to break out.

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After landing at an emergency airfield a few miles behind the front, Der Fuehrer and his staff traveled by car to within a mile of the most advanced German attacking forces enabling him to "hear the staccato chatter of machine gun fire," the D. N. B. said.

He was welcomed at the air force base by the commander, who, by way of a reception, declared his flyers, on the previous day, had destroyed forty-four Polish planes and a number of airports lying far eastward.

The trip led through areas where Polish guns, ammunition wagons, disabled tanks and other equipment lay abandoned, into the zone of the actual battle operations. German heavy artillery protected against air raids by anti-aircraft formations stood ready to fire.

Hitler went beyond the most advanced artillery positions to division staff headquarters, located in a partly-destroyed farmhouse. Here, said the D. N. B., Der Fuehrer was advised that "all efforts of the Poles, who attacked here with the courage of desperation, broke down under German fire, with heavy losses."

As Hitler left in the afternoon to fly back to headquarters, tanks, followed closely by infantry and light field artillery, advanced to the attack.

Goering Joins Air Force On the Eastern Front

Drops Job of Putting Reich on a War Footing

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP).—Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering joined on the eastern front last night units of the air force he heads, it was disclosed officially. Goering, second man of the Nazi Reich, had been kept in Berlin, as head of the Cabinet Council for National Defense, to draw up emergency decrees putting the nation on a total war footing.

At the same time, a summary of the work of the German air force in the east since Saturday was released by the Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, official German news agency. The report said fourteen Polish planes were shot down at Lublin and eight were destroyed by bombs dropped on airports.

German planes successfully attacked the Lublin rail junction southeast of Warsaw, stations along the lines between Sambor and Lwow, Chyrow and Przemysl, and Rudnik and Nisko, rail lines running between Rzeszow and Lwow and Sandomierz and Przeworsk, rail crossings at Siedlce and Luckow and airports at Stanislaw and Lwow, the report said.

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All these places are in the area west and northwest of Lwow, industrial center in southeastern Poland toward which German forces are driving.

German losses were said to be small. One plane had to make a forced landing behind Polish lines and two, crippled, managed to reach their own territory, the report said.

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30.24 3255

Refugees Pour Into Rumania

Four Girls From American Embassy Cross Polish Border After Wild Drive.

PSTERSON

CERNAUTI, Rumania (Near Polish Frontier), Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Cities and villages in the Rumanian border province of Bukowina were becoming a vast refugee camp today as thousands of Poles, fleeing before the advancing German Army, crossed the frontier in search of safety.

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Rumors concerning the progress of the German forces caused confusion among the refugees, who pressed into use every means of transportation.

Germany's lightning assault has delivered a stunning blow to the Polish Army, but many observers believe there has been no knockout punch. Military experts said today that whether or not the Polish cause was lost depended, at least partly, on how well Polish forces had withstood the shock of the terrific onslaught.

Military reports have been meager—there is not even an estimate of Polish casualties—but there is evidence that the Poles have saved the bulk of their mechanized equipment.

American Embassy Girls.

Four American girls, employed at the United States embassy, crossed the Rumanian frontier safely and went on to Bucharest after a dramatic trek from a village near the Russian border. They were listed as the Misses Eugenia McQuatters of Los Angeles, Isabel Pinard of San Diego, Cal.; Iris Saunders of Portland, Ore., and Alice Hillory of Milwaukee.

The girls had joined a caravan traveling to Lublin and then headed toward the Russian border in an embassy station wagon. Miss McQuatters driving twelve hours through the night without lights over strange roads.

Although the girls wished to remain with the embassy staff in Poland, Ambassador Anthony Drexel Biddle Jr. insisted that they cross the border and go on to Bucharest, where they planned to remain temporarily.

400-mile Trek.

The Polish Government offices were striving to reorganize in scattered towns and villages near the Russian border and to untangle the confused situation. The Foreign Office was established in a school house, while diplomats were quartered in all available buildings in [illegible]y villages. Col. Josef Beck, Foreign Minister, has left to join the General Staff.

For foreign diplomats, their families and staffs—who must follow the Polish Government—their 400-mile trek to their tiny village near the Russian frontier has been a nightmare.

The wife of one diplomat took an ordinary needle and thread to sew up a deep gash in the head of a French embassy official's wife. Their automobile toppled into a ditch when the chauffeur fainted from fatigue.

The American embassy here is a small wooden building. The beds of Mr. Biddle and his wife are canvas sacks filled with fresh-mown hay. The front yard is a street filled with peasant carts. The dining room is a nearby self-service restaurant.

The first temporary embassy was in South-Central Poland, but in the dead of night, twenty-four hours after arrival, a new request came to move on, and the caravan of diplomatic cars started another lengthy drive.

Once, while Mr. Biddle sat talking with other diplomats in a darkened garden, shooting sounded overhead. Two airplanes were fighting. Then came a crash at the far end of the garden, and a German pilot floated down injured with a parachute.

Diplomats, far removed from their luxurious surroundings in Warsaw, are pedaling bicycles and walking more miles in a day than they would ordinarily walk in a year.

Poles Are Optimistic.

Although none of the Polish border towns has yet been bombed, all were reported taking extreme precautions against air raids. In some places even the lighting of matches was prohibited after dark.

The Polish authorities along the border remained somewhat more optimistic, however, with reports that Warsaw was still holding out and that the Germans might establish a defense line along the Vistula instead of attempting to cross the river.

Some of the reports said that several German divisions had already been recalled from Poland to the western front.

Thorughout the Ukraine Poles were praying for rain in the belief that the beautiful Indian summer weather, good roads and low rivers had made possible the swift German advance.

One section of Lwow (Lemberg) was reported burning yesterday after an air attack in which, it was reported through neutral sources, German aircraft machine gunned streets, causing panic among the civilian population.

Scenes around Warsaw were described as terrifying." Fields were reported black with people fleeing the city, handicapped by a shortage of gasoline.

The Poles are still hopeful, however, pointing out that the Polish commanders had expected a swift, powerful German drive which might disorganize defenses temporarily, even though they had not looked for such bewildering speed.

German war planes have penetrated eastern Poland in search of new Polish airdromes, but the fate of Poland's air force is still in doubt.

Also unknown is the situation of an estimated 100,000 Polish troops believed caught in a German pincer movement in Pomeraina.

An army of 1,000,000 Poles, however, is being massed for a stand on the east bank of the Vistula. Others are preparing a line of resistance along the Bug River, marching by night and hiding by day from enemy warplanes.

The German air attacks have been widespread and devastating, creating confusion which, if it continues, might see further German gains.

Soviet Holds Poland Beaten

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Moves Thousands of Troops to West—Front With Nazis Believed Likely.

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Further effective resistance by Poland against German forces is regarded by the official Soviet press today as highly improbable. This view was expressed by both Izvestia, the Government organ, and Pravda, the Communist party publication.

Pravda contended that Poland had lost nearly her entire military economic base, and attributed the Polish collapse to the "absence of effective aid on the part of England and France."

The paper also listed as contributing factors Poland's failure to create a sufficient number of fortified areas on its western frontiers; and Germany's superiority in the air and the technical equipment of her land forces, especially in the quality of tanks and heavy artillery.

The assertion that Great Britain and France had failed to give effective aid followed upon yesterday's Soviet press attacks on the "unfriendly actions of England in regard to the U. S. S. R." Great Britain was charged then with violation of friendly relations with the Soviet. A statement by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, asserted that several British firms had canceled production of lathes and presses ordered by Russia.

"The actions of English firms and British Government organs are blowing up trade between the U. S. S. R. and England," Tass said.

Although Russia maintained outward calm, there were indications that she was getting ready for any emergency.

Thousands of reserve troops were moved to the western frontier in connection with what Tass called the "more and more wide and threatening character" of the German-Polish war. It was understood that the Government was requisitioning certain supplies in large quantities, especially sugar.

Garrisons on the west were strengthened as the possibility appeared that Germany—with her armies driving eastward in Poland—might establish a common frontier with the Soviet Union.

Italian Troops Reach Naples; En Route To Libya, Rome Hears

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 11—Reports that Italy is sending troops to Libya were circulated today after long columns of soldiers in olive gray and with khaki sun helmets arrived in Naples.

In diplomatic circles the question at once was raised whether Premier Mussolini might be contemplating a sort of "back-door" war, once France is engaged in a desperate struggle on her Western front, and attempt to seize Tunisia in North Africa.

Officially, however, Italy was still silent as to her intentions in the European war.

Briton Calls On Ciano Again

Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, made another of his almost daily calls on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, but observers were left as much in the dark as ever concerning the nature of the talks.

Usually well-informed British circles professed ignorance of the import of the conversations. They said their speculation was divided between guesses that Britain is sounding out Italy on a general European peace settlement or that she is trying to separate Italy from Germany.

The troops arriving at Naples today came in box cars fitted with seats. They marched away toward the docks. Many rank-and-file Italians clung to the belief Mussolini would keep Italy out of the war. Mostly they have no clear idea how, but only a sort of blind faith in il Duce.

Continued calm throughout Italy bolstered these peace hopes.

Diplomats Discuss Possibility That Duce Plans "Back Door" War On France Through Tunisia

'No Turning Back,' Says Eden

Dominion Secretary Asserts War Must Go On Until Nazism Is Destroyed.

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LONDON, Sept. 11 (A. P. via Radio).—Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, said in a radio address tonight: "There can be no peace until Nazism is . . . banished from the earth."

The people of Great Britain, he said, were prosecuting the war with Germany with a clear conscience.

"Before war broke out we did all that words could do," Capt. Eden said.

"For us now there will be no turning back. We have no quarrel with the German people, but there can be no peace until Nazism with its cruelty and persecution has been banished from the earth."

Hitler, he said, had flouted all the lessons of history, preferring "the power of misery and bloodshed."

'Determination Unshaken.'

He reiterated, "Our determination is unshaken," and accused Hitler of "cynical dissimulation" as to Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

"Let there be no question about our determination," he said. "We have decided to fight to show that aggression does not pay and the German people must realize that this does not pay.

"The people of this country are ready to fight a very long war, if need be, to rid the world of Hitlerism."

Great Britain's colonies, the Secretary said, have made the cause their own.

"There must be no second mistake," he continued, referring to the first world war.

Nazism is a passing phase, he said, but in combating it the people must expect bitter suffering and wide devastation.

"Can we rid Europe of the barriers of caste and prejudice and creed?" he asked. "Can we create a true unity in Europe?

"While the Nazi system exists this cannot be. So it must go. By Herr Hitler's decision our new civilization must be built by war. But it will be built for some forces are greater than that (Nazism)."

Retort to Goering.

A communique tonight from the Ministry of Information said that Great Britain considers that the speech which Field Marshal Herman Goering made to German munitions workers on Saturday "has revealed the bankruptcy of German policy."

Devoting its entire 7 P. M. bulletin to the address, which the British regarded as a peace feeler, the ministry asserted:

"Hitler has made many promises to foreign countries; none of them has been kept. It is therefore not surprising that no confidence is felt in any assurance he may give, and Great Britain is therefore justified in requiring that peace should be concluded with a German Government whose word may be trusted."

The British press had expressed editorial scorn for the Goering "peace feeler." Tonight's communique said: "Great Britain is fighting for a return to decency in international relations. Until this is achieved no country is safe."

Eden Pledges No Peace While Nazism Exists

Asserts Hitler and All He Stands For Must Go, Says BritainBars Compromise

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LONDON, Sept. 11.—Anthony Eden told the world tonight that "there can be no lasting peace until Nazism, and all that it stands for in oppression, cruelty and broken faith, is banished from the earth." "This," he added, "is an issue that admits no compromise."

The former British Foreign Secretary, brought back into Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's War Cabinet as Dominions Secretary, said in an international radio broadcast that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler "deliberately and with set purpose . . . chose to embark upon a war of naked aggression."

As for Britain, he said: "For us now there will be no turning back." Great Britain's people, he asserted, are "ready to fight a very long war to the bitter end if that must be to rid the world of Hitlerism and all that Hitlerism implies."

Reviewing the diplomatic exchanges that preceded the outbreak of the conflict, Eden asserted: "The German Chancellor carried dissimulation so far as finally to invade Poland because Poland had failed to accept peace proposals which she had never even received from the German government. There has never been a more flagrant mockery of international good faith."

Poland, said Eden, was "always ready to negotiate, as Czecho-Slovakia was ready. Herr Hitler has

preferred force. He has made the choice; he must suffer the decision. For us now there will be no turning back." Eden reiterated Great Britain had "no quarrel with the German people."

"Five times in the last eighty years," he said, "the rulers of Germany have embarked with only the slightest pretext upon a war of aggression. Against peaceful Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, against France in 1870, against the whole world in 1914 to 1918, and now against France, Poland and Great Britain in 1939."

With such a record, he went on, Germany's present leaders "might well have thought that they should agree to negotiate," but "they preferred yet once more the path of lawlessness, the path of misery and of bloodshed, the path of anarchy and want."

The text of Eden's broadcast follows:

A week has passed since this country found itself at war with Nazi rule in Germany, and today we are an united people more closely knit one to another in our common resolve than at any time in our history. More united, if that were possible, and certainly no less determined than when, some twenty-five years ago, we pledged ourselves to fight in a good cause. For such a cause we are fighting with one heart and mind today.

How has this come about? What is it that has levelled the internal barriers—the party and political barriers—and brought our people to be of one mind?

First, we have a good conscience. The White Paper which the government recently made public and which disclosed the story of the ten days that preceded the outbreak of war has made it clear beyond a doubt that the government not only strove to keep the peace, but took great risks for peace.

And yet there was this difference between the days which preceded the outbreak of war in 1914 and the period through which we have just passed. It has sometimes been said that if before the last great war we had made our position more plain and clear, peace could have been saved. I am not concerned this evening to argue whether that was a right or a wrong view. Today one fact stands out and it is this, that before war broke out we did all that words could do to make our attitude unequivocably clear to Germany's rulers so that—and here I use the Prime Minister's own words—there should be no 'tragic ambiguity.'

Neither this German government nor any German government in the future will ever have justification for saying that there was doubt as to the action which we must take. Our position was put before the world for all to see long before the German government decided to submit its fate to the dread arbitrament of war.

You may remember the famous story of the Roman envoys who went to Carthage before the first Punic war. Confronted by the Carthaginian Senate their spokesman said "I have here two gifts, peace and war, take which you choose."

No such grim alternative was given to Herr Hitler. Every inducement was offered him to enter the way of peaceful negotiation. The Polish government had accepted this principle of negotiation. Herr Hitler deliberately and with set purpose made negotiation impossible. Instead, he chose to embark upon a war of naked aggression, and this country and France have in consequence fulfilled their undertaking to Poland, an undertaking with which you are all familiar, an undertaking into which we had entered with full publicity before the world as long as last April.

Says Choice Was Hitler's

The German Chancellor carried cynical dissimulation so far as finally to invade Poland because Poland had failed to accept peace proposals which she had never even received from the German government. There has never been a more flagrant mockery of international good faith.

We have always desired to live and let live. We considered that there was no dispute that could not be resolved by peaceful means if once the threat of force were removed, and other nations have shared our point of view. Poland was already to negotiate, as Czecho-Slovakia was ready to negotiate a year ago. Herr Hitler has preferred force. He has made the choice; he must suffer the decision. For now there will be no turning back. We have no quarrel with the German people, but there can be no lasting peace until Nazism and all it stands for, in oppression, cruelty and broken faith, is banished from the earth. This is an issue that admits of no compromise.

First, then, our conscience is clear.

But secondly, our memory is long. Herr Hitler has claimed that his sole aim was to remedy the injustices of the treaty of Versailles, which he contended was the root of all evil. This it was, we are told, which had forced him to build his colossal armaments, to march his legions into Austria, to imprison its Chancellor, to absorb Austria into the German Reich. This it was that compelled him to break faith with the British and French governments, and despite his pledge, so recently and so solemnly reaffirmed, to invade and subdue Czecho-Slovakia and to attempt to reduce her people to the status of hewers of wood and drawers of water. This it was that left Herr Hitler—we are assured—with no alternative but to turn against Poland with whom some five years ago he had solemnly signed a pact which was to run for ten years. And a pact, you will recall, which laid down that the status of Danzig and the Polish Corridor would, by consent of both Poland and Germany, remain unchanged until 1944.

Faced with such a catalogue of broken vows and discarded pledges, how is it possible to escape the conclusion that the treaty of Versailles was not a grievance to redress, but a pretext for the use of force?

Five times in the last eighty years the rulers of Germany have embarked with only the slightest pretext upon a war of aggression. Against peaceful Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, against France in 1870, against the whole world in 1914 to 1918, and now against France, Poland, and Great Britain in 1939.

With such a record her present rulers, had they been honest and sincere, might well have thought that they should accept to negotiate with nations who wanted nothing more than to live at peace with Germany, and who, as the documents which have been published show, excluded no subjects from peaceful discussion.

Herr Hitler and his Nazi associates would have none of it. Flouting all the lessons of history, ignoring or deriding even their own country's experience of British character, they preferred yet once more the path of lawlessness, the path of misery and of bloodshed, the path of anarchy and want. Let the Nazi leaders ask themselves now to what destiny they are leading the German people.

Our conscience then is clear. Our memory is long, and, thirdly, our determination is unshaken.

This war has broken out in circumstances which have no parallel. Herr Hitler is invading Poland with the help of overwhelming numbers and marked air superiority, while he acts on the defensive in the West. These methods are leading to strange illusions among the Nazi leaders, which had best be dispelled at once. Let there be no mistake about this. Our determination to see this war through to the end is unshaken. We must make it clear to the Nazi leaders and if we can to the German people that this country —as the Prime Minister said— has not gone to war about the fate of a far-away city in a foreign land. We have decided to fight to show that aggression does not pay, and the German people must realize that this country means to go on fighting until that goal is reached.

It is already evident that the Nazi government seeks to delude its people into thinking that a quick victory won in Poland will be followed by the indifference or the capitulation of the western democracies. That is not the truth. The people of this country are ready to fight a very long war to the bitter end if that must be to rid the world of Hitlerism and all that Hitlerism implies.

Hails Dominions

In the mean while let the Nazi leaders take heed and let us all take encouragement from what has been happening in the British commonwealth of nations during the last few days.

One by one the free peoples of that great association have been accepting the risks and responsibilities which the United Kingdom has taken upon itself. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa each in turn have given the answer to the challenge, each in turn has made the cause its own.

And not only these great dominions, but India also. The colonies, too, have offered their aid. From all quarters of the globe have come messages of loyalty to the sovereign and offers of help. Once more, Britain stands armed and resolved with her sister nations at her side.

For some of us the challenge has come a second time in our generation. There must be no second mistake. Out of the welter of suffering to be endured we must fashion a new world that is something better than a stale reflection of the old, bled white.

It had been better could we have set ourselves to the task in a world at peace. Herr Hitler has decided otherwise. Nazism, however, is but a passing phase. Like all systems built upon force it cannot endure—in the long roll of history it will count but as a spasm of acute pain. The suffering will be bitter, the devastation wide.

But what really matters is what follows after. Can we do better this time? Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of castes and creed and prejudice? Can frontiers and faiths, language and commerce serve to unite nations and not divide them? Can we create a true unity in Europe? Can we set before it a common aim of service? Can we inspire it with common ideals of freedom, toleration and mercy? This is what must be. While the Nazi system exists it cannot be. And the Nazi system and all that it implies must go.

By Herr Hitler's own decision our new civilization must be built through a world of war. We would have wished it otherwise. But our new civilization will be built just the same, for soul forces are bigger than men, as in that new civilization will found liberty and opportunity a hope for all.

On Britain's entrance into the first world war in 1914 the Dominion Government merely published the British war proclamation.

Canada Speeds War Supplies

To Set Up Ministry of Munitions—Question of Expeditionary Force Undecided.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (Canadian Press).—The Canadian Government today announced new measures to place the Dominion on a war footing as a result of her declaration of war against Germany.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons that a bill would be introduced for the creation of a new Ministry of Munitions and Supply.

Notice was given of a resolution to be introduced authorizing wartime expenditures up to $100,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends March 31, 1940. Funds for naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada and other war contingencies were covered by the notice.

Major Question Undecided.

The question of sending a major expeditionary force to Europe still remained to be decided.

The Government backed up its declaration of war against Germany by moving today for authorization of wartime expenditures up to $100,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends on March 31, 1940.

The Government gave notice that a resolution would be introduced in Parliament authorizing such expenditures for naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada and other contingencies of wartime. Among the contingencies covered by the resolution was the need for promoting and protecting trade and industry, whether by means of insurance or indemnity, against war risks.

Less than two hours after Mr. Mackenzie King had sent a copy of the war declaration to the Canadian Official Gazette at 1:10 P. M. yesterday the United States applied the arms embargo restrictions of the neutrality act to Canada.

Canada's first formal war proclamation in history came in three swift steps. Thirteen hours after the House of Commons had approved the Government's war stand Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General, issued a royal proclamation. The proclamation was then cabled to London, where it was quickly approved by King George.

The Dominion followed Great Britain by just a week in going to war with Germany in 1939. Three other dominions—New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa—preceded Canada with war declarations.

India was considered automatically at war with the Reich upon Great Britain's declaration.

To Send Flyers and Munitions.

The Prime Minister said that the Dominion's first contribution to the war will be to safeguard British and French possessions in the North Atlantic, train and send Canadian airmen overseas and dispatch food and munitions to the Allies. The question of sending an infantry expeditionary force to Europe is to be decided, he added.

During the world war Canada enlisted 619,000 men for service and the expeditionary force eventually reached 450,000. The nation's casualties were 55,634 dead and 149,732 wounded. The world war costs to the Dominion were estimated at $3,000,000,000.

The war declaration read in part:

"We do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the 10th day of September, 1939. . . . Our loving subjects and all others . . . are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly."

The Director of Immigration, F. C. Blair, said that the declaration would make no difference to American citizens entering Canada unless they were of German origin and that there would be no change in customs regulations.

Chamberlain Thanks Canada.

LONDON, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain thanked Canada today for joining Great Britain in "the common resistance to German aggression."

In a telegram to Prime Minister Mackenzie King Mr. Chamberlain termed Canada's declaration of war a "profound encouragement."

King George received Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, in audience yesterday and issued a proclamation later "on the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Canada" that Canada is at war with Germany.

Man-Power of Canada.

The Statesman's Yearbook for 1939 indicates that Canada could raise a trained military force of 90,000 men for war within a short time.

The Dominion's active militia is listed at only 4,000 officers and enlisted men, But the non-permanent militia totals 7,050 officers and 79,440 men of other ranks who have received some military training.

Censorship regulations in Canada forbid the communication of present military figures.

Perhaps the most effective help the Dominion could give England would be in the air. The permanent active Royal Canadian Air Force totals 525 officers and 4,500 airmen and the non-permanent air force, 220 officers and 2,000 airmen.

The Canadian Navy which will guard Newfoundland and other French and British possessions consists of 137 officers and 1,582 enlisted men who are stationed on six destroyers and seven mine sweepers.

Marler Quits as Canadian Minister to United States

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The resignation of Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to the United States, was announced to the House of Commons today by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Mr. Mackenzie King said Sir Herbert, who has held the Washington post since 1936, resigned on account of poor health. He said a successor would be appointed shortly.

Britain Hails Entry Of Canada Into War

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—Canada's entry into the European war was hailed tonight by the Ministry of Information as an "event of the greatest importance" which "cannot be minimized either by our friends or our foes."

In a communique, the Ministry said it was another example of the "solidarity of members of the British commonwealth of nations."

30.24-3257

30.24 3257

U. S. Bars Arms to Canada

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Neutrality Act Invoked Shortly After Dominion Declares War on Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (A.P.).—This country's arms and airplane factories were closed as a source of supply for Canada today by a presidential proclamation invoking the arms embargo provision of the neutrality act, which President Roosevelt hopes Congress will soon repeal.

Within little more than an hour after the British Dominion had declared war on Germany yesterday, the State Department made public the proclamation banning shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to her.

The administration wants to limit legislation for the session to revision of the neutrality act and, primarily, to elimination of its provision that the Chief Executive shall forbid arms exports to warring nations.

It was agreed generally in the capital that this provision's operation in the case of Canada would be a factor in congressional controveray over the President's program. Critics of the embargo contend that it handicaps Britain, France and their allies in their struggle with Germany.

Canada May Get Plants.

Some argue also that, if it is not repealed, arms and plane factories will be built up in Canada, take business that otherwise would come to the United States and, when the war is over, turn to peace-time products in competition with plants in this country. Supporters of the embargo argue, on the other hand, that to repeal it would be to take sides in the European conflict and to lead this country eventually into full participation.

There is a possibility that Canada will continue placing orders in the United States, with delivery contingent upon the neutrality act being changed.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, a leader of the congressional group which prevented Senate action last session on the President's proposal to revise the statute, ended a vacation in Maine last night and started back to the capital. Beyond a terse, "I'll be there," he declined comment on the forthcoming special session. Previously, he had declared that repeal of the arms embargo would lead the country into war.

Austin is for Repeal.

Support for the President's position came from a number of other Republicans. Senator Austin of Vermont, told reporters he favored repeal. Senator White, Republican, of Maine, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he approved the proposed call for a special session and that he did not want legislation on the statute books to be of "advantage to Hitler and prejudicial to the cause of Britain and France."

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, who previously had advocated repeal of the arms embargo provision, expressed belief that the United States could keep out of the war if it determined to do so.

Canada was the ninth nation against which the United States invoked the arms embargo since the war began. The others are Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Panama Proclaims Neutrality.

PANAMA, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Republic of Panama today proclaimed her neutrality in the European war.

BRITISH ACCEPT LONG WAR IDEA

Public Opinion Scornful of Peace After Poland.

NEWSPAPERS BACK CABINET

Satisfied Three Years' Conflict Must Be Counted On.

LONDON, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Great Britain intensified her naval and economic warfare against Germany today, having lost twelve merchantmen in the first eight days of what the Cabinet regards as a war that will last for at least three years.

Public opinion also seemed inclined toward preparations for a long war and scorned what were presumed to be German intentions of offering peace after a lightning conquest of Poland.

The press almost unanimously backed up the Cabinet's decision to base its policy on the premise of a three-year war, regarding the announcement as Great Britain's "withering" answer to a "peace feeler" in Field Marshal Goering's speech of Saturday.

Furthermore, dispatches indicated that the final blows against Poland were not imminent. War correspondents, whose reports are just beginning to reach England, emphasized that Poland's Army is still intact, and that its withdrawal had always been part of the Polish plans.

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The British Pattern.

Great Britain's "war effort" at home and afield was adjusted to the Government's plan for a long struggle based on "winning the last battle."

The limited scale of British military operations, except at sea, in the nine days of the war, was considered only a part of the British pattern of moving slowly and methodically at the start and increasing the tempo steadily as the conflict went on.

"Time is on our side," was the typical British explanation of events.

Terse Government announcements indicated that British naval power was getting into its stride against German submarine activity. The Government has been cautious in referring to this, however, explaining that the announcement of a German submarine destroyed might bring a quick replacement. In military circles it was also explained that submarines must soon refuel and that when that time comes there should be a curtailment of their campaign.

British diplomacy has been active on many fronts since the war began. In Italy, Japan and Spain, all anti-Comintern partners of Germany, British diplomats have apparently been making the fullest use of the new Russo-German pact to encourage distrust of the Nazi Government; and in other countries as well the effort to strengthen and add to the Anglo-French front has apparently gone on during the war with even greater vigor.

Submarines Far Afield.

The Government's answer to the ship-sinking problem was twofold. It swung into an "unremitting" campaign of attacks and countermeasures, and extended the machinery for its "contraband control" through stations in Gibraltar and Alexandria, at both ends of the Mediterranean, and on Ceylon in the Indian Ocean.

No details were given in a laconic communique which said: "It appears that German submarines are now operating far afield." But the Ministry of Information said that the Admiralty had received "numerous reports" of operations against German submarines and "probably some have been successful."

Admiration for Poland.

The Government was still concealing its military program, confining most communiques to naval and aerial operations and civil defense.

Admiration for Poland.

The Information Ministry told the nation last night that the Polish Army had shown no sign of crumbling under German pressure in the east.

Despite the massing of seventy German divisions against Poland by Goering's own statement, the announcement said, Poland's Army "has carried out its withdrawal in an orderly manner and with a steadiness which must excite admiration."

It declared that German troops had not succeeded in entering Warsaw, and added: "It is too soon as yet to talk of what will happen to Warsaw during this early stage of the war. What is certain is that the Polish Army is firmly in being and that it is showing qualities which are evoking universal admiration."

The Times called Goering's speech "clumsy and rather uneasy." It said he "aimed at gulling the Western Powers into a dishonorable peace after the consummation of the crime against Poland."

The Government's long-range policy, the Daily Telegraph said, was a "withering answer to Goering's boast that the war in Poland would end in four weeks."

In comparison with 1914, the Times said, British organization plans have "advanced our readiness for war by between one and two years." The Telegraph estimated that the nation was at a point of efficiency reached halfway through the last war, and the Daily Express declared that "Goering knows Germany cannot stand a long war."

The last week end with unlimited gasoline—rationing starts next Saturday—brought out motorists in such numbers that roads and resorts were jammed. Crowds also thronged into the parks, and to movies, football games and the Whipsnade Zoo, where many of the London Zoo's animals have been taken.

London Is Itself Again.

Most eager of all, however, were the "evacuation widowers," who walked, bicycled, thumbed rides, drove and jammed trains to see their wives and children for the first time since they were removed from London. They knew it would be more difficult to hold week-end reunions in the future because all railroads have announced abbreviated schedules, and the gasoline rationing will restrict the use of private automobiles.

The widely proclaimed idea of a "lightning war" had led many persons to believe that German planes would be over London in the first few hours. But the fact that the first week of the war brought no spectacular German drive against the western Powers inspired greater confidence among the public.

London itself took on a more normal appearance today. The digging of trenches continued and other activity served as a reminder that the country was at war, but the whole atmosphere of the city was different from last week.

Complaints increased that the nightly blackouts were too black and could be relaxed. The first rush from the large cities has passed, and persons continuing to work in London go about their duties in much the same manner as before the war started.

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Britain Wants War to Get On Hears No News

People Anxious for Action; Lack of Information Is Assailed by Journalists

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A widespread anxiety among the British people to "get on with it"—with reinforced British action to stop Fuehrer Adolf Hitler on land, at sea and in the air—was noted tonight by neutral observers.

The people have been impressed by official declarations that Great Britain must see it through even if it takes three years or more, but there was evidence of a desire for proof of accomplishment. Officials news was sparse, and up to nightfall there had been no new announcement of naval, military or aerial action by British forces.

The national executive council of the National Union of Journalists publishes a resolution expressing its "grave concern at the failure of the Ministry of Information to provide the public with adequate news of the conduct of the war."

The resolution, adopted at the council's meeting in Bristol last Friday, was forwarded to the Minister of Information, Lord MacMilan. The council declared that "it is in the national interest that prompt action should be taken to reorganize the ministry so as to maek it an effective instrument for keeping thee country and neutral nations promptly informed."

Authorized sources vigorously denounced what they said was widespread German propaganda in neutral countries and especially in central and eastern Europe to the effect that "the show is over." They said that every one in Britain was determined that all the government's pledges must be fulfilled.

They declined, however, to define a more definite war goal than that stated by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain when he declared Britain was at war with Germany for "destruction of Hitlerism in Europe."

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A Ministry of Information communique tonight said Great Britain considered that the speech Air Marshal Herman Wilhelm Goering, made to German munitions workers Saturday, "has revealed the bankruptcy of German policy."

Devoting its entire 7 p. m. bulletin to the address, which British circles regarded as a "peace feeler," the ministry asserted: "Hitler has made many promises to foreign countries; none of them has been kept. It is therefore not surprising that no confidence is felt in any assurance he may give, and Great Britain is therefore justified in requiring that peace should be concluded with a German government whose word may be trusted."

The British press also had editorially expressed scorn for the Goering "peace feeler." Tonight's communique asserted: "Great Britain is fighting for a return to decency in international relations. Until this is achieved no country is safe."

The reappearance of children in London over a quiet sunshiny week end caused the government to warn parents not to bring sons and daughters home from the country.

During the day the Prime Minister sent his thanks to Canada for joining Britain in "the common resistance to German aggression."

King George VI dispatched a message of appreciation to the people and princes of India for their support for "a principle which is vital to the future of mankind."

Late in the day King Geogre and Queen Elizabeth toured civil defense posts on the south side of the Thames where dozens of barrage balloons dot the sky. They cancelled plans for visiting Edinburgh next month.

Plans were discussed for closing London shops before dusk to aid the nightly blackout. This would mean midafternoon when winter comes.

TOKIO ENVOYS CONFER

Pro-Axis Ambassadors Hold Meeting in Rome.

ROME, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, came to Rome today to consult his pro-axis colleague, Toshio Shiratori, Ambassador to Italy, before the latter's departure for Tokio.

Both Gen. Oshima and Mr. Shiratori tried hard to bring Japan into a military alliance with Germany and Italy before Germany's signature of the non-agression pact with Soviet Russia caused a drastic change in Japan's foreign policy—away from the Rome-Berlin axis.

With that turn in world diplomacy their efforts collapsed and Mr. Shiratori has been called back to Japan. He will travel by way of the United States, sailing from Naples on the Conte Di Savoia September 13.

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Incidents in European Conflict

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP).—A mammoth camp for war prisoners, capable of accommodating 12,500 men, is being erected on the outskirts of Goerlitz.

War captives are kept busy digging drainage ditches, laying light and communication wires and otherwise finishing up the new camp. It consists of fifty tents, each with room for 250 persons. A high barbed-wire barricade surrounds the camp, while guards patrol within. Guards also watch from towers equipped with machine guns and floodlights.

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Reich Balloon Is Destroyed

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 11 (AP).—A military balloon, drifting from the southeast, struck electric wires over the Island of Laaland today and was destroyed. Laaland, one of the southernmost islands of Denmark, is seventy-five miles north of Germany's Baltic seacoast.

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Bars Jews From Streets at Night

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP).—The government today ordered all Jews henceforth to be off the streets at 8 P. M. The Jewish community was advised privately of the curfew orders. This meant the Jewish theatre would have to stop giving night performances, it was assumed.

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Mexico on Lookout for Warships

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Mexican Navy was ordered today to patrol the Gulf and Pacific coastlines to watch for belligerent warships in Mexican waters. Naval authorities, in accordance with the international code, an announcement said, will permit warships of belligerent nations to touch Mexican ports only to obtain water and foodstuffs. Such vessels must leave within twenty-four hours.

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Gibraltar Guns Halt Ship

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Sept. 11 (AP).—Windows shook today with vibration of shots from Gibraltar batteries fired at a Netherland merchantman. The vessel failed to halt when signalled to do so by control ships. The Netherland captain, when finally stopped, was fined costs—the value of the shells fired at him.

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Spanish Fishermen Catch Bananas

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 11 (AP).—Vigo's fishermen did not cast their nets today. Instead they picked bananas. They hurried to sea without their nets when they discovered that large areas of the water were covered with bananas. A German ship had thrown overboard 500 tons of them. The fishermen sold the fruit at low prices.

Please Omit Flowers, Is Hitler's Request

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—An official announcement today said that Adolf Hitler would not accept flowers while traveling through areas occupied by his troops.

Donors were directed instead to give the flowers to German soldiers.

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Isle of Sylt Abandoned

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (AP).—Inhabitants of the fortified German island of Sylt, subjected to a heavy bombing attack last Friday, left the island today. (Sylt is the site of an important German anti-aircraft defense fortification.)

Reich Has Prison for Poles

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (AP).—The correspondent of the Copenhagen newspaper Ekstrabladet reported today that Germany was establishing a prison for Polish prisoners of war in the barracks town of Itzehoe, South Schleswig. The capacity of the prison, it was said, will be 1,000 men.

Million Under Arms, Rumania Calls More

Uneasy Over Reports Of Russian Troop Movements Along Eastern Border

Bucharest, Sept. 11 (AP)—Rumania's fighting forces, already a million strong, were swelled further today as "several additional classes" were called to duty following reports of troop movements along the eastern frontier.

Official quarters expressed fear of Russia's "intentions."

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Rubber 'Bomb' Thrower Of Downing Street Jailed

Pacifist Who Started Stampede of Crowd Gets Four Weeks

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP).—A thirty-year-old clerk who created a near-panic by hurling a suitcase of slogan-inscribed rubber balls into a Downing Street crowd on Aug. 28 was sentenced today to four weeks at hard labor.

Police said Reginald Hislam prompted Alfred Hislam to toss the black rubber balls which the crowd believed were bombs. The balls carried chalked slogans reading "peace now" and "Britain must not go to war." Scores of persons, including many women and children, were knocked to the pavement in the stampede which followed the ball throwing.

In addition to the four weeks at hard labor, Hislam was fined the equivalent of $1.50 costs.

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Venezuela to Fix Food Prices

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 11 (AP).—Government control of food supplies and prices was ordered today in a series of emergency decrees designed to bolster Venezuela's economy against upsets caused by the European war. The decrees, signed by President Eleazar Lopez Contreras, provided heavy fines for profiteering. Committees were appointed to fix prices.

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Olympic Games Plans Suspended 3 Months

Finland May Organize Nordic Competition In 1940 Rather Than Abandon Event

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 11 (AP)—Finland's Olympic games organization committee today suspended for three months preparations for the 1940 games, which have not yet officially been canceled.

If possible, at the end of that period, the committee plans to organize a "Nordic Olympiad," for which it will seek entries from North, Central and South America and the central Asiatic states.

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King George Declares War Aims to India

SIMLA, India, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—King George VI, in a message thanking the princes and people of India for their support, declared today that "Great Britain is not fighting for selfish ends, but for a principle which is vital to the future of mankind."

The King-Emperor, whose message was read before a joint session of the General Legislature by the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, defined the principle as follows:

"That relations between civilized States must be regulated not by force, but by reason and law, so that men may live free from the terror of war to pursue that happiness and well-being which should be the destiny of mankind."

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'Wrens' on Active Duty Again in England

LONDON, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—About 1,140 members of the Women's Royal Naval Service—the "wrens" of the world war—are employed at England's principal naval ports, the Ministry of Information reported today.

Recruiting stations will be opened soon in several coast cities.

The Information Ministry said that everything was being done to expedite the issue of a "very attractive uniform, expected to help increase the wrens' ranks.

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How Manaar Was Sunk

Survivor Tells Of Firing On Submarines Before Ship Was Torpedoed

Gibraltar, Sept. 11 (AP)—This is a survivor's account of the sinking of the 7,242-ton British freighter Manaar off Portugal last Thursday:

"We heard a gunshot about 5.30 A. M. and rushed on deck. The wireless aerial had been destroyed, and there were two German submarines on the surface about 500 or 600 yards away on our starboard side.

"Capt. Campbell Shaw ordered our gun crew into action, and the aft gun was fired. But the submarines submerged, and the captain ordered us to abandon ship.

"We lowered four boats, and as we rowed away from the Manaar one of the submarines loosed a torpedo which hit the vessel amidships.

"Later, another shot was fired from the submarines, and the Manaar sank in front of us in less than five minutes."

U. S. GIRLS' PERIL ON ATHENIA TOLD

SEP 12 1939

17 Texas Collegians Spent 11 Hours in Open Boat.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Mrs. Arthur Strain of Dallas, Tex., related tonight how she escaped in the sinking of the Athenia with seven Texas College girls with whom she had been touring Europe.

"When the ship was torpedoed," she said, "I was at dinner with some of the girls. Others had retired and my first thought was for them."

Those with her at the time were hurried into lifeboats and Mrs. Strain then began a tour of the ship to find the others. Eventually they were all rounded up, some clad only in nightgowns and dressing robes.

Only one of the girls, Helen Hannay of Houston, was in the same boat with Mrs. Strain. They were in the open boat for eleven hours before being rescued and brought to Glasgow. Ten were taken to Galway, Ireland, and the others were taken aboard the Canada-bound steamship City of Flint.

24 Gartavon Survivors at Horta

HORTA, The Azores, Sept. 11 (AP)—Twenty-four survivors of the 1,800-ton British freighter, Gartavon reaching here tonight reported that the ship was sunk by a German submarine which attacked it 300 miles off Ushant, France.

The Gartavon sailed from Gibraltar with a cargo of iron ore. The survivors reported the German submarine appeared on the surface, fired a shot over the ship and ordered the crew to board lifeboats. Then, the survivors reported, the submarine proceeded to fire forty-four shells at the Gartavon, and finally there was a terrific crash, which the survivors said they thought was the explosion of a torpedo. The Gartavon sank.

The survivors remarked on the youthfulness of the submarine commander and crew.

Sailing to Canada Canceled

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP).—Entry of Canada into the war has caused the 1,934-ton Norwegian freighter Vestland to cancel its sailing for St. Johns, New Brunswick. The Vestland, loaded with coal, was ready to leave yesterday, but the captain said "it's too risky carrying coal to a belligerent country with all those sub losses."

Reich Ship Stranded Off Norway

OSLO, Sept. 11 (AP).—The 10,000-ton German steamship Hugo Stinnes was stranded today off Lofoten, a group of islands off the northwest coast of Norway. The ship had a torn bottom.

(The British Ministry of Information reported yesterday that two German merchantmen, the Baldur, 5,805 tons, and the Vegesack, 4,061 tons, had "gone ashore" on the Norwegian coast. There was no explanation.)

Nazi Freighter at Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 11 (AP).—Another German merchantman, the 4,971-ton Kersten Miles, today joined Germany's "food fleet" anchored in the outer harbor here, waiting a chance to slip past British warships and make a dash for Germany. She came from Buenos Aires.

A German passenger vessel, the 13,676-ton Monte Pascoal, which left Buenos Aires on Sept. 9, has not been sighted yet, and some believed she had headed for Germany without calling at Montevideo.

Despite an all-night fog, which was ideal for blockade-running, all the German vessels loaded with wheat and beef were still at anchor this morning. Included in the group of German vessels were the Gonzenheim, 4,574 tons; Patagonia, 5,898 tons, and Anatolia, 2,446 tons.

German Ship Arrives at Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 11 (AP).—The 8,600-ton German freighter Bahia Blanca arrived today from Hamburg after a thirty-two-day voyage. She was camouflaged as a Greek ship.

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REICH-ITALIAN TRAFFIC UP

Rail Trade Overflows Into Swiss Route Between Countries

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 11 (AP).—Rail traffic between Germany and Italy has increased so much since the start of the European war that the direct line through the Brenner Pass has proved insufficient.

Many trains are being rerouted over the Mannheim-Basel-Gothard route through Switzerland. Inspections under the Swiss neutrality laws showed Germany shipping coal to Italy and receiving foodstuffs.

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Americans Turn Paris Hotel Into Hospital

SuburbanRetreat Prepared for Influx of Wounded

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Hotel Gold at Etretat, luxurious summer resort fifteen miles north of Le Havre on the English Channel, was taken over today by the American Hospital of Paris for use as a military hospital for French soldiers.

Dean Frederick W. Beekman, of the American Cathedral, a member of the hospital committee, said the Etretat branch might be developed to include 1,500 beds. The hospital's main plant is in Neuilly, a Paris suburb. Most of the American patients already have been removed.

Forty-five American women residents of Paris met in the Cathedral parish house today to roll bandages for wounded soldiers.

Smuts Says Nazis Aim For Colonies in Africa

Asserts 'Neutrality Would Have Been Dishonorable'

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Sept. 11 (AP).—Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, new Prime Minister of British South Africa, which joined England last week in a declaration of war against Germany, said today, "Neutrality would have been dishonorable."

He added that South African troops would be used only for "home defense," and explained: "Germany's declared policy expressly includes her former colonies. The fight for Danzig is but the eve of a fight for southwest Africa." (Germany's colony there was mandated to South Africa after the war.)

BRITISH PROTEST CURB ON WAR NEWS

SEP 12 1939

Journalists Declare Grave Concern Over Situation.

LONDON, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The National Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists has adopted a resolution expressing "grave concern at the failure of the Ministry of Information to provide the public with adequate news of the conduct of the war."

The resolution, adopted at the council's meeting in Bristol last Friday, was forwarded to the Minister of Information, Lord MacMillan.

The council declared: "It is in the national interest that prompt action should be taken to reorganize the Ministry so as to make it an effective instrument for keeping the country and neutral nations promptly informed."

NORWAY BARS FISH EXPORT

Follows Scandinavian Policy—Firm Neutrality Urged

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OSLO, Norway, Sept. 11 (AP).—Norway today forbade the export of fresh and canned fish in a continuation of restriction of exports by Scandinavian countries.

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HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 11 (AP).—Eljas Erkko, Foreign Minister, broadcast an appeal today to all Finns to help the government safeguard Finland's neutrality, to avoid any word or deed that might be misunderstood abroad. He said that Finland will try to maintain trade relations with warring nations on an identical basis, favoring neither side.

50 Germans Leave Dublin

DUBLIN, Sept. 11 (AP).—Fifty members of Dublin's German colony left for Germany tonight under arrangements to cross England in a sealed train with a military guard. The German Minister, some of his legation and other Germans saw the party off. One person on the pier gave the Nazi salute.

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War Lifts Bermuda Ban On Autos and Suffrage

2 Prohibitions Toppled in England's Emergency

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 11 (AP).—Two of Bermuda's most widely known prohibitions—one on motorcars, the other on woman suffrage—went toppling today in the wake of the European war.

The Assembly passed a bill breaking the colony's famous rule against motor traffic because of "war conditions." The Governor may now operate motor vehicles of all sorts on Bermuda roads for the duration of the war.

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Only last April Governor Sir Reginald Hildyard resigned because, he said, he found it impossible to carry out his duties properly "without the use of a motorcar." The Bermuda Legislature twice refused his requests for a car, so he quit.

It was disclosed also that under the emergency powers act recently passed the Governor, now Maj Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, has the power to grant woman suffrage for which the women of Bermuda have fought fruitlessly but steadily for many years.

North Sea Heavily Mined

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP)—(Passed through British censorship).—Channel boats reported tonight numerous mines were in the North Sea. Belgian frontier observers told of large scale food smuggling into the Netherlands.

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So The Nazis Can't Get It

Bucharest, Sept. 11 (AP)—British, French and Netherlands importers today purchased large quantities of barley, wheat and beans in Rumania in a maneuver interpreted here as intended to prevent the supplies being bought by Germans.

Prices on wheat and barley increased sharply.

OSLO POWERS MEET AGAIN

SEP 12 1939

Problem of Obtaining Food Is Discussed by Committee

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 11 (AP).—Committees were named today by the "Oslo States," Northern European neutrals, to study the judicial and economic problems involved in staying out of war.

The problem of obtaining food was discussed by the permanent committee and provision was made for other meetings. No definite action was taken.

Belgium's Foreign Minister, Paul Spaak, presided. Representatives of the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Luxembourg and an observer from Switzerland attended.

Turk Premier Reads Nation Out of Conflict

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Fascists Ignored in Talk of RefikSaydam, at National Assembly, LaudingRussia

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 11 (AP).—Premier Refik Saydam opened a session of Turkey's National Assembly today with a declaration that Turkey is "out of this war and hopes the conagration will avoid us."

In a speech interpreted as reaffirming Turkey's policy of "watchful waiting" to see what Italy will do in the Mediterranean, the Premier said: "We have no direct political differences with Germany." The Premier, whose country has mutual-assistance treaties with France and Great Britain, failed to mention the Fascists.

"Our relations with Soviet Russia are and will remain friendly," he declared. "There is no change in the friendship between our two countries, and our contacts and consultations are most sincere.

"Turkey's relations with the belligerent countries are based on international law. Turkey has taken precautionary measures, and her line of conduct is vigilant watchfulness."

Back-firing Causes Quebec Air Raid Scare

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ST. BENOIT, Que., Sept. 11 (Canadian Press).—Back firing engines which war jittery villagers mistook for an air raid were blamed today for the childrens' colds.

The children were drenched by cold rain Thursday night when ten families fled into fields following a rumor Ottawa had been attacked by air raiders.

The back-firing of engines being used on construction was too realistic an accompaniment for the rumor, and the people of St. Benoit thought they, too, were under attack.

Oslo Group Convenes.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—An undisclosed number of Belgian reservists reported today for training as the Permanent Committee of the seven small neutral nations known as the Oslo Group assembled for its second meeting. Belgian officials said that the meeting would be limited to a discussion of food and raw materials problems.

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'Watchful Waiting' at Ankara.

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The National Assembly convened today for a session at which Turkey's attitude toward the European war, informed persons said, would probably be defined as one of "watchful waiting." The Turkish press said that the attitude of this country, allied with Great Britain and France, would depend on whether Italy or Russia join Germany in the war.

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Lipski on Way to Warsaw.'

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Jozef Lipski, Poland's former Ambassador to Berlin, arrived here yesterday from Talinn, Estonia. He said he was on his way to Warsaw.

Hydro-electric Guard Duty in Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 11 (Canadian Press).—After inspecting the measures taken to protect hydro-electric plants in the Niagara area against sabotage, Attorney-General Gordon Conant said today that the Provincial Government was doing "as well as possible with a police organization," but that he believed it would be better if the patrolling were done by the military authorities.

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Sweden Places Curb on Exports.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Swedish Government has fixed limits on exports—including iron ore, timber, wood pulp and paper—to meet pressure from foreign interests. The Minister of Trade emphasized, however, that no absolute prohibition of licenses for exports had been given.

U. S. May Play Host if League Leaves Geneva

SEP 12 1939

20 Years After Refusing to Join, Nation Might Offer Refuge From War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—One would scarcely call Uncle Sam a champion of the League of Nations, but it looks as though the European war were going to hand him just such a role.

Ironic as it may seem, in view of America's refusal to join the League twenty years ago, the United States is likely to be its principal supporter for some time to come. The support will be devoted solely to the non-political activities of the Geneva institution, but it will have considerable political value coming at this time.

Dispatches from Switzerland indicate the League will have to close up its Swiss shop during the war because Switzerland fears its presence may involve violation of the nation's neutrality—and Switzerland has taken extraordinary military measures along the German border to protect that neutrality. With Britain, France and Poland among the chief members of the League and Germany outside it, any meetings of that body would take on a partisan aspect, would look like a council of war, no matter what words were spoken or decisions made. Switzerland does not want Germany to use the League as an excuse for invading it in order to get at France behind the Maginot Line. So Switzerland is hinting it might be well for the League to meet elsewhere.

U. S. Plays Active Role

The United States has a far greater participation in league activities than the average American realizes. Many prominent Americans in official or unofficial life are members of the non-political committees of the League dealing with health, social, economic, opium and financial problems. The new Assistant Secretary of State, Henry F. Grady, is chairman of the economic committee. There are permanent government delegates to the League's sister organization, the International Labor Office, and an American, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, is its director. The United States maintains a diplomatic staff at Geneva to observe League activities.

If the meetings of these non-political committees can no longer be held in Geneva, then there is a possibility some of them may be held in the United States. More than one one official here is giving it thought.

It would be in line with the warm note the governmentt sent the secretary-general of the League only a few months ago, promising greater collaboration in its non-political work and virtually requesting the League to expand its endeavors. The note said: "The League . . . has been responsible for the development of mutual exchange and discussion of ideas and methods to a greater extent and in more fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavor than any other organization in history. The United States government is keenly aware of the value of this type of general interchange and desires to see it extended. . . .

"The United States government looks forward to the development and expansion of the League's machinery for dealing with the problems in those fields and to the participation by all nations in active efforts to solve them. . . . It will continue to collaborate in those activities and will consider in a sympathetic spirit means of making its collaboration more effective."

Expansion Planned

Encouraged by the American attitude, the League Council had appointed a special committee to study the expansion of non-political activities. The committee was to have reported to this month's council meeting, which now may not be held.

Britain, France and Poland, preoccupied with the war, are expected to lessen their participation in the League. Soviet Russia has become lukewarm toward Geneva since the retirement of Maxim Litvinov, former Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The small neutral states are distrustful of the political and military obligations in the covenant and in recent months have absolved themselves of these bonds. They are beginning to look at the League with somewhat the same eyes as the United States—a very useful organization for carrying on non-political work.

Radio Judges A 'Temperate' War Coverage

SEP 12 1939

3 Major Chains Agree to Avoid 'Undue Excitement' And Use Mature Judgment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, announced tonight that three major radio chains had reached an agreement on conduct of broadcasting during the war in Europe.

Among the provisions were these:

Efforts will be made to avoid "Horror, suspense and undue excitement."

Broadcasters will try to be "temperate, responsible and mature in selecting the manner in which they make the facts of war and its attendant circumstances known to the public."

Radio audiences should be clearly informed whether news is censored.

Broadcasts from Europe should be by Americans as far as possible.

News broadcasts will remain in strict control of the broadcaster regardless of whether sponsored or unsponsored.

Mr. Miller said the agreement was reached in New York last Thursday but had not been made public until James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, had been informed of it.

He added that while the agreement applied primarily to the nation-wide networks, the general principles involved would be presented to the N. A. B. directors at a meeting in Chicago Wednesday.

In a statement, Mr. Fly expressed the opinion that radio "by and large" rendered a public service by broadcasting news and comment about the war.

He added that all parties at today's conference of F. C. C. and networks officials agreed to continue to give consideration "to the most effective means of assuring broadcast operations to promote the public interest."

30.24 3259

OFFICIAL EYES IN WAR ZONES

SEP 12 1939

Army and Navy Observers Report on Conflict.

DAILY SUMMARY PREPARED

Eleven Military Attaches Are in European Posts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, the army and the navy are being supplied with detailed information on the progress of the European conflict by a far-flung official reporting system.

Reports from more than threescore military and naval attaches on duty in warring or key neutral countries reach the War and Navy Departments quickly by cable and radio and in greater detail via diplomatic mail pouches.

From a military intelligence officer, Col. John Magruder, the President received a daily summary until he left for a week end visit to Hyde Park. This supplemented State Department and press reports and his own direct telephone contacts with American envoys abroad.

On a big map of Poland in the Chief Executive's oval office, Col. Magruder has pictured by means of colored pins and ribbons the progress of the German campaign.

Where Attaches Are Stationed.

Of the army's 33 military attaches in foreign posts, 11 are in belligerent countries and seven in capitals of bordering nuetral nations.

The navy's official intelligence system is as far reaching. Both are far better prepared than at the outbreak of the world war to advise on strategy and to forward technical reports invaluable to the army and navy high commands.

Major William H. Colbern, attache for Poland, is in much the hottest spot of any of the American observers abroad because of the speedy German advance to Warsaw. He left Warsaw Wednesday night when the capital was almost within German artillery range and was threatened by Nazi motorized

columns.

A forty-four-year-old Missourian, Major Colbern was a student in the Polish Cavalry School in 1932-33.

With the Germans are two assistant attaches, Majors Percy G. Black and Arthur W. Vanaman. To take the post of Chief Military Attache and Attache for Air, Col. Bernard A. Peyton sailed from New York two days before the war started. At Berlin likewise are Commander Albert E. Schrader and five assistant naval observers.

Six Observers in Paris.

In Paris the army has Col. Horace H. Fuller and two assistants, and in London Lieut.-Col. Bradford G. Chynoweth and three assistants, while the navy has six observers in Pairs and five in London.

Col. Sherman Miles, soon to be a brigadier general, sailed August 30 to take charge of the London military staff.

The army likewise has one or more observers in Italy, Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Belgium, Rumania and Turkey.

When war is in progress, the attaches may get to the front but only under supervision. Their work often is facilitated, however, in recognition of the hospitality extended neutral official observers stationed in the United States.

Received in Washington, their dispatches are studied by officials of the army's "G-2" or military intelligence section, or by the navy's intelligence office.

Both information centers are staffed by veterans. Col. E. R. Warner McCabe, G-2 chief, twice was attache in Rome. Lieut.-Col. Truman Smith, an assistant, recently returned from Berlin.

Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson recently took charge of the naval intelligence office.

WAR NATIONS UNABLE TO GET LOANS IN U. S.

SEP 12 1939

Treasury Authorities Give Their Opinion of Johnson and Neutrality Acts.

APPLY TO BRITISH COLONIES

Government Alone Could Lend Money, but This Has Not Been Considered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Treasury experts said today that the neutrality and Johnson acts forbade any of Europe's warring countries from borrowing any money from any individuals or firms in this country.

The ban also applies to Canada and the other British dominions or possessions which have entered the war.

Both acts prohibit the purchase by "any person within the United States" of the securities of a belligerent nation, in the case of the neutrality act, or of a defaulter on debts arising from the world war, in the case of the Johnson act.

Unofficially, experts interpret this to mean that the United States Government, or one of its corporations, could make such loans, but they indicate strongly that no such loans have been considered.

Only One Exception.

The only exception from the prohibitions is the one invoked last week by President Roosevelt which permits continuation of "normal peace-time commercial transactions." A committee of State, Treasury and Commerce department officials has been set up to determine what comes under this exception.

The Johnson act was passed in 1934 to prevent European countries which had defaulted on their war debts from borrowing more money in this country until they got their old debts in good standing. The latest total of principal and interest owed by European governments to the Treasury is $14,473,478,027. Only peaceful Finland is in good standing.

Other Point Disputed.

Neither act makes any clear definition of how far an English factory, for instance, might borrow in this country, although the English Government itself is banned. Both acts say the ban applies to the Government, sub-division or agent of the Government affected by the prohibition. Some experts have speculated, for instance, that a private English or Canadian firm could borrow money in this country if it could prove it was not an agent of its government. Other experts dispute this loophole interpretation.

The neutrality act not only forbids the purchase of the securities of a warring nation, but also forbids the sale or exchange of existing securities of the belligerent.

LONDON HOLDS TO MEMORIES OF WORLD WAR

"Awntie Rose" Was Given 15 Days For Birth Of Son

Now He's Soldier, She Is Caring For His Child

SEP 12 1939

By Albert W. Wilson

New York, Sept. 11 (AP)—German air raiders over England—sand bags piled high in London streets—3,000,000 children, aged persons and invalids moved out of cities—the stock exchange closed—gasoline restricted to essentials—a rush of weddings at registry offices.

And here's a letter from "Awntie Rose" saying her smooth-faced boy has been called up, and that she will take care of his new-born infant while his wife is working. But by now that infant may be taken from her, for its grandmother is strong enough to work.

Was Charwoman

It wasn't very long ago when she was the charwoman who did our housework in London.

Over a cup of tea in the kitchen, she was persuaded easily to talk of air raids, food restrictions and other memories of the last war. In recent years, most British aristocrats considered it bad form to "fight over the last war" in the parlor. But right up to the outbreak of the present war, the last one was the favorite subject of conversation of the laboring and servant class. Constant repetition in pubs and homes kept their memories vivid, and perhaps no people ever were drawn into another war so reluctantly.

During the World War, "Awntie Rose" worked ten to twelve hours daily, with no Sundays or holidays off, in a munitions factory. Her husband was at the front when she knew she was to have a baby. The factory health officer refused to give her time off. But finally, as her strength and efficiency waned, she was allowed just fifteen days to bring into the world the boy who now is going to another war.

Wore Castoffs

That boy for years wore my cast-off shirts and ties, and his mother always took home to him the fat grease from our joint of lamb. Even during peace time, those drippings were his "butter"—spread thick on bread for his evening meal.

The charwoman who preceded "Awntie Rose" was surprised to find our dog was fed a half pound of meat every day.

"Why, and that's all we could get for ourselves for a whole week's time on our ration cards," she said. "And with never a bit of fat on it, what's more."

There were endless tales of air raid experiences — Zeppelins and planes killed nearly 1,400 and wounded 3,000 in England, about half of them in London. Just twenty-two years ago this fall, the worst attacks came. There were five night raids the last week of September, and 1917's death toll alone reached 697.

Zeppelins Raided Often

The last war was nine months old before the first Zep circled over England. For two years, they made twice as many raids as planes. But the British were shooting down too many; the planes were proving more effective. In the last year of war, plane raids were far more frequent.

Despite all the new defense measures, London again will depend greatly on its underground railway system for shelters. The stations are not only cleaner, more commodious and pleasant than those of New York, Paris and other cities, but are far deeper. Nearly all are reached by long escalators and elevators.

But many persons may be caught again aboard the big green busses whose routes interlace London. And when the busses with lights out halt under a tree or building there probably will be women who disobey the rule to sit quiet. Like some of those in the last war, they'll run all the way home—sometimes two miles or more—to see if a baby is all right.

AIR BOMBINGS NOTABLY FEW

Politics Seems to Explain War Phenomenon.

BOTH SIDES WITHHOLD RAIDS

Hitler May Be Figuring on Plea for a Quick Peace.

DEVON-ESSEX

SEP 12 1939

By Associated Press

What appears to be the logical answer to the strangely pacific "war in the air" in western Europe has cropped out in the eight days since France and Great Britain entered the conflict. On both German and British sides, the reason probably is as much political as military. As for the French, the considerations are probably entirely military.

War in the air certainly is going on. Reconnaissance, attack and pursuit planes are aloft and fighting, day and night. But, explosive-laden bombers on long-range missions are conspicuous by their almost complete absence.

For years, the world has waited for the "next war" to begin with mass bombing raids against "military objectives" in and around great cities—as, indeed, the present war did, in Poland. Polish cities are deeply gouged and scarred by aerial bombs.

Germany May Ask Peace.

But t was not Warsaw that men thought of when they pictured the horrors of aerial warfare in a new European conflict. It was London, Berlin and Paris—and Rome too, if Italy were drawn in.

Up to the moment the capitals of Germany, France and England have not been touched by bombs from enemy planes. Why?

From Germany's standpoint, the war at the West Wall has scarcely been mentioned in the official communiques. A bombing raid on war materials manufacturing plants, railroads and highways, docks and military airdromes—all legitimate "military objectives"—in or around Paris or London would bring immediate reprisals in kind. That would bring home to the German people that an enemy was striking in the west.

The German High Command apparently wants to liquidate the Polish campaign quickly at the front and in the minds of the German people. If, as has been rumored, Germany intends to declare itself for peace after, and if, Poland is subdued, a restraining hand on the bombing squadrons meanwhile might put Adolf Hitler in a more strategic position politically than if London and Paris had felt the ravages of bombs.

England Not Fighting a Populace.

As for England, the leaflet "raids" over Germany could hardly go hand in hand with bombing raids. The British profess their friendship for the German people and hope for results from a populace running to shelter.

Nor can Germany, except at the expense of inconsistency express a sympathetic understanding of France's position while German bombs are exploding on French soil far behind the front lines.

On the military side, Germany is no more anxious than Great Britain or France to have its airdromes, Railroads, factories and highways become targets for enemy bombs.

To be considered, however, is the fact that "military objectives" in Great Britain are far more vulnerable than Germany's. So are those in France. Almost since the Nazis came to power in Germany, defensive machinery against air raids have been in the making. It was part and parcel of the tremendous German upsurge in air power.

War materials factories are scattered and hidden. Military airdromes are without easily distinguishable paved runways. Hangars are underground. Anti-aircraft defense has been brought to a high point of perfection.

Allies More Vulnerable.

The same steps were taken in Great Britain and France, but much later. The arts of dispersion and camouflage are not so widely practiced. Great Britain is only now recognizing the weakness of the "shadow factory" system of manufacture, wherein damage to one plant would halt the entire flow of one type of war implement, and is trying to correct it.

Will the "lightning war" from the air, advocated by the famous Italian tactician, Gen. Douhet, come eventually in this conflict? That will depend on a great many factors, political and military.

Poison gas was used in the first world war despite international agreement barring its use. All that military observers will commit themselves to is the statement, "any nation at war, driven to the wall and desperate, will stop at nothing in an effort to snatch victory from defeat."

The lone exception to the absence of long-range bombing raids in Western Europe have been British flights to military objectives near the North Sea outlet of the Kiel Canal, Germany has forgone, as yet, retaliatory visits to England.

BRITAIN PICTURED BADLY PREPARED

Military Expert, in Service Magazine, Sees Lack of Officers

SEP 12 1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—An English military expert's declaration that his country rarely has been less well prepared for war appears in Army Ordinance, service magazine pubished here.

In an article written just before Great Britain went to war with Germany, Major General J. F. C. Fuller, author and retired army officer, says:

"Though in England the output of weapons is rapidly becoming gigantic, my conviction is that seldom in her history has she been less well prepared for war, not only because trained personnel to use the bulk of these weapons is lacking, but because her traditional peace policy is antagonistic to a rapid changeover to a war policy of twentieth-century form."

Lack of Officers

Within a year, says General Fuller, the British regular army, territorials (national guard) and militiamen (conscripts) were to have numbered 1,000,000 men.

(Undoubtedly, the rate of increase has been accelerated by the declaration of war since General Fuller wrote his article.)

"On paper," he continues, "this looks prodigious but though it is, it is simultaneously fictitious, because practically the whole of the increase in men is minus officers.

"Such an army may be good enough for the Maginot Line, though I doubt it, but for field operations it is obviously impossible."

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WASHFM SEPT. 11-

THOUGH EXPENDITURES FOR THE AIR FORCE ROSE FROM $655,000,000 IN 1938 TO $1,025,000,000 IN 1939, HE SAYS, ITS PERSONNEL INCREASE WAS ONLY 22,000 MEN. NAVY EXPENDITURES ROSE FROM $639,000,000 TO $745,000,000, WHILE PERSONNEL INCREASED BY 14,000; ARMY OUTLAYS, $575,000,000 TO $865,000,000.

TODAY, GENERAL FULLER SAYS, THE ENGLISH AND PRUSSIAN POLITICAL SYSTEMS "ARE IN A CLINCH" IN EUROPE.

"THE FIRST X X X WAS BASED ON THE ACCUMULATION OF CREDIT WHICH IN PEACE TIME FINANCED TRADE AND DURING WAR BROUGHT UP ALLIES--VIRTUAL MERCENARIES WHO FOUGHT ENGLAND'S BATTLES FOR HER. THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM SPRANG FROM THE IDEA OF CONSCRIPTION AND, AFTER THE FALL OF NAPOLEON, WAS DEVELOPED BY PRUSSIA INTO THE IDEA OF A NATION-IN-ARMS X X X."

THOUGH LONG SUCCESSFUL IN HER POLICY, ENGLAND WAS EXHAUSTED FINANCIALLY BY THE WORLD WAR, FULLER SAYS, AND THE POST-WAR YEARS DID NOT REESTABLISH HER FINANCIAL PREEMINENCE.

SO, HE ADDS, FACE TO FACE WITH A RESURGENT GERMANY, "SHE WAS IN FACT IN A FAR WORSE POSITION THAN THE ONE IN WHICH SHE FOUND HERSELF IN AUGUST, 1914."

MD14SAESAM

A169

ADD CHRONOLOGICAL UNDATED SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 11--BRITISH FREIGHTER BLAIRLOGIE, 4,425 TONS, TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST. CREW OF 32 SAVED BY UNITED STATES LINER AMERICAN SHIPPER.

KR233PED

SEP 12 1939

A82

ADD CHRONOLOGICAL UNDATED SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 11--FIRBY (BR) 4,640 GROSS TONS, REPORTED TORPEDOED ABOUT 250 MILES NORTHWEST OF HEBRIDES ISLANDS.

SEPT. 11--GALTAVON (BR)--24 SURVIVORS ARRIVED AT HORTA, THE AZORES, ABOARD SWEDISH SHIP CASTOR.

FD856PED

SEP 12 1939

American Steamer Searched By German Submarine Crew

Master Of Freighter Stopped Off Irish Coast Reports Threat To Fire On Ships Failing To Halt

[By the Associated Press]

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 11—A high official of the Waterman Steamship Corporation said tonight its steamer, Wacosta, had been halted for three hours off the Irish coast by a German submarine and thoroughly searched befor being allowed to proceed on her voyage from Glasgow to New York.

Capt. N. Nicholson, executive vice-president of the company, said Capt. G. Self, of the Wacosta, advised in a cablegram that the submarine crew made certain the ship, a freighter, carried no contraband cargo before she was released.

He said Captain Self advised the company, an American concern which has its headquarters here, that the submarine's commander warned that in the future all American vessels which do not obey orders from German submarines to halt "would be fired upon."

The Waterman Company reported the incident, which occurred Saturday, to the United States Maritime Commission and the State Department.

The Wacosta was equipped to accommodate eight passengers, but it was believed here she carried more than that number due to heavy demand for passage by refugees from Europe.

Twenty-seven ships are in the Waterman Company's transatlantic service.

Reports Seizure By Britain

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 11 (AP)—Archie S. Mills, manager of the Columbia Naval Stores Company here, said today he had been advised 600 barrels of rosin consigned to Hamburg aboard the Waterman steamship Warrior had been seized as contraband by the British Government in London.

Mills said the cargo was believed covered by war-risk insurance. The Warrior sailed from here about a month ago for United Kingdom and German ports via Mobile.

SEP 12 1939

Three More Survivors Of Athenia Are Found

Long Island Man Is Located in a Glasgow Home

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The State Department announced today the names of three additional survivors of the sunken liner Athenia.

American Minister John Cudahy at Dublin cabled that Daniel Wilkes, of 4401 Skillman Avenue, Sunnyside, Long Island City, was in a private home in Glasgow, where his father, Dr. E. T. Wilkes, had joined him.

The Consul General at Glasgow reported that Mrs. Ellen Hutchinson, wife of William Hutchinson, of Cambridge, Mass., had been located in Glasgow.

The Consul at Le Havre, France, reported that John Youngquist, of Minneapolis, was there.

SEP 12 1939

C122PX

PX OUT

ALTOONA,PA.,SEPT 11-(AP)-THOMAS HOGG, AN EMPLOYE OF THE PENN-SYLVANIA RAILROAD, RECEIVED WORD TODAY FROM THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE HIS WIFE, MRS. MARGARET HOGG, 53, A PASSENGER ON THE ILL-FATED LINER ATHENIA, IS REPORTED "AMONG THE MISSING."

MRS. HOGG LEFT ALTOONA LAST JUNE TO VISIT A SISTER IN EDINBURG, SCOTLAND, AND CABLED HER FAMILY SHE WAS LEAVING ON THE ATHENIA.

SHE WAS A BRITISH CITIZEN BUT HAD LIVED IN ALTOONA WITH HER FAMILY SINCE 1924.

1939

BK OUT

BOSTON,SEPT.11-(AP)-THE FISHING SCHOONER FRANCES C. DENENY, DOCKING AT THE FISH PIER TODAY, REPORTED SIGHTING AN UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE ON GEORGES BANKS--ABOUT 30 MILES EAST OF CAPE COD--LAST WEDNESDAY.

DECLARING SUBMARINES NEVER BEFORE HAD BEEN SEEN ON THE FISHING GROUNDS, VETERAN FISHERMEN SAID THE SUBMERSIBLE WAS SIGHTED AT 9 A.M. AND AGAIN TWO HOURS LATER. THEY SAID THERE WERE MANY SHOALS ON THE GEORGES WHICH WOULD MAKE UNDER WATER TRAVEL OF A SUBMARINE HAZARDOUS.

SEP 12 1939

A SUBMARINE SIGHTED IN NANTUCKET SOUND BY THE POLLOCK RIP LIGHTSHIP ON THURSDAY WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN AN AMERICAN CRAFT.

NAVY OFFICIALS SAID NO AMERICAN UNDERSEA CRAFT ON TRIAL OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST WOULD NORMALLY BE OPERATED ON GEORGES BANKS.

ES11AED NM

FOLO NEW YORK--TORPEDOING

PORTLAND,ME.,SEPT.11-(AP)-THE BRITISH FREIGHTER BLAIRLOGIE, REPORTED TORPEDOED TODAY OFF THE IRISH COAST, SAILED FROM PORTLAND AUG.25 WITH 7,268 TONS OF SCRAP IRON.

HER DESTINATION WAS LAND'S END, ENGLAND, WHERE SHE WAS TO HAVE AWAITED FURTHER ORDERS. PART OF HER CARGO WAS TAKEN ON AT BOSTON BEFORE COMING HERE.

SEP 12 1939

THE BLAIRLOGIE WAS IN COMMAND OF CAPT.D.B.MAC ALPINE.

ES304PED NM

C27PX

PX OUT

ATTN CAN PRESS

SEP 12 1939

PHILADELPHIA,SEPT 11-(AP)-ENTRY OF CANADA INTO THE WAR HAS CAUSED THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER VESTLAND TO CANCEL ITS SAILING FOR ST.JOHNS, NEWS BRUNSWICK.

THE VESTLAND, LOADED WITH COAL, WAS READY TO LEAVE YESTERDAY BUT THE CAPTAIN SAID "IT'S TOO RISKY CARRYING COAL TO A BELLIGERENT COUNTRY WITH ALL THOSE SUBS LOSSES."

RH1027AED NM

A165WX

SHIPS ROUNDUP

SEP 12 1939

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 11-(AP)-REPORTS THAT AN AMERICAN SHIP HAD BEEN STOPPED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE AND THAT GOODS ON ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL HAD BEEN SEIZED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DREW THE ATTENTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT.

OFFICIALS DECLINED COMMENT, PENDING REPORTS FROM THIS NATION'S EMBASSIES IN THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED, BUT THEY INDICATED THAT THE INCIDENTS WOULD RECEIVE THE CLOSEST STUDY.

CAPT.N.NICHOLSON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION, SAID ITS STEAMER, WACOSTA, HAD BEEN HALTED SATURDAY FOR THREE HOURS OFF THE IRISH COAST BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE AND SEARCHED THOROUGHLY BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO PROCEED ON HER VOYAGE FROM GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

HE SAID THAT THE MASTER OF THE SHIP, CAPT.G.SELF, ADVISED IN A CABLEGRAM THAT THE SUBMARINE CREW SATISFIED ITSELF THAT THE SHIP, A FREIGHTER, CARRIED NO CONTRABAND. HE ADDED THE

1939

A117EX

BX OUT

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SUBMARINE'S COMMANDER WARNED THAT IN THE FUTURE ALL AMERICAN VESSELS WHICH DID NOT OBEY ORDERS FROM GERMAN SUBMARINES TO HALT "WOULD BE FIRED UPON."

ARCHIE S.MILLS, MANAGER OF THE COLUMBIA NAVAL STORES COMPANY, IN PENSACOLA,FLA., ALSO REPORTED THAT HE HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT 600 BARRELS OF ROSIN CONSIGNED TO HAMBURG ABOARD ANOTHER WATERMAN STEAMSHIP, THE WARRIOR, HAD BEEN SEIZED AS CONTRABAND BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

MILLS SAID HE BELIEVED THE CARGO WAS COVERED BY WAR RISK INSURANCE. THE WARRIOR SAILED FROM PENSACOLA ABOUT A MONTH AGO FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND GERMAN PORTS, VIA MOBILE.

FROM BERLIN, MEANWHILE, CAME REPORTS FROM INFORMED QUARTERS THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES WOULD SINK ANY SHIP ATTEMPTING TO CARRY TO ENGLAND ANY ARTICLES ON BRITAIN'S CONTRABAND LIST. THE SUBMARINES, IT WAS ADDED, WOULD ALWAYS PROCEED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED RULES.

"WHAT THEY TRY TO CUT US OFF FROM, WE WILL IN TURN TRY TO PREVENT REACHING ENGLAND," SAID ONE OFFICIAL, RECALLING BRITAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT LAST WEEK OF AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF ARTICLES IT WOULD REGARD AS CONTRABAND OF WAR. SEP 12 1939

A166WX

THE GERMAN PRESS DIRECTED ITS ATTENTION ESPECIALLY TO THE BRITISH BLOCKADE INTENTIONS. ACCORDING TO NACHTAUSGABE, "GERMANY DURING THE NEXT ENSUING DAYS WILL PUBLISH HER OWN CONTRABAND LIST, PLACING FOODSTUFFS THEREON BECAUSE OF BRITAIN'S SIMILAR ACTION."

"IN OTHER WORDS," THE PAPER CONTINUED, "WE WILL DECLARE THAT WE WILL ATTEMPT WITH ALL MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL TO PREVENT IMPORTATION OF ESSENTIAL GOODS AND FOODS INTO ENGLAND EVEN BY WAY OF NEUTRAL STATES. IN NO OTHER WAY CAN THE FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE LAW WHICH ENGLAND COMMITS BY PRESSURE UPON NEUTRALS BE COMBATTED."

EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW HERE SAID THAT A BELLIGERENT HAS A LEGAL RIGHT TO SINK A NEUTRAL VESSEL WHICH IS CARRYING ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND. SUCH CONTRABAND CONSISTS OF WAR MATERIALS, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND, WHICH INCLUDES ARTICLES SUCH AS FOOD. SEP 12 1939

THE EXPERTS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT BEFORE SUCH A SHIP IS SUNK, THE ENEMY WARSHIP IS REQUIRED TO GIVE THE CREW WARNING IN TIME FOR IT TO ABANDON SHIP. THEY ALSO POINTED OUT THAT ANY AMERICAN SHIPS CARRYING ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND WOULD BE VIOLATING THIS COUNTRY'S EMBARGO, IMPOSED UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT, AGAINST THE SHIPPING OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

IF THE SHIP IS CARRYING CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND, THE INTERNATIONAL LAW EXPERTS SAY, IT CANNOT BE SUNK LEGALLY, BUT IT CAN BE STOPPED AND ITS CARGO DESTROYED OR SEIZED. IN SUCH A CASE, THE CONTRABAND MUST BE PAID FOR BY THE POWER SEIZING OR DESTROYING IT.

ADD GERMANY

A137 SEP 12 193

LONDON--SECOND ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X FRANCE WERE GIVEN.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF BRITISH TROOP ACTIVITIES ON THE CONTINENT CAME AS IF IN ANSWER TO WHAT NEUTRAL OBSERVERS SAID WAS WIDESPREAD ANXIETY AMONG THE PEOPLE AT HOME TO "GET ON WITH IT." ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED BY REPEATED OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS THAT BRITAIN MUST SEE THE WAR THROUGH EVEN IF IT TAKES THREE YEARS OR MORE, THERE

1939

HAS BEEN EVIDENCE THAT THE PEOPLE WANTED ACTION.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, COMMENTING ON FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM GOERING'S SPEECH TO GERMAN MUNITIONS WORKERS SATURDAY, SAID HITLER HAS MADE MANY PROMISES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, NONE OF THEM HAS BEEN KEPT, AND THEREFORE GREAT BRITAIN IS JUSTIFIED IN REQUIRING THAT PEACE SHOULD BE CONCLUDED WITH A GERMAN GOVERNMENT "WHOSE WORD MAY BE TRUSTED."

GOERING'S ADDRESS WAS INTERPRETED HERE AS A PEACE-FEELER. BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO SEE THE WAR THROUGH ALSO WAS VOICED BY ANTHONY EDEN, FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY NOW IN THE WAR CABINET AS DOMINIONS SECRETARY, WHO DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS LAST NIGHT "THERE CAN BE NO LASTING PEACE UNTIL NAZIISM, AND ALL THAT IT STANDS FOR I OPPRESSION, CRUELTY AND BROKEN FAITH, IS BANISHED FROM THE EARTH."

AT THE CLOSE ETC., FOURTH GRAPH PREVIOUS.

FD1132PED SFP 12 1939

MEN APPOINTED TO IMPORTANT MILITARY POSTS IN THE 1937 SHAKEUP OF THE HIGH ARMY COMMAND.

AT THE CLOSE X X X 4TH GRAF AS BEFORE.

AISA

LONDON--FIRST ADD CANADA WAR SEPARATE X X X COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS."

SFP 12 1939

THE MINISTRY DECLARED "WHILE AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND HAVE TO RELY ON THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR EXTERNAL DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION, THE SAME DOES NOT APPLY SO FULLY TO CANADA.

"THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS EXTENDED OR INTERPRETED BY THE STATEMENT MADE LAST YEAR AT KINGSTON BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE INTEGRITY OF CANADA FROM INVASION PLACES CANADA IN A SPECIAL POSITION."

(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN AN ADDRESS AT KINGSTON, ONT., ON AUGUST 18, 1938, ASSERTED AMERICANS WOULD NOT STAND "IDLY BY" IF DOMINATION OF CANADIAN SOIL WERE THREATENED BY A FOREIGN AGGRESSOR.

JM1214AED

A150

LONDON--THIRD ADD SECOND MIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X THE EARTH."

IN CONNECTION WITH THE LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE WESTERN FRONT OFFENSIVE, IT WAS RECALLED THE LONDON GAZETTE RECENTLY PUBLISHED THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT LORD GORT WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. SFP 12 1939

LORD GORT, WHOSE NICKNAME IS TIGER, IS 53 YEARS OLD, A LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL STAFF.

DURING THE WORLD WAR, HE WAS WOUNDED THREE TIMES, DECORATED THREE TIMES AND CITED IN DISPATCHES NINE TIMES. HE WAS ONE OF THE YOUNGER

SIXTH 1253 STARES THE QUOTE WAR EFFORT UNQUOTE AT HOME HAS BROUGHT MANY RESTRICTIONS ON THE ORDINARY CITIZEN AND ON BUSINESS STOP THE BIG STORES AND LITTLE SHOPS ALL HAVE BEEN AFFECTED STOP THEY TRY TO MAINTAIN QUOTE BUSINESS AS USUAL UNQUOTE BUT FEW ARE ABLE TO DO SO PARAGRAPH THOSE DEALING IN GOODS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES ARE DOING THE MOST BUSINESS PARAGRAPH AS THE WAR ENTERED ITS SECOND WEEK ITS EFFECTS ON THE BRITISH STILL WERE CONFINED CHIEFLY TO

SFP 12 1939

30.24-3265

30.24 3265

SACRIFICES AT HOME PARAGRAPH THE PUBLIC WAS TOLD TO PREPARE FOR STILL MORE FOR THE CABINET DECIDED TO PLAN ON AT LEAST A THREE YEAR WAR PARAGRAPH BRITAIN WAS THINKING AGAIN ABOUT THE LAST UNTIL YES MARK

LONDON, SEPT 11-(AP)-SIR NOTON BARCLAY, CHAIRMAN OF LONDON'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, APPEALED TONIGHT TO DRIVERS TO USE THEIR CARS AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE AT NIGHT AND WARNED THOSE WHO WALK: "IT IS UP TO THE PEDESTRIAN TO PROTECT HIMSELF." SEP 12 1939

THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND SEVERAL FATALITIES HAVE LED TO PLEAS FOR RELAXATION OF BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS.

FD700PED

ASS

-9-

COMMUNIQUE SEP 12 1939

PARIS,SEPT.11-(AP)-COMMUNIQUE NO.15 FOR THE MORNING OF SEPT. 11, ISSUED BY THE WAR MINISTRY, SAID:

"THE NIGHT WAS CALM THROUGHOUT. OUR TROOPS WERE ABLE TO EFFECT A LOCAL ADVANCE." (END COMMUNIQUE)

WD640AED

BASEL-SEPT-11

A NUMBER OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM DIVISIONS WHICH REINFORCED THE ITALIAN FRONTIER BEFORE THE CRISIS BECAME WAR ARRIVED IN THE MACINOT ZONE, IT WAS REPORTED HERE. SEP 12 1939

THEY WERE TRAINED FORTRESS TROOPS WHO AS A ROUTINE MOVE PRIOR TO FRENCH GENERAL MOBILIZATION WERE SENT DOWN TO THE ITALIAN BORDER.

AS MOBILIZATION ROGRESSED THEY WERE RELIEVED BY NEWLY COMPLETED DIVISIONS AND SENT NORTHEAST.

FRENCH SOURCES DECLARED THE MOVEMENT IN NO WAY REDUCED OR INCREASED THE EFFECTIVE FIGHTING STRENGTH ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER BUT WAS A SIMPLE EXCHANGE.

FAMED ALPINE CHASSEURS REMAINED ON DUTY ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED HIGHLY AS SHOCK TROOPS FOR MOUNTAIN WORK.

FD913PED

A132

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CANADIAN SEP 12 1939

OTTAWA,ONT.,SEPT.11-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADA'S PARLIAMENT SPEEDILY PLACED A $100,000,000 WAR CHEST AT THE DOMINION'S DISPOSAL TONIGHT AFTER FORESTALLING AMENDMENTS THAT WOULD HAVE PREVENTED USE OF THE MONEY BY AN OVERSEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN EUROPE'S WAR.

A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE COMMONS HAD GIVEN THE BILL THIRD AND FINAL READING, THE SENATE WAS CALLED TO THE UPPER HOUSE, WHERE IT PASSED THE APPROPRIATION MEASURE ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD READINGS IN SHORT ORDER.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE RIPPLE IN CANADA'S APPEARANCE OF UNANIMITY TO STAND BY GREAT BRITAIN.

SIX MEMBERS X X X ETC., 2ND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

JM212AED

SIX MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION AND A GROUP OF 10 QUEBEC LIBERAL MEMBERS SOUGHT TO AMEND THE MONEY BILL TO PREVENT CANADIAN TROOPS GOING TO EUROPE BUT THE ATTEMPT WAS DEFEATED BY A 151-16 VOTE. SEP 12 1939

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID THE HOUSE COULD ASSUME AN EXPEDI-

1939

TIONARY FORCE WAS NOT BEING CONSIDERED AT PRESENT. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENT WOULD HALT THE GOVERNMENT FROM CARRYINGIOUT MEASURES OF AIR AND NAVAL COOPERATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE. WHETHER AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WILL BE SENT OVERSEAS IS EXPECTED TO DEPEND UPON FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

CANADA OFFICIALLY ENTERED THE EUROPEAN WAR YESTERDAY. WORKING WITHOUT DELAY, REVENUE MINISTER J.L.ILSLEY INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE TODAY A BILL WHICH WOULD GIVE THE GOVERNMENT NOT MORE THAN $100,000,000 FOR WAR EXPENDITURES "IN OR BEYOND CANADA."

AN INDICATION THAT CANADA WAS PREPARING FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES WAS SEEN IN A CLAUSE AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNMENT TO ACT AS THE AGENT FOR ANY BRITISH OR ALLIED COUNTRY FOR ANY PURPOSE DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE WAR. THIS WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE THE PURCHASE OF MUNITIONS IN CANADA FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

THE IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION OF ALL TRADING WITH THE ENEMEY DURING THE WAR AND THE VESTING OF ALL ENEMEY PROPERTY IN AN OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN WERE DECREED IN A SPECIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE BY MACKENZIE KING. THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND A NEWLY-CREATED OFFICIAL, THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, WILL ENFORCE THE NEW REGULATIONS.

SEP 12 1939

FD919PED

A133

NIGHT LEAD PANAMA

SEP 12 1939

PANAMA, SEPT. 11-(AP)-THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA OFFICIALLY DECLARED HER NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR TODAY IN A DECREE BY WHICH SHIPS OF BELLIGERENT POWERS WILL BE PROHIBITED FROM "SHUTTLING" BETWEEN THE CANAL ZONE AND PANAMANIAN WATERS DURING THE CONFLICT.

THE REPUBLIC DECLARED THAT SHIPS OF NATIONS AT WAR COULD NOT REMAIN IN TERRITORIAL WATERS DURING THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD USUALLQ ACCORDED UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, IF THE SHIPS ALREADY HAD BEEN IN CANAL ZONE WATERS UNDER UNITED STATES JURISDICTION FOR THREE MONTHS.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THE REGULATION WAS INTENDED TO PREVENT VESSELS FROM TAKING REFUGE IN PANAMA WATERS FOR THREE MONTHS, THEN PASSING TO CANAL ZONE WATERS FOR ANOTHER THREE MONTHS WITH THE LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING TO PANAMANIAN WATERS IN AN INDEFINITE "SHUTTLE."

IN ANOTHER STEP TOWARD MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY, PANAMA ORDERED FOREIGNERS WITHIN HER BORDERS TO REGISTER WITH POLICE WITHIN 30 DAYS AND SUBSEQUENTLY KEEP THE AUTHORITIES INFORMED OF ANY CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

SEP 12 1939

FD1115PED

A122

PRECEDE NIGHT LEAD TURKEY

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)-DOCTOR REFIK SAYDAM, PRIME MINISTER OF TURKEY, SAID TODAY TALKS WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE WERE CONTINUING IN A FRIENDLY MANNER. HE TOLD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THAT TURKEY WOULD REMAIN FAITHFUL TO HER ENGAGEMENTS AND FRIENDSHIPS.

SEP 12 1939

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B95KX

AP WX

WAR-SHIPPING

SEP 12 1939

MANILA, SEPT.11-(AP)-THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER

30.24 3267

30.24 3267

EMPRESS OF ASIA SAILED TODAY FOR VICTORIA, B.C., UNDER ORDERS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

CAPT. G.GOOLD SAID THE SHIP WOULD MAKE THE USUAL CALLS IN CHINA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU UNLESS THE OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED. SHE IS DUE AT VANCOUVER, B.C., OCT. 6.

OFFICERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THE EMPRESS OF ASIA MIGHT BE USED AS A BRITISH TROOP TRANSPORT TO EUROPE, AS SHE WAS DURING THE WORLD WAR. SHE CARRIES GUN MOUNTINGS AND CAN BE CONVERTED INTO AN AUXILIARY CRUISER.

ONLY 25 PASSENGERS LEFT ON THE VESSEL, THE LIGHTEST LIST EVER CARRIED FROM MANILA BY A MAJOR LINER.

XA124PCS SEP 121939

A130

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 11-(AP)-THE COPENHAGEN NEWSPAPER BERLINGSKE AFTENAVIS REPORTED TODAY THAT A GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT EXPLODED IN A GERMAN MINE FIELD OFF TRELLEBORG, SWEDEN, YESTERDAY, WITH AN ESTIMATED LOSS OF 10 LIVES. SEP 121939

THE PAPER SAID THE EXPLOSION WAS SEEN BY A SWEDISH STEAMER WHICH WAS UPABLE TO GO TO THE RESCUE BECAUSE OF THE MINES. A GERMAN TRAWLER RESCUED SOME OF THE CREW, THE DISPATCH ADDED.

THE MASTER OF THE SWEDISH VESSEL SAID 10 PERISHED IN THE WATER.

AN EXPLOSION WAS HEARD IN TRELLEBORG YESTERDAY, BUT THE CAUSE WAS UNKNOWN UNTIL THE SWEDISH STEAMER REACHED PORT.

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF DANISH RAILROADS DECREED A REDUCTION OF 25 PERCENT IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND TEN PERCENT IN SPEED OF TRAINS AND FERRIES IN A MOVE TO CONSERVE ELECTRICITY, OIL AND COAL. DENMARK IMPORTS ALL HER OIL AND COAL.

A PREVIOUS DECREE BANNED AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC TO SAVE GASOLINE. THE ORDERS GO INTO FORCE SEPT 20.

N1139AED SEP 121939

A73

COPENHAGEN,SEPT.11-(AP)-THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE 1,514-TON NETHERLANDS STEAMER MARK, WHICH BLEW UP IN THE NORTH SEA, LANDED IN LIFEBOATS AT VORUPUER, DENMARK, TODAY AFTER HAVING BEEN ON THE WATER 36 HOURS.

THE 22 SURVIVORS SAID THEIR SHIP, WHICH WAS ON ITS WAY FROM FINLAND, HIT A MINE 120 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VORUPUER. THE CAPTAIN WAS INJURED.

SEP 121939

WD722AED

A76 SEP 121939

COPENHAGEN,SEPT.11-(AP)-EFFECTIVE TODAY, WOMEN REPLACED MEN AS STREET CAR CONDUCTORS IN FLENSBURG, GERMAN CITY ON THE DANISH BORDER.

TRAVELERS REPORTED THIS WAS GENERAL IN GERMAN CITIES, WITH THE MEN CONTINUING AS MOTORMEN.

A83 SEP 121939

COPENHAGEN,SEPT.11-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED AMERICANS HAVE BOOKED PASSAGE FROM COPENHAGEN TO NEW YORK ON THE MOORE-MCCORMACK SHIP NORMACWREN, 9,000 TONS, WHICH WILL SAIL THURSDAY.

WD624AED

C35

BRUSSELS, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE PROBLEM OF OBTAINING FOOD SUPPLIES IN WARTIME WAS DISCUSSED TODAY AT A MEETING OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE "OSLO STATES," NORTHERN EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.

THE MEETING, PRESIDED OVER BY BELGIUM'S FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL SPAAK, WAS ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK AND LUXEMBURG. SWITZERLAND WAS REPRESENTED BY AN OBSERVER.

JUDICIAL AND ECONOMIC SUBCOMMITTEES WERE NAMED AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY NEUTRAL NATIONS WERE GENERALLY DISCUSSED, INCLUDING PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

NO DEFINITE ACTION WAS TAKEN AT THIS PRELIMINARY MEETING. FURTHER SESSIONS WERE TO FOLLOW.

WY1131AED

A52

WAR BRIEFS

RIGA, SEPT 11-(AP)-LATVIA HAS ORDERED PARTIAL MOBILIZATION OF THREE CLASSES OF MILITARY RESERVES, BEGINNING TOMORROW.

-30-

AA2

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (BJT)

MOSCOW, SEP 11-(AP)-A RUSH ON FOOD STORES AND SAVINGS BANKS CONTINUED TODAY AS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT MUUTERED MEN AND MATERIALS ON ITS WESTERN BORDER NEAR POLAND.

INDICATIONS THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF RESERVES WERE BEING CALLED UP WAS SEEN IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF THE NEWSPAPER RED STAR, WHICH SAID, "OUR TERMS OF MILITARY PREPAREDNESS ARE TREMENDOUSLY INCREASED BY THE READINESS OF THE RED ARMY . . . IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEFENSE MEASURES OF OUR STATE."

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY BUT UNOFFICIALLY THAT MAXIM LITVINOFF, FORMER COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NOW IS LIVING AT SPIRIDONOVKA HOUSE, WHICH IS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND PREMIER.

COMMENTING ON THE WAR IN POLAND BOTH IZVESTIA, THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN, AND PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLICATION, REFLECTED THE OFFICIAL SOVIET VIEW THAT POLAND CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO PRESENT FURTHER EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE TO INVADING GERMAN ARMIES.

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS INSISTED FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAD FAILED TO GIVE EFFECTIVE AID TO POLAND.

YESTERDAY'S SOVIET PRESS REFERENCES TO "UNFRIENDLY ACTIONS OF ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE U.S.S.R." WERE FOLLOWED TODAY BY AN ASSERTION BY TASS, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, THAT ENGLAND HAD VIOLATED FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET.

DECLARING BRITISH FIRMS HAD CANCELLED PRODUCTION OF LATHES AND PRESSES ORDERED BY RUSSIA, TASS ADDED, "THE ACTIONS OF ENGLISH FIRMS AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT ORGANS ARE BLOWING UP TRADE BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND ENGLAND."

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A101

30.24-3269

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UNDATED WAR INTERPRETATION

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 121939

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

VASTLY OUTNUMBERED POLISH TROOPS TODAY WERE CONTINUING TO DEFEND THE HEART OF WARSAW AGAINST THE INVADING GERMANS, THREE DAYS AFTER BERLIN READ WITH JUBILATION AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND THAT ONE OF ITS UNITS HAD FORCED AN ENTRY INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CAPITAL.

IT WAS A BLOOD-STIRRING DEFENSE, AND ONE WHICH MEANS MUCH TO THE MORALE OF THIS COMPARATIVELY SMALL NATION WHICH IS TRYING TO STAND UP AGAINST THE MIGHT OF GERMANY--A TERRIER AGAINST A MASTIFF.

OVER IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR THE FRENCH AND GERMANS CONTINUED TO THRUST AT EACH OTHER, AS THE FRENCH MANEUVERED FOR POSITION FROM WHICH THEY COULD MAKE AN ASSAULT AGAINST THE POWERFUL SIEGFRIED LINE.

A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK FROM THE SAAR BASIN PRODUCED HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

BUT WHILE THESE THRUSTS AND COUNTER-THRUSTS, AND THE BAYONET WORK, ARE SPECTACULAR THEY ARE ONLY PRELIMINARY TO THE "REAL THING." ALL THIS IS MERELY "SPADE WORK."

A FAR MORE SERIOUS THREAT TO THE POLES THAN THE LOSS OF THEIR CAPITAL WAS DEVELOPING FAST IN SOUTHEAST POLAND, DOWN IN THE CORNER NEAR THE RUMANIAN AND RUSSIAN BORDERS.

HERE THE GERMANS WERE JAMMING FORWARD TOWARD THE STRATEGIC CITY OF LWOW (THAT'S OUR OLD WORLD WAR FRIEND "LEMBERG"), AND WERE CLAIMING PROGRESS. IT WAS REPORTED THEY WERE MASSING FOR A HEAVY ASSAULT ON LWOW.

THE POINT OF THIS IS THAT LWOW IS THE GATEWAY TO RUMANIA, UPON WHICH FRIENDLY STATE POLAND HAS BEEN BANKING FOR HER SUPPLIES OF ALL SORTS.

CUTTING OFF OF THESE SUPPLIES WOULD BE A MAJOR DISASTER FOR THE POLES.

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AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS THE UNEXPLAINED MOBILIZATION OF RUSSIAN RESERVISTS, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN BERLIN THAT THE PLANS OF THE GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS CONTEMPLATED A RESUMPTION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS BETWN TH REICH AND THE SOVIET UNION.

SUCH A RESUMPTION, OF COURSE, WOULD BE PREMISED ON THE SMASHING OF THE POLISH FORCES BY THE NAZIS SO AS TO FREE THE RAILWAYS RUNNING ACROSS THE COUNTRY FROM GERMANY TO RUSSIA.

GERMANY HAS BEEN BANKING ON RUSSIA TO PROVIDE HER WITH FOOD AND THE SINEWS OF WAR, AND THE NAZI AUTHORITIES DECLARE THAT WITH SOVIET SUPPLIES AVAILABLE THE ALLIES CANNOT STARVE THE FATHERLAND OUT.

CERTAINLY THE OPENING UP OF THE WEALTH OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES TO GERMANY LIKELY WOULD ALTER THE ENTIRE COMPLEXION OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

COINCIDENT WITH THIS DEVELOPMENT, THE BRITISH CABINET LET IT BE KNOWN THAT IT WAS PREPARING FOR A THREE-YEAR WAR AS A MINIMUM.

THIS WOULD SPIKE THE GERMAN HOPES OF GETTING PEACE FROM THE ALLIES IF AND WHEN POLAND HAS BEEN CRUSHED.

BRITAIN HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT THERE WILL BE NO PEACE MADE OVER THE BODY OF POLAND--THAT THE ALLIES ARE OUT TO SMASH HITLERISM.

ALL THIS WOULD TEND TO INDICATE THAT THIS WAR ISN'T GOING TO

BE A SHORT ONE--UNLESS THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD SUCCEEDS IN ITS EFFORTS TO PERSUADE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO REVOLT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

WE KEEP HEARING THAT THE POLES HAVE YET TO MAKE THEIR BIG STAND AGAINST THE INVADERS. POLISH FIELD MARSHAL SMIGLY-RYDZ'S STRATEGY HASN'T BEEN REVEALED, BUT IT IS REPORTED HE HAS DRAWN UP AN ARMY OF ABOUT A MILLION MEN ALONG THE DEFENSES EAST OF THE GREAT VISTULA RIVER WHICH PASSES THROUGH WARSAW AND BISECTS THE COUNTRY TO THE SOUTH.

THE MARSHAL'S IDEA, IT WOULD SEEM, WAS NOT TO MAKE A MAJOR RESISTANCE IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE INVASION BUT TO CONSERVE HIS RESOURCES FOR A LATER STAND. MEANTIME THE ALLIES IN THE WEST MIGHT BE ABLE TO APPLY ENOUGH PRESSURE TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE TO DRAW GERMAN TROOPS AWAY FROM POLAND.

THE SENSATIONAL DEFENSE OF WARSAW IS OF GREATER SENTIMENTAL THAN STRATEGICAL VALUE, AS HAS BEEN POINTED OUT BEFORE. ITS LOSS NATURALLY WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF MANY POLES.

HOWEVER, THE LOSS OF THE STRONG MILITARY DEFENSES ABOUT WARSAW IS MOST SERIOUS FOR THE POLES. THESE FORM PART OF THE VISTULA DEFENSES BEHIND WHICH THE POLES REPORTEDLY INTEND TO MAKE THEIR MAJOR STAND.

SEP 12 1939

THE GERMAN CAPTURE OF LODZ, JUST SOUTHWEST OF WARSAW, WAS A BAD BLOW TO THE HARD-PRESSED POLES. LODZ WAS ONE OF THE CHIEF DEFENSES OF THE CAPITAL, A CITY WHICH HAS SEEN MUCH FIGHTING IN DAYS GONE BY.

IF THE GERMANS ARE ABLE TO SMASH THROUGH THE VISTULA LINE AND INFLICT A DECISIVE DEFEAT ON THE POLES, THAT WILL OPEN UP THE RUSSIAN SUPPLIES TO GERMANY, IF THE GERMANS ARE CORRECT IN THEIR ASSUMPTION THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS GOING TO FURNISH THE REICH WITH THE NECESSARY SINEWS.

THE LATEST GERMAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTS PROGRESS DOWN IN THE LWOW SECTOR AGAINST "OUR DOGGEDLY DEFENDING OPPONENTS" WHO "HAVE BEEN PUSHED BACK OVER THE SAN RIVER." THE SAN IS A BRANCH OF THE VISTULA, AND IT RUNS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE VISTULA--THE WRONG SIDE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE POLISH DEFENSE.

CROSSING OF THE SAN WOULD BRING THE GERMANS WITHIN PERHAPS 75 MILES OF LWOW. AND LWOW, IT HAS BEEN INDICATED, IS THE HEART OF POLAND'S LIFE-LINE INTO RUMANIA. SEP 12 1939

THIS MIGHT BE A GOOD TIME TO MENTION THE CHARGES OF ATROCITIES WHICH ALREADY ARE BEING HURLED BY BOTH SIDES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. ALL SORTS OF NASTY STORIES ARE BEING BANDIED ABOUT.

ATROCITIES DO CROP UP IN THE HEAT AND BITTERNESS OF CONFLICT. WE EVEN GET SOME COLD-BLOODED ATROCITIES, SUCH AS THE SINKING OF DEFENSELESS PASSENGER SHIPS WITHOUT WARNING, OR DELIBERATE MURDERS.

WHAT THE WRITER HAS TO SAY HERE IS NOT DIRECTED AT ANY ONE OF THE CLAIMS WHICH ARE NOW BEING MADE. IT JUST HAS TO DO WITH THE GENERAL RUN OF SO-CALLED ATROCITIES.

FROM LONG EXPERIENCE ON THE BATTLE FRONTS OF THE WORLD WAR I AM CONVINCED THAT NINETY PERCENT OF THE ATROCITY STORIES ARE PURE PROPAGANDA MANUFACTURED FROM WHOLE CLOTH. I ENCOUNTERED INNUMERABLE INSTANCES OF THIS DURING THE LAST CONFLICT.

IT ISN'T ALWAYS EASY TO DETECT SUCH PROPAGANDA, BUT A GOOD

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RULE TO GO BY IS TO TAKE ALL SUCH STORIES WITH A BIG GRAIN OF SALT UNLESS THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY ABSOLUTE PROOF OF THEIR TRUTH.

WHEN YOU READ STORIES ABOUT SOLDIERS CUTTING OFF BABIES' HANDS--SUCH AS WERE TOLD DURING THE WORLD WAR--JUST STOP AND THINK THAT THE AVERAGE SOLDIER IS JUST ANOTHER FAMILY MAN WHO HAS BEEN UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE DRAGGED INTO WAR. HE DOESN'T CUT OFF BABIES' HANDS.

A HISTORIC CASE OF PROPAGANDA WAS THE STORY OF GERMAN "KADAVER FACTORIES" DURING THE WORLD WAR. THIS TALE, WHICH CAME OUT THROUGH THE BRITISH FRONT, WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GERMANS WERE SO SHORT OF FATS THEY WERE USING THE BODIES OF SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SOAP.

THIS HORRIBLE STORY WAS SPREAD ALL OVER THE WORLD. IT WAS BOLSTERED UP BY WHAT PURPORTED TO BE AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM GERMAN PRISONERS. IT WASN'T UNTIL AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER THAT IT BECAME GENERALLY KNOWN THE STORY WAS QUITE UNTRUE AND WAS THE PRODUCT OF SOMEONE'S IMAGINATION.

IN DECEMBER, 1925, THE LATE SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THIS REPORT HAD BEEN DENIED BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR LUTHER, AND THAT HE (SIR AUSTEN) ACCEPTED THIS DENIAL ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

SEP 12 1939

N1038AED

IMPORTANT MILL CENTER 75 MILES FROM WARSAW IS REPORTED RECAPTURED

Check To Germans In Advance On Eastern Frontier Is Termed Apparent—Nazis Succeed In Crossing Narew River

SEP 14 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, Sept. 13—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch today quoted a "reliable source" as saying Lodz had been recaptured by the Poles from the Germans.

DALADIER AND GAMELIN MEET BRITAIN'S PREMIER SECRETLY

Allied War Council Agrees to Devote All Resources to Aiding Poles.

FRENCH DRIVE WEDGE IN SAAR

Penetrate Outer Fortifications of West Wall—German Artillery Answers Vigorously.

SEP 14 1939

PARIS, Sept. 12 (A.P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain met Premier Daladier "somewhere in France" today at a meeting of the Supreme Franco-British War Council.

A communique issued by M. Daladier's office said that two other members of the council also attended, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British armies, and Lord Chatfield, the British Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense.

The French Premier left the War Ministry in Paris shortly after luncheon, accompanied by military aids. They traveled in a powerful military car.

Gen. Gamelin joined M. Daladier, who is National Defense Minister as well as Premier, on the way to the secret meeting place.

The communique said that the War Council "confirmed completely" a firm Franco-British resolution to "consecrate all their forces and all their resources" to aid Poland, which is resisting a "brutal invasion of its territory with so much bravery."

M. Daladier was back in his office at the War Office at 6 P. M. (1 P. M., New York time), where he conferred immediately with Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Travels in Air Force Plane.

[In London the Ministry of Information announced tonight that the purpose of the Chamberlain-Daladier meeting in France was to make possible a direct personal exchange of views on the situation and on measures to be taken in the immediate future.

["The meeting," said a communique, "has fully confirmed the firm resolve of Great Britain and France to devote their entire strength and resources to the waging of the conflict which has been forced upon them and to give all possible assistance to their Polish ally, who is resisting with so much gallantry the ruthless invasion of her territory."

[Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, made the trip in a Royal Air Force plane. They both returned to London tonight.

LODZ RETAKEN

SEP 14 1939

1939

TANKS AND ARMORED CARS DRIVE INTO SUBURBS OF KEY TO SIEGFRIED LINE

Motor Units Roar Forward As Big Guns Shell Nazi Troops—Wedge Pounded Into West Wall's Advance Defenses

SEP 13 1939

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 12—French motorized units were reported tonight driving into the suburbs of the German industrial city of Saarbrücken.

The city of the German Saar is regarded as the key to the advance positions of Germany's Siegfried Line on the one hundred-mile northern flank, between the Moselle and Rhine rivers, of the Western front.

The French general staff's communique No. 18 for tonight reported:

"Continuation of progress on the same front as yesterday. Strong reaction from the enemy, notably by his artillery."

Nazi Advance Posts Split

The French drive on Saarbrücken put a wedge into the advance fortifications of the main German Siegfried Line at their strongest point east of this capital of the rich Saar mining basin.

French artillery pounded German lines surrounding the city from heights in the forest of Warndt, region to the southwest captured by the French last week, and the French were reported to have "slightly turned" the defenses of Saarbrücken during the day.

[Editor's Note—Dispatches from the Swiss border last night said the French had advanced toward Saarbrücken from the east in a pinching movement.]

Secret Meeting Held

SEP 13 1939

Behind the lines, Edouard Daladier, French Premier, met Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, for a secret meeting of the French-British Supreme War Council.

Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Chatfield, British Minister for Coordination of Defense, flew to France this afternoon in a special military plane for the surprise session "somewhere in France."

With Daladier was Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, supreme commander of the French and British armies.

The meeting was understood to have taken place at the field headquarters of the French general staff.

Strategy Discussed

This first meeting of the Supreme War Council, whose four members from the high command of the French and British allied forces not only was concerned with the immediate political and military situation, but with the next moves of their general strategy.

Apparently the French drive was concentrated on Saarbrücken for two reasons:

1. Capture of the city and bridgehead across the Saar river would force a wide breach in the advance system of blockhouses and machine-gun nests covering the Nazi west wall through which the French could drive toward their main objective—the Siegfried Line. As a result of the collapse of this center key all the German positions in the no man's land between the Siegfried and Maginot lines would have to be abandoned or risk being crushed by a simultaneous attack from the front and flank.
2. The city's fall would give the French possession of the rich Saar mining basin, which for its size is one of the most productive coal areas in the world.

Tanks Sweep Forward

French motorized units of fleet tanks and armored cars swept toward Saarbrücken over rough country on either side of the little Roselie river after the whole area had been blasted by heavy French field batteries from the Warndt forest, no more than five miles away.

The French shells pounded at a two-mile front through the eastern suburbs of the city to the aviation field, which the Germans used as a military port before the fighting began.

The village of St. Arnual, midway between Saarbrücken and the airfield, was caught in the heaviest part of the bombardment.

Barrage Laid Down

From the main Siegfried line positions some seven miles behind Saarbrücken the heavy fortress artillery for which the Germans are famous laid down a heavy barrage to cut the advancing French troops.

On this sector of the front the Maginot Line itself was unaffected by the battle as the French advance guard positions have been pushed ten miles in front of the permanent fortifications from which the Poilus jumped off.

The French tactics in the drive against Saarbrücken were typical of those they have used up to date.

First, French scouting and fighting planes roared out over the German positions fighting the air clear.

Armored Cars Follow

Armored units followed rolling down on the German concrete pillboxes and crashing through barbed-wire entanglements.

Behind these came fighting engineers who mopped up German "suicide squads" which the tanks and squad cars had left behind.

One of the most important jobs of these soldiers, whose spades are almost as vital as their rifles, is to feel out concealed mines and explode them before the main bodies begin moving in to establish and fill the lines.

These lines tonight were in the form of a pincers slowing closing in on Saarbrücken.

War Theater Pictured

For full understanding of the new phase of the Western front operations it is necessary to picture the German Siegfried fortifications as lying about

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[Today's flight was the first the seventy-year-old Prime Minister had made since he flew to Munich nearly a year ago during the Czecho-Slovak crisis.]

The French General Staff's communique No. 18 for the night of September 12 reported:

"Continuation of progress on the same front as yesterday. Strong reaction from the enemy, notably by his artillery."

Thrust Near Siegfried Line.

Meanwhile earlier this evening French dispatches said that French advance guards had driven a wedge into the advance fortifications of Germany's Siegfried Line east of Saarbruecken.

One section of the attacking forces was asserted to have "slightly turned" the defenses of the great industrial city.

Artillery pounded German lines surrounding the city from heights in the forest of Warndt.

These reports followed the War Ministry's earlier communique No. 17 which said merely: "A calm night along the entire front."

The Army was reported to have maneuvered into a position to threaten Saarbruecken after having hurled back the German counter-thrusts to the east of that industrial center.

Fighting on a 100-mile sector of the western front between the Moselle and Rhine rivers strengthened the impression that a major battle was shaping up—an engagement which history may record as the battle of the Saar.

British troops were reported moving up into positions already established by the French.

Serious Progress.

"Despite enemy resistance our attacks continued to show serious progress on a front of some twelve miles east of the Saar," said last night's communique.

This was taken to mean that the French were gaining at a point some distance north of the French border town of Saareguemines in the German area between the Saar and Blies rivers. The Saar runs north from Sarreguemines through Saarbruecken, chief German city in the rich Saar basin.

Saarbruecken was emptied of civilians days ago. French military sources believed that the German army soon would fall back into defensive positions behind the industrial capital.

Bitter fighting also was reported in the area north of Sierck, further west, where the Saar River shifts its course northward to parallel the Moselle River along the neutral principality of Luxemburg.

Fleets of Tanks.

Germans and French fought hand-to-hand in that wooded area between the two rivers.

The pincher movement against Saarbruecken and the penetration of formidable advance posts of the Siegfried Line were accomplished in the beginning by small sorties of infantrymen supported by tank fleets.

The German lines were said to be young reservists because older soldiers were engaged in the Polish offensive on the other side of Germany. However, several divisions were said to have been diverted already to the western front to meet the Franco-British threat.

Standstill Around Warsaw.

In Polish quarters it was said that the German Army of the East had been fought to a standstill around Warsaw. The diversion of German pressure from Poland is one of the cardinal aims of Franco-British strategy.

Although less seasoned Nazi troops were said to hold positions near the Luxemburg frontier, their positions were strong because of the nature of the land.

The French had to make their pecarious way over hilly roads topped by machine-gun and mortar nests. They had to encircle their foe to wipe out threats of cross-fire ahead.

The High Command would not name places involved in this extreme northern flanking movement in the belief that publication would endanger progress of the operations.

The French described their losses as slight as compared with the advances achieved. They said that some German prisoners had been taken, that gas had not been used, and that much of the fighting was under cover of night.

Poles and Czechs Joining Up.

On the home and diplomatic fronts, Premier Daladier was still working to fuse a "War Cabinet" for a balanced representation of the French political parties while watching developments in Rumania and Italy.

Andre Francois-Poncet, the French Ambassador to Rome, was understood to have told M. Daladier yesterday afternoon that Italy was observing a "strictly correct" neutral attitude despite her military alliance with Germany.

Rumania's week end call to reservists, increasing her army to 1,200,000 men, interested the French because of her status as Poland's neighbor.

Thousands of men were still flocking to the French side for military service. Stephan Osusky, who was Czecho-Slovakia's Minister to Paris, said that he expected 50,000 Czechs to fight under the Czech flag.

Poles also were enlisting by the thousands for service on the Western front under French command.

At Lille, Jeane Poulle, a fugitive from Devil's Island, appeared to join the French Army. He had been living in Belgium after his escape through Brazil and French Guiana thirteen years ago.

French Drive Expected.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Reports of a German troop movement from Baden northwest toward the Haardt Hills on the west side of the Rhine were taken by Bordern observers today as an indication that the Germans are expecting a big French drive soon.

Baden is near the point where French territory elbows into Germany, ninety miles north of Basle. The development eased the Swiss fears that French or Germans might try to cut through a corner of Switzerland to outflank the other.

Thousands of Swiss soldiers, it was learned today, have returned temporarily at least to civil life—the first official sign of Switzerland's growing conviction that her neutrality will be respected by her two warring neighbors.

It was estimated that the first contingent of soldiers to get leaves numbered 15,000, mostly dairy and agricultural workers. Nevertheless, well over 400,000 Swiss soldiers are still guarding every one of the confederation's many railroad tunnels and bridges.

Ready for Something Fast.

Another indication that the French are about to open an offensive against main forts of the Siegfried Line was seen in reports of a concentration of mobile equipment at certain points of the Maginot Line.

Such fast equipment has been of little use to the French so far in the slow, methodical maneuvering for position which has marked the war thus far. It would play a major role when and if the French broke through the main Siegfried forts.

In preliminary thrusts and counter-thrusts, as pictured in advices reaching Switzerland, the French moved up as much as four miles and captured four German towns—Brenschelbach, Uttweiler, Peppenkum and Medelsheim, northwest of Bitche—while small German patrols crossed into French territory for the first time.

Germans Clear Out.

The German penetration of French territory, however, was said to have been short-lived, the Germans retiring to their own side of the frontier after furious clashes. This action occurred just east of Saarguemines and southeast of Saarbruecken.

The French were reported to have taken about five miles of the Saarguemines-Zweibruecken Railway in German territory, from which to threaten German forts along the northeastern bank of the Saar River.

The French thrusts appear to have changed from mere local incursions to highly co-ordinated operations, extending a smooth line from the Moselle River to the Vosges foothills.

With the left flank pinned on the great Moselle forts of the Maginot Line and the right flank supported by the huge Bitche fortifications, the French forces struck out all along the northern section of the western front, meeting German counter-attacks.

Traffic was increased on the German railroad between Freiburg and Offenburg, although the railroad is in plain sight from the Maginot Line at many points along its fifty-mile length. All rail traffic along the French side of the Rhine frontier had stopped, however.

30.24-3273

30.24—3273

seven and one-half miles behind Saarbrücken, capital of the Saar mining area.

The city is thirty airline miles southeast of the Moselle and sixty miles west of the Rhine. Close to Saarbrücken the Saar river enters Germany from France and parallels the frontier a few miles on the German side.

Because of its importance industrially and as a bridgehead, the Germans have constructed at Saarbrücken what are are believed to be the strongest advance positions of the Siegfried Line.

Counter-Attacks Halted

Activity in this sector and seven miles to the southeast in the Bitche plateau overshadowed German counter-attacks along the Moselle Valley farther north.

Although Germans attacked in strength and at first retook advance positions several hundred yards in depth, the French reported they had halted the German attack.

The German action appeared to be designed for two purposes—first, to divert French attention from Saarbrücken, and second, to strengthen the German flank along the Luxembourg frontier where the French attack had weakened it.

Major Battle Expected

The Saar battle is developing slowly into what apparently is the first major operation of the Western front, although the French, who have carried the attack to German territory, have not made contact with Germany's main "west wall."

The French used caution in moving forward among German block-houses and reinforced steel machine-gun nests that dot the Saar no-man's land.

There seemed no doubt, however, that the operations hourly were assuming more serious proportions.

French general staff communiques, which thus far have been the only official source of information, have given only one indication of the size of the forces involved. They mentioned one division, but that is capable of several interpretations. Modern French divisions are generally about 10,000 men, but vary according to the terrain and their allotted task.

Terrific Artillery Duel Reported On West Front

By CHARLES FOLTZ, JR.

Associated Press Correspondent

Basel, Switzerland, *Wednesday*, Sept. 13—Reports reaching Switzerland early today indicated one of the greatest artillery duels in history began during the night in the Eastern Moselle Valley between Germany's Siegfried and France's Maginot lines.

Shells shrieked high over the border hills.

The Moselle Valley has been converted into one of the heaviest fortified regions in the world, with the great Sierck forts on the French side and the strong Trassen area on the other line.

Assault On Line Expected

Swiss observers expressed the opinion the British and French staffs were building up an actual assault on the Siegfried Line itself [illegible] near future.

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The German town of Hornbach, less than two miles from the tip of the Bitche frontier salient of the Western front, was described in dispatches reaching Switzerland last night as a no-man's-land which for two days has been pounded by both Maginot and Siegfried Line guns.

The population had moved out, as well as from the Bavarian towns of Zwiebrücken, whose two bridges carry the vital rail supply line behind the Siegfried Line, and Pirmasens, manufacturing town behind the eastern section of the line.

Hold Previous Gains

Despite concentrated gunfire and stabbing counter-attacks of German shock troops which apparently had halted the French drive between the Saar river and the Vosges Mountains, the French were reported still in possession of the greater part of their yesterday's gains on both sides of the Bitche frontier salient.

More than a week of calm reportedly relaxed tension along the southern French-German border. Frenchmen whose comrades were engaging in bitter battles just around the frontier bend on the Western front swam in the Rhine in plain view of the opposite forts.

German trains, headed for Italy with thousands of tons of coal, rolled south clearly visible to the naked eyes of French artillerymen sitting behind the powerful Maginot forts across the river.

Saarbrücken Returned To Reich After '35 Poll

Saarbrücken, situated on the Saar river in a district which has been called the "powder keg of Europe," was returned to Germany March 1, 1935, after tabulation of the votes in a plebiscite held in the entire Saar area.

It is a city of 126,000 people, surrounded by rich coal mines purchased in 1934 from France, and lying almost in the middle of an international highroad for armies and trade. Romans and Gauls once contested the territory, French troops under Napoleon have marched through the city, as did German forces in the Franco-Prussian War and the Allies during the World War.

Area Demilitarized

Under the restoration agreement, however, Saarbrücken and the surrounding area was to become part of the demilitarized border zone. France insisted on this clause and Germany agreed.

Germans Attack on 3 Fronts In Attempt to Crush Poland

Nazis Tell Reporter With Hitler's Army 4 Polish Divisions Have Begun to Surrender —He Finds Widespread Devastation.

SEP 13 1939

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY WEST OF WARSAW, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—German headquarters announced that the German forces this morning launched a three-front offensive which it expected to be the final push to break Polish resistance.

The fronts were given as: East of Radom, north of Lodz and northeast of Warsaw.

Four Polish divisions fighting in the Radom sector south of Warsaw with their backs to the Vistula River were reported beginning to surrender. Germans also said that a bitter struggle north of Lodz appeared to be ending, with heavy Polish losses.

On the third front, German troops were reported at the gates of Warsaw.

The Germans, officers asserted, used the air arm effectively on all fronts. Bombers again were flying steadily to and from German bases.

This correspondent observed the preparations for today's offensive on the Radom front yesterday afternoon. Heavy re-enforcements clogged all roads leading to the sector.

The battle north of Lodz was in its third day. In the first twenty-four hours of that struggle Germans estimated 2,000 Poles were killed and 5,000 wounded, and since that first day the attack has been even fiercer.

The Germans were trying to force surrender of what remained of the Polish Army of the West—from 50,000 to 60,000 men.

Poles Fighting Desperately.

Armored cars, tanks and light artillery were used in today's counter-offensive against the Poles. The Polish forces were said to be fighting a desperate uphill battle in close formation.

Fuehrer Hitler, "first soldier" of Germany, spent yesterday in this region. I followed him by two hours along one road.

The German High Command was confident Warsaw, caught in a pincer attack, would fall within twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

A few miles north of Lodz, important textile center, one German division was battering five or six encircled Polish divisions in the hope of capturing 50,000 to 60,000 men, which would be the largest body yet taken. (A German division numbers 10,000 to 12,000 men.)

This Polish Army, consisting of troops retreating from Poznan province and the corridor, on Sunday staged the first big offensive made by any Polish force so far in an attempt to break out and fall back on Warsaw. They were halted Sunday night after advancing several miles, and yesterday morning a German counter-attack was started.

But even if the Polish divisions should escape their twelve-mile-wide pocket near Lodz, they would have to encounter another German line drawn up west of Warsaw and between them and the capital. This line, which received heavy re-enforcements this morning, extends south of the city.

Another German force was closing down the vise on the Polish capital by driving toward Warsaw from the northeast. It had crossed the Narew River in its advance out of East Prussia.

A third Germany army, meanwhile, was tightening its hold on Lublin, railway post 100 miles southeast of Warsaw and approximately 140 miles east of Lodz.

Anxious for Surrender.

The Germans want both cities to surrender without siege. An armored car division which entered Warsaw a few days ago after driving up from Silesia has withdrawn to the outskirts of the city and is awaiting the outcome of the battle near Lodz. This maneuver was made, the Germans said, to discourage the Poles from bombarding their capital.

I have just completed two days of roaming about with the first group of foreign correspondents permitted at the front by the German High Command.

Everywhere I found the Poles had been fighting harder than I had imagined from reading the German Army communiques.

Every inch of the Polish retreat, despite its swiftness, has been contested, but the fighting for the most part has been individual. No general plan seems to have existed. Or, if it did exist, it was disregarded.

Polish To[illegible] in Ruins.

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Each time the Poles assembled and tried to make a stand they found themselves surrounded. German officers expressed the opinion that the Polish general staff had made a big mistake in not withdrawing its troops—thus preventing their capture—from the virtually undefendable western sections, and then using them for a well organized stand on some line west of Warsaw.

Fighting took place in almost every town and village from the German border to the line which now is just west of the capital. Today these towns are largely in ruins—either destroyed by bombs from the air, burned down, or both.

The destruction in the area through which I passed, and it was typical of all of western Poland, resembled northern France after the world war. The few walls still standing showed the gouges of machine gun bullets. Hundreds of farmhouses were burned so thoroughly that scarcely any debris remained, and only the chimneys stood gaunt in the saddened landscape.

Trenches in a Graveyard.

I entered Poland at Ketno in Silesia and there, six miles from the border, found the first trenches. They had been dug in a graveyard. Beyond this first line of defense virtually no trenches had been dug, for the Poles had retreated too fast to dig in.

Further on I encountered my first weird sight. The town of Lieruszow, which had had 6,000 inhabitants, about half of them Jews. In the Sunday evening twilight it looked like the ruins of Pompeii.

After the Polish Army had left Lieruszow, snipers killed twenty-one German soldiers, and the penalty they paid was a terrible sight. The Germans said machines guns had been placed in various buildings which commanded the road leading into town, including the Jewish temple.

Endless Line of Refugees.

Then I met the first of a seemingly endless line of tattered refugees. Such a line is to be found today on almost any road in Poland.

I counted 180 V-shaped hay wagons of the type used throughout central Europe within one twenty-mile stretch on the road to Sieradz. They were loaded with bedding and represented about the only earthly belongings of their owners. One had a baby goat lying on a bed tick.

I estimated there were 500 refugees in the wagons in those twenty miles and that, in all, I had seen 1,500 persons being hauled along by slowly-starving horses and had passed 500 more on foot, some of them driving cattle and goats. There were at least 500 head of cattle.

These refugees had fled before the oncoming German army, but had been overtaken and had been told by the Germans to go back home.

Grandmother Walks Fifty Miles.

I talked with a grandmother who, with her daughter and son-in-law, had walked fifty miles between Friday and Sunday nights. Their bare feet were bleeding. The daughter carried her baby. The grandmother carried a sheet, stuffed with clothes, over her back.

They had driven their three cows off with them, but the cows had died of exhaustion along the way, they said.

I passed farmhouse after farmhouse where refugees had reached home only to find nothing left but a brick chimney. They were camping out beside the ruins.

As I rode along the road to Lodz, odors occasionally indicated bodies had not yet been buried and made the driver step on the gas.

The town of Lask was heavily damaged, but practically no fighting had taken place in the twenty miles between there and Lodz.

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Lodz Brilliantly Lighted.

Lodz, a city of 700,000, was an unbelievable sight for a point so near the front lines. It was fully illuminated, although it is the headquarters for Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz who is commanding the effort to capture the trapped Poles to the north of the city.

It was the first time in ten days that I had seen a city lighted at night.

German troops took over Lodz on Friday, after the Polish forces had withdrawn without a shot being fired. The streets now are patrolled by local Germans, of whom there are 13,000, in civilian clothes and wearing arm bands.

Taking On German Appearance.

Yesterday truckloads of Jews were seen in the streets, being taken out to do manual labor. In another section I also saw bearded Jews carrying stones, one by one, to help troops reconstruct dynamited bridges.

Lodz was fast taking on a German appearance yesterday, with radio trucks driving through the streets pouring out German music. Food was scarce, for the city has been cut off from all sides for several days.

Ninety per cent of the stores were closed. Long lines, some of them stretching for half a mile, stood in front of the shops hoping they would open. There was no butter, coffee, milk, eggs or bacon, and very little meat.

Both German and Polish money is being used in the occupied area at the rate of two Polish zlotys to one mark. (A mark nominally is worth 40 cents.)

Nazis Assert They'll Go to Soviet Border

Berlin Reports 3 Armies Drawing Noose Tight Around Polish Capital

SEP 13 1939

Hitler and Goering Both at the Front

Warsaw Fights Fiercely, Calls Aid From South, Reports Lodz Retaken

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The German Army, pounding at the defenders of Warsaw on three fronts, drew tighter tonight an iron ring which its high command declared was threatening to choke off the besieged Polish capital.

From the west, the northeast and the southeast the armies of the Reich struck today at the Poles simultaneously. The vanguard of the northeastern force was reported to have crossed a railway due east of Warsaw. The Germans said the resistance of a Polish force of four divisions was broken and an inestimable number of men and a large amount of war supplies were captured in an area southeast of Warsaw. (A division normally is between 10,000 and 12,000 men.) The third active spot was a triangular area south of the Vistula River and above Lodz, to the west of Warsaw, where between 50,000 and 60,000 Poles were said to be endeavoring to break a German circle.

Hitler and Goering at Front

Both the German Fuehrer and his ranking lieutenant, Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, were on the Polish front, personally supervising the land and air movements of their forces. Goering visited Hitler at the latter's front-line headquarters and gave him a two-hour report on activities of the air force, which is directly under Goering, as well as national defense measures taken here in Hitler's absence. Later Goering continued his air tour of the units operating in the area between Warsaw and the Carpathian Mountains, decorating a number of crews with the Iron Cross for outstanding achievements.

[The United Press reported from Berlin that Goering had appointed Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, or secret political police, as "Deputy Plenipotentiary for the Reich Administration."]

While reports of intense activity flooded in from the Eastern Front, German sources remained strangely quiet about developments on the French border, although they said civilians were being sent away from the western fortification zone.

Skirmishes in West

This morning's army communique said merely: "In the west, there were local skirmishes with vanguards between Saargemuend (Saargueminesi) and Harnbach." Later today D. N. B., official German news agency, said two French planes had been destroyed by anti-aircraft guns and a third in an air battle wherein a French captain was forced to land and was captured.

Officials said no measures, such as interment and confiscation of property, were being taken at present against French citizens still in Germany. They added they had no information about English subjects. From private sources, however, it was learned a number of Englishmen had been taken for questioning to Alexanderplatz police headquarters.

Word spread through Berlin that Hitler's partner in the Rome-Berlin axis, Premier Benito Mussolini, was ready to make new peace efforts now with virtually all Polish territory which was in Germany before 1914 retaken by the eastern army. German sources said the Reich troops had pushed far beyond those 1914 limits in their drive to subdue Poland, but Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen said they knew nothing officially of the Mussolini offer proposal.

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Sweep Through Posen

The German high command said the cities of Posen (Poznan), Thorn (Torun), Hohensalza (Inowroclaw), Gniezno and numerous others had been captured in the provinces of Posen and West Prussia. Poles have continued to hold out in long loops in this western territory long after German armies had passed on eastward to the north and south of them. Today's advance was reported to have swept the Poles to a front running roughly from Gniezno to the north of Wloclawek, Plock and Modlin, fortress cities guarding the approach to Warsaw from the northwest.

Heavy fighting was reported by the Germans from the triangle formed by Kutno, Piatek and Leczyca, above captured Lodz and almost directly west of Warsaw. German officials said the Polish army had suffered heavy losses, and they expressed confidence the enemy would capitulate soon under the German vise. A German victory here would open the way for a mass advance on Warsaw from the west, reinforcing motorized troops which reached Warsaw last Friday, but which since withdrew to await the main German column. The advance force was said to have met heavy Polish artillery fire from the eastern side of the city.

Fight Way Across Rivers

Northeast of Warsaw the Germans were reported to have fought their way across the Narew and Bug Rivers. They were said officially to have crossed the main railway line leading from Warsaw northeast to Bialystok, and their advance guards were declared to have reached the railway between Warsaw and Siedlce, fifty miles east of Warsaw. The German communique said the railroad station at Bialystok, 114 miles northeast of Warsaw, had been destroyed but did not reveal what point of the Warsaw-Siedlce line was touched.

It was announced officially that the resistance of Polish forces in the section of Radom, southeast of Warsaw, had been broken. The number of prisoners and the amount of war material captured were said to be impossible to estimate.

German troops also were reported advancing rapidly on Lemberg (Lwow), 210 miles southeast of Warsaw. Southeast of the Przemysl Mountain the troops were said to have captured the Polish city of Sambor, thereby reaching the headwaters of the Dniester River. To the northeast of Sambor, Przemysl and Krakowiec were reported captured, bringing the Germans within forty miles of Lemberg. In the Corridor, Grossendorf, on the western part of the Hel Peninsula in Danzig Bay, was reported taken by German naval forces.

Army Communique

The communique issued this morning by the supreme army command said:

"A big battle in Poland west of the Vistula River is nearing its end. In a forced march, German troops from the south are approaching and crossing the river.

"Mountain troops of the extreme southern wing are reaching Chyrow, south of Przemysl.

"The enemy put down its arms in the region between Zwolen, Radom and the Lysa Gora Mountains. There is a prospect of capturing the guns and war materials of at least four divisions. The number of captives taken cannot yet be estimated.

"Armored troops on the eastern shore of the Vistula south of Warsaw captured numerous heavy guns, among which were four 21-centimeter mortars.

"Desperate attempts of strong enemy forces encircled near Kutno to break through southward were prevented. The circle around this enemy group is closed.

"North of the Vistula German troops are nearing the stronghold of Modlin.

"After a fierce fight the enemy also has been defeated northeast of Warsaw. Advancing in pursuit, the main body of German troops crossed the Warsaw-Siedlce rail line.

"Air force units, as yesterday, supported with good success the army near Kutno, disturbing the rear communications of the opponent east of the Vistula. A group of five bombers shut off the eastern outlets of Warsaw. The Bialystok Station was destroyed.

"Grossendorf, on the western part of the Hel Peninsula and narbor buildings were taken over by light naval forces.

"In the west there were local skirmishes with vanguards between Saargemuend (Sarreguemines) and Harnbach.

"Air attacks on the Reich's territory occurred nowhere yesterday."

Later announcements by the high command included the capture of Posen (Poznan), Hohensalza (Inowroclaw), Thorn (Torun) and Gniezno in western Poland and of Przemysl, Sambor and Krakowiec, in the south.

Nazis Ready To Fight All Across Poland To Border Of Russia

SEP 13 1939

By MELVIN WHITELEATHER

Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 12—Germany, authoritative sources said tonight, intends to fight across Poland all the way to the Russian border, if this should be necessary, to render the entire Polish army harmless.

Entrance of France and Britain into the war has changed the picture, it was said, so that the high command wants to eliminate completely the possibility of having to fight for long on two fronts at the same time.

Seek Occupation Of All Poland

Hence the present plan is to fight until all Poland is occupied and the Polish military so scattered that it would be impossible for it to reassemble and make trouble.

Adolf Hitler originally announced his intention of fighting until the present Polish Government should fall or a new one be formed that would accept his peace terms.

Nothing was said about the amount of territory desired nor about the necessity of disabling the whole Polish army.

Determined To Clean Out Poles

I returned to Berlin tonight from the Lodz and Radom fronts in Poland, west and south of Warsaw, respectively. No concern over the Western

30.24-3275

30.24—3275

front was discernible among Germans there. The only purpose seemed to be a determination to clean out the Poles.

The troops were still moving up to participate in the first phase of hard fighting which the war has produced.

The Poles have accepted battle on three fronts—north of Lodz, east of Radom and just northeast of the capital itself. The Germans said they were confident their superior equipment would wear down the thickly massed Polish forces.

The German high command said the cities of Poznan, Torun (Thorn), Hohensalza, Gniezno and numerous others had been captured in the provinces of Poznan and West Prussia.

This advance was reported to have swept the Poles out of the north on a front running roughly from Gniezno to the north of Wloclawek, Plock and Modlin, fortress cities guarding the approach to Warsaw from the northwest.

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Snipers have been one of the German army's greatest problems, all the way from the German frontier to Warsaw. The snipers have paid dearly, but the practice still is kept up.

They are to the Germans one of the most annoying factors in the present effort to capture Warsaw. The Polish capital's "civilian force"—snipers—shooting from buildings, has disturbed the advance guard of Germans trying to gain a foothold in the city.

Shot In Warsaw Streets

A wounded courier arriving at the German border tonight told a story of two comrades being shot in Warsaw's streets. He had four bullet wounds but nevertheless he rode a motorcycle from Warsaw with dispatches.

The Germans have left the countryside relatively thinly occupied with troops. Soldiers have been kept moving close to the fast-advancing fronts.

Thousands of "auxiliary troops" have been rushed into the conquered territory nearest the German border to assist in rebuilding bridges and filling in the ruts on dirt roads.

Commandeer Wagons

They commandeered thousands of wagons and teams. They wear dust-colored washable uniforms. Among them are 18-year-old youths of the labor service. These auxiliary troops form the only visible signs of occupation in some areas.

No rain of any importance has fallen in western Poland since the invasion began September 1.

Bad roads have been so pounded by heavy trucks that the dust is so thick in some spots auxiliary troops have been kept busy watering roads. Otherwise it would be impossible for drivers to see the next truck ahead.

Despite the bad roads—which the Poles calculated would be a good defense weapon against motorized German divisions—no broken down German vehicles were observed along the highway.

Move Along Swiftly

Germany's army moved along as though on concrete highways like those in Germany. I saw but two German armored cars out of commission, evidently rendered so by hand grenades.

I passed two Polish cars battered to pieces. Alongside each was a mound of fresh dirt with a cross and a helmet hung over the cross.

Motors carried the entire German army into the campaign. Railways were useless as the Poles dynamited all bridges and railway switches when retreating. I saw only one rail line in operation and that was just inside Poland in Silesia.

The German army, which was organized to the minutest detail, apparently clicked without a hitch.

Have High Morale

The troops appeared to be enthusiastic and to have a high morale.

The German army west of Warsaw pitted armored cars, tanks and light artillery against a trapped force of 50,000 Polish troops in a fierce counter-attack west of Warsaw beginning at dawn today.

The Poles—said by the Germans to be the remainder of the Polish army of the west—were reported fighting a desperate uphill battle in close formation against their better-equipped foe.

This battle, north of Lodz and about sixty miles west of Warsaw, was in its third day. It began Sunday with a fierce Polish offensive against the encircling German forces, the first of the war.

Germans estimated that 2,000 Poles were killed and 5,000 wounded the first day. Casualties for the later fighting were not estimated, but were believed even heavier.

Launched At Dawn

The counter-attack was launched at dawn in the region of Kutno, Piatek and Leczyca.

The Polish forces were believed to be five or six divisions strong—between 50,000 and 60,000 men. One German division was said to be opposing them. A German division normally has between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

German officers expected the battle would be decided within the next two days.

A two-day tour about with the German army disclosed that the Poles had been fighting harder than this writer had supposed from reading the German army communiques.

Every Inch Contested

Every inch of the Polish retreat has been contested. But each time the Poles assembled and tried to make a stand they found themselves surrounded.

Fighting occurred in almost every village through which I passed, and the communities today are largely in ruins, having been either bombed or burned or both.

The destruction which I saw, and it was typical of all western Poland, resembled northern France after the World War. A few walls stood, and these showed the gouges of machine gun bullets.

I estimated that more than half the population of western Poland left their homes before the German army arrived.

Inhabitants Returning

The inhabitants now are coming back on foot or on wagons to finish their harvesting. Many of them carry bundles on their backs.

I encountered 180 hay wagons loaded with 500 Polish refugees in one twenty-mile stretch on the road to Sieradz. There were at least 500 on foot driving their hungry cattle.

These refugees had been overtaken by the German army and told to return home. But many of them found their homes burned when they reached them.

Among the refugees I saw barefooted women, their feet bleeding from their long trek.

WARSAW FORCES GERMANS FURTHER BACK INTO SUBURBS

Polish Re-enforcements Aid in Pushing Foe 6 Miles From City's Center.

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BUDAPEST, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Polish Army general headquarters asserted today that Warsaw's German besiegers had been pushed back "far into the outskirts of the capital."

A communique broadcast from the radio station at Lwow said the nearest German troops now were six miles from the center of the city. It said the push was "developing" with the aid of heavy Polish re-enforcements which were rushed to Warsaw from the south.

It was reported from Cernauti, Rumania, that 7,000 Polish refugees crossed the frontier there.

Polish Communique.

The Polish General Staff's communique No. 11, broadcast today, declared stout Polish resistance had brought the German plane, tank and artillery attacks at least to a temporary stalemate throughout a widespread battle zone.

The communique announced severe fighting was continuing along the Bug River without major change, with the Germans throwing vast numbers of tanks into the struggle. The Bug River flows from east to west, joining the Narew at a point twenty miles due north of Warsaw.

The official Hungarian News Agency reported the Polish radio station at Lublin said that Gen. Felicjan Slawoj Skladkowski, the Polish Premier, had presided over a ministry council which decreed measures providing for the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs for civilians forced to flee from the battle zones.

The radio station of Lwow (Lemberg), capital of the Polish Ukraine, reported volunteers were digging trenches and air-raid shelters and preparing to defend the city with the intention of carrying on until the last, and had no idea of withdrawing. Lublin is ninety-five miles southeast of Warsaw, about halfway to Lwow.

The Germans were reported continuing their attacks in the Modlin sector without achieving any gains. Modlin is at the juncture of the Narew and Vistula rivers, only twenty miles northwest of Warsaw.

San River Attacks Continue.

German attacks were reported continuing along the San River, but it was said there were no indications the Germans were making much progress toward Lwow.

German mechanized units were reported moving eastward in the Kutno sector, with the German air force continuing to bombard communication lines and centers far behind the battle lines. Kutno is seventy miles west of Warsaw.

The General Staff communique reported Warsaw's defenders had won a brief breathing spell by forcing the enemy to withdraw from several sectors in the outskirts of the city.

In an early morning broadcast Polish troops were said by the Warsaw radio announcer to have stopped the invading German forces "dead in their tracks" and had forced them to retreat from the beleaguered Polish capital.

Called Turning Point.

The announcer hailed the German withdrawal as the turning point for Poland. He said that the Polish Army, making Warsaw the symbolic key point of its defense, had established itself in prepared positions on the east bank of the river.

The line of defense, the Warsaw announcer said, ran through bomb-torn Warsaw and south along the Vistula to its junction with the San, 120 miles away, then followed the east bank of the San almost to the Slovak border.

The announcer reported that the Poles had just been subjected to seventeen air raids, in one of which sixty planes concentrated on an anti-aircraft battery set up in the courtyard of an apartment house.

Though incendiary bombs set fire to the building and low-flying planes strafed the fleeing occupants, he said, the battery was still carrying on from amidst a mass of wreckage when the last air raid of the day had ended.

Women and children were among the chief casualties of the raids, the announcer said, but added that children were still helping to fortify the houses and that "every house is being turned into an invincible fortress."

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Report Rail Line Cut.

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—German forces in Poland, driving around and toward Warsaw, were announced officially today to have crossed a railway northeast of the Polish capital and to have captured a number of cities in the west.

A communique issued by the supreme army command pictured a gradually tightening ring of steel around the besieged capital with the first announcement that German soldiers were east of it.

The communique said the Poles had been defeated northeast of Warsaw and added:

"Advancing in pursuit, the main body of German troops crossed the Warsaw-Bialystok railway line running northeast of the capital, and a vanguard detachment reached the Warsaw-Siedlce line running east of the capital."

Siedlce is approximately fifty miles east of Warsaw.

Simultaneously the Supreme High Command announced occupation of Poznan, Torun, Gniezno, Inowroclaw (Hohensalza) and "other cities" west and northwest of Warsaw.

Tells of New Victories.

This announcement, which was separate from the communique, said:

"Thanks to the advance of our troops in the provinces of Poznan and western Prussia, Poznan, Torun, Gniezno, Hohensalza and other cities were occupied. Thereby in this region, too, territory formerly German is now almost without exception in German hands."

Poznan is approximately forty miles airline east of the Polish-German frontier and some 170 miles west of Warsaw. Torun is 110 miles northwest of Warsaw and about 80 miles northeast of Poznan.

The two other cities named lie between Poznan and Torun. Gniezno is almost thirty miles northeast of Poznan; Hohensalza, or Inowrocław in Polish, is twenty miles southwest of Torun.

The army communique reported "a big battle in Poland west of the Vistula River is nearing its end," told of advances in southern Poland toward Lwow, and said that in central Poland "there is a prospect of capturing the guns and war materials of at least four divisions."

Reports Circle Is Closed.

In a reference to operations southeast of Poznan and west of Warsaw, the communique said:

"Desperate attempts of strong enemy forces encircled near Kutno to break through southward were prevented. The circle around this enemy group is closed."

"North of the Vistula," it added, "German troops are nearing the stronghold of Modlin." (Modlin is less than twenty miles northwest of Warsaw.)

There was a brief mention of air force activity, including the announcement that "a group of five bombers shut off the eastern outlets of Warsaw," and that the Bialystok Station, 114 miles northeast of Warsaw, had been destroyed.

Elaborating on this phase of the communique, DNB, German official news agency, reported successful attacks on Polish troop concentrations in the Kutno area and numerous damaging raids on railways.

"Several units," it said, "attacked the railway triangle of Praga as well as rail lines leading from Warsaw to Radyzmin, Tluszcz, Siedlce and Deblin. Burning stations, interrupted rail tracks, seriously damaged railway bridges, destroyed road crossings and road bridges, blown up munitions transports and disrupted marching columns and truck columns are the result of these attacks."

The railways mentioned radiate to the north, east and southeast from Warsaw. Praga is the section of Warsaw which lies on the right—east—bank of the Vistula.

DNB also said that the Polish aerial counter-defense was "growing steadily weaker" and that the Germans destroyed thirty-four Polish planes on runways in raids on airdromes and two in an air battle.

Meanwhile the expectation was expressed in Berlin that Warsaw would fall at almost any hour.

Exponents of the "Blitzkrieg" (lightning war) theory emphasized the moral effect of conquering Warsaw promptly so as to hearten the German population for the more menacing prospect of a stiff fight on the western front.

Three circumstances dampened slightly the expectation that, after smashing initial successes in the Polish Corridor and western Poland, Warsaw would capitulate easily.

They were:

1. The admission that a spearhead of armored troops which reached Warsaw's suburbs had withdrawn to escape heavy Polish artillery fire.

2. Well-substantiated reports that Polish resistance was greater than the Germans at first believed, and that German losses were higher than it was thought originally.

Goering Rushes to Poland.

3. The decision of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering to go to the Polish front. Field Marshal Goering, who is supreme commander of the air force, leader on the economic front, chairman of the Cabinet Council for Defense and holds many other high offices, rushed to Poland last night to take personal charge of aviation operations.

With Adolf Hitler already on the front—close enough, it was said, to "hear the staccato chatter of machine-gun fire"—Marshal Goering's departure meant the leader and the second in command of Nazidom were engaged actively in the offensive in Poland.

Germans interpreted this to mean the highest importance had been placed on a quick cleanup, and that Marshal Goering felt he was needed to provide more drive.

But the utmost confidence prevailed that the stubborn Polish army, caught between Lodz and Warsaw, soon would be brought to terms. Then infantry, artillery and planes will be released to turn the full force of the eastern army onto the Polish capital.

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Talk of Surrender.

It was admitted that, even with Warsaw occupied, much of Poland still would remain to be conquered, but the impression of German civil and military leaders was that, with Warsaw captured, Poland might be dismissed as a major consideration, and the Reich then would be ready to devote its full attention to England and France. Officials, meanwhile, reported only minor skirmishes on the western front.

In the fields of diplomacy and

propaganda Germany took an increasingly firm attitude, warning England that Marshal Goering's speech last Saturday was not an offer to come to peace by compromise.

Statements by political leaders and the press were interpreted as forceful suggestions to the small neutral States that it might be expedient for them to resist "violations of their neutrality by Britain" and the English blockade, which hits their trade.

German Invaders Now 'On The Run,' Warsaw Declares

By LLOYD C. LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Budapest, (*Wednesday*) Sept. 13—An official Warsaw radio broadcast said early today nine German divisions had been diverted from the Warsaw siege to the Western European and Vistula fronts and that the Nazi invaders now are definitely "on the run."

Warsaw began the fifth day of siege with the announcer's statement that the invaders had been stopped and hurled back.

The official announcements said German pressure on the city probably had been decreased because of the withdrawal of the divisions, and that the Germans had been driven back about six miles.

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Music Reveals Defense

Martial music blared from the Warsaw station last night to tell Europe the dogged defenders of Poland's capital clung to their heavily shelled positions.

Yesterday's losses were said to be insignificant for the first time since the siege began—only sixteen army casualties being listed.

Only three air raids were reported in the city.

Polish staff Capt. Vaclav Lipinski in an announcement said the German onslaughts with tanks and motorized corps had failed and air raids no longer were a danger to the morale of the people.

Thousands Returning

Thousands who fled the city were said to be returning and volunteering for defense duty.

Meantime, meager reports from announcers and Polish army headquarters at Lwow (Lemberg) indicated that:

German attack has intensified pressure of the giant nut-cracker around Warsaw, while the direct drive from the west continues.

Warsaw's defenders are holding grimly to the gains they reported in pushing German advance troops back from the city's suburbs.

Reinforcements determined not to lose their beloved capital are being rushed to the defense through a narrowing lane from the southeast.

Capital Quieter

The Warsaw radio, at 9 P. M., in a review of the day's fighting, said the capital was quieter than yesterday. Shelling of the city continued, but there were no serious fires resulting. Only three enemy air raids were reported. Polish losses in Warsaw, it was declared, had been but one colonel, two other officers and thirteen soldiers.

Thirty minutes later Mayor Starzinski declared many who had fled the city had returned today to aid in defending their homes.

He warned the population to stay at home at night, as otherwise they would be arrested. Civil courts will resume their work tomorrow, he added, trying minor cases exempted from martial law.

"Many thousands" of young Poles, he related, volunteered today to defend the capital, but the army could not accept them all.

Attack Held Failure

Capt. Vaclav Lipinski, Polish staff officer, in a broadcast declared the German plan to run down Warsaw with tanks and motorized troops "has definitely failed."

The captain said the Germans failed to reckon with Warsaw's "valorous" defenders.

"We will change a mobile war into stationary warfare," he said. "We are accustomed now to air raids. German bombs are badly aimed. Our cellars are safe. If the Germans bring larger forces here, we will do likewise."

Little Change Seen

Failure of the Warsaw radio station to continue news announcements was interpreted by listeners at Budapest as indicating the fifth day's fighting at the capital had brought little change in the bitter siege.

The music told its own story. Translated, the words that accompanied one military march were:

How beautiful is war;
When the Uhlan falls from his horse
His comrades ride gallantly on.
Sleep, comrade, in the dark grave
and dream of Poland.

An announcement from an unidentified radio station said two Polish divisions that had been cut off in fighting along Poland's western boundary were marching eastward in an effort to fight their way through to join the the Warsaw defense. Their location was not given.

Others Rush To Aid

Other reinforcements, an announcement from the station at Lwow said, were being rushed into the city. The Warsaw announcer said earlier the defenders, aided by citizen-soldiers, were in fighting positions along the east bank of the Vistula river, which runs through the capital.

The Polish army headquarters declared that the besiegers had been thrust "far into the outskirts of the city" and the nearest German troops were six miles from the center of Warsaw.

Severe fighting was reported around Modlin, where the Bug and Narew rivers join the Vistula. That is nearly twenty miles north of Warsaw. There, it was said, the attack was supported by intensive artillery fire and many tanks.

Ruins Of Old Fort Used

The Polish line at Modlin is hinged to the half-buried ruin of an old fort which was part of the defense works the Russians used in efforts to hold Warsaw during the World War.

A German radio station reported the invaders had forced their way from the northwest to a position east of Warsaw. That would mean they had crossed the Bug river, which runs from east to west, joining the Narew twenty miles north of Warsaw. Observers said, too, such a spearhead narrowed the lane of communication from Warsaw back to Lublin and Lwow in southeastern Poland.

The Warsaw radio said a commission had been set up to check all food supplies remaining in shops and homes in the city. The commission was instructed to supervise equitable distribution.

The radio also became a missing persons service. It announced ten children had become lost during the confusion of an air raid and asked for help in locating their parents.

Government Aids Quit London

7000 Civil Service Workers Moved Out, but Cabinet and Bureau Heads Stay.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The British Government announced today that it was taking steps to remove between 7,000 and 8,000 members of the staffs of governmental departments from London, but stressed that the Government itself was not moving from the capital.

"There is no question of the Government as a whole being evacuated," said a spokesman. "Not a single minister is leaving and none concerned in the wartime activities of the Government is being evacuated.

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"The Government itself will not evacuate London if it can possibly remain without loss of efficiency."

The plan for the removal of the Government workers was described as a sectional one, prompted by a desire for some degree of decentralization. It was explained that no Government department was being removed entirely.

Which departments were affected and where the employees were to be taken remained official secrets.

Tommy Atkins in France.

Meanwhile today the British people, ten days at war and prepared for long years of it, seized avivdly on the first trickle of news to tell them that their men, guns and planes were once more in France to fight Germany on the western front.

Official disclosure that the British Expeditionary Force had crossed to France was made in a communique which said that the troops have landed, but "are not yet in action."

French dispatches last week had already reported that British troops had reached French soil.

A communique from the British Information Ministry said:

"For some days past rumors have been current in this country and abroad that British troops have landed in France. The Ministry of Information is now permitted to announce officially that this is so. The troops are not yet in action and no further details can meantime be furnished.

"It is, however, the intention of military authorities to furnish further information from time to time."

The communique was at variance with the ministry's announcement of last night that troops were already taking part in advances on German soil. No explanation was offered concerning today's contradictory statement.

The British newspapers burst out with big headlines declaring that British troops were in action, and giving vivid accounts of the troops' arrival with scenes reminiscent of 1914.

What Newspapers Say.

Though official news was lacking, the papers asserted that these were some of the recent happenings in France:

British contingents marched through French villages singing "Tipperary" and "Here We Are Again" as their fathers had sung them in 1914, and the French cheered again and again, crying "Voila les Tommies! Voila les Anglais!" as they caught sight of the long columns in khaki battle dress.

Artillery and motorized units accompanied the British.

The British have been operating on German soil in thrusts at the Siegfried Line, repulsing several German counter-attacks and consolidating their positions.

Royal Air Force squadrons have flown over the German positions in the face of heavy fire on reconnaisance and photographic flights and fighter planes from British and French squadrons have driven off German planes which attempted to reconnoiter over the Allied lines.

British and French anti-aircraft batteries have been in action side by side.

To Smash Nazidom.

Meanwhile, today the British Government placed new emphasis on its pledge that Great Britain will fight until the Nazi regime in Germany is smashed.

Said a communique of the Ministry of Information: "No confidence is felt in any assurance he (Hitler) may give, and Great Britain is therefore justified in requiring that peace should be concluded with a German Government whose word may be trusted."

Said Capt. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs: "There can be no peace until Nazism is banished from the earth. The people of this country are ready to fight a very long war if need be to rid the world of Hitlerism."

Neutral observers have noted widespread anxiety among the British people to get on with reinforced action to stop Hitler on land, at sea and in the air after nine days of the Anglo-German state-of-war.

Authorized persons had denounced vigorously what they called German propaganda in neutral countries to the effect that with developments in Poland "the show is over."

The Ministry of Information devoted an entire bulletin last night to the Saturday address of Field Marshall Goering which had been characterized here as a German "peace feeler." The bulletin declared that Hitler had kept none of his "many promises" to foreign countries, and that Great Britain was justified in insisting "peace should be concluded with a German Government whose word may be trusted."

1914 Record Beaten.

The press commented with satisfaction upon the empire's response to the war.

"In Canada and everywhere throughout the empire, the challenge of Hitlerism is being met with a unanimity and a determination even more impressive than in 1914," said the London Times.

The Daily Telegraph observed: "The resources of a fifth of the world, on Field Marshal Goering's estimate, are now devoted irrevocably to the overthrow of Naziism. That should cause a sad searching of heart in German councils."

Official secrecy over the early movements of British troops had a 1914 parallel, but the Tommies of 1939 went into action much more promptly than did those of twenty-five years ago. In 1914, Great Britain declared war on Germany on August 4 and British troops were ready for action in France seventeen days later. This time Great Britain declared war on Germany on September 3 and the official announcement that the Tommies were in action followed on the ninth succeeding day.

BLACKOUT IRKS MANY BRITONS

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Lord Hugh Cecil Demands End of Stringent Rules.

CALLS SAFETY WRONG IDEA

London Express Also Urges That the Town Be Lighted Up.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The stringency of Great Britain's air raid precautions was strongly criticized today by Lord Hugh Cecil, world war aviator and brother of Vscount Cecil, the noted worker for peace.

These precautions have kept most theaters and other entertainment centers closed through ten days of war and have turned the night hours into complete blackness.

Urging a general reopening of theaters, Lord Hugh suggested in a letter to the Times that the measures against air raids "sometimes remind one of the precautions that the White Knight took against mice and sharks."

[The White Knight, in "Alice Through the Looking Glass," carried a mouse trap and put anklets on his horse for protection against shark bites. When Alice remarked that he was not likely to ride through sharks or to find mice on a horse's back, he replied that the precautions were "just in case."]

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For Lighting Up the Town.

Lord Hugh added:

"It is not desirable, especially in wartime, to encourage individuals . . . to think too much about their own safety. Every one should be encouraged to say, 'After all, it does not matter if I am killed.' It surely is a community that has a high martial spirit, indifferent to danger, which wins a war, rather than one in which everyone is thinking how to be safe."

A Daily Express editorial was all for lighting up the town, saying that it would show the enemy nothing he doesn't already know.

London's blackout, as a matter of fact, is so black that the people still tumble into curbs, buildings and each other, and the Government is considering letting out a few more chinks of light.

The Londoners, on the other hand, have discovered one way to beat the blackout and get a little light: A lily-shiped piece of white paper will reflect the glow of a cigarette.

Censorship.

Britain is clamping the tightest sort of restrictions on the movement of printed matter to and from the United Kingdom, with exceptions only by permission of the Chief Censor. For a week, the country has forbidden any one to bring in newspapers, books, maps or photographs except by mail.

Beginning on September 25, the prohibition will apply to mailing such matter out of Great Britain as well as to taking it out. This second rule applies to twenty-seven

countries, not including the United States, France or Germany.

The highly influential Yorkshire Post, in an editorial captioned "Chaotic Censorship," said today:

"We do urge that there should be introduced some power of imagination in dealing with news and, at the very least, uniformity. But the censorship as at present applied is not only operating to some disadvantage in this country, it is having a most unfortunate effect in countries yet neutral.

"We believe it to be the case that some newspapers in such countries hitherto consistently friendly to this country and France, have given instructions to suspend their own services to London because the information available to their representatives here is either so meager as not to be worth the cost of transmission at all, or else it is so long delayed as to be worthless when it is received."

The editorial at another point said that "a censorship which allows one newspaper to announce the destruction of one particular submarine whose activities have been widely heralded, and refuses to allow other newspapers to present the same news, is not censorship at all. It is simply chaos."

Submarine—Menace Past?

Citing the handling of still another sea incident last Sunday, the editorial continued:

"These inconsistencies are liable to be all the more disturbing because for a long time before the war the public had been given to understand that the submarine menace was no longer considered by our authorities as very serious, in view of the development of means for meeting it. There is no doubt that this confident anticipation will be realized in due course, but in the meantime public morale is not assisted by the application regarding shipping news of a censorship which acts in some cases with incomprehensible rigidity and is entirely absent in others."

CENSORS SLOW FLOW OF NEWS FROM BRITAIN

Plans Made In Advance Have Failed To Work Out In Practice

Press And Radio Of England And Other Nations Get Only Trickle

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 12 (Passed by censor). Censorship, imposed to guard military secrets, has cut the flow of war news to a trickle for the English and slowed transmission to the press and radio of other countries.

The difficulties—delay and limited information—continuing into the second week of the war, are attributed in part by officials to the problem of organization involved in setting up censorship and to the short time for preparation.

One difficulty appears to be that plans made in advance have not worked out in practice.

Delayed Eight Hours

This is attributed chiefly to lack of agreement between ministry officials and military authorities.

The following section was delayed eight and a half hours by the British censorship:

Under the front-page heading, "Why the morning papers were late," the London *Star* recounted in detail the censorship muddle over news of British troops in France.

Here is the *Star's* story:

Many London morning newspapers were delivered late or not at all today owing to the action of the censorship.

Withdrew Authority

Late last night authority was given by the Ministry of Information to an announcement that British troops were fighting side by side with the French.

At 11.33 P. M. the ministry withdrew their authority.

Some newspapers had received the censor's sanction to print the facts at an earlier hour and the story was already in the early editions, being given great prominence on the front page at 1.45 A. M. Tuesday.

Meanwhile other editions of the newspaper were being prepared without the banned stories.

Finally Authorized

Then at 2.25 A. M. came a final announcement from the Ministry of Information authorizing the release of the news after all, the *Star* related.

Today the Ministry of Information issued a communique saying British troops were in France, but had not yet been in action. It did not explain this contradiction with the earlier story.

Apparently because of the small amount of news officially released for publication, radio broadcasts, including those through American networks, also have been curtailed.

Radio script must be submitted to a censor at the British Broadcasting Company. He reads it, then listens to the broadcast to make sure any changes he suggests are carried out.

Reports to King George

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—At a half-hour audinece with King George late today Prime Minister Chamberlain gave an account of his surprise trip to France. It was believed the Prime Minister would mention his important discussions with French leaders when he gives his second "war bulletin" to the House of Commons tomorrow afternoon. Chamberlain gave his first review of the war situation to the House last Thursday and such statements are expected periodically.

It was announced today that steps were being taken to transfer between 7,000 and 8,000 government employees to secret points in the country. A spokesman emphasized: "There is no question of the government as a whole being evacuated." He added that "not a single minister" nor any one concerned with the war-time activities of the government was leaving the capital.

"The government itself will not evvacuate London if it can possibly remain without loss of efficiency," the spokesman said.

The plan for removal of government workers was described as a sectional on eprompted by a desire for some degree of decentralization. It was explained that no government department was being removed entirely. Which departments were affected and where the employees were to be taken remained official secret.

Learn Troops Are in France

The announcement followed by some hours final censorial authorization for publication in Great Britain for the first time of news of the arrival of British troops, planes and equipment in France. (French dispatches last week reported that British troops had landed on French soil.)

The outhorization came after a night of confusion. The government first allowed the news to be published, then rescinded the permission, and finally, early this morning, reinstated the original decision.

The original version said British troops were participating in advances on German soil. A Ministry of Information version issued today said they had not yet seen action. The contradiction was not explained.

On the basis of the first account London afternoon newspapers published under big headlines reports of the Tommies fighting once more beside the French on the western front.

REICH ANSWER TO BLOCKADE IS 'EYE FOR EYE'

Berlin Says Subs Will Be Used To Keep Contraband From England

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 12—Informed sources were emphatic today in saying Germany would always let Great Britain set the pace in a blockade, but that the Reich would match "an eye for an eye."

They declared submarines and other craft would be used for preventing contraband goods from reaching England only to the extent that Britain herself blockades Germany.

It was pointed out, too, that American steamers carrying contraband might not be immune from German submarines.

To Be Warned And Sunk

Since Germany is not likely to have warships in the open sea capable of towing neutral contraband-bearing vessels into port, such ships, if sighted by submarines, probably will be warned and then sunk, these informants said.

The supreme navy command was preparing a communique so that the public would learn just how the Reich intended to combat Britain's blockade. Until this communique has been issued, Government spokesmen were unwilling to commit themselves as to how the submarine warfare would be conducted except that it would be waged in accordance with international law.

As an example of "correct" submarine warfare the sinking of the British ship Olivegrove was cited. Similarly, it was pointed out, a different set of war rules applies when a submarine is fired at. As a case in point the British steamer Manaar was cited.

Allowed To Leave In Boats

The Olivegrove was sunk off Ireland september 7 after the crew of thirty-three was allowed to leave in lifeboats. All members were picked up by the United States liner Washington. The Manaar was sunk the same day off Portugal. She tried to fight back with a deck gun. Of eighty-eight in the crew, two were known to be dead, three were wounded and seventeen missing.

Informed sources declared the Reich would let Britain take the initiative regarding the designation of contraband goods. If England is willing that neutral shipments of food reach Germany, then Germany will not do anything to interfere with shipment of similar goods to England, they said.

But if, for instance, butter is on the contraband list and a Finnish steamer tries to carry some to England, Germany certainly will seize or sink the vessel—more likely seize her, as the Reich's navy is master of the Baltic.

"It's eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth and butter for butter," one spokesman observed.

Asked whether a neutral vessel halted in the Atlantic might be given the opportunity to turn around and go back home, one informed source replied:

"Certainly not. Then it would simply look around for some other way of reaching England. So there is nothing left for us to do in such a case except sink it."

Ready to Beat Blockade.

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The general impression in Government circles was that Britain's calculation on a war of at least three years' duration meant the British would attempt a hunger blockade as their chief weapon.

"In other words," said the well-informed Dienst Aus Deutschland, "England admits it is not to be a war against Nazi leaders, as advertised, but another [illegible] war against German women and children."

But leaders said that, with access to large and small neutral States which was lacking in 1914, the blockade now was less likely to succeed. Other quarters indicated German submarines would sink any ship carrying to Britain articles labelled contraband by Britain. These quarters said the submarines would proceed by international rules of submarine warfare.

"What they try to cut us off from," said one official, "we will in turn try to prevent reaching England."

Official quarters also expressed considerable hope the conference of the Oslo Powers at Brussels would take a firm stand against any English blockade which would have an adverse effect on normal trade of neutral States.

Moreover, it was stated in informed circles, the British blockade might force such countries as Yugoslavia, Rumania, Russia, Denmark and the Netherlands to deal with Germany more extensively than normally would be the case.

REICH GIVES WARNING TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

Says Countries Not at War Must Remain Fair

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—A hint was dropped in semi-official quarters today that Germany might be obliged to change its attitude toward neutral States that are not scrupulously fair and objective toward nations now at war.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which reflects Foreign Office opinion, said Germany intends as far as possible to maintain normal relations with all neutrals. But the paper warned that Germany expected neutrals to do their utmost to maintain normal political relations with Germany.

The Korrespondenz said Germany had indicated it intended to carry on normal trade with Scandinavian and other neutrals and had informed these States there would be no German objection to their continuing normal relations with nations opposing the Reich in war.

"Germany would regret the necessity of changing its attitude toward neutral nations," the Korrespondenz continued, "but the responsibility would rest first of all on England and secondly on such neutral States as permit England to force them to adopt an unneutral attitude."

'Polonaise' Means Warsaw Still Stands

BUDAPEST, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Eleven tinkling notes, the opening bars of Chopin's "Polonaise," that were sounded every thirty seconds by a xylophone in the Warsaw radio station, let Europe know that Poland's capital still was Polish today even after the station had shut down early this morning.

The screech of air alarms at dawn, drowning out the melody, served as the city's alarm clock.

Chopin, who died and was buried in Warsaw, considers himself a Pole and one of many noted composers to use the polonaise—a stately dance usually in three-quarter time. It is believed to have grown from music used in the processional at Krakow, in 1573, when Henry, Duke of Anjou, came to the throne of Poland.

Turkish Minister's Visit To Moscow Watched

BUDAPEST, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The contemplated visit to Moscow by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, caused speculation throughout eastern Europe today as to its effect on the line-up of the neutral nations.

Dispatches to the Magyar Nemzet, Budapest newspaper, said that Mr. Saracoglu was likely to attempt to act as a mediator between Great Britain and Russia. They pointed out that Tevfik Rüstü Aras, the Turkish Ambassador to London, recently made a hurried trip home to Ankara for conferences which were followed by Mr. Saracoglu's decision to make the trip to Moscow.

Germans Hear Mussolini Plans New Peace Efforts

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 12—Word spread through Berlin tonight that Chancellor Hitler's partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis, Premier Mussolini, was ready to make new peace efforts now with virtually all Polish territory that was in Germany before 1914 retaken by the Eastern army.

German sources said the Reich troops had pushed far beyond those 1914 limits in their drive to subdue Poland, but Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen said they knew nothing officially of a Mussolini peace proposal.

NAZIS TELL OF RITE

Say They Buried French Flyers Slain Over Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Der Fuehrer, a newspaper published in Karlsruhe, just across the Rhine from the Franco-German border, reported today that two French Air Force officers who were killed in a battle over German territory last Friday were buried in the local cemetery yesterday afternoon with full military honors.

An army detachment carried the coffins to the graves, the newspaper said, and a Catholic priest conducted the service.

The Karlsruhe army commander, the newspaper added, deposited a wreath while his soldiers fired three salvos over the graves.

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Ration Cards Published

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP).—The German official gazette published facsimiles today of new-food rationing cards which will take effect late this month. Cigar smokers were limited in their purchases to five at a time.

Separate cards were provided for bread, flour, meat, fats, marmalade, sugar and general provisions. One card also provided for produce, such as eggs, rice, grain and other articles which will be determined by food officials.

There will be special bread, meat and fat cards for children up to six years and between six and fourteen.

Work was reported continuing as usual at Fallersleben, seat of Germany's huge Volkswagen, or People's Car, industry. With the rationing of gasoline, however, most workers have been unable to operate automobiles.

Similarly, it was said that construction was uninterrupted on the huge workers' resort being built to accommodate 20,000 on Rugen Island, off the north coast of Germany.

Foreign Office officials revealed that, although Germany is at war, work on the Adolf Hitler superhighways was continuing at the same pace as before hostilities started.

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These broad highways, crisscrossing Germany, are considered of military importance because of the speed with which the army may move its motorized equipment.

The extent to which Germany was fortifying herself on the home front was revealed further today. The "Deutsche Handelsdienst" said Germany would soon be in a position, if necessary, to guarantee by chemical methods her vegetable and animal fats and replace fats for industrial purposes with domestic natural or synthetic substitutes.

DIPLOMATS SAY DUCE IS IN KEY SPOT FOR SPOILS

Generally Scout Idea Of Peace If Germans Conquer Poland

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Nazi Offers So Far Surpass Those Of English And French

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[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 12—Diplomatic circles expressed belief tonight that the outcome of the European war and the future of Europe hinged on diplomatic conversations now under way between Great Britain and Italy.

The deepest secrecy shrouds the repeated conferences between Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and the British Ambassador, Sir Percy Loraine.

The British-Italian conservations follow by a week talks between the French Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet, and Count Ciano, after which the French envoy returned to Paris to report.

Meanwhile, a Japanese military mission which has been visiting Italian arms factories at Turin since the signature of the German-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact caused it to cancel a trip to Germany, now is said to be considering a trip to London. Japanese sources said a decision would be made after the mission returns to Rome next Friday.

Move Of Importance

No diplomat of any other country pretends to have precise information on what is being discussed among the French and British allies and Italy, but most of the diplomatic corps believe a move of the greatest importance is afoot.

Some shrewd analysts in the corps have ideas about the conversations, however.

These quarters now generally scout the idea of peace after Germany conquers Poland—if she does. They believe Britain and France will not give in, for it would be a defeat by default. Likewise, they believe Mussolini realizes Great Britain and France are determined to fight the German Führer, Adolf Hitler, for years, if necessary.

In Key Position

The analysts express the belief that Mussolini is in a key position—his entrance into the war on either side might decide it.

Should he join Germany and should the combination win, they said, he would have the choice of picking British and French properties around the Mediterranean and in Africa.

But he would be faced with a terrific offensive from France, the possible closing of the Suez Canal and the immediate loss of Ethiopia, and attacks on Libya from both Tunisia and Egypt.

If Mussolini joins Britain and France, the diplomatic quarters hold, the position would be reversed.

With 250 miles of frontier with Germany protected by Alpine peaks, Mussolini would have little to fear from a Reich occupied on two other fronts.

Provide New Frontier

On the other hand, he could provide Britain and France with a new frontier to harass Germany and could cut off Germany's supplies from the south.

It was widely believed in the diplomatic corps that Italy's entrance into the war on the side of Great Britain and France would galvanize the recently formed neutral bloc in southeastern Europe into action against Germany.

The chief obstacle, in the opinion of these diplomats, is that at present Great Britain and France have offered no price approaching the spoils Italy would reap on Germany's side.

Meanwhile, the Italian press has become more circumspect than ever since the war began, refraining from attacking either Britain or France while indicating, however, their continued sympathy with the Germans.

Might Pierce Line

Italian military experts, in published comments on war operations, recognized for the first time today that the French and British might succeed in piercing Germany's Siegfried Line, which hitherto has been described as impregnable.

The papers advised their readers against further ridicule relative to inactivity on the German-French front with the comment that the French offensive required long and careful preparation, which probably would produce a terrific battle.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR HOME

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Ex-King and Wife Reach England From France.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Information announced tonight that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have arrived in England.

The Ministry did not immediately disclose where the Duke and his Duchess had taken up residence in England.

The Duke came to England for the first time since he gave up the throne on December 10, 1936, to marry American-born Wallis Warfield.

When the Duke and Duchess left Antibes, France, for England after the outbreak of war, it was understood here that they would quietly take up residence at the former King's old residence, Fort Belvedere, outside London.

Some thought the Duke might enter active service with the armed forces. However, there was no immediate announcement as to what duties would be assigned him.

Duke And Duchess Of Windsor Return To England Once More

Public Learns They Are Back Again, But No Details When And How Are Given

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 12—The Duke of Windsor and his American-born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, have come "home" after nearly three years on alien soil.

Expectant Britons learned from a terse announcement by the British ministry of information tonight that their former King Edward VIII and the woman for whom he renounced his imperial throne December 10, 1936, are now in England.

The two-line communique read: "Mention may now be made of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in England and where they are staying."

But where the Duke and Duchess are not even high officials of the Royal household knew. Fort Belvedere, favorite residence of the former king has been kept ready by a skeleton staff against the day of his eventual return, which every Briton has expected. Darkening war clouds over Europe brought a fresh press campaign for his return.

Final arrangements for the boat trip from France were completed, it was authoritatively learned, during the week end. The Duchess' known dislike for flying was believed to have been a deciding factor in favor of the channel crossing by boat.

Complete secrecy surrounded the journey of the romantic couple from southern France, although their return had been expected almost from day to day since the outbreak of war. They were met at a Channel port and whisked away in a motor car—perhaps to the home of his friend and former aide de camp, Major Edward Dudley Metcalfe.

The Duke, who celebrated his forty-fifth birthday in June, is a field marshal on the active list and is colonel in chief of the Welsh Guards. Some thought the Duke might enter active service with the armed forces, but there was no immediate announcement.

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TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER

THIRD GRAF LONDON NIGHT LEAD WINDSORS XXX ARE STAYING."

LATER THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THE DUKE AND HIS DUCHESS

WERE MET AT PORTSMOUTH BY MAJOR EDWARD DUDLEY METCALFE, FORMER

AIDE DE CAMP AND FRIEND, AND LADY ALEXANDER METCALFE, WITH WHOM THEY

WILL STAY FOR A FEW WEEKS. THE METCALFES HAVE A COUNTRY HOME IN

SUSSEX.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS XXX 5TH GRAF ELIMINATING 4TH GRAF

BEGINNING "BUT WHERE THE DUKE XXX ENDING XXX HIS RETURN." AND

REFERENCE TO MAJOR METCALFE IN 5TH PGH

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KING WEARS UNIFORM

Has Put Away Civilian Garb —Queen's Days Busy.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—King George VI, working an average of sixteen hours a day, has put away his civilian clothes and worn only service uniforms since the war started.

The King and Queen Elizabeth, who canceled all social engagements at the outset of hostilities, have new date books to record the round of official visits that keep them busy.

While the Queen visits hospitals, air raid precaution organizations and nursing centers, the King studies the latest reports from the fighting forces. Outside the chiefs of staff he is the best informed man in the empire on military matters. He has the only key to the red dispatch case that arrives from Whitehall.

But like all other Londoners, the King and Queen obeyed the A. R. P. wardens and took shelter during London's three air raid warnings.

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BALKANS FIGURE IN TRADE FIGHT

Warring Powers Seek Vital Supplies From Neutrals.

NAZIS DEMAND OIL AND FOOD

But Britain and France Offer Gold in Place of Promises.

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BUDAPEST, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Europe's warring Powers are engaged in a trade struggle for vital supplies from the southeastern corner of the Continent.

Britain's blockade of German ports, threatening to cut off the flow of materials from overseas, and German attacks on British shipping have put three questions to the neutral nations of the southeast.

They are whether to:

1. Fulfill old German contracts or enter into new contracts to ship goods to the Reich with the possibility they never may be paid;

2. Sell to England and France for gold; or

3. Accept offers from Rome to barter their products for Italian goods.

Just how to answer these questions was reported reliably today to have been the main issue at a conference of railroad officials from Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria at Belgrade. There a list of German demands was said to have been read.

Germans Insist on Trade.

The Germans were insistent that all old contracts be kept and all normal trade channels with the Reich be kept open.

French and English buyers appeared with large orders for grain, metals and other wartime necessities, for which they offered to pay in gold.

The Italians also made an unprecedented bid for trade with neutral countries.

Reaction of the southeastern nations to these rival trade demands appeared divided. The first concrete answer, however, came today with the announcement in Bucharest that large quantities of cereals had been sold to British, French and Netherlands importers.

The sales sent prices upward in some cases as much as 50 per cent.

Demand Reich Gold.

Yugoslavia also took a stand with the announcement that if Germany wishes goods, she must send her own freight cars and pay in gold.

What the situation means to Germany is indicated by recent import statistics. One of the Reich's prime wartime needs is oil, but if the blockade cuts off overseas sources, Germany must look to Rumania, the only big oil-producing neutral on the Continent, for her supply.

Germany's peacetime oil imports totaled about 4,095,000 metric tons annually. Her war needs are estimated at 8,000,000 tons, yet Rumania has been exporting only 5,577,000 tons, and that figure constantly is decreasing.

Other goods that Germany wants from this area include beef, pork, corn, milk, eggs, butter, cheese, iron ore, copper, lead and antimony. The total output of these products in Southeastern Europe, however, could not meet Germany's peacetime needs, much less her wartime demands.

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RUSSIA LIQUIDATES BORDER VIOLATORS

Moscow Newspaper Reports Execution of Spy.

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The "liquidation" of six violators of Soviet Russia's "southern frontier" was reported today in the newspaper Red Star.

The country from which the six crossed the frontier was not specified. Possibly it was Rumania or Turkey. The report said that two were shot while trying to escape and that the other four were formally "liquidated."

The same newspaper said that a spy named Ignat was arrested within the western frontier and after a trial at Smolensk was "given what he deserved." The report indicated that he was charged with espionage on behalf of Poland and Great Britain. He was tried by a special military tribunal.

An article in the Government newspaper Izvestia said today that "more than 200 spies and diversionists who attempted to cross the border" had been captured by the family of a railway guard near the Soviet-Polish frontier. It was unofficially reported that numerous refugees from Poland had already flocked across the Soviet border.

Izvestia also said that 250,000 wives of railway workers were beginning to learn their husbands' jobs in case of war.

Many anxious housewives formed lines at stores to purchase supplies and foodstuffs, especially sugar. The demand has been greatly increased by mobilization measures on the western frontier.

Every Rubber Tire In Reich Confiscated For State Use

Seizure Ordered In Conjunction With Decree Which Virtually Bans Use Of Autos After Sept. 20

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 12—Adopting a stringent economy measure, Germany tonight anounced the confiscation by the state of every privately owned rubber tire in the Reich.

The confiscation order, issued by the Federal Bureau for Rubber and Asbestos with the approval of the Ministry of Economics, was in conjunction with a decree which virtually prohibits the use of automobiles after September 20.

Collection stations to which citizens will be obliged to bring new, partly used and worn-out tires are being established. Tires in dealers' stock and reserve tires owned by individuals but not actually on cars or spare wheels must be delivered to the collection agencies at once.

Tires now in use may be held by the owner, who is required, however, to keep them in good condition until he is notified to deliver them to the state.

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The announcement said owners would be paid on the basis of appraisals which fall into five degrees of value, depending on the mileage of the tires.

The decree regarding automobiles, published yesterday, practically abolished the private use of automobiles by revoking permits to buy gasoline unless the driver is able to prove the use of his car is in the state's interest. The confiscation of tires indicated not only gasoline, but rubber was regarded as an urgent war necessity.

It was recalled that during the World War Germany did not confiscate tires until the war was almost over.

Persons with permits enabling them to buy gasoline after September 20 may keep tires, but must get special permission to buy replacements.

The order affected tires of automobiles, trucks, trailers, sport planes, bicycles, motorcycles and wagons.

The German official gazette today published facsimiles of new food rationing cards which will take effect late this month—and cigar smokers were limited in their purchases to five at a time.

cations, will be limited to five. This was attributed to the rationing of paper.

Some churches have been closed. These are in outlying sections and it was explained that the worshipers there could not reach bomb shelters in time in case of emergency.

Shortage of Skilled Men.

The Labor Front announced that the teaching of apprentices was being speeded. It was said that Germany feels a shortage of skilled workers.

Work was reported continuing as usual at Fallersleben, seat of Germany's huge people's car industry. With the rationing of gasoline, however, most workers have been unable to operate automobiles.

Similarly, it was said, construction was uninterrupted on the huge workers' resort being built to accommodate 20,000 on Rugen Island, off the north coast of Germany.

Motor Ban Due September 20.

Meanwhile Germany took additional restrictive measures in the matter of consumption of materials. A decree was issued forbidding the use of automobiles after September 20, except in the interests of the State. Private use of cars will be permitted only by special permit issued upon proof of necessity.

Berlin's street car and omnibus service, which was limited a week ago, was reduced further by the shortening of service on many lines.

Berlin newspapers displayed prominently a dispatch saying that Russian ships en route to England with cargoes of lumber had been ordered to return to their home ports. The item was another of the increasing number of hints that Germany expects substantial aid from Russia.

Nazis Curb Church Services

Protestants and Catholics Alike Feel Effect of War-time Restrictions.

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BERLIN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—It was officially disclosed today that Catholic and Protestant churches had been placed under war-time restrictions, but spokesmen said that the measures were made necessary by the war and did not constitute an attempt to interfere with the church.

Under the restrictions the number of Catholic church publications, such as diocesan organs and scientific and religious research publi-

AUSTRIAN UNIT MAY AID ALLIES

Paris Paper Urges Exiles Be Allowed to Fight.

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NO FOOD SCARCITY IN CAPITAL

Most Animals Are Removed to Provinces From City Zoos.

PARIS, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—War notes from the French capital:

Large groups of agitated women gather daily outside the Collombes Stadium, where their husbands and sons are housed in a concentration camp for interned Germans and Austrians

Newspapers have urged the Government to allow Austrians who wished to fight for France to form a legion, asserting that such a move "would have a demoralizing effect on the German Army."

No food scarcity has been apparent yet, but restaurants have apologetically reduced the variety of their menus.

Five and ten franc paper notes are in wide use in the wake of an order calling in all coin.

The authorities have disposed of all snakes in the Paris zoos and moved most of the animals to the provinces. The sea lions, however, remain in their cages, showing complete indifference to the wail of air-raid sirens.

Most American places of business are remaining open with skeleton staffs.

Hundreds of volunteers, including many women, have filed into St. Antoine Hospital to give blood for wounded poilus. The blood is tested, catalogued and placed in refrigeration for emergency use.

Before the war, the hospital paid 500 francs (about $10) a liter. Now there is no question of remuneration.

First British Casualty.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—War notes from the British capital:

All merchants are asked to maintain their current prices.

Temporary rates of payment for the use of requisitioned vehicles have been published. Taxicabs, for example, bring the equivalent of $10 a week.

Sergt. Leslie Robert Ward, 26 years old, may be Great Britain's first war casualty. His wife, an expectant mother, has been informed that he is missing.

Hundreds of motorists summoned to court for minor traffic offenses were told that the cases would be dropped.

BRITAIN ASKS MORE GRAIN

Demands Farmers Cultivate 1,500,000 Acres Coming Year

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—Britain urged her farmers today to push work on fall cultivations, demanding another 1,500,000 acres be put under the plough this coming year to insure against failing food supplies in the event of a long war.

Describing this program as "ambitious," the Information Ministry told the country's farmers they would be required this time to do in one year what "it took four years to attain in the last war."

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LUXEMBURG ACTS TO KEEP WAR AWAY

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Bars All Aliens From Town at Franco-German Line.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The little Duchy of Luxemburg, attempting to keep the war from its eastern frontier, today prohibited the presence of foreigners a Schengen, which borders the French village of Apach and is separated from Perl, Germany, by the Moselle River, only 100 feet wide at this point.

The most considerable actions of the war in the west have occurred near the duchy's frontier.

Luxemburgers at the border reported that until Sunday French and German sentries patrolled opposite banks of the Moselle without shooting at each other. Since then occasional shots have been exchanged, a number of spent bullets falling in Luxemburg territory.

Machine gunners, separated by 400 feet of no man's land, sit facing each other awaiting the order to fire. Overhead war planes circulate undisturbed.

WELLS LOOKS TO AMERICA

Writer Sees Main Hope Here for Better Post-War World

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AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12 (AP).—H. G. Wells, surveying Europe's war, declared today that he saw "an outcome less hopeful than in 1914"—with America perhaps the likeliest originator of an improved world.

"For me it is not merely winning the war, only whether the world will know better times after it is ended," the British writer said in an interview. "I know my people, and if they say they are ready to fight three years, then they are ready."

Russia's biggest problem is in the Far East, and she will not "effectively mix into European affairs," he said. He viewed a neutral Italy as "less welcome in the present situation than as an antagonist."

This is not a "new war," but a continuation of the conflict of 1914 and its unsolved problems, Mr. Wells declared.

Scandinavian Countries Plan Joint War Talks

High Officials Set Sept. 18-19 for Copenhagen Meeting

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Danish Foreign Office announced tonight that the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark would meet Sept. 18-19 in Copenhagen to discuss the war situation. Problems of neutrality especially, it said, would be discussed.

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(The Oslo powers committee, representing the Scandinavian countries and Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, meanwhile adjourned sine die after meeting for two days in Brussels. A communique said the committee had noted "the complete identity of attitude among the represented countries" on problems of commercial exchanges arising from the war.)

War to Stop Winter Olympic.

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—War is expected to halt preparations for the winter Olympics at Garmisch-Patenkirschen. The organizing committee has asked the Reich Government for definite instructions and informed sources said they expected preparations would cease.

Naval Blockades Stop Belgium Food Exports

British and German Orders Force Canceling of Licenses

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (AP).—Belgium prohibited food exports tonight, canceling existing licenses and withholding others, in consequence of British and German blockade instructions.

His $950 Nap Makes Danes Forget the War

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12 (AP).—The costly drowsiness of a well fed Bogense Village restaurant keeper almost pushed war news off Copenhagen front pages today.

The restaurant keeper had bet 5,000 crowns (about $950) he could walk around the outside of Denmark in three months, pulling the nation's oldest car.

With one day to spare and only three miles to go he stopped at an inn and enjoyed a pre-victory feast. Then he overslept and lost the bet by an hour.

SEP 13 1939

BULLETINS

Chamberlain to Report on War Tomorrow.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain will give his second report on the war with Germany tomorrow afternoon before Parliament, it was disclosed tonight. He gave his first review of the situation last Thursday.

It was explained that such statements would be made periodically in fulfillment of his undertaking to give the House of Commons all information compatible with the national interest.

SEP 13 1939

Egyptian King at Italian Border.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—King Farouk left today to inspect the Egyptian, British and Indian troops stationed in the western desert which borders on Italian Libya. He will return on Thursday.

Spain Interning Belligerent Ships.

MADRID, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Spain, in seeking to keep ships moving in line with her neutrality policy, has ordered internment for all belligerent vessels failing to leave port on twenty-four hours' notice. Eighty-three merchantmen have taken refuge at Algeciras and nearly fifty at Vigo, where thirty German vessels were interned after twenty-four had sailed. A score of ships were scattered through northern Mediterranean ports.

Helping to relieve harbor congestion at Gibraltar, British destroyers are convoying groups of refugee merchantmen, but sixty-seven vessels remained there.

Trinidad Backs War Declaration.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Trinidad Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution pledging fullest co-operation with the British Government in the war.

SEP 13 1939

British Woman Killed in Warsaw.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today that the wife of the British passport officer in Warsaw, Mrs. J. Shelley, was killed in an air raid last week.

Liege Fair Closing.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Liege International Fair is closing prematurely because of the war, and officials suggested today that the buildings might be converted into barracks, hospitals or refugee quarters.

Aga Khan Rallies Moslems for Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information today said the Aga Khan had, "as in 1914," placed his personal services at the disposal of the Government of India in addition to making an appeal to his millions of Moslem followers to serve the British cause.

Swiss Bar Women as Army Truck Drivers.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The general staff informed woman automobile drivers today that despite Switzerland's general mobilization the Swiss Army trucks and cars would continue to be driven by men. Women volunteers were told, however, that they might drive ambulances for auxiliary services such as the Red Cross.

SEP 13 1939

Finnish Ship Is Blown Up.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Fourteen men were killed today when the Finnish bark Olivebank was blown up about 105 miles southwest of Esbjerg, southwestern Denmark. Seven men, picked up by a Danish fishing boat said that the ship had struck a mine. The Olivebank was a 2,795-ton sailing vessel out of Mariehamn, Finland.

Radio Station WMCA Accused Of Violating Foreign Secrets

FCC Says It Intercepted and Broadcast British and German Military Orders—License May Be Revoked.

SEP 13 1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Federal Communications Commission accused the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, Inc., licensee of radio station WMCA, New York city, today of illegally intercepting and broadcasting secret radio communications sent by the governments of Germany and Great Britain.

"The FCC ordered the company to show cause by September 15 why its license should not be revoked "for violation of and failure to observe the provisions of the communications act of 1934 . . . constituting conduct by said licensee contrary to the public interest."

The FCC said that it had "information in its possession tending to establish" that WMCA "caused the interception of secret radio communications sent by the governments of Germany and Great Britain, respectively, containing orders to the naval or military forces of said governments to govern the movement of said forces in time of war, and thereafter cause said messages to be decoded and broadcast over the facilities of station WMCA, all without authority of the respective senders of said communications."

Bad Time to Do It.

The commission added that "during the period of tense international relations" public interest requires "strict observance by the licensees of radio broadcast stations in this country of all international undertakings and Federal legislation relating to the secrecy of international communications."

This country, the FCC added, has agreements with governments, including Germany and Great Britain, to take the necessary measures to prohibit unauthorized interception and disclosure of radio communications not intended for the general public.

The FCC said that Donald Flamm was the sole owner of WMCA. He is listed in the commission's records as president, treasurer and director of the company. Two other officers also are listed. They are Sidney Flamm, secretary and director, and William Weisman, vice-president and director.

Flamm Says 'No Statement.'

Donald Flamm, president of radio station WMCA, issued a statement this afternoon denying that the station had violated any regulations. His statement follows:

"In the absence of any notification from the Federal Communications Commission, we have no statement to make regarding this matter. However, on the basis of information furnished to us by the newspapers, we wish to emphasize that WMCA has committed no violation of regulations and that its broadcasting of news was done only through wholly accredited and responsible news-gathering agencies."

NO COMPULSION IN RADIO PACT

White House Denies Part in War News Policy.

HORROR BROADCASTS BANNED

Three Major Chains in Agreement on Self-censorship.

SEP 13 1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The agreement of the three major radio chains to attempt to avoid "undue suspense" in broadcasting war news was said at the White House today to have been undertaken without Government prompting.

Stephen Early, press secretary, said the policy decision, announced last night by Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, "was not prompted by Government suggestion."

The broadcasters—National, Columbia and Mutual—asserted they would be "temperate, responsible and mature" in their dissemination of war news and seek to prevent "horror, suspense and undue excitement."

The White House secretary said the administration would like very much to see "parity" between press and radio in the collection and distribution of war news. He reiterated that the administration wanted no censorship of either press or radio.

Announcement of the broadcasting policy came after a conference of radio officials with Chairman James Lawrence Fly and other Federal Communications Commission authorities.

Sources to Be Identified.

An earnest attempt to distinguish

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between fact, official statement, responsible reports, rumors and propaganda will be made, and under the terms of the agreement the public will be kept fully informed as to the sources of these various reports. European broadcasts of news and news commentary is left to the individual chains, but the agreement suggests that "it is advisable that these broadcasts be by Americans as far as possible."

In case broadcasts become available from the scenes of battle, bomb shelters, refugee camps, &c., the chains agree to use good taste and judgment in preventing these programs from being unduly harrowing. Rebroadcasting of propaganda picked up on European stations shall be clearly identified as to source sufficiently often to keep listeners aware of it.

The same general principles will apply to the broadcast of domestic news, according to the agreement. All news broadcasts, whether sponsored or unsponsored, are to remain in strict control of the broadcaster and news analysts are to be confined strictly to explaining and evaluating facts without expression of personal editorial judgment.

"Nothing in this," says the agreement, "is intended to forbid any news broadcaster from attempting to evaluate the news as it develops, provided he substantiates his evaluation with facts and attendant circumstances. His basis for evaluation should be, of course, impersonal, sincere and honest."

No propaganda in connection with the war will be allowed in commercial announcements or the context of commercial programs, except as provided in news broadcasts.

"The safeguards of fairness and program balance now applied in the handling of speeches on controversial issues," concludes the agreement, "will continue to be applied, and, in order to make this effective, every effort will be made to obtain the text of speeches before they are scheduled."

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Fewer European Programs.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—American broadcasting companies have curtailed their trans-Atlantic broadcasts from London of European war developments during the last week. Apparently this is partly due to the small amount of news officially released for publication.

Fewer commentators are heard on the international broadcasts.

The script for news or comment must be submitted to a censor at the British Broadcasting Company—usually a regular member of the BBC staff assigned as a censor. He reads and returns it to the speaker with any suggested changes, then listens to the broadcast.

The radio censors look mainly for military information which might be useful to the enemy.

U. S. Men Seek Arms Cache on Western Coast

$5,000,000 Deal to Sell Guns Believed Blocked by Neutrality Measures

SEP 13 1939

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—"The Chronicle" said tonight four Federal agencies were conducting an investigation of an armaments ring which had offered arms and munitions valued at between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 for sale illegally in the San Francisco Bay area.

The newspaper's story recounted: The armaments were cached in this area, but the investigation was being pressed also in New York, Mexico and Los Angeles. The war materials reputedly were offered to belligerents in the present war and to revolutionary parties in Central and South America.

The Federal Bure[illegible] of Investigation, Army and [illegible] intelligence departments and [illegible]ustoms service are engaged in tracing down the armaments, as well as the ringleaders.

The F. B. I. listed the following materials: 100,000 Mauser rifles, caliber 7.92 at $35.50 each; 20,000 military rifles, caliber .303, at $[illegible] each; hand and rifle grenades at $1.60 and $1.55 each; trench mortar shells of various sizes; 300,000,000 cartridges, caliber 7.92 at $37 a thousand; 500,000,000 cartridges .303 caliber at $26 a thousand, and new type small airplane drop bombs at $1.25 each. Gas masks in lots of 10,000 for $4.75 each also were offered for sale.

The armaments were shipped here over a period of several months apparently as part of a plan which failed to get them in the hands of prospective buyers before the European war started. Emergency regulations initiated to preserve American neutrality have made delivery impossible.

No comment was available from agencies reported involved in the investigation.

Mystery Plane Seen Off Boston

Trawler Seaman Says It Bore Swastika on Wings—Coast Guard Begins Inquiry.

SEP 13 1939

BOSTON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—A mysterious "swastika-marked" airplane, flying over the same general area where an unidentified submarine has been in operation, was reported today by a group of American trawlers fishing approximately 190 miles off this port.

Capt. Michael Shea of the trawler Storm, in a radio message to the Associated Press, said one of his seamen had seen the German swastika on the wings of the gray-painted, single-motored bi-plane as it twice circled the fishing fleet at a low altitude yesterday before heading off on the Great Circle route that would lead to Europe.

At the same time, however, Capt. Shea reported that another of the fishermen argued that the plane's markings more closely resembled a star than a swastika.

Coast Guard Inquiry.

Coast Guard officials here promptly reported that they were starting an investigation, but would hazard no immediate official opinion as to whether the plane was of German origin.

Simultaneously, the trawler Delaware reported that it had been informed by the trawler Shawmut on Georges Banks that a submarine had come up close beside it on Sunday night. Further details were not immediately available.

This was the fourth report of a submarine off the New England coast. The first came to the Coast Guard last week from the Pollock Rip lightship, followed by another from the fishing schooner Frances C. Denehy, which said a strange undersea craft had been sighted last Wednesday and Thursday on Georges Bank, in an area where United States Navy officials said no American submarine was in operation. Still another report of a submarine—this time off Nantucket lightship—came today from officers of the British Arandora Star, which docked safely in New York.

Plane Possibly Canadian.

The Boston water front was stirred with conflicting discussion about the strange plane. Some argued the craft might have been of Canadian origin, assigned to investigate the submarine reports. A slight variance of the course on which it left the fishing fleet would have carried the plane to Newfoundland.

Capt. Morton Selig of the trawler Delaware first reported Capt. Shea as saying a "big plane flew over the Storm," but Shea himself indicated the craft was not large.

Shea was quoted by Capt. Selig as saying the plane halted its flight temporarily to circle above the trawler, as though to identify the craft and its nationality.

Canada Gets War Budget

SEP 13 1939

Pay-as-you-go Policy Advanced at Ottawa—Roosevelt Speech Recalled.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 12 (Canadian Press)—Canada will follow a "pay-as-you-go" policy as far as practicable in financing her war costs, J. L. Ilsley, Revenue Minister, told the House of Commons today when he presented the war budget.

He said the Government, believing that every citizen should be ready to share the cost of the war, would "insist on the principle of equality of sacrifice on the basis of the ability to pay."

Parliament last night voted $100,000,000 for war expenditures "in or beyond Canada," but left undecided whether the Dominion would send an expeditionary force to Europe.

Warning that war costs would increase as the struggle continued, Mr. Ilsley forecast a deficit of $156,000,000 on the current fiscal year. He estimated the revenue at $495,000,000.

Expeditionary Force.

In the last budget, expenditures were estimated at $551,000,000. With the $100,000,00 war appropriation added, the total rises to $651,000,000.

Mr. Ilsley said he believed that any borrowing could be done within Canada at interest rates comparable with peace time levels.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, addressing the House in debate on the appropriation measure last night, said it could be assumed an expeditionary force was not being considered at the present time.

Parliament left the door open for possible action, however, by voting down a rider which would have prohibited sending Canadian troops overseas before it passed the bill.

America's Part.

While Parliament was acting, Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia told a Canadian-American audience at Victoria he favored conscription and suggested that if Canada and the United States sent 2,000,000 men abroad the war would soon be over.

Addressing a Kiwanis convention, Mr. Pattullo asserted that Canada is "at war and liable to be attacked," and asked:

"What will the United States do? Will they wait, or carry out the policy of the President?"

He recalled an address by President Roosevelt at Kingston, Ont., on August 18, 1938, in which the President said Americans would not stand idly by if the soil of the Dominion of Canada were threatened by an aggressor.

A reference to the same address came simultaneously from London, where the Ministry of Information, hailing Canada's entry into the war, said:

"While Australia and New Zealand have to rely primarily on the United Kingdom for external defense against aggression, the same does not apply so fully to Canada.

"The Monroe Doctrine, as extended or interpreted last year at Kingston by President Roosevelt on the interests of the United States in the preservation of the integrity of Canada from invasion, places Canada in a special position."

CANADA SPEEDS STIFF WAR TAX PLANS INTO LAW

Drastic Pay-As-You-Go Program Given Speedy Approval In House

Every Citizen Should Share Cost Of Conflict, Ministers Say

SEP 13 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 12—The Government's war-tax proposals were enacted into law tonight by the House of Commons with unusual parliamentary speed.

The "pay-as-you-go" program for increased taxes on incomes, luxuries and excess profits got quick approval.

In presenting the budget, J. L. Ilsley, Revenue Minister, told the House the Government believed every citizen should be ready to share the cost of the war. Parliament already has voted $100,000,000 for war purposes.

Income Tax Increased

Income taxes are increased twenty per cent. and the higher rate will be paid on the current year's income. Present exemptions and graduations of personal income taxes remain unchanged.

With an estimated deficit for the present financial year, including war costs up to March 31, 1940, of $156,000,000, the Minister said he planned to meet a large portion of it out of increased taxes on luxuries and excess profits.

All Business Hit

All businesses will pay a tax ranging from 10 per cent. to 60 per cent. of profits ranging in excess of 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. of capital, or an alternative tax of 50 per cent. on all profits in excess of the average for the last four years.

Domestic and imported spirits will be taxed an additional $3 per gallon excise duty, the excise tax on imported beers is increased by 9 cents a gallon.

Duties To Be Boosted

The excise duties on cigarettes will be increased by $1 per 1,000 and on tobacco by 5 cents a pound.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House he was opposed to any extension of the regular term of his Government, which is to expire in 1940. He said the House would be summoned again in January and Parliament then could decide what should be done about the next election.

HULL HAS DATA ON THREATS TO U. S. SHIPPING

State Department to Make Position Clear on Acts of Belligerents.

SEP 13 1939

BLOCKADE BECOMES TIGHTER

Berlin Declares Submarines Will Sink Any Craft With Contraband for England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today the State Department was assembling the full facts behind British and German blockades and the stopping of American ships.

He said he hoped to be able soon to make a statement regarding the department's conclusions.

He made this announcement after having received a telegram from the Waterman Steamship Corporation of Mobile, Ala., informing him that its steamship Wacosta had been stopped by a German submarine Saturday afternoon and searched.

Mr. Hull said he had not received any contraband list from the German Government. One has come from the British.

Statement Studied.

State Department officials studied in silence today a report that a German submarine commander had served notice that all American ships which disregarded commands to halt would be fired upon.

They considered as well a statement that Great Britain had seized as contraband a cargo of resin consigned to Hamburg, Germany, on an American vessel.

Officials declined any immediate comment on these reported incidents, which recalled to some persons the shipping troubles that kept this country's diplomats busy writing notes and protests during the early years of the world war.

American Ship Searched.

Capt. N. Nicolson, executive vice-president of the Waterman Steamship Corporation, reported that its

steamship Wacosta had been halted Saturday for three hours off the Irish coast by a German submarine. After a thorough search, the ship was permitted to proceed on her voyage from Glasgow to New York, he added.

Capt. Nicolson said the ship's master, Capt. G. Self, cabled that the submarine commander warned him American ships would be fired upon in the future if they disregarded orders to halt.

The Wacosta is equipped to carry eight passengers, but it was believed she carried more due to the heavy demand for passage by refugees from Europe.

Informed quarters in Berlin, meanwhile, reported that Germany would sink any ship attempting to carry to Great Britain any of the articles on the British contraband list.

The British list, issued last week, included virtually all war materials on a list of absolute contraband. Food and clothing were listed as conditional contraband.

Similar to American List.

Experts on international law pointed out that the British list was almost word for word the list issued by the United States when it went to war in 1917.

They said that a belligerent had a legal right to sink a neutral vessel carrying absolute contraband. If the craft carried conditional contraband, a belligerent had no right to sink it, they added, but might destroy or seize the cargo. In such a case, international law requires that the cargo must be paid for by the country destroying or taking it.

The experts said that before a ship carrying contraband could be sunk legally, the enemy vessel must give the crew time to abandon ship.

The reports from Germany said that submarines from that country would proceed strictly according to internationally accepted rules.

Seize Resin as Contraband.

It was the Columbia Naval Stores Company, Pensacola, Fla., which reported that Britain had seized as contraband 600 barrels of resin consigned to Hamburg aboard another Waterman ship, the Warrior.

Archie S. Mills, manager of the Columbia company, said he believed the cargo was covered by insurance. The Warrior sailed from the United States about a month ago for United Kingdom and German ports.

Officials said meanwhile that a German submarine could refuel in an American port, subject to restrictions contained in President Roosevelt's first neutrality proclamation, but could not use the port as a base of supplies.

The President has not proclaimed Section 8 of the neutrality act, which states that when he shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of American ports by the submarines or armed merchantmen of a foreign state will serve to maintain peace, he may make it unlawful for any submarine or armed merchantman to enter or depart from an American port.

Fuel Is Restricted.

Presumably, the President could proclaim this section after a submarine had entered an American port, which would prevent it from departing.

In the first neutrality proclamation, based on international law, Mr. Roosevelt made it "unfriendly and offensive" for any warship to use an American port as a base for hostile operations. A submarine could get only enough fuel to carry it to the nearest port of its country, and it could get no more fuel for three months. It would also have to leave the American port within twenty-four hours after arriving.

GERMANY HOLDS 8 TO 1 ADVANTAGE IN SINKING SHIPS

17 Allied Craft and 4 Neutral Vessels Lost in Submarine War

SEP 13 1939

By the Associated Press

Germany, pushing her submarine drive against Great Britain to choke off shipments of food and war supplies, held an 8-to-1 advantage today over the Allies in merchant tonnage destroyed in sea warfare.

Nazi submarines in nine days have sunk seventeen Allied ships with a total tonnage of 96,584. The Germans have lost five ships totaling 12,725 tons and a destroyer sunk by accident. In addition four neutral craft have been sent to the bottom.

Sixteen of the allied ships destroyed were British; one, French. The Allied death toll was 136 to at least seven known German dead.

Fourteen men were killed today when the 2,795-Finnish bark Olivebank was blown up about 105 miles southwest of Esbjerg, Southwestern Denmark. Seven men, picked up by a Danish fishing boat, said their ship struck a mine.

The latest casualty, according to the British Ministry of Information, was the British steamship Inverliffey, 9,546 tons, sunk by a submarine. Its crew was reported rescued by the American freighter R. G. Stewart.

POLICY OF U-BOATS TO BE RETALIATION

Berlin Says They'll Merely Parallel Blockade.

SEP 13 1939

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Germany will use submarines and other craft for preventing contraband goods from reaching England only to the extent that Britain herself blockades Germany, it was said here today.

"It's eye for eye, tooth for tooth and butter for butter," one spokesman observed.

American steamships carrying contraband may fall prey to German submarines, it was said.

In the open sea Germany is not likely to have warships which could seize and tow into port any vessels carrying contraband. Hence, such ships if sighted by submarines will in all likelihood be warned, then sunk, said the informants.

Until the Supreme Navy Command issues a communique on just how the Reich intends to combat Britain's blockade, spokesmen were unwilling to commit themselves further except to say that international law would be observed.

SEP 13 1939

Neutrality: As It Is Now And as Roosevelt Wants

Present and Proposed Policies Compared in Detail

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Here, in brief, is a comparison of existing United States policy under the neutrality act with that which the Roosevelt administration has advocated in proposing revision of the neutrality statute:

EXPORTS TO WARRING NATIONS

Present—Shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war (including airplanes) prohibited. Shipments of other goods permitted.

Proposed—No ban against shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war. Exports of all goods to belligerents to be preceded by the transfer of title to the foreign purchasers.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING

Present—American ships free to go wherever international law permits.

Proposed—American ships prohibited from entering combat areas.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

Present—Americans forbidden to travel on ships of belligerents in North Atlantic area adjacent to Europe. Persons returning to this country within ninety days after the outbreak of war excepted. Americans permitted to travel to Europe on United States ships, but only if their business is deemed "imperative."

Proposed——Trvael by Americans restricted in combat areas.

LOANS AND CREDITS

Present—Law prohibits "any person within the United States" to purchase securities of a belligerent nation, but permits ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions.

Proposed—The same.

SOLICITATION OF FUNDS

Present—Solicitation of funds for belligerent governments prohibited, but persons who are not agents of such governments may collect money for relief of human suffering in warring countries if they register with the State Department and make regular reports of their activities.

Proposed—The same.

EXPORT LICENSES

Present—National Munitions Control Board oversees importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war through a licensing system.

Proposed—The same.

SEP 13 1939

Europe Stops Air Service to Latin America

U. S. Holds All of Business, Both in Running Lines and in Aircraft Sales

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Stoppage of air transportation and aircraft exports from Europe to Latin America has created new commerce problems for the neutral nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Aviation experts said today the war in Europe had left the United States alone in air transportation and aircraft sales to Latin America.

Only the Royal Dutch Airlines, they said, continued operating to Latin America from Netherlands West Indies. They do not compete with the United States Lines.

German and French air lines suspended operation from Africa, over the South Atlantic to Brazil then south to Uruguay, Argentina and Chile.

The postal director in Argentina announced this week this had forced him to make arrangements with the Pan American Airways to carry mail to New York and from there to Europe, instead of over the more direct European routes.

Diplomats said delegates to the Inter-American Neutrality Conference in Panama might discuss measures to protect air lines in South American countries from the effects of the European war.

There has been a halt in supplying new airplanes and replacements for German-operated air lines in South America. There is also a possibility that the drain on the Reich's economic resources may mark the end of subsidies to German-owned and operated lines.

U. S. Purchase Suggested

Air transportation is vital to many of the American republics because of vast stretches of mountains, waterfalls and uninhabited lands.

In some diplomatic quarters it was suggested that the American governments could buy the foreign-held shares of the lines operating in their respective countries. Part of the necessary financing might be done in this country, informed persons said, recalling this government's plans to co-operate in inter-American aviation expansion.

In Colombia, the government has already taken steps to merge the German-operated Scadta Air Service with the National Saco Airline.

Pan American Airways, meanwhile, planned to expand its international service in South America, where it also operates numerous subsidiary companies.

Company officials were reported considering filing an application with the civil aeronautics authority to add two Boeing stratosphere planes to their present service.

How Latin America Is Covered

The Pan American Airways, by the end of last year, operated 21,738 miles of regular air service in Latin America.

The German Deutsche Lufthansa covered 3,738 miles and air France, 3,409.

In addition, air lines under varying degrees of German and other foreign control were reported as follows:

Corporacion sud Americana de Servicios, of Argentina, from Buenos Aires to Uruguay, largely Italian, but organized under Argentina law.

Aeroposta Argentina, influenced to some extent by Germany because of credits extended by the German Junkers.

Lloyd Aero Boliviano, partly German owned and operated, using German personnel.

The huge Condor syndicate, in Brazil, operating to many other South American countries, under German ownership, flown and operated by German personnel.

The Iguassu Lloyd, also in Brazil, German and Brazilian ownership.

Scadta, of Colombia, German managed, was German owned until Pan American Airways bought a reported 65 per cent interest.

Italy Abandons Its Plans

Italy, which had planned to inaugurate a service over the south Atlantic to Argentina, then up through Brazil, was reported to have suspended the project, at least temporarily.

In aircraft sales, experts said, Britain, Germany and France were concentrating on their own war needs.

Italy, the other leading competitor, was reported unofficially to have placed an embargo on airplane shipments.

The Netherlands, another exporting nation, was engaged exclusively in filling the requirements of its army and navy.

In the United States, aircraft factories, forced to cancel shipments to France and Britain because of the arms embargo, were reported continuing production of the planes ordered, to be turned over to the United States Army and Navy.

This would fill part of the huge government order for Air Corps expansion.

Officials pointed out this measure would leave aircraft factories here keyed up to be in a condition to fulfill any emergency demand, expected to come in part from Latin-American nations which had previously been buying German and other foreign airplanes and parts.

SAYS POLISH FIGHT IS JUST BEGINNING

SEP 13 1939

Envoy Expects Rain to Help Slow Up Nazi Tanks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador, said today that "the main Polish Army will now begin its real fight."

Just before conferring with Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, Count Potocki said that with new lines on the east bank of the Vistula River the Poles would strive to stem the German advance. Warsaw, he declared, would be defended to the last.

"We now expect to be helped by the weather," he said. "The rains have begun and should slow up the German tanks."

The ambassador, who disclosed he was not in direct communication with Warsaw, said the Polish air force was not comparable in strength with the German force, and this contributed to the German advance. No British or French planes have come to Poland's assistance, he commented.

He said he was unable to explain Soviet troop movements along the eastern Polish border, but observed, "I do not think Russia has any aggressive intentions toward Poland."

SEP 13 1939

LONDON, SEPT. 12—(AP)—THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE PURPOSE OF THE CHAMBERLAIN-DALADIER MEETING IN FRANCE WAS TO MAKE POSSIBLE A DIRECT PERSONAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE SITUATION

FOLO PARIS CHAMBERLAIN

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AND ON MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

"THE MEETING," SAID A COMMUNIQUE, "HAS FULLY CONFIRMED THE FIRM RESOLVE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO DEVOTE THEIR ENTIRE STRENGTH AND RESOURCES TO THE WAGING OF THE CONFLICT WHICH HAS BEEN FORCED UPON THEM AND TO GIVE ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO THEIR POLISH ALLY, WHO IS RESISTING WITH SO MUCH GALLANTRY THE RUTHLESS INVASION OF HER TERRITORY.

CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD CHATFIELD, MINISTER FOR COORDINATION OF DEFENSE, MADE THE TRIP IN A ROYAL AIRFORCE PLANE.

CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD CHATFIELD RETURNED TO LONDON TONIGHT.

TODAY'S FLIGHT WAS THE FIRST THE 70-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER HAD MADE SINCE HE FLEW TO MUNICH NEARLY A YEAR AGO DURING THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD INVERLIFFEY SUNK XXX R.G.STEWART.

POSITION OF THE SUNKEN SHIP WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT FOUR OTHER BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS HAD REPORTED UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS BY SUBMARINES.

(THE INVERLIFFEY, A 9456 TON TANKER, 503 FEET LONG, IS REGISTERED AT DUBLIN AND CARRIES OIL BETWEEN THE GULF STATES AND ENGLAND.)

(THE R.G.STEWART, ALSO A TANKER, IS A 9,229-TON SHIP REGISTERED AT WILMINGTON,DEL., AND OPERATED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY).

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LONDON,SEPT 12-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THE BRITISH STEAMER INVERLIFFEY HAD BEEN SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE AND THE CREW RESCUED BY THE AMERICAN STEAMER R.G.STEWART.

EZ110SAED

C74 (REU DNB HVS OUT)

ROME,SEPT 12-(AP)-THE BITTER PLIGHT OF POLISH TROOPS NORTH OF LODZ WAS DESCRIBED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA'S CORRESPONDENT ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

CAUGHT BETWEEN THREE FRONTS THOSE POLES HAVE BEEN HAMMERED INCESSANTLY FROM THE AIR, THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED, AND HAVE BEEN MEETING MOTORIZED GERMAN TROOPS UNDER MOST UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

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THE FIGHTING IN THAT AREA WAS DESCRIBED TO BE CHARACTERIZED BY THE EMPLOYMENT OF MASSES OF GERMAN INFANTRY, INCLUDING MANY INEXPERIENCED TROOPS. HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED ON IRREGULARLY WOODED SLOPES CROSSED BY MANY STREAMS AND DOTTED WITH NUMEROUS PONDS.

THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE THAT ONE COLUMN OF FIELD ARTILLERY WAS CAUGHT BY GERMAN AIRMEN, "EVIDENTLY BY SURPRISE." MEN, CANNONS AND WAGONS REMAINED IN A TANGLED MASS FROM AN AIR ATTACK CARRIED OUT WITH "FRIGHTFUL DESTRUCTIVE POWER."

ALL ITALIAN DISPATCHES SPEAK PROMINENTLY OF THE ACTION OF SHARP-SHOOTERS WHO ROVE IN BANDS AT NIGHT. ONE DISPATCH FROM BERLIN SAID THEY KILLED "SEVERAL THOUSAND" GERMANS IN ONE NIGHT.

THE CORRESPONDENT FOR IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA REPORTED "ENERGETIC

ACTION OF GERMAN AVIATORS AGAINST VILLAGES WHERE SHARPSHOOTERS HAVE HIDDEN AND WHERE ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN SOLDIERS AND GERMAN MINORITIES HAVE OCCURRED."

LIFE IN A GERMAN CAMP FOR POLISH PRISONERS AT NASIELSK BETWEEN WARSAW AND PULTSK WAS DESCRIBED IN A DISPATCH FROM IL LAVORO FACISTA'S EASTERN FRONT CORRESPONDENT.

POLES WHO EXPECTED TO BE SHOT IMMEDIATELY NOW ARE RECOVERING THEIR APPETITES AND GOOD HUMOR, THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE AFTER VISITING THE CAMP.

SEP 13 1939

SN023PED

BERLIN, SEPT 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN RED CROSS PROTESTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AT GENEVA TODAY AGAINST WHAT IT TERMED BRUTALITY BY POLES AGAINST GERMAN NATIONALS AND ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO SEE THE EVIDENCE.

SEP 13 1939

SN1023PED

A24

BERLIN-2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN X X X POLAND. HIGHWAYS EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW ALSO WERE SUBJECTED TO BOMBINGS.

OFFICIALS SAID NO MEASURES, SUCH AS INTERNMENT AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY, WERE BEING TAKEN AT PRESENT AGAINST FRENCH CITIZENS STILL IN GERMANY.

SEP 13 1939

THEY ADDED THEY HAD NO INFORMATION ABOUT ENGLISH SUBJECTS. FROM PRIVATE SOURCES, HOWEVER, IT WAS LEARNED A NUMBER OF ENGLISHMEN HAD BEEN TAKEN FOR QUESTIONING TO ALEXANDER PLATZ POLICE HEADQUARTERS

A112

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 13-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-FIVE MEN CONVICTED OF SPREADING ALARMING REPORTS WERE SENTENCED TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS TODAY AND A HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS SAID IN THE FUTURE IT WOULD PROCEED SEVERELY AGAINST "MALICIOUS GOSSIPERS."

THE CONVICTED MEN WERE ARRESTED IN FRONT OF NEWSPAPER BULLETIN BOARDS.

ALL ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF GOSSIPING WILL HAVE THEIR NAMES PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS, THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF BILLBOARDS ALL OVER THE CITY READ:

"BEWARE OF SPIES! WHOEVER SPREADS ALARMING REPORTS IS A TRAITOR."

WE1116PED

A89

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

MOSCOW, SEPT. 12-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY STARTED A CRACK-DOWN CAMPAIGN ON FOOD HOARDERS AND SPECULATORS FOLLOWING A RUN ON CONSUMERS' STOCKS WHICH WAS SET OFF BY MOBILIZATION OF RESERVES FOR SERVICE ON THE POLISH BORDER.

SEP 13 1939

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ANNOUNCED A DECREE ORDERING COURTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO BRING SPECULATORS TO TRIAL, SOME OF THEM WITHIN FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.

THE DEFENDANTS WERE TO BE PRESENTED AS "EXAMPLES" TO THE REST OF THE COUNTRY.

UNDER LAW, SPECULATORS GET AT LEAST FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

A SOVIET RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT ESPECIALLY MENTIONED ONE PERSON ACCUSED OF HOARDING KEROSENE AND TWO OF HOARDING FLOUR WHO WOULD BE PLACED ON TRIAL. KEROSENE IS ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN THE SOVIET SINCE MANY PEOPLE USE IT FOR COOKING FUEL.

30.24 -3285

30.24—3285

MEANWHILE, RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION OF RESERVES APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITH NO FURTHER CLASSES CALLED UP TODAY.

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS X X X 1ST GRAF NIGHT LEAD

SEP 13 1939

WE1020PED

A186

AMS

SEP 13 1939

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON,SEPT 12-(AP)-SIDELIGHTS ON ONE COUNTRY'S WAR:

THE FIRST PLAY OF THE WAR WILL HAVE ITS FIRST "NIGHT" MONDAY AFTERNOON.

"HIS WIFE'S CASTLE," WHICH REHEARSED FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY TO HAVE WAR CANCEL ITS LONDON OPENING, WILL BE SHOWN AT WINDSOR DAILY AT 4:30 STARTING MONDAY.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS COMPLAINED THAT, WHETHER DUE TO "THOUGHTLESSNESS OR IN SOME CASES THAT CUSTOMERS WERE RUNNING SHORT OF MONEY," ACCOUNTS WERE GOING UNPAID AND WARNED THAT "THERE IS A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF 'MAKE THE GROCER AND THE BUTCHER WAIT.'"

THE BROMLEY KENT AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE WAS HARD PRESSED FOR HURRICANE LAMPS. SOMEONE GOT HOLD OF SOME JUST BEFORE WAR STARTED. THEY'RE GERMAN LAMPS AND WORK FINE.

A MAN DIGGING AN AIR RAID SHELTER AT PITSEA, ESSEX, DISCOVERED AN UNEXPLODED SHELL WHICH HAD BEEN FIRED FROM A BRITISH GUN IN A TEST MORE THAN 20 YEARS AGO.

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH, WHO COMMANDED THE FIFTH ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, IS COMMANDING AN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPOT AT CHELSEA.

HIS FIRST JOB WAS REMOVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO RURAL HAVENS. "I AM PROMOTED. I AM PLEASED," SAID THE GENERAL.

ONE WOMAN WRITER OBSERVES THAT SINCE ALL STORES ARE CLOSING EARLIER HUSBANDS GET A BETTER DINNER AND A WARMER WELCOME ON THEIR RETURN HOME.

THE BLACKOUT'S SILVER LINING: THE EDINBURGH (SCOTLAND) CORPORATION WILL SAVE £4,000 MONTHLY IN LIGHTING CHARGES, A CITY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED.

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LONDON'S BLACKOUT IS SO BLACK THE PEOPLE STILL TUMBLED INTO CURBS, BUILDINGS AND EACH OTHER, AND THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING LETTING OUT A FEW MORE CHINKS OF LIGHT.

A DAILY EXPRESS EDITORIAL WAS ALL FOR LIGHTING UP THE TOWN, SAYING IT WOULD SHOW THE ENEMY NOTHING HE DOESN'T ALREADY KNOW.

THE LATEST WAY TO BEAT THE BLACKOUT AND GET A LITTLE LIGHT: A LILY-SHAPED PIECE OF WHITE PAPER TO REFLECT THE GLOW OF A CIGARETTE.

JH554AED

SEP 13 1939

SIR GERALD DODSON, EMPANELLING A JURY OF SEVEN, INCLUDING TWO WOMEN, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL TWELVE, EXPLAINED THE ACTION WAS TAKEN UNDER EMERGENCY POWERS RECENTLY GRANTED AND ADDED:

"YOU NEED NOT THINK THIS IS AN ENCROACHMENT ON THE ORDINARY PRINCIPLE OF TRIAL BY JURY.

"IT IS ONLY TO MEET SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND THERE IS IN NO SENSE A WHITTLING AWAY OF THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF ANYBODY."

W523PED

KC92 (REU HVS DNB OUT)

ALGECIRAS,SPAIN,SEPT 12-(AP)-AUTHORITIES ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 7,000 PERSONS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES FLEEING FRANCE HAVE LEFT ALGECIRAS AND GIBRALTAR SINCE SEPT. 1 BOUND FOR CUETA AND TANGIER IN NORTH AFRICA. AT BURGOS THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED CONSULS IN FRANCE TO FACILITATE REPATRIATION OF SPANISH REFUGEES AND PROMISED GENEROUS TREATMENT OF FORMER ENEMY SOLDIERS.

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SEP 13 1939

C10

(AGENCIES OUT)

FP 13 1939

AMSTERDAM,SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM WERE SAID TODAY TO BE IN CLOSE CONSULTATION ON THEIR COMMON PROBLEM OF MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE TWO NEIGHBORS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE INFORMING EACH OTHER ON EACH INCIDENT OF FOREIGN PLANES CROSSING NEUTRAL AREAS AND TO BE CONSULTING ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP PORTS IN PEACETIME HANDLED A LARGE SHARE OF SHIPPING TO GERMANY VIA THE RHINE. AN EFFORT WAS BEING MADE TO DECIDE WHAT PROCEDURE SHOULD BE ADOPTED FOR WARTIME.

HOLLAND ALSO HAD STARTED A STUDY OF AVAILABLE AREAS TO CARE FOR POSSIBLE WAR REFUGEES, AS SHE DID DURING THE WORLD WAR. MAYORS OF A NUMBER OF TOWNS WERE ASKED TO MAKE A SURVEY. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD A GROUP OF SMALL ISLANDS OFF THE SOUTHWESTERN MAINLAND MIGHT BE DESIGNATED FOR REFUGEES.

NEWSREELS OF THE GERMAN-POLISH WAR ACTIVITY HAD BEEN BANNED IN HOLLAND.

WA30PED

ATHENIA VICTIMS NEARING HALIFAX

City Of Flint Due In Port Before Noon Today—110 Americans Aboard

U. S. And Canadian Officials Ready To Rush Survivors To Their Homes

SEP 13 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 12—In an atmosphere made tense by a mixture of joy, bewilderment and hope, this outpost port of a Canada at war tonight awaited arrival of the cargo ship City of Flint tomorrow with the first survivors of the sunken British liner Athenia to reach North America.

Clinton E. MacEachran, United States Consul, announced late today the last report from the American freighter, timed at 11 A. M., placed her about 180 miles from Halifax and said she would reach here probably before noon tomorrow.

110 Of Them Americans

Waiting here, anxious relatives and friends of persons on the ill-fated Athenia closely watched last-minute revisions in the "tentative" list of the 200-odd survivors the City of Flint was reported carrying, 110 of them Americans.

The freighter had regular accommodations for only six passengers and many were asking, "How could they live for nine days?"

Only meager reports have come from the City of Flint since she picked up the war victims after the Athenia sank from an outside explosion off the coast of Scotland the night of September 3—the day England and France declared war on Germany.

Preparing For Emergency

Meanwhile, the water front bustled with activity as Canadian and American Government officials prepared to meet any emergency and to rush the survivors to their homes. Two United States Coast Guard cutters escorting the City of Flint were available for any desiring to enter the United States via water.

Provisions to feed, clothe and bathe the survivors have been set up in the large immigration building at the pier. Near by, a special train with a hospital car waited to speed some of the survivors to Montreal.

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT 12-(AP)-TURKISH SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS RESUMED TODAY AFTER A FORTNIGHT'S SUSPENSION BECAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

FP 13 1939

TODAY

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FOLLOWING THE NEW RUSSIAN-GERMAN ORIENTATION,

BERLIN, SEPT 12-(AP)-[redacted] 19 SOVIET RUSSIANS FROM CHURCH FOR FOREIGNERS.

IN GERMAN AT BERLIN UNIVERSITY'S INSTITUTE FOR

B12S (RU HV DNB OUT)

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RIGA,SEPT 12-(AP)-LATVIA TODAY ABANDONED THE BRITISH POUND AS A BASE FOR ITS CURRENCY. THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A DECREE EMPOWERING THE BANK OF LATVIA TO MAINTAIN AN EXCHANGE RATE BASED ON THE DOLLAR OR THE SWEDISH CROWN WHEN STERLING FALLS BELOW A SPECIFIED POINT.

THE GOVERNMENT CHARGED THE TREASURY WITH THE FUNCTION OF ASSUMING

30.24-3287

30.24—3287

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISK, CHIEFLY IN CONNECTION WITH LATVIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

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N1220AED

LINER WASHINGTON CROWDED TO RAILS

SEP 13 1939

Sails for New York Today With 1700 to 2000.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—United State Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina and Donald Budge, the professional tennis player, will be among passengers crowding the United States liner Washington when it sails for New York today.

The ship is expected to carry 1,700 to 2,000 persons.

Others to be aboard include John Cunningham of Knoedler & Co.; T. Walter Williams, shipping editor of the New York Times; Princess Serge Mdvani, Claire Carleton, Ethel Remey and Katherine Doucet of the cast of "The Women"; Warren Lee Pearson, president of the United States Export-Import Bank; Lester Stoefen, William Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, tennis players; three children of the Chinese Ambassador to France; Ben Goetz and Richard Thorpe, movie executives, and June Clyde, actress.

Ten thousand Americans are still in the United Kingdom and Ireland, the American embassy disclosed today.

Seven thousand are in England, Scotland and Wales and 4,000 of this number do not have passage to the United States.

The other 3,000 are in Ireland.

These figures include Americans working in the British Isles.

Five ships are en route to help bring home the remainder of the Americans. But one embassy official said: "They are too small; we need big boats and lots of them."

GLASGOW, SEPT. 12-(AP)-RECOVERING FROM EXPOSURE AFTER EIGHT HOURS IN A LIFEBOAT, MRS. IDA MOWRY OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND HER DAUGHTERS, ELEANOR AND PEGGY MOWRY, SURVIVORS OF THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA, ARE STAYING WITH FRIENDS AT ARDNACRAGGAN, CALLENDER, NEAR HERE.

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THE RESCUE SHIP WHICH PICKED UP THE SURVIVORS IN THEIR BOAT BROUGHT THEM TO GREENOCK, SCOTLAND.

"I NEVER EXPERIENCED ANYTHING LIKE IT," ELEANOR MOWRY SAID. ~~"WHEN THE TORPEDO STRUCK MY SISTER AND I RUSHED TO OUR BOAT STATION. THEN~~ WE WERE SHEPHERDED INTO ONE OF THE LIFEBOATS AND AFTER DRIFTING FOR WHAT WAS LATER LEARNED TO BE EIGHT HOURS, WE THOUGHT WE WERE ALL LOST. SUDDENLY, HOWEVER, A RESCUE SHIP APPEARED AND WE WERE TAKEN ABOARD, PRACTICALLY IN A STATE OF COLLAPSE."

SOUTHAMPTON, ENG., SEPT. 12—(AP)—L. H. BUCHAN OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WAS SO GLAD TO CATCH AN AMERICAN LINER TO TAKE HIM HOME FROM WARRING EUROPE THAT HE GAVE HIS AUTOMOBILE TO A BAGGAGE HANDLER FOR A TIP.

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ALFRED BLUNDELL, THE STEVEDORE, WHO HELPED L. H. BUCHAN GET ABOARD THE SHIP, TOLD THE STORY TODAY.

"WHEN I GOT HIS STUFF ABOARD," SAID BLUNDELL, "HE GAVE ME [illegible] THE CAR AND I SAID 'NO,' HE SAID, 'IT'S QUITE ALL RIGHT. ALL I WANT TO 'YOU'RE JOKING, GUV'NOR.'

KNOW IS HOW MUCH YOU GET FOR IT .'"

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THE STEVENSONS ADDED THAT HE COULD NOT DRIVE AND SO WAS GOING TO SELL THE CAR.

A152WX

SEP 12 1939

ATHENIA

WASHINGTON,SEPT.11-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF THREE ADDITIONAL SURVIVORS OF THE SUNKEN LINER ATHENIA.

AMERICAN MINISTER CUDAHY AT DUBLIN CABLED THAT DANIEL WILKES, 4401 SKILLMAN AVENUE, SUNNYSIDE, LONG ISLAND CITY, WAS IN A PRIVATE HOME IN GLASGOW, WHERE HIS FATHER, E.T.WILKES, HAD JOINED HIM.

THE CONSUL GENERAL AT GLASGOW REPORTED THAT MRS.ELLEN HUTCHINSON, WIFE OF WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, 118 CHILTON STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., HAD BEEN LOCATED IN THAT CITY.

THE CONSUL AT HAVRE, FRANCE, REPORTED THAT JOHN YOUNGQUIST, 1809 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WAS THERE.

GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND REAR ADMIRAL EMORY LAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION, DISCUSSED TODAY THE POSSIBILITY OF CHARTERING ADDITIONAL SHIPS IN WHICH TO BRING BACK AMERICANS FROM EUROPE.

FIVE SUCH VESSELS HAVE ALREADY BEEN CHARTERED.

AJ1229PES

C55PX

PX OUT

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 12-(AP)-FUNERAL SERVICES WERE ARRANGED TONIGHT FOR MRS. ELLEN SWAN DUBBIN HOWLAND, GIVEN UP BY HER FAMILY AS LOST IN THE TORPEDOING OF THE LINER ATHENIA

MRS. HOWLAND'S BODY HAS NOT BEEN RECOVERED, BUT MRS. GEORGE BROOKE A DAUGHTER, SAID A CAREFUL CHECK HAD CONVINCED RELATIVES HERE AND IN ENGLAND THAT MRS. HOWLAND WAS NOT LANDED AT ANY PORT OR ABOARD ANY OF THE RESCUE SHIPS. MRS. HOWLAND, REGISTERED ON THE ATHENIA'S PASSENGER LIST AS FROM ELDRIDGE, MD., HER BIRTHPLACE, LIVED IN PHILADELPHIA FOR MANY YEARS AFTER THE DEATH IN 1916 OF HER HUSBAND, FREDERICK H.HOWLAND, FORMER EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

THE SERVICES HERE SATURDAY WILL BE THE RITUAL THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH USES FOR PERSONS LOST AT SEA.

SEP 13 1939

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C54PX PX OUT

SEP 13 1939

PHILADELPHIA,SEPT 12-(AP)-INFORMATION ON THE ENTRANCE AND CLEARANCE OF ALL SHIPS OF NATIONS AT WAR IN EUROPE WILL NO LONGER BE PUBLISHED HERE, A.RAYMOND RAFF, COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

RAFF SAID THE ENTRANCE AND CLEARANCE OF NEUTRAL SHIPS WOULD BE PUBLISHED BUT THE NATURE OF THEIR OUTGOING CARGOES WOULD BE WITHHELD. THE ACTION, RAFF SAID, IS IN LINE WITH SIMILAR ACTION AT OTHER UNITED STATES PORTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S NEUTRALITY POLICY.

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30.24—3289

A68AX

NEW ORLEANS,SEPT 12-(AP)-ONLY PERSONS ON LEGITIMATE BUSINESS WILL BE ALLOWED ON THE WHARVES AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE DOCK BOARD, A STATE BODY WHICH ADOPTED THE REGULATION YESTERDAY, ALSO DECIDED NO SKIFF, MOTORBOAT OR SIMILAR CRAFT WOULD BE PERMITTED WITHIN 200 FEET OF THE DOCKS OR OF SHIPS MOORED TO THE DOCKS.

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BECAUSE OF EUROPEAN WAR CONDITIONS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES ARE NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PROPERTIES OF THE PORT AND OF SHIPPING USING THE PORT."

SF547ACD

A149

ADD CHRONOLOGICAL UNDATED SHIPS SUNK

SEPT.11--INVERLIFFEY (BR), OIL TANKER, 9,456 GROSS TONS, TOR[illegible]ED NEAR HAVRE, FRANCE, "ENTIRE CREW" RESCUED BY AMERICAN TANKER R.G.STEWART.

SEP 12 1939

SEPT.12--OLIVEBANK (FIN) FISHING BARK, 2,795 GROSS TONS, STRUCK MINE 105 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ESBJERG, DENMARK, 14 KILLED, 7 SAVED.

(EDS: IN FIRBY SINKING, SEPT.11, ADD CREW RESCUED.)

EZ1221PED

A45WX (BJT)

NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

BY RICHARD L.TURNER

SEP 13 1939

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 12-(AP)-INDIRECTLY BUT DEFINITELY, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SERVED NOTICE TODAY THAT GERMANY WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO SEIZE ANY BRITISH OR FRENCH TERRITORY ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

RESTATING THE MONROE DOCTRINE, MR.ROOSEVELT MADE IT PLAIN TO A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES FOR ITS OWN PROTECTION WOULD BE BOUND TO RESIST SUCH A MOVE.

AT THE SAME TIME, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID HE WOULD HAVE AN ANNOUNCEMENT "SOON," ON THE CALLING OF A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO REVISE THE NEUTRALITY ACT. ALTHOUGH CHAIRMAN SABATH (D-ILL) OF THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE LEFT THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE A FEW HOURS EARLIER PREDICTING THE SESSION WOULD CONVENE ABOUT OCT. 1, MR.ROOSEVELT DID NOT SET A DATE. HE MERELY SAID THAT SABATH'S GUESS WAS AS GOOD AS THAT OF ANY OF THE REPORTERS PRESENT.

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THE DISCUSSION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE AROSE WHEN A CORRESPONDENT BEGAN QUESTIONING THE PRESIDENT ABOUT HIS SPEECH MADE AT KINGSTON, ONT., LAST YEAR SAYING THAT "THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT STAND IDLY BY IF DOMINATION OF CANADIAN SOIL IS THREATENED BY ANY OTHER EMPIRE (THAN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.)"

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD CANADA, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND OF THAT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MUCH CONVERSATION AND SPECULATION HERE, SINCE CANADA JOINED THE REST OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN DECLARING WAR ON GERMANY.

BUT EVEN MORE INTENSIVELY SOME CONVERSATIONS HAVE DEALT WITH WHAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD DO SHOULD A VICTORIOUS GERMANY SEIZE BRITISH AND FRENCH HOLDINGS NEAR THE PANAMA CANAL, AND THEREBY

ENABLE THEMSELVES TO CONSTRUCT NAVAL AND AIR BASES CLOSE TO THE VITAL PASSAGEWAY.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE WAS ENUNCIATED, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID, AT A TIME WHEN A NUMBER OF PORTIONS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA HAD WON THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNTIES AND HAD SET UP REPUBLICS. AT THAT TIME THERE WAS TALK IN EUROPE OF FORMING A COALITION OF POWERS TO RESTORE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, MR.ROOSEVELT ADDED.

A109WX

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE MARITIME COMMISSION TODAY RULED THAT AMERICAN FLAG SHIPS MUST NOT BE CHARTERED TO ANY-ONE NOT A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHOUT FIRST OB-TAINING ITS APPROVAL.

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A COMMISSION OFFICIAL SAID THIS WAS INTENDED TO AVOID "COMPLI-CATIONS" AS A RESULT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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A64WX

CONTRABAND INTERPRETIVE (WITH BUDGET)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

SEP 13 1939

WASHINGTON,SEPT 12-(AP)-IF GERMANY STOPS AMERICAN SHIPMENTS OF CONTRABAND ARTICLES TO BRITAIN, AS DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN SAY SHE INTENDS TO DO, UNCLE SAM'S VOICE PROBABLY WILL NOT BE RAISED IN ANGER.

THE REASON GIVEN BY RESPONSIBLE PERSONS HERE IS THAT THE ANNOUNCE-MENT FROM BERLIN SAYS GERMANY WILL USE THE SAME CONTRABAND LIST AS BRITAIN, AND THE BRITISH LIST IS, ALMOST WORD FOR WORD, THE SAME LIST THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCED AFTER IT ENTERED THE WORLD WAR IN 1917.

MOREOVER, INTERNATIONAL LAW PERMITS A WARSHIP (INCLUDING A SUBMARINE) TO STOP A MERCHANTMAN IF IT IS CARRYING CONTRABAND TO A BELLIGERENT AND TO TAKE OFF THE CONTRABAND.

NO GIDESPATCHEROMPBERLIN--ECHOED BY A WAR
OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH ST

SEP 13 1939

A BELLIGERENT AND TO TAKE OFF THE CONTRABAND.

A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN--ECHOED BY A WARRING GIVEN BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH STOPPED THE AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN WACOSTA SATURDAY AFTERNOON--STATED THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES WOULD SINK AMERICAN SHIPS IF THEY DID NOT STOP ON BEING SIGNALLED TO DO S

BUT THIS, TOO, IS PERMITTED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW. A NEU-TRAL MERCHANTMAN IS REQUIRED TO STOP ON BEING SIGNALLED BY A WAR-SHIP. IF SHE TRIES TO ESCAPE, THE WARSHIP MAY FIRE UPON HER. IF SHE THEN STOPS, THE WARSHIP MUST CEASE FIRING. IF SHE CON-TINUES FLIGHT THE WARSHIP MAY CONTINUE FIRING, AND IF THE SHELLS SINK THE MERCHANT SHIP THE WARSHIP IS NOT LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE.

OFFICIALS HERE FOUND NOTHING UNUSUAL TODAY IN THE STOPPING OF THE WACOSTA BY THE GERMAN SUBMARINE. THE UNDERWATER CRAFT EXAMINED THE SHIP'S PAPERS AND SEARCHED HER CARGO FOR THREE HOURS AND THEN PERMITTED HER TO PROCEED ON HER WAY FROM GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES ACKNOWLEDGES THE RIGHT OF A BELLIGERENT WAR-SHIP TO STOP AN AMERICAN VESSEL ANYWHERE, BY GIVING THE RECOGNIZED SIGNAL, WHICH IS GENERALLY THE FIRING OF A BLANK CHARGE. IN THE

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30.24-3091

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INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO THE AMERICAN FLEET AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR, A REGULAR PROCEDURE WAS PRESCRIBED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BEFORE SUMMONING A MERCHANTMAN TO LIE TO, A WARSHIP MUST HOIST HER OWN NATIONAL FLAG, THEN FIRE THE BLANK CHARGE. WHEN THE MERCHANTMAN IS BROUGHT TO, THE WARSHIP SENDS A BOAT WITH AN OFFICER TO CONDUCT THE VISIT AND SEARCH. THE SMALL BOAT MAY CARRY ARMS BUT THE BOAT'S CREW MUST NOT HAVE ANY ON THEIR PERSONS.

THE OFFICER (THERE MAY BE TWO OF THEM, WARING SIDE ARMS) MAY BE ACCOMPANIED ON BOARD THE MERCHANTMAN BY NOT MORE THAN TWO UNARMED MEN.

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THE OFFICER FIRST EXAMINES THE SHIP'S PAPER, TO ASCERTAIN HER NATIONALITY, PORTS OF DEPARTURE AND DESTINATION, THE CHARACTER OF HER CARGO AND OTHER ESSENTIAL FACTS. IF THE PAPERS FURNISH CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF THE SHIP'S INNOCENCE, SHE IS RELEASED. IF THEY FURNISH PROBABLE CAUSE FOR CAPTURE SHE MAY BE SEIZED.

IF THE PAPERS ARE NOT CONCLUSIVE, THE BOARDING OFFICER CONTINUES HIS EXAMINATION BY QUESTIONING THE PERSONNEL OR BY SEARCHING THE VESSEL AND EXAMINING HER CARGO. IF SEARCH ESTABLISHES HER INNOCENCE SHE MUST BE RELEASED. OTHERWISE SHE MAY BE SEIZED.

ONLY UNDER EXTREME CIRCUMSTANCES MAY AN AMERICAN SHIP BE SUNK. IF SHE IS CARRYING ARMS TO A BELLIGERENT--WHICH, AT ANY RATE, WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND WOULD PREVENT HER FROM CLAIMING AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION--SHE COULD BE SENT TO THE BOTTOM. UNDER CERTAIN OTHER GRAVE CIRCUMSTANCES THIS IS PERMITTED, AS WHEN THE WARSHIP FINDS SHE CARRIES CONTRABAND AND IS NOT ABLE TO SEND HER INTO PORT AS A PRIZE. BUT IN CASES OF SINKING-EXCEPT WHEN THE SHIP IS TRYING TO ESCAPE--DEFINITE MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN FOR THE SAFETY OF THE CREW AND PASSENGER.

THIS GOVERNMENT DOES NOT REGARD A SHIP'S OWN LIFE BOATS AS A MEANS OF SAFETY IF THE SHIP IS FAR FROM LAND, IF THE WIND IS STRONG, THE SEA ROUGH, THE WEATHER THICK OR VERY COLD, OR THE LIFE BOATS ARE OVERCROWDED, UNSEAWORTHY OR INSUFFICIENTLY MANNED.

UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES, UNLESS ANOTHER SHIP WERE NEARBY PREPARED TO TAKE OFF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS, THE AMERICAN SHIP COULD NOT LEGALLY BE SUNK, IS IS SAID HERE.

GG747PES NM ASK

1109

UNDATED WAR ~~INTERPRETIVE~~

SEP 13 1939

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE SECOND AND ANXIOUSLY AWAITED PHASE OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND HAS GOT UNDER WAY WITH THE POLES BEGINNING THE CONCERTED DEFENSE--THEIR BIG AND PERHAPS DECISIVE STAND--WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN PROMISING TO STAGE ALONG THE PREPARED LINE OF THE VISTULA RIVER THROUGH THE HEART OF POLAND.

MEANTIME IN THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR A ONE-LINE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "A CALM NIGHT ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT."

THE GERMANS CONTINUE TO CLAIM THAT THE COLLAPSE OF POLAND IS NEAR, AND THERE IS NO GAINSAYING THAT THE POLES ARE TERRIBLY HARD-PRESSED BY THE GREAT NAZI WAR-MACHINE.

BUT THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THIRTY GENERATIONS OF LIBERTY-LOVING

1939

POLES IS STANDING IN THE WAY OF THE GERMAN ONRUSH, AND THE INVADERS MUST DEFEAT THIS SPIRIT AS WELL AS SMASH MATERIAL DEFENSES.

THE FIERCE BATTLE CONTINUED FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE CITY OF WARSAW WHICH LIES WITHIN THE NORTHERN ZONE OF THE MAIN POLISH DEFENSES.

HERE THE POLES MADE A DETERMINED COUNTER-ATTACK AND CLAIM NOT ONLY TO HAVE STOPPED THE GERMANS "DEAD IN THEIR TRACKS" BUT TO HAVE THRUST THE INVADERS BACK.

THE GERMANS ADMIT TO HAVING WITPDRAWN A MOTORIZED COLUMN FROM THE EDGE OF WARSAW FOR TACTICAL REASONS--AND DECLARE THE CITY WILL FALL WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

SEP 13 1939

THE POLES ARE MAKING WARSAW THE SYMBOLIC KEYSTONE OF THEIR NEW DEFENSE. THIS IS LARGELY A MATTER OF SENTIMENT AND NOT BECAUSE OF THE STRATEGIC VALUE OF THE CITY PROPER. THE DEFENSES FLUNG ABOUT WARSAW, HOWEVER, ARE OF VAST IMPORTANCE IN THE GENERAL SCHEME OF DEFENSE.

A119

FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S UNDATED WAR INTERPRETIVE XXX OF DEFENSE.

HARD FIGHTING CONTINUED CLOSE TO WARSAW, AND THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED TO HAVE SWEPT ROUND TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE BELEAGUERED CITY, THEREBY VIRTUALLY SURROUNDING IT AND RENDERING ITS POSITION MUCH MORE PRECARIOUS.

THE MAIN ENGAGEMENT OF THE MOMENT, HOWEVER, WAS BEING WAGED ALMOST SIXTY MILES DUE WEST OF THE CAPITAL, JUST NORTH OF THE STRATEGIC CITY OF LODZ WHICH IS IN GERMAN HANDS.

SOME FIFTY THOUSAND DOGGEDLY FIGHTING POLES WERE REPORTED INVOLVED IN THIS BATTLE ABOVE LODZ, AND THE GERMANS WERE MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO FORCE THEIR SURRENDER.

THE OUTCOME OF THE ENGAGEMENT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, SINCE THE REMOVAL OF THIS ARMY OF DEFENSE WOULD VASTLY INCREASE THE GERMAN THREAT AGAINST THE POLISH PREPARED POSITIONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WARSAW.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE NORTH WING OF THE PREPARED POLISH LINE OF DEFENSE IS IN JEOPARDY.

ON THE ALLIED-GERMAN FRONT THE FRENCH ARE CONTINUING PREPARATIONS FOR A MAJOR ASSAULT, AND SOME HARD FIGHTING HAS DEVELOPED IN SPOTS.

ON THE NORTH END OF THE LINE, NEXT TO THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER, THE GERMANS MADE A COUNTER-THRUST AGAINST THE FRENCH WHO HAD ACHIEVED A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE. FARTHER DOWN THE LINE THE FRENCH DROVE INTO GERMAN TERRITORY JUST EAST OF THE SAAR RIVER.

SEP 13 1939

THESE OPERATIONS, HOWEVER, ALL LIE WITHIN THE INHOSPITABLE ZONE OF THE NO-MAN'S LAND BETWEEN THE FRENCH MAGINOT AND THE GERMAN SIEGFRIED LINES. THE TWO FORCES ARE SPARRING FOR POSITION.

THERE ARE SOME TOWNS WITHIN THIS ZONE, TO BE SURE. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO GREAT SIGNIFICANCE TO BE ATTACHED TO ADVANCE OR RETREAT WITHIN THIS NO-MAN'S LAND OF PILL-BOXES, MINES AND BARBED WIRE.

WE SHALL GET ACTION WHEN THERE IS A CONCERTED ATTACK MADE AGAINST EITHER ONE OF THE TWO GREAT LINES OF DEFENSE. THAT WILL SIGNAL THE REAL START OF HOSTILITIES IN THIS THEATER OF WAR.

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1939

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A131

SECOND ADD MACKENZIE'S UNDATED WAR INTERPRATIVE XXX THEATER OF WAR.

SEP 13 1939

POLISH FIELD MARSHAL SMIGLY-RYDZ WOULD APPEAR NOT TO HAVE BEEN CRITICISED THUS FAR FOR REFUSING TO THROW HIS ENTIRE ARMED FORCE UNDER THE GERMAN WAR-CHARIOT IN AN EFFORT TO STOP IT AT THE OUTSET, INSTEAD OF WAITING UNTIL THE PRESENT MOMENT FOR HIS MAIN DEFENSE.

THE GERMANS THEMSELVES SAY HE SHOULDN'T HAVE OFFERED AS MUCH DEFENSE AS HE HAS DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE INVASION, BUT SHOULD HAVE CONSERVED HIS RESOURCES.

HOWEVER, SMIGLY-RYDZ HAS BEEN FROM THE OUTSET IN AS DIFFICULT POSITION AS A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WOULD CARE TO FIND HIMSELF.

THE POLES HAVE THE TOUGH END OF THE FIGHTING, AT LEAST IN THE INITIAL STAGES, IN THE ANGLO-FRENCH-POLISH ALLIANCE. POLAND FEELS MIGHTY LONESOME, OVER THERE IN EASTERN EUROPE, CUT OFF FROM HER ALLIES EXCEPT BY AIR--AND THAT ROUTE CALLS FOR A BIG QUESTION MARK.

ENGLAND CLAIMS TO RULE THE WAVES IN THIS CRISIS, AND SHE DOES RULE A LOT, BUT NOT THE BALTIC. GERMANY AND RUSSIA RULE THE BALTIC AND THE BRITISH NAVY CAN'T GET IN THERE TO CARRY AID TO POLAND.

THERE IS NO LAND ROUTE OVER WHICH ENGLAND AND FRANCE CAN SEND SUPPLIES OR MEN TO THEIR HARD-PRESSED ALLY. THE NEAREST THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD CAN GET TO POLAND BY WATER IS THROUGH THE DARDANELLES INTO THE BLACK SEA.

BUT THE ONLY BLACK SEA COUNTRIES TOUCHING POLAND ARE RUMANIA AND RUSSIA, AND NEITHER OF THESE COULD PASS TROOPS THROUGH TO POLAND WITHOUT INVOKING WAR WITH GERMANY. POLAND HAS BEEN BANKING ON PURCHASING SUPPLIES FROM NEIGHBORING RUMANIA, BUT TROOPS FALL OUTSIDE THE PALE.

RUMANIA'S POSITION THEREFORE IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH THE ALLIES AND GERMANY. IT ALSO IS MOST PRECARIOUS, SINCE SHE SITS VIRTUALLY UNDER GERMANY'S BIG GUNS. HER INDEPENDENCE HAS BEEN GUARANTEED BY BRITAIN, BUT NAZIDOM IS NOT LIKELY TO PERMIT RUMANIA TO MAKE A HOSTILE MOVE.

SEP 13 1939

AT THIS READING, RUMANIA IS PURSUING A POLICY OF UNEASY NEUTRALITY. SHE IS FORTIFYING HER NERVES WITH A STANDING ARMY OF A MILLION MEN, TO WHICH SHE IS JUST ADDING A COUPLE OF HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE BECAUSE OF RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION ALONG THE SOVIET'S WESTERN BORDER.

RUMANIA'S POSITION HAS, OF COURSE, BEEN A MATTER OF EARNEST DEBATE IN LONDON AND PARIS EVER SINCE THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD STARTED TO FORM THE "HALT HITLER" BLOC OF NATIONS TO WHICH THE NAZI FUEHRER FINALLY THREW DOWN THE GAGE.

A132

THE ALLIES WOULD GIVE MUCH WERE IT FEASIBLE FOR RUMANIA TO COME IN ON THEIR SIDE AS SHE DID IN THE WORLD WAR. THEY ALSO COVET THE SERVICES OF TURKEY AND GREECE, TWO OTHER COUNTRIES WHOSE INDEPENDENCE HAS BEEN GUARANTEED BY BRITAIN. HOWEVER, THE ONLY REASONABLE COURSE THESE THREE COUNTRIES CAN PURSUE AT THIS STAGE IS ONE OF ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY.

SEP 13 1939

UNLESS THE SIGNS READ WRONG, RUMANIA'S HEART IS WITH HER FORMER ALLIES, AND OBSERVERS BELIEVE SHE WOULD JOIN THEM AGAIN IF THE DANGER FROM GERMANY SHOULD LESSEN FOR ANY REASON.

THE READER WILL RECALL THAT RUMANIA DIDN'T COME INTO THE WORLD

WAR UNTIL THE LATE SUMMER OF 1916, ALMOST TWO YEARS AFTER ITS OUTBREAK.

BUT THE BIG QUESTION IS WHAT HAPPENS TO POLAND PENDING MATERIAL AID FROM HER ALLIES. IT WILL BE A MIRACLE IF SHE CAN HOLD OUT.

IT WOULD BE HARD TO FIND A MORE STRIKING COMMENTARY ON THE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE BEING WAGED BY POLAND THAN IS CONTAINED IN ONE LITTLE SENTENCE REPORTED BY AN A.P. WAR CORRESPONDENT:

"COLONEL JOZEF BECK THE FOREIGN MINISTER, HAS LEFT TO JOIN THE GENERAL STAFF."

SEP 13 1939

POLAND DOESN'T NEED A FOREIGN MINISTER MUCH THESE DARK DAYS, BUT EXPERIENCED MILITARY LEADERS. SO THE GENERAL STAFF GETS BECK--CALLED POLAND'S STRONG-MAN BY HIS ADMIRERS, FORMER ARTILLERY OFFICER WHO FOUGHT FOR LIBERTY UNDER THE GREAT PILSUDSKI AND WAS A CLOSE DISCIPLE OF THE POLISH HERO.

I CAN'T RESIST ADDING THAT WHEN I WAS IN WARSAW LAST FALL THEY TOLD ME THAT BECK'S MARRIAGE TO ONE OF THE LOVELIEST WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY REPRESENTED ONE OF THE REALLY GREAT ROMANCES OF PRESENT-DAY POLAND. THEY ARE A COUPLE SAID TO BE MUCH IN LOVE, AND CONSEQUENTLY BELOVED BY THE PUBLIC.

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A127

POLISH PRONUNCIATIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 13 1939

PRONUNCIATIONS OF SOME POLISH NAMES IN TODAY'S WAR NEWS:

PRZEMYSL - PZHE-MISH-L

POZNAN - POZ-NAN

RADOM - RAH-DAWM

KUTNO - KOOT-NAW

MODLIN - MAWD-LIN

BIALYSTOK - BYAW-LI-STALK

LODZ - WOODZH

LWOW - L-VUF

TORUN - TO-ROON

GNIEZNO - GNYEZ-NAW

WROMBOCLAW - I-NAW-RAW-CWAV

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SEP 13 1939

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS LANDED UNHAMPERED BY SUB OR PLANE, FRENCH SAY

Allied Fleets Reported Pressing Blockade And War On U-Boats

Troops In Saarbrücken Area Described As Improving Positions

SEP 14 1939

By ROY PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 13—Several hundred thousand British troops have landed in France unhampered either by submarines or aerial attack, it was announced tonight.

Announcement of the achievement was made in authorized quarters shortly after Premier Edouard Daladier had reformed his Cabinent for "win-the-war" purposes, with himself as Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War and National Defense.

It also followed an official communique stating that French troops fighting their way forward in the Saarbrücken area of Germany again had bettered their positions after having previously gained a mile.

"Clearing Seas Of Submarines"

The official communique of war operations said significantly that French naval forces had "reacted vigorously against enemy submarines."

Going more into detail, semi-official explanations released for publication in morning newspapers said: "The most delicate of operations—embarkation and landing of large bodies of troops—has been accomplished without incident such as submarine or aerial attacks. This refers to the passage to France of several hundreds of thousands of British soldiers.

"The English and French fleets—ten days at sea—continued in silence the complex task of blockading Germany and clearing the seas of submarines."

Heavy Toll On German Shipping

The explanations said the results to date were 1,105,000 tons of German shipping swept from the seas—"sunk after the crews had been placed in safety" or driven into neutral ports.

Allied maritime traffic is being less and less troubled by submarines after the losses coincident with the beginning of the war, the statement added.

It declared that no German armed merchant ships or warships, with the exception of submarines, had been able to get through the British-French blockade into the North Sea or the English Channel.

At the initial stage of the last war, it was pointed out, the situation was quite different, with a number of German warships raiding on the high seas.

Many Saved By Zigzagging

Tactics evolved in the last war—that of zigzagging when there was danger of being torpedoed—have saved many merchant ships, semi-official sources said.

Only one of five ships attacked yesterday actually was hit by a torpedo, it was disclosed.

The arming of merchantmen with guns both forward and rear was said to be proceeding rapidly. This armament, together with the fact that merchant ships now are equipped with improved wireless, was expected to make the large-scale use of the convoy system unnecessary.

Carrying the war to the submarines themselves, meanwhile, is bringing "important results," French spokesmen said, although they declined to give details of the work of British and French warships engaged in running down the enemy undersea craft.

The French advance, under cover of artillery and aviation, was characterized by military dispatches as "substantial" both east of Sarreguemines and west of Saarbrücken. Near the Warndt Forest the French were declared to have seized "one or two farms."

Planes In First Major Battle

As the ground forces felt their way slowly across no-man's land between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines, allied air forces engaged the enemy in the first major battles of the new war.

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30.24 3295

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A British statement to Parliament acknowledged that the Royal Air Force had a number of squadrons operating from French soil, but declared British troops had not yet seen action.]

Pursuit ships of both sides blazed into action. Dog fights over frontier zones resulted, French sources said, in destruction of three German planes and "one or two" French. The air engagements were reported to be slowing down late in the day after French reinforcements soared eastward from the central region.

Military dispatches said the French advance had almost removed the French frontier town of Sarreguemines from the range of German artillery.

SEP 14 1939

No German "On Soil of France"

French artillery bombardments were said to have caused the Nazi army to begin removal from its Saar headquarters at Saarbrücken.

Informed French comments on Western front activities said: "Not a single German is actually on French soil."

Two conservative afternoon newspapers, *Le Temps* and *Le Journal des Debats*, described yesterday's meeting of the French-British Supreme War Council as a complete answer to German efforts to separate France and Britain from Poland.

Complete Unity Reported

Le Journal des Debats said "there will be neither waste of forces nor loss of effort; complete unity is established which is marked as much by general direction as by execution of all decisions which will be taken."

Le Temps said in an editorial that two facts—the landing of British troops and the meeting of the Supreme War Council—"in present circumstances speak eloquently for themselves as much from a point of view of political action as from a point of view of military action."

French sources reported that "of fifty-eight submarines in the German fleet, twenty-five are on the seas." British-French defenses against submarines were described as satisfactorily begun.

Rectification Of Lines

Military writers said a methodical rectification of French lines along the banks of the Rosselle river was eliminating danger of a German attack cutting off the exposed point of a salient directed toward Saarbrücken.

Basing their comments in "indications" from the General Staff, the writers declared the consolidation of positions was proceeding along a thirty-mile sector.

Paris War Regime Relaxed

Some relaxation of the war regime in Paris was announced. A certain number of moving picture theaters will be allowed to operate until 10 P. M., provided the number of spectators does not exceed the capacity of nearby bombproof shelters. Heretofore, all theaters closed at 8.30.

School children who for various reasons have been forced to remain in Paris were notified official registration at schools must be completed before September 28.

Major Drive To Crack Line Seems In Progress

SEP 14 1939

By CHARLES S. HALTZ, JR.
Associated Press Correspondent

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 13—Two powerful French army forces were reported tonight to be folding like wings on the German city of Saarbrücken.

More troops were engaged in the drive on the rich center of the Saar mining basin, according to reports reaching Switzerland, than in any action since the war began.

Frontier Railroads Shattered

It appeared a major drive to crack the first line of the German Siegfried fortifications was in progress.

The accurate marksmanship of Maginot Line gunners who for years had been taught the exact range of main objectives on the other side of the frontier shattered railroads at many points.

The French laid down barrages on rail lines and highways leading into Saarbrücken and at the great Tiller bluff overlooking the city on the south. Just on the other side of this bluff, which the Germans were reported to have turned into a stronghold with several batteries of guns, stands the Saarbrücken Chateau, restored after the French destroyed it in 1793.

German defenders were reported to have staged bitter counter-attacks against both the Warndt Forest wing of the French advance southwest of the city and against the line creeping up from the other side.

French tanks were used in sectors where the terrain permitted, Basel reports said, and they frequently were stopped by modern German anti-tank guns with which the Siegfried forts are supplied plentifully.

The day's fighting extended across rough, barren mining land east of the Warndt Forest, already pitted with great shell holes, many of which opened a way into the mines below.

During the day local attacks were reported along the Moselle Valley, where the French tried to recapture positions which the Germans won back in yesterday's counter-attacks.

Daladier Forms War Cabinet

French Army Reports Its Positions Bettered —Says Navy Is Combatting Submarines.

SEP 14 1939

PARIS, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier announced tonight that he had formed a new Cabinet to prosecute the war against Germany.

After consulting with leading statesmen of France throughout the day, the Premier left the War Ministry at 8:30 P. M., Paris time, for the Elysee Palace, where he said he would present the new ministry immediately to President Albert Lebrun.

The change of government, which ordinarily would be called a Cabinet crisis, was carried out on the Premier's own initiative and at his own chosen time.

Since France announced war against Germany on September 3 M. Daladier had been picking his men carefully with a view to forming a national Cabinet. His former coalition government had lasted since April 10.

The French General Staff communique tonight said:

"Our troops as a whole bettered the positions taken during preceding days.

"Our naval forces reacted vigorously against enemy submarines.

"Reduced activity of aviation because of bad weather."

British Soldiers Reach Front.

British troops were reported in French military dispatches this afternoon to have entered action with the French against the Germans on the western front for the first time in the 1939 European war.

French advices said a "great number of well-equipped British troops are participating in combat."

This news was displayed prominently by Paris evening newspapers.

The creation of a Polish army in France was under way with recruiting offices opened throughout the country to receive Polish volunteers.

French Edging Forward.

French infantrymen were reported in dispatches reaching Paris earlier today as continuing to edge forward into German territory, toward the Siegfried Line, at several points along a 100-mile front between the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

While rival flyers clashed in the air and the big guns of both sides pounded enemy territory, military advices said that the French forces east of Saarbruecken had made a "substantial" advance.

[Reports received in Brussels from the Luxemburg frontier tonight said the Germans had blown up the bridge on the railway between Metz, France, and Trier, Germany, which crosses the Moselle River near the Luxemburg village of Schengen. Border observers attributed this to German fears of a French offensive in this region.]

[At Berlin today the German Supreme Army Command issued a communique in the course of which it declared: "In the West the Birnberg (Birn Hill), about four miles southeast of Saarbruechen, where the enemy gained a foothold with two companies, was taken back by the German vanguards in a counter-attack. Otherwise there were only minor vanguard skirmishes. There were no air attacks on the territory of the German Reich."]

Swiftly moving French tanks and armored cars were earlier reported to have reached the outskirts of Saarbruecken, railroad junction and industrial heart of the rich Saar Basin, and to have thrust immediately into the suburbs yesterday.

In the Warndt Forest west of Saarbruecken, where the Germans have been counter-attacking, the French asserted that they still held two-thirds of the woods and that the situation was unchanged since they first advanced.

Air Forces In Combat.

Military observers commented that in the second week of operations the campaign still nevertheless remained in the preliminary phase.

The War Ministry's Communique No. 19 today reported a "continuation of reaction of the artillery in the course of the night." The communique referred briefly to "great activity here and there" by the air forces of both sides.

A concentration of armies was reported continuing on a large scale with the landing of the first British expeditionary force said to have been completed.

French reports said that the sky skirmishes were continuing today, and that three German planes were brought down, while the French suffered "very small losses."

German artillery meanwhile pounded the villages held by the French near Saarbruecken.

The aerial battle began yesterday when German planes raced over the border to scout Allied troop movements. French planes roared up under the low-hanging clouds and tangled in dog-fights. French reports said that the enemy forces broke apart after several planes from both sides had come spinning out of the sky to crash to earth.

A fresh squadron of French pursuit planes flew low over Paris this morning, racing east apparently to carry on combat.

SEP 14 1939

One of Greatest Duels.

A dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, described the artillery warfare near Luxemburg as one of the greatest duels in history. The Moselle Valley had been converted into one of the most heavily fortified regions of the world with the great Sierck forts, on the French side, facing the German Trassen area.

Yesterday's first meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council was considered in Paris, meanwhile, to be the forerunner of a big offensive of the combined French and British land forces. It followed a steady pouring of British troops into France.

Premier Daladier and Prime Minister Chamberlain again pledged the use of all Franco-British resources for the relief of Poland.

French leaders said that the Supreme Council's "Big Four"—Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin and Admiral Lord Chatfield, the British Minister for Co-ordination of Defense—"covered lots of ground in their discussions."

They were gratified particularly, it was said, by the early beginning of council sessions in this war in contrast with first world war days.

A joint communique said that the council "confirmed completely" British and French determination to "consecrate all their forces and all their resources" to the aid of Poland.

Between the opposing guns in the region about Saarbruecken lay stubble fields—the harvest has been gathered. The land was domed and pitted with pillboxes and machine gun nests, vulnerable only to direct hits from mortars. That was the scene as described in advices through Basel.

French sources said that their army had advanced only a few thousand yards a day in some sectors, where violent fighting marked every action. Roads shattered by German mines and artillery had to be repaired. Advance units often had to wait for nightfall to fortify their positions for the protection of troops moving up behind them.

The advance on Saarbruecken was said to have hammered a wedge in the Siegfried Line at its strongest point. The fall of the city would give the French control of the rich Saar mining basin, one of the world's most productive coal fields.

Saarbruecken, an important railroad junction, lies about midway on a 100-mile front between the Moselle and the Rhine on France's northeastern boundary—northern wing of the western front.

East of Saarbruecken the French reported cutting important German communications and shutting off re-enforcements with an artillery barrage. To the northwest of the city, in a pocket formed by the Luxemburg and German borders, the French were said to be meeting fierce resistance.

French and German infantrymen clashed in bayonet fighting. Comparatively unseason German reservists in that sector were said to have been replaced by veterans.

The main Siegfried Line positions lie some seven miles behind Saarbruecken, and apparently the heavy German shellfire came from them. The French fire in this district was laid down along a two-mile front through the eastern suburbs of the city to the aviation field, which had been a German military air base.

Method of Fighting.

The village of St. Arnual, midway between Saarbruecken and the airfield, caught the heaviest part of the French bombardment.

The French tactics in the drive on Saarbruecken were said to have been typical of most operations thus far in the eleven-day-old war. First scouting and fighting planes roared over the German positions to keep the air clear of a German counter-attack, then armored, motorized units rolled upon the German positions, ripping through barbed wire entanglements.

Behind the tanks and armored cars went the combat engineers with the double duty of mopping up German "suicide squads" which the army on wheels had missed and of finding land mines and exploding them before the main bodies of troops followed in to fill out the lines of advance.

By such tactics the French, now backed in the field by British troops, were said to be closing pincer-like on Saarbruecken.

Meanwhile, today, in commenting on yesterday's meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council, Pertinax, writing in L'Ordre, declared that the communique definitely scuttled German statements that "the western front hostilities are only a vain manifestation designed to save the face of Paris and London Ministers."

French leaders and the press insisted that both nations intend to "crush Hitlerism" regardless of the immediate fate of Poland.

L'Ordre summarized this attitude when it said: "Germany will be beaten without pity."

Premier Daladier conferred today with Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the British and French armies in the west, on the general progress of operations. Marshal Henri Petain, Ambassador to Burgos, whom M. Daladier has consulted several times on the formation of a War Cabinet, left yesterday for the Spanish capital apparently to close his mission as the first French Ambassador to Nationalist Spain.

In political circles it was expected that he would return to Paris by Saturday to take a place in the Daladier ministry. Marshal Petain led the defense of Verdun during the first world war.

ATTACKS BY 21 GERMAN PLANES ARE DESCRIBED; POLES RENEW RETREAT

Nazi Columns Move On Lublin And Seek To Cut Off Warsaw

Conditions Behind Front Lines Are Described As Chaotic

SEP 14 1939

By VANNIE HIGGINS
Associated Press Correspondent

Lwow, Poland, Sept. 13 (via Courier to the Rumanian Frontier)—Poland's battered army resumed its steady retreat to the east today after momentarily holding Germany's smashing land and air attack along the San and Vistula rivers.

Early this morning the front, as nearl yas could be told from fragmentary information reaching this bombed and famished city, had been broken by Nazi Germany's forces in four places:

Thirty miles northeast of Warsaw at Wyzskow.

Seventy miles south of Warsaw at Deblin on the east side of the Vistula.

Forty-five miles south of Deblin at Krasnik.

Fifty miles west of Lwow between Jaroslaw and Przemysl on the San river front.

Planes Attack Refineries

As I write, twenty-one German bombers are raining heavy bombs on the oil and alcohol refineries.

The table under my hand is shaking like something alive.

In this infernal din set up by screaming sirens, barking anti-aircraft guns and the roar of bursting bombs, I can't take my mind off the shivering of the wall of this ancient hotel.

If it holds together until I can get this off to Rumania then I will believe in miracles.

Even the sidewalks, or what I can see of them out of the grimy window, seem to dance.

Smoke Rises Jerkily

Heavy black smoke over the buildings opposite seems to rise jerkily to the tune of the explosions.

This has been going on nearly all the time since I arrived here. Only at night does the shaking cease. Then it is a case of blind groping through a pitch black city made eerie by the flickering light of a dozen buildings fired by Nazi bombs.

At night you bump into spy-conscious policemen and discuss the war in hushed tones with people whose faces you can't see. You hope that with daylight the first bombers somehow will fail to arrive.

The days are made up of bad coffee, soggy food, reluctant dashes into smelly cellars when air raid sirens sound and queer pauses, hat in hand, as peasant carts go by with air raid victims piled like so many animals.

Helpless Feeling

One quickly gets a helpless feeling that he can't escape the Nazi bombs, that they've got your number.

On the way up here from Hungary shortly after the war began I left the stalled train nearly twenty times with the rest of the passengers to seek refuge in apple orchards, cemeteries, tunnels, or just ditches from the bombing, machine-gunning Nazi planes.

The first bombardment of Lwow came the morning of September 1, just when Hitler was telling the Reichstag his decision to invade Poland.

Germans Advancing Swiftly

So fast is the German advance moving that none can tell where they will be at the end of the afternoon, but at this hour the front can be described roughly as running from the East Prussian frontier south to Lomza and to Wyszkow.

Then it bends in a long finger west by Modlin, Plock, Honensalza (Inowroclaw) and Cniezno, curving a few miles east of Pozna to run back east to the south of Klodawa south of Zyrardow to the gates of Warsaw. Then it runs south along the Vistula to the San river and down the San to a point five miles east of Jaroslaw.

From there the front goes through Przemysl, Chyrow and thence south to the Slovak frontier.

Heavy German air raids were reported over Bialystok and Lublin, while Germany's armored columns plowed steadily ahead.

Seek To Cut Off Warsaw

One column is advancing southward from Wyszkow to close off Warsaw from the east.

From the Vistula's east bank the Nazi forces are advancing on Lublin. Another column is moving toward this city from Jaroslaw.

Behind the front conditions are chaotic.

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German bombs have smashed the Lwow aqueduct and nearly half a million residents of this city get water only through ancient hand pumps.

Physicians fear a plague.

From the time I awake at dawn until dusk German planes are over the city.

Many Fires Burning

Fires are burning in many parts of the city.

Similar descriptions are brought from nearly every city and town in Poland by road-weary, dusty refugees who are disregarding police orders and stampeding from their homes in wild hopes of reaching Rumania and safety.

The roads are so choked with panic-stricken civilians afoot, on bicycles, in peasant carts drawn by emaciated horses, that the military is hampered severely in the movement of supplies.

As fast as the Poles repair railway lines, German airplanes smash them up again.

Resigned To Advance

By now most Poles seem resigned to the steady German advance. They seem to seek only some means of flight.

To repair railway lines only to have them smashed again by German air raiders, to sweep the streets only to have another air raid five minutes later—it seems like trying to hold back the ocean with the palm of one's hand.

The German drive is coming closer and closer to this city, and the Poles fear that soon the railway line into Rumania will be cut, thereby ending all hopes of getting gasoline for their small amount of mechanized equipment.

Despite vigilance of military police who jail grumblers, the Polish man on the street is prone to blame the military situation on its leaders.

A storekeeper, after peering up and down the street to see if any police were nearby, whispered in my ear, "All this is the fault of the leaders. They talk too much and do too little."

Until Monday—eleven days after the start of the war—Lwow lacked anti-aircraft guns. The same is true of other Polish cities with the exception of Warsaw. All guns were at the front.

Even now smaller towns lack anti-aircraft protection and German flyers often swoop within 200 feet of the ground.

Prays For Rain

"Unless heavy rains come," says the man in the street with a resigned air, "it will be over in another ten days."

He believes heavy rains quickly would bog down Germany's mechanized forces in the mud.

Neutral military observers express doubt, however, that even rain could make much difference because Poland's supply system is breaking down even faster.

Transport of any kind is virtually impossible during the day because Germany's warplanes seem to be watching every road, every railway, hunting Polish supply trains and columns with unerring instinct.

Possibly the Polish army may be forced to make a stand in the eastern marshes backed up against the unfriendly Russian frontier, foreign observers say.

Lwow housewives line up early each morning with basins and tin pails waiting their turn at a rusty hand pump that hasn't been used for years.

The sewer system is damaged badly by German bombs.

Despite general mobilization there seem to be many men of military age still left on the streets of Lwow and other cities because the army lacks equipment for them.

The British an French military missions are moving constantly around Poland.

So efficient is German intelligence that the missions' newest headquarters always is bombed a few hours after it is established. Members of the mission maintain contact with the Polish general staff by couriers.

BRITISH INSIST WAR MUST END HITLER'S RULE

Parliament Gets Second Report on Hostilities From Chamberlain.

TELLS OF VISIT TO FRANCE

Says That English and French Opinion Is Completely In Accord

SEP 14 1939

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The British Government advised Parliament today that both Great Britain and France were convinced that "there can be no peace until the menace of Hitlerism has been finally removed."

The Allies' stand was set forth in a joint statement read in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Chamberlain and in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, in the Government's second report on the war.

Referring to yesterday's meeting of the Supreme War Council in France, which Mr. Chamberlain attended, the statement said:

"I am glad to be able to assure the House that it is evident that public opinion on the two sides of the channel is completely in accord."

Bombing Civilians.

A stern warning was given at the sitting which heard the report that Britain would not tie her hands on aerial bombing if Hitler breaks his pledge on that score.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax told the House of Lords that Great Britain's pledges of restraint in bombing operations were based on conditions of similar restraint by Germany.

He said that the British would "hold themselves completely free to take such action as they may deem appropriate" if Nazi planes are turned loose without discrimination on Polish civilians.

High Points of Fighting.

Further meetings of the Supreme War Council will be held when necessary, the report said.

Reviewing the military operations so far the statement said that:

1. Germany so far has directed most of her activities against Poland, but she has been "frustrated" by the "indomitable spirit of the Poles."

2. On the western front, France has begun a "methodical advance" which has been "completely successful."

3. British troops are in France, but have not gone into action yet. (French military dispatches received in Paris shortly before the British Parliament met said that a "great number of well-equipped British troops are participating in combat.")

4. The Royal Air Force already has a number of squadrons operating from French soil.

5. The British merchant fleet has suffered "somewhat severe" losses as a result of German submarine attacks, but "submarines are constantly being attacked" and "successes have been achieved."

6. The British fleet has been joined by three Polish destroyers which "proved to be very efficient and were taking part in the strenuous life of our light forces."

7. Practically all German shipping has been cleared off the high seas.

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Regulating Shipping

In the question period before the statement was read, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government intended to establish a Ministry of Shipping at an early date, but that at present he believed greater efficiency would be attained by keeping shipping problems within the Board of Trade.

Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, said that all firms and Government factories manufacturing munitions had been asked to operate at full capacity.

He said that steps were being taken to expedite the construction of additional plants.

Mr. Burgin told the House also that eventually a very large percentage of semi-skilled work would be done by women.

Of yesterday's meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Daladier of France, the joint statement said:

"The present situation was fully examined and the measures to be taken in the immediate future were discussed. Further meetings will be arranged as and when necessary in order to insure that the closest possible contact is maintained between our two countries on all major aspects of the conduct of the war. . . .

Nations Determined.

"I am glad to be able to assure the House that it was evident that public opinion on the two sides of the Channel was completely in accord.

"The people of France and the people of Great Britain are alike determined not only to honor to the full their obligations to Poland, but also to put an end once for all to the intolerable strain of living under the perpetual threat of Nazi aggression.

"Our French allies are, like ourselves, a peace-loving people, but they are no less convinced than we are that there can be no peace until the menace of Hitlerism has been finally removed."

Mr. Chamberlain rendered his first report on progress of the war last Thursday.

Warns Germany on Bombs.

Lord Halifax warned Germany today that if she resorted to civilian bombings the British Government "must hold themselves completely free . . . to take such action as they may deem appropriate."

His declaration was made in the House of Lords when he took cognizance of an announcement directed at Poland today by the German Supreme Army Command.

[This announcement said that as Poles turned open towns, markets or villages into a battle area by sniping "the German Army from now on will break resistance in such places with all means at its disposal."]

The Foreign Secretary said that if that announcement meant indiscriminate bombing of open Polish cities it would seem to be in direct contradiction of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of September 1, "when he disclaimed any desire to make war on women and children."

"There can be no sort of justification for what must be indiscriminate bombardment whether from the sea or the air of the civilian population," he said.

The Foreign Secretary also referred to British-French assent to President Roosevelt's plea to abstain from civilian bombing and said:

"The restrictions that his Majesty's Government have imposed upon their own forces were based on a condition of similar restraint being observed by their opponents and his Majesty's Government must hold themselves completely free, if such restraint is not in fact observed, to take such action as they may deem appropriate."

Lord Strabolgi, a naval officer in the world war, said that if the British civilian population were to be bombed, "surely, we were not going to tie our hands to attacking only those objects of military importance in Germany that lay so far from civilian habitation that there was no danger to civilians."

30.24 3297

30.24 3297

Awaits Premier's War Review

Parliament Meets to Hear Chamberlain Make Second Report on Progress.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The House of Commons met today to hear Prime Minister Chamberlain, fresh from a hurried trip to France in a Royal Air Force bomber, deliver his second report on the progress of the war.

The House began sitting at 2:45 P. M. (9:45 A. M., New York time), and Mr. Chamberlain was expected to begin his address about 4 P. M.

It was believed he would have plenty to tell the nation. England has moved quickly since he gave his first "war review" last Thursday, and it was expected that the Prime Minister also would report on his conference with Premier Daadier and other members of the allied Supreme War Council "somewhere in France" yesterday.

In the question period prior to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, Parliament was to hear complaints from various members against censorship and the Ministry of Information.

The Government's change of mind over permission to print the news of English soldiers already in France drew angry editorials against "muddling," and the Labor opposition was expected to question the Government about what had been done to permit the publication of more news.

These questions appeared particularly timely, since the second batch of youths, 20 and 21 years old, were due to be called up under the compulsory service begun early this summer.

60,000 Farm Tractors.

One of Great Britain's chief steps since Mr. Chamberlain first reviewed the war situation was the organization of the convoy system that was finally made successful in the first world war. Put into force as Britain's answer to Germany's smashing submarine attack against British shipping, all details regarding its operation were lacking beyond a statement by the Ministry of Information that it was not yet operating completely.

Another answer to Germany's threat to cut off Great Britain's food supply—a threat that brought the sinking yesterday of the 9,456-ton British tanker Inverliffey—came from the home front. With Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard crying "Dig for Victory," 60,000 tractors were sent out to pull plows through the English countryside and thus effect an increase of food production.

The Ministry of Agriculture said that the country's position was far better than at the end of 1918. It was estimated that a miniature farm of 100 square yards would feed a family of five for 212 days.

Blockade of Germany.

Faith in the economic value of the British blockade of Germany was unshaken in high quarters.

A Times editorial commented that, in the first world war Germany started with more territory than it has now and succumbed to the blockade.

"They are starting this war in an economic position not greatly superior to that reached in 1918, when the utmost exploitation of available resources failed to compensate for the loss of power to purchase abroad," the editorial said.

Meanwhile, the rush of new laws and regulations poured out by Parliament reached deeply into habits of every Englishman. In one of its latest moves, the Government took preliminary steps to shift part of the governmental machinery, and from 7,000 to 8,000 employees to secret points in the country. A Government spokesman asserted, however, that "not a single Minister" nor any one connected with the Government's wartime activities would leave the capital.

Among those most affected by recent measures were mothers and children hurriedly dispatched from London. Many of these didn't like the new way of country life, and it was officially disclosed that "a certain number" had returned to the city.

Death Lurks in Blackout.

The blackout, ordered on advice of the Royal Air Force, has taken its toll of dead and wounded in traffic accidents. The many letters of protest, and the realization that the transport of supplies might be hindered, brought assurances from the Government that measures to make night travel easier were under consideration.

The major diversion still left in the black, cheerless evenings also was in danger of curtailment, should two leads be followed. The price of whisky was raised 10 per cent, and Glasgow ordered all its taverns to close at 8 P. M. instead of 10 P. M.

However, appeals for more gaiety appeared in the newspapers, one of which said: "Too much safety-first is not good."

Food was still being purchased freely, but in a few weeks the first ration cards for meat, bacon, ham, butter, margarine, cooking fats and sugar will be issued. Special allowances will be made for children and manual workers.

Probably the best vignette of the moment was supplied by a prisoner who escaped from Wandsworth Jail by scrambling over a wall—he remembered to take his gas mask.

'Row Over Censorship.

The London News Chronicle, under the heading "Neutrals Cannot Get Our News," published today an article by its diplomatic correspondent which said in part:

"Neutral countries are still without much news from London, although news, feature articles and photographs are pouring out of Germany.

"Here are a few of the most recent examples of what has happened:

"An Italian journalist attempted yesterday to send by mail an article to his paper, one of the most influential and important in the country. Because the article was written in German he was not allowed to send it. . . .

"A news agency two days ago issued a statement concerning the possible activities of the head of a neutral State. The censor passed it. Later, for good reasons, permission to publish was withdrawn, and a private and confidential memorandum to British editors was issued to this effect.

Americans Have Difficulty.

"Instead of circulating this private memorandum, it was read out publicly over the loud speaker in the Ministry of Information and in the hearing of certain foreign journalists most intimately concerned.

"One of these, at least, lost no time in informing his embassy of both the original message and the censors' broadcast private memorandum. . . .

"That the tremendous importance of foreign opinion is still underestimated by the Government is evidenced by the treatment of foreign journalists whose words are as important as the Government's deeds.

"American journalists, for instance, who went to the Ministry of Mines to ask if they might have extra gasoline rations in order to perform their tasks, were blandly asked why they could not use buses, London being full of them.

"If this incident seems trivial, it is in fact not so, for upon the good will of neutral correspondents largely depends the popular feeling in the countries they represent."

Parliament Statement, in Part

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—A partial text of the joint statement on the war, read today by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons and Earl Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, in the House of Lords, follows:

The Eastern theater of war is still the main center of operations. The Germans appear to be endeavoring to force a decision in this theater before they are compelled to transfer formations to the West to meet the threat of allied intervention.

With this object in view, they have continued their relentless pressure on the Polish Army, hoping thereby to break the resistance and to turn a hard-contested withdrawal into a rout. That these hopes have so far been frustrated is due to the indomitable spirit of the Poles, who refuse to be intimidated by the weight of material brought against them or by the overwhelming superiority of the German air force.

In the West, the French armies have begun a methodical advance. Hitherto, these operations have been local, with the object of straightening out the line and gaining contact with the main enemy positions. This is an essential and important preliminary phase, about which the French are naturally reticent, but it is sufficient to say that it has been completely successful.

Cetrtain statements have been made to the effect that the British expeditionary force has already been engaged in France. These statements are not strictly accurate, and are principally the result of the highly imaginative reports of foreign correspondents, over whose activities we unfortunately have no control. Nevertheless, it is true that British troops are already in France, although they have not been in action. When this happens, as full information as the exigencies of the military situation permit will at once be issued.

In the air, the normal work of reconnaissance and patrol has been continuous and a number of Royal Air Force squadrons are now operating from French soil. Further successful reconnaissance flights over Germany have been carried out by the bomber command in this country, and much useful information has been gained in the course of these flights of activities behind the German frontier.

Defense patrols proceed continuously, and the fighter command remains in a state of instant readiness. The coastal command has continued to carry out extended reconnaissance and anti-submarine patrols, and a number of attacks have been carried out against enemy submarines.

On the sea, the outbreak of the war found the active fleet fully prepared and the reserve fleet mobilized, but that did not include the whole of the very numerous auxiliaries which, when war begins, have to be brought forward to complete our sea power. . .

A certain number of British merchant ships have been sunk, and our losses have been undoubtedly somewhat severe. This is only what was to be expected, for the reason that war came at a moment when large numbers of our merchant fleet were scattered over the seven seas, moving under peace conditions. It was impossible to apply the convoy system while many of the ships to be convoyed are still on the high seas. We are, however, pressing on with putting that system into force, and it is daily operating with ever increasing efficiency.

. . . The convoy system is being applied immediately, and as soon as it is in full working order I have no reason to suppose that it will prove to be less decisive than it was twenty years ago. Meanwhile, I can assure the House that submarines are being constantly attacked and successes are being achieved.

. . . The fleet has been joined by three destroyers of the Polish navy, which have proved to be very efficient and are taking part in the strenuous life of our light forces.

. . . At the outbreak of war, the total German tonnage of ships at sea or in neutral or Allied ports, Baltic ports excluded, was in the neighborhood of 1,105,000. Practically all that shipping has now been cleared off the high seas. Some has been captured, and much of it has interned itself in neutral ports.

Moreover, the supply to Germany of vital war materials carried under neutral flags has been and will increasingly be limited by the contraband control imposed by the power of our fleet.

repeatedly attacked U-boats with "some successes."

He admitted the British merchant fleet has suffered "somewhat severe" losses but said the Government's plans for convoys are being pressed vigorously.

Britain Warns That Reich May Try to Build Submarine and Air Bases in Latin America

By MAX HARRELSON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Sept. 13—The official British belief that Germany may attempt to establish submarine and air bases in South and Central America was expressed tonight, while the British Government made it clear that its bombing operations in Germany depend on whether the Reich's high command carries out its threat to bomb unfortified Polish cities.

In a brief communique, the Ministry of Information said the Government had reason to believe that Germany might try to build bases in Central and South America and had instructed England's envoys to be on the watch.

The communique said the British representatives in the possibly affected countries had been told to "invite the Governments to which they are accredited to take all steps which may be necessary to prevent any breaches of their neutrality."

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Earl Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, in a report on the war told the two Houses of Parliament that Britain and France are determined to end German aggression "once and for all."

The Prime Minister's statement, which was read by Lord Stanhope, reviewed the activity of the armies, navies and air forces of the warring countries and gave a general report on the defense situation of the Allied powers.

Chamberlain, referring briefly to his flight to France yesterday for a meeting of the Allied supreme war council, emphasized the complete unanimity of Britain and France and declared they would fight until they had banished "the intolerable strain of living under the perpetual threat of Nazi aggression."

He said British troops are now in France and that the British navy virtually has swept the German merchant marine off the seas.

Losses Admitted

Other air force units, he declared have attacked German submarines off the British coast and the navy has

As for land fighting, he said that Germany has been concentrating mainly on Poland but that plans for a lightning victory have been frustrated by Poland's "indomitabe spirit." On the Western front he said France was advancing methodically.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information in an official statement said the German Government has suppressed British declarations that Britain and France are determined to fight until the Nazi regime is crushed.

The statement said that reports continue to come from various quarters that offers of peace might be made but that the British and French Governments have made their position clear. That is that they could only negotiate peace with a government in Germany whose word can be trusted so that there would be certainty for the future," the communique said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Informed of a British statement that Germany might attempt to establish bases in South and Central America, State Department officials said today that that problem would receive consideration at the coming Pan-American Conference in Panama.

They pointed to one item on the agenda for that meeting, called to consider the effect of the war upon the Americas. The item read:

"Consideration of measures to preserve the American continent free from conflict, whether on land, in the air, within the territorial waters, or within the area of the primary defense of the Western Hemisphere."

Nazis Report Vise Is Closing on Warsaw---Claim Capture of Huge Number of Poles.

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The German High Command today reported a rapid thrust deep into southeastern Poland, the tightening of a vise closing on Warsaw and the wiping out of Polish resistance near Radom.

The High Command's communique told of the capture of an "enormous number" of prisoners in the Radom sector, about sixty miles south of Warsaw.

The communique gave this German picture of the rapidly shifting Polish campaign:

Strong forces east of Warsaw pushed doggedly southward in an effort to complete a circle around the Polish capital.

Five Polish divisions and two cavalry brigades in a pocket above Lodz, the third front, continued stubborn resistance against Germans slowly closing in. The Poles have been fighting bitterly for three days to edge their way out of the trap.

Farther southeast, German vanguards reached Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine, while the main body of troops in that region took the towns of Jaworow, on the Szklo River, and Sambor, on the Dniester. Both towns are west of Lwow in Carpathian foothills.

Striking for Rumanian Frontier.

The advancing Germans fighting through the valleys are attempting to reach the Rumanian frontier and cut off Poland's southeastern outlet.

The German circle around Warsaw has not been completely closed, but troop detachments seemed to be in position to join each other. The forces east of the capital have had the toughest struggle.

The Warsaw-Siedlce Railway was crossed yesterday. Advance guards had reached it the previous day.

German informants said the campaign to encircle Warsaw was being carried out with tactics such as have been used on important towns of western Poland in the hope that Warsaw would capitulate without a long siege.

On the Radom front four Polish divisions, totaling about 40,000 men, were believed to have been facing the Germans in an attempt to halt them before reaching the Vistula.

Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, German commander-in-chief, was at the front to watch the Radom fighting yesterday. Success there would open the way for main German forces to move toward Lublin, 108 miles southeast of Warsaw. Advance troops already were reported in Lublin.

Eastern Railroads Bombed.

Extensive German air raids disrupting eastern Polish rail lines to Soviet Russia were reported by the German news agency.

Despite unfavorable weather, the agency said the main Warsaw-Moscow line had been broken at several points near Bialystok and Baranowicze and the south line from Bialystok to Brzesc also damaged.

A secondary line to Soviet Russia was said to have been broken between Brzesc and Pinsk.

The agency reported two Polish planes were shot down at Radymno, near Przemysl in southern Poland. Railway stations at Wlodawa and Oleszyce-Horniec were reported damaged badly by German bombs.

Warsaw Declared Crumbling.

Warsaw remained in the hands of Polish troops today after a night of bitter fighting, but German military leaders asserted that the capital's outlying defenses were crumbling under steady pounding of ground and air forces and that the city was virtually encircled.

Apparently confident that the fall of the city is a mere question of time, the high command already was concentrating its attention on the next phase of operations.

This was reported in reliable quarters to involve a determination to drive through Poland to the Russian border if necessary to crush the Polish Army.

Official German Statement.

The German supreme army command issued the following communique this morning:

"On September 12 the German eastern army continued impetuous pursuit of the enemy with its southern and northern wings, respectively, pushing forward on both sides of Przemysl. Sambor and Jaworow were taken and Lwow (Lemberg) was reached by vanguard detachments.

"The Polish group encircled south of Radom has been wiped out.

"The enormous number of war prisoners and the booty of guns and fighting equipment of all kinds still are being sorted and stock is being taken.

"All attempts of five Polish divisions and two cavalry brigades around Kutno to break through southward failed.

"The concentrated counter attack of our divisions is in full swing. Eastward and southeastward of Warsaw strong forces crossed the Warsaw-Siedlce Road and rail line.

"On the extreme eastern wing motorized troops are twenty-five miles north of Brest (Brzesc Nad Begiem).

"Far behind the front the Eighteenth Polish Division, retreating too late from Lomza southward, was stopped north of the Bug River.

"The air force yesterday also successfully attacked roads, bridges and railways east of the Vistula River. Three trains were burning at the Krystynopol station. The airport of Luck was severely damaged. An airplane factory at Biala Podalski was set afire by bombs. Fourteen enemy planes were destroyed, two of them in an air fight. Aerial reconnoitering yielded excellent results. Valuable for army leadership."

"In the west the Birnberg (Birn Hill), about four miles southeast of Saarbruecken, where the enemy gained a foothold with two companies, was taken back by the German vanguards in a counter-attack. Otherwise there were only minor vanguard skirmishes.

"There were no air attacks on the territory of the German Reich."

There was no official comment on German casualties during the thirteen days of fighting since the beginning of the war, but informed quarters ridiculed British press reports placing the Nazi dead at 25,000.

Although there appeared to be an increasing belief that the conquest of Poland would prove a stern task, Germans showed no lack of confidence that the army, and particularly the air force, could carry out any assignment in prospect.

Territory Thinly Occupied.

Behind the fast moving German armies, conquered Polish territory is relatively thinly occupied by troops.

Near the German border, however, thousands of "auxiliary troops" have been rushed into the area to assist in rebuilding bridges and repairing roads. In many areas these troops, many of them eighteen-year-old youths from the labor service, provide the only visable signs of occupation.

Since the campaign began September 1 no rain of any consequence has fallen in western Poland to impede the swift advance of the highly mechanized German forces. Dust on some of the highways has been so heavy that auxiliary troops have been kept busy watering the surface to facilitate movement of motorized columns.

There was every indication that the German Army, organized to the most minute detail, has been clicking without a hitch. Despite poor highway conditions, few disabled German vehicles were to be found in the wake of the advance.

Villages behind the front were desolate, many having been burned as well as heavily bombed. However, many of the inhabitants are returning afoot or in wagons to finish their harvesting.

Framing U-boat Policy.

While large scale operations in Poland occupied the attention of Fuehrer Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Goering, who conferred at the front yesterday, the admiralty was formulating a policy on submarine warfare to meet the challenge of a British blockade.

There was obvious anxiety to avoid repetition of the charges of ruthless submarine warfare heaped upon Germany during the world war. Informed persons said the Reich would let Britain set the pace in a blockade, but that Germany would match "an eye for an eye."

A Government spokesman indicated that German submarines would attempt to sink ships of any nationality seeking to deliver to England products which Britain has declared contraband in dealing with the Reich.

The spokesman said some sort of communique would be issued soon explaining what steps Germany would take to combat the British blockade. Meanwhile, officials were unwilling to commit themselves except to say Germany has no intention of violating international agreements on submarine warfare.

Attitude Toward Neutrals.

From semi-official quarters there were veiled hints that neutral States may have cause for regret if they permit England to persuade them to discriminate against Germany.

The Reich proposes to maintain trade relations with neutrals as nearly normal as possible. Informed circles, however, implied today that Germany might "revise her attitude" toward neutrals who, for instance, withhold essentials from normal trade or refuse to sell certain commodities merely because they were declared contraband by Britain.

German officials seemed unworried by the prospect of a sea boycott.

They pointed out that in any event the German Navy controls the Baltic, which is the sea route to several neutrals with large supplies of necessary materials.

Moreover, land connections with the Balkans are open and there are prospects that the land route to Soviet Russia will be opened as soon as Poland is subjugated.

Conserving Materials.

Despite statements that there is little to fear from a sea blockade, Germany took steps last night to conserve materials of which there is a chronic shortage.

Sweeping orders confiscated all rubber tires in the Reich and forbade gasoline consumption for private use. Many tires will be delivered to the Government at once, while owners of automobiles, bicycles and other vehicles were ordered to keep their tires in good condition and give them up on demand.

Stricter limitations also were placed on food rations. The meat consumption per person was reduced from 700 to 500 grammes weekly—slightly more than a pound.

Distribution of other foods was complicated by a variety of ration cards. Different food allowances were provided for children, expectant mothers and heavy laborers.

POLISH CAPITAL IS ENCIRCLED, NAZIS DECLARE

Warsaw Resistance Is Reported Cut Off On One Front

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 13—A German army report tonight said that Warsaw was completely encircled.

A dispatch from the German army in the field tonight said German troops had surrounded the Polish fortress of Modlin at the conjunction of the Narew and Vistula rivers, less than twenty miles northwest of Warsaw.

Prisoners Captured

A high command communique declared "enormous numbers" of prisoners were captured in a battle ending Polish resistance south of Radom, about sixty miles south of Warsaw.

Although the army report did not elaborate on Warsaw's encirclement, two German forces, one advancing from the south and one from the north, previously had reported they crossed the Siedlce rail line due east of Warsaw. Other German forces are pressing on Warsaw from the north and west.

The vanguard of German forces in south Poland was reported at Lwow, 220 miles southeast of the capital, in a drive to cut Poland's contact with Rumania.

Reach Lwow Highway

Swiftly moving German motorized units, closing in on Lwow, were reported to have reached the main highway connecting the city, Poland's second largest, with Lublin, one hundred miles to the north.

Both cities are the objectives of hard German drives. The Germans said they had gained the road at Rawa Ruska and at Tomaszow.

Germany apparently was attempting to prepare foreign opinion for aerial bombardment and artillery shelling of Warsaw on the grounds that it no longer is an open, or unfortified, city.

Civilians Enlisted

Newspapermen of neutral nations had read to them tonight excerpts from a purported British radio announcement that Warsaw's civilian population was being enlisted for the city's defense.

An authoritative source said the implications should be obvious in view of an announcement earlier today from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters that the German army will break Polish resistance in open towns and villages "with all means at its disposal." The Polish Government was accused of encouraging Poles to resort to sniping.

[Editor's Note—In London, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax gave warning that the British consider themselves "completely free to take such action as they may deem appropriate if Nazi planes are turned loose indiscriminately on Polish civilians."]

German leaders expressed belief the fall of Warsaw was imminent, although they also professed surprise at the strength of Polish resistance to the invasion which started September 1.

Artillery Troops Thanked

The reported German victory near Radom seemed to be the result chiefly of strategy by Artillery General Walther von Riechenau. The German commander in chief, Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, visited von Riechenau and his troops today to thank them for their work.

In addition to the Warsaw and Radom forces, one mainstay of Polish defenses has been five divisions and two cavalry brigades, who are in a pocket north of Lodz. Their stubborn resistance continued in the third day, but Germans said they were closing in slowly.

The Nazi air force was said to have proved effective in destroying Polish airdromes and communications lines during the day's fighting.

Germany reported little of importance on the Western front, but said German troops had recaptured Birnberg (Birn Hill), four miles southeast of Saarbrücken.

Support Peace Efforts

Paralleling military operations were German diplomatic efforts to support Premier Mussolini's reported peace efforts and to persuade neutral nations that they must insist on their rights to trade with warring parties.

Officials reported Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador, whose car was outside the Foreign Ministry yesterday, was back in Italy. The official attitude indicated he had been charged with an important mission.

The Dienst Aus Deutschland news service reported that Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate before Germany annexed the free city, would head the civil administration of Poznan, the western Polish province which has had its German name of Posen restored.

The military is still in control of the province.

"Liberation" Asked

Under a Warsaw dateline, Propaganda Minister Goebbels' newspaper *Der Angriff* reported that three men and two women representing themselves as spokesmen for Warsaw had asked that German troops "liberate" the Polish capital from "armed bands."

Der Angriff published pictures of Polish prisoners at work rebuilding bridges and repairing other war damage.

The official German news agency pointed proudly to the fact that most German movies are open, while reports from France and England report theaters are dark.

30.24 -3299

30.24 3299

Air Force Still Active

The German news agency, D. N. B., announced that the air force continued effective work of hindering the retreat of the Poles by crippling their communications network to the rear. Weather conditions were described as "favorable."

The agency said the rail lines between Wolko-Wysk and Czeremcha, Pulawy and Lubin, and Lubin and Lwow had been interrupted at many places by bombing, and transport brought to a virtual stop on these lines.

The railway stations at Kowel, Siedlce, Lukow and Wlodawa were reported heavily damaged by direct hits and the station at Osowiecz destroyed.

Troop Movement Halted

On a greater part of the rail lines lying east of the Vistula and behind the Poles, the movement of transport no longer is possible, D. N. B. said.

A chain of German transport planes were said to have carried gasoline and munitions to an armored division advancing toward Kaluszyn.

The news agency said German observation planes were making daily flights over the entire area of military operatoins to observe enemy movements.

Polish anti-aircraft defenses were described as "extraordinarily weak."

Although German planes at times attacked from low heights, D. N. B. said they failed to meet any strong Polish air resistance.

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GERMANY HITS BACK AT FOE'S SEA BLOCKADE

Contraband Law Aimed At British "Avowal To Starve" Reich

SEP 14 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 13—The German Government tonight published a contraband law which authoritative sources said was designed as a "defense measure against the English blockade."

A decree was issued changing prisal regulations.

Explaining the necessity of such measures, the semi-official *Dienst aus Deutschland* information service, which is close to the Foreign Office, said:

"By breaking legal international obligations and usage, England has opened an economic war against Germany, which, according to English avowal, was to starve the German people.

"But this battle affects at least in the same measure neutral countries which are intended to be forced to renounce trade with Germany by genuine terroristic methods.

"If they do not bend to the English dictate then, just as Germany, they are to be starved out and cut off from their vital trade connections.

"In view of this open proclamation of the English fight, the Reichs Government was left no other choice but to act on the principle of retaliation and meet English fighting methods by all necessary means."

List Of Contraband Goods

The German list of contraband goods, if intended for enemy territory or enemy forces, follows:

Weapons of all kinds, their parts or accessories.

Munitions and munitions parts, bombs, torpedoes, mines and other kinds of shells.

Contrivances for shooting such shells, powder explosives, including igniting materials, and explosive caps.

All types of warships, their parts or accessories.

War trucks of all kinds, their parts or accessories.

Airplane motors.

Armorplate of all kinds.

Armored trains, automobiles and tanks.

Chemical battle materials and apparatus or machines used to throw or blow such chemicals.

Military uniforms and equipment.

Signal communication and military lighting mediums together with their apparatus.

Transport and communication equipment and parts.

Horses for riding and pulling loads.

Lubricants, fuel of all kinds.

Gold, silver, currency and debt documents.

Tools, instruments, machines and materials used to make or to use the above named products or objects.

The list was described as "unconditional contraband" in the law which was signed by Adolf Hitler, Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command of the armed forces and member of the Führer's war-time Ministerial Cabinet; Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop and Justice Minister Franz Gürtner at Hitler's headquarters at the front.

The law goes into effect immediately.

The introduction of the law pointed out that in German prisal regulations issued August 28 "only those objects and materials destined for enemy territory or enemy forces are declared unconditional contraband which directly serve land, sea or air armament.

"Because the British Government, however, set up a list of unconditional contraband which goes far beyond this sphere, the Reich's Government sees itself forced likewise to enlarge its scope of unconditional contraband."

As a result, the law said the definition of contraband under the prisal law of August 28 was broadened by the present act.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Prisal is the seizure under legal or customary privilege of anything taken as a prize.]

"Conditional Contraband"

At the same time notice was issued defining goods which the German Government now regards as "conditional contraband."

Listed are all foodstuffs, including live animals; feed, clothes and objects and materials used for their manufacture.

The "conditional contraband" regulations become effective September 14.

Earlier *Dienst Aus Deutschland* summed up Germany's position on the matter of neutral trade in five points.

"First," it said, "Germany regards it as an essential part of economic neutrality that the normal volume of exchange and transit of goods continue. In this Germany considers she is backed by the League of Nations constitution.

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To Continue Normal Trade

"Second—In accordance with this principle, Germany is ready, and has given assurances to that effect, to continue its normal exports to neutral nations and accept normal exports from those nations into Germany.

"Third—Germany offers no objection against neutral nations continuing their normal exports, even to such countries as are in conflict with Germany.

"Fourth—She would regard as incompatible with economic neutrality any limitation or formal control which neutrals might permit other states to force on them.

"Fifth—Germany is ready to enter into negotiations looking toward bilateral agreements with neutral countries to adjust the normal exchange of goods in the new circumstances which have arisen."

U. S. Studies Contraband List

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Germany's action in publishing a contraband list means that she will try to prevent the ships of neutral nations from carrying the enumerated goods to her foes.

It was pointed out here that under international law a German warship could stop an American merchantman carrying absolute contraband to Great Britain, for instance, and take the ship as its prize. However, the view was expressed that the American ship could not legally be sunk, except under extreme circumstances. If she were carrying arms to belligerents (a violation of the American neutrality law) or if her captor found she was carrying contraband but was unable to send her to port as a prize, she could be sunk, but only after definite steps were taken to safeguard the lives of passengers and crew.

A State Department official said tonight that Germany's contraband list would be included in the study now going on at the State Department to determine America's position with regard to contraband, blockade, stopping of American ships and various other problems likely to rise in the next few months.

Officials met with Secretary Hull during most of today for this purpose. A detailed statement of the government's position was expected soon. In the statement, an official said, the government would probably enumerate what it was willing to accept as contraband and what procedure it expected belligerent warships to follow with respect to American merchantmen.

Poles to Make Unified Stand.

Polish Staff Capt. Vaclav Lipinski, speaking from Warsaw, indicated the Polish forces all along the line were prepared to make a unified stand.

Asserting that German attempts to storm Warsaw with tanks and motorized units had failed, Capt. Lipinski said the Poles now were ready to "change a mobile war into a stationary war."

"If the Germans bring larger forces here," he said, "we will do likewise. We are accustomed now to air raids, and German bombs are badly aimed."

Warsaw, under varying degrees of bombardment since the German advance columns reached the outskirts of the city last Friday, yesterday had what radio reports said amounted almost to a breathing spell.

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German bombing planes appeared over the city only three times; artillery fire continued, but the damage was comparatively light, and Polish military casualties, the radio reported, numbered only one colonel, two other officers and thirteen soldiers, although the number of wounded was considerably larger.

Other Polish Bulletins.

Through the night, until the announcement early this morning that the Germans had been thrown back, the Warsaw station came on the air infrequently with news bulletins, but musically it appeared to be setting the keynote for the Polish defense with a series of military marches.

An unidentified station, meanwhile, reported an actual march in progress in the west. The announcer said two Polish divisions which had been cut off near the German-Polish border were fighting a running battle in an effort to break through the German lines and relieve Warsaw.

From the station at Lwow (Lemberg), where Polish Army headquarters is located 220 miles southeast of the national capital, came the report of re-enforcements on their way from the southeast and of a major battle in the vicinity of Modlin, twenty miles northeast of Warsaw.

Here, at the juncture of the Narew and Vistula rivers, the Polish forces were said to be concentrating their defense around an ancient Russian-built fort half buried beneath the ground.

A broadcast from a German radio station said troops coming out of the northwest were drawing closer to Warsaw. The report said this army had forced its way to a position east of the capital, indicating that the Germans had crossed the Bug River, which joins the Narew twenty miles north of Warsaw, at least in one point and, might, according to military observers, be in position to strike at Polish communication links with Lublin, Lwow and other cities in the southwest.

Polish Military Commanders Prepare to Make a Unified Stand and Now Expect a 'Stationary War.'

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BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—German armies attacking Warsaw were reported by the Poles today to have been hurled back six miles in action which definitely put the invaders "on the run."

The defenders of the Polish capital, an official broadcast from Warsaw declared, were manning new defense positions with fresh vigor wherever the Germans had been ousted.

Official Polish broadcasts said the defenders' stand, based on lines set up along the east bank of the Vistula, was aided by:

1. The withdrawal of nine German divisions from the lines before Warsaw to other sections of the front.

2. The arrival of thousands of young volunteers, more than could be accepted into the army, from among the civilians pouring back into the city.

3. The news of re-enforcements en route from the southeast through the gap between the jaws with which the Germans are trying to encircle the city.

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Nazi Parachute Corps in Poland

Germans Reported Introducing Technic on a Wholesale Scale.

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BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A German "suicide corps," dropping silently from the skies by parachute, is making desperate efforts over a widespread territory to expedite the Nazi advance across Poland, it was reported here today.

Poles reported that several of the Germans, after being captured, revealed that they had been assigned to discover the locations of Polish headquarters, air ports, war supplies, factories and warehouses, and to cut the communication lines ahead of the advancing German columns.

The number captured indicated that the Germans were introducing the technic on a wholesale basis far exceeding similar experimental efforts in the first world war.

In each instance Polish soldiers and peasants rushed to seize the parachute jumper.

Confirmation of the parachute descents and the capture of the Germans was given by several foreigners.

Peasants on Guard.

The Warsaw radio broadcast a warning that scores of men were believed to have been dropped with parachutes, and instructed the townspeople and peasants to keep the closest watch, especially at night. It asked that every effort be made to capture the men alive and to detain all suspicious characters since, it said, some of those dropped wore Polish uniforms and others were disguised as Polish peasants.

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In addition to operating alone, it was reported, the parachute jumpers carry instructions to co-operate with the pro-Nazi German minority in Poland. Many of these are still undiscovered, it was said and are aiding the invaders secretly, as the "fifth column" did in Spain.

Suicide in Air.

One misjudged his jump outside Warsaw, it was reported, and landed in one of the main streets where he was almost mobbed before the police could rescue him and turned him over to the military authorities.

Another, coming down outside Warsaw, was declared to have pulled out a revolver and killed himself while he was still dangling over a squad of Polish soldiers rushing to surround his landing spot. Still another was said to have landed and been captured in a garden near the temporary American embassy, close to the Russian border.

While driving from Warsaw to the Rumanian border, the writer heard of four others who, it was alleged, had been captured near various Polish villages, but it was impossible to confirm this.

POLISH JEWS HELP STEM NAZI DRIVE

SEP 14 1939

Anti-Semitic Policies as Great a Fear as War.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—To more than 3,000,000 Jews in Poland war has come as a new fear that goes beyond the danger of loss of homes and property and the normal risks of war.

They flee not only the German army but the anti-Semitic policies that they believe will come with any German occupation. Today they were crowding into the entire area of southeastern Poland—but their way was difficult if not impossible.

The Rumanian border was blocked to them and the Soviet frontiers also apparently were closed.

Among the refugees Jews were prominent, from well-dressed business men to black-gowned Orthodox Jews with skull caps and side curls.

The German drive has struck into areas which long were regarded as the stronghold of Eastern European Jewry — villages and schools where the customs have not changed for centuries. Among the buildings abandoned were schools for rabbis where life and instruction had no modern note.

Among the Jews who fled such cities as Krakow and Katowice were thousands who escaped from Germany during the last year. Homeless to begin with, the new flight was only a continuation.

Meanwhile Jews were fighting in Polish uniforms in an effort to stem the German drive. Thousands of Jews were among the reserve officers called up.

Everywhere the Polish Jews, constituting Poland's second largest minority, were directly involved in the war.

EMBASSY STAFF IN POLAND WELL

Bucharest Legation Gets Word of Americans.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The American embassy in Poland reported all was well today in a brief telephone conversation with the American legation here. The Warsaw embassy was re-established several days ago at Sniatyn, a tiny village near the Russian frontier, following its removal from Warsaw.

C. B. Elbrick, third secretary of the embassy, said that communication with Warsaw had been cut off for three days, but the officials were keeping in touch with other unconquered portions of Poland.

The Polish Foreign Office was reported reorganizing at a new undisclosed location somewhere near the Russian border. Foreign embassies and legations again were operating under difficult conditions in crude accommodations.

Polish refugees continued to flee across the frontier into Rumania, where they were directed to a concentration camp near Cernauti. Most of the refugees were elderly men and women and children. No Jewish refugees are being granted permits to enter Rumania at the present time, officials said.

The only foreigners admitted from Poland in the last few days have been clerks and other employees attached to the French and British embassies. Several American and British correspondents are still waiting at the border, unable to re-enter Poland.

Havas (the French news agency) today reported the situation around Warsaw was "comparatively calm." The dispatches said the major action involved a Polish counter-attack, in which three German armored cars were destroyed.

NAZIS THREATEN TO 'STRAFE' POLES

Promise to Bombard Towns Where Sniping Goes On.

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The German Supreme Army Command, in council at the "Headquarters of the Fuehrer," decided today upon grim retaliation on Polish civilian snipers. The location of the Fuehrer's headquarters was not disclosed.

The announcement said that this military measure was necessary because the Polish population had been encouraged to resort to sniping as a means of resisting the German Army through broadcasts, leaflets and appeals by the Polish Government; and that the German Army hereafter would retaliate "by every means calculated to break Polish resistance."

The army announcement read:

"The excessive considerateness of German artillery and German flyers for open towns, markets or villages is based on a precondition: namely, that these should not be declared or turned into a battle area by the opponent himself.

"As the Pole, without regard for his own population, declines this principle, the German Army from now on will break resistance in such places with all means at its disposal.

"The German air force, in conjunction with heavy artillery, will apply those military measures which are apt to make clear to such places in the shortest possible time the uselessness of their resistance.

"The reponsibility for the consequences arising therefrom for the hard-hit population falls exclusively upon the Polish Government and its incompetent as well as reckless army leaders."

Poles Say Nazis Bombed 30 Towns Prior To Sept. 3

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Polish Embassy stated tonight that up to September 3, the day on which Britain and France declared the war, German planes had bombed thirty cities and open towns in Poland.

Casualties among civilians, women and children totaled more than 1,500 killed on September 2 and 3.

Since then scores of Polish towns and villages have been raided and "suffered grievously from deliberate bombing," the statement added.

Eleven Polish Officials Flee

Budapest, Sept. 13 (AP)—Eleven Polish officials, headed by Eugene Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, were reported tonight to have crossed the southern Polish border into Rumania.

One of the party was identified as the head of the Polszka Bank (Bank of Poland).

The Polish officials were reported to have arrived at Cernauti, Rumanian city south of the Rumanian-Polish border.

The Rumanian Ambassador to Warsaw and his staff also entered Rumania at Cernauti.

POLISH OFFICIALS NOW ARRIVING AT RUMANIAN CITY

Warsaw Army Command Reports Heavy Fighting Between Two Rivers.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Cernauti, Rumania, at the Polish frontier, said tonight that Eugene Kwiatkowski, Polish Finance Minister, and ten other Polish officials had arrived there.

The Rumanian Ambassador to Warsaw and his staff also entered Rumania at Cernauti.

The dispatch said that during the day fourteen planes flew out of Poland and landed at Cernauti, bringing forty-eight passengers, mostly members of the families of Polish commercial air lines pilots.

Charges Bombing of Civilians.

LWOW, Poland, Sept. 1 (Polish Telegraphic Agency, Via Stockholm).—Today's Polish General Staff communique follows:

"Enemy airplanes continued to bombard our army, communication lines, cities and civilian population on the roads.

"No change on the Suwalki front. Our troops along the Narew and Bug rivers are in the midst of heavy fighting. The enemy is using a large number of bombing air planes.

"On the Modlin front no changes.

"On the Warsaw front the population of the capital is repelling German attacks with a great spirit of sacrifice and heroism.

"In the Kutno region our divisions are marching eastward in heavy fights with the enemy. On the San River front the fighting continues."

The Polish Telegraphic Agency also reported that the Germans continued bombarding the civilian population and evacuation trains. German air planes bombed Lwow yesterday twelve times, alarms sounding without interruption for eight hours. The Germans dropped bombs also on Luck and Lublin, doing great damage in the latter city. An evacuation train running from Warsaw to Lwow had to stop seventy-two times to permit the passengers to get off to avoid bombing.

Ambassador Lipski arrived in Wilno via Sweden, Finland and Latvia. Col. Koc has been appointed Assistant Minister of the Treasury.

Despite German radio announcements to the contrary, Gdynia remains in Polish hands.

Report Women Captured Tank.

WARSAW, Sept. 13 (Polish Telegraphic Agency, Via Stockholm).—The army and the civilian population of Warsaw are repelling with indomitable heroism the concentric attacks of overwhelming enemy forces. Anti-aircraft artillery dispersed German bombers who attacked the city yesterday fourteen times.

A German tank which succeeded in penetrating one of Warsaw's suburbs was captured and disarmed by the civilian defenders, mostly women and children.

The Warsaw radio station is working as usual. The radio listeners were greatly amused by an announcement broadcast by the German radio stating that "because of strategical reasons the German armies were compelled to retreat from Warsaw."

Crowds Greet Hitler 'Respectfully' As He Visits City Of Lodz

Half of Warsaw Reported Razed in Siege; Polish Radio Says People Refuse to Yield

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 13—A picture of Warsaw under land and air bombardment, "which destroyed half of the city," was given over the Warsaw radio tonight by Captain Wladyslaw Polanski of the Polish Air Corps.

"The Germans constantly are bombing the capital from planes and with heavy guns," he said. "The Praga district is in ruins. A few days ago citizens still were there cheering as the first German plane crashed in flames. Now everything is in ruins. There are many unburied corpses. Many of them are women and children.

"Hospitals were pitiful sights during air raids. Patients crawled out on all-fours toward the gate. The operating room was blown up with patients on the operating table.

"The Germans first used incendiary bombs, then shelled and machine-gunned panicky crowds who had taken refuge in fields outside the city limits.

"Many people were killed inside churches, where they had sought safety. Others died in cemeteries, where tombstones were smashed and bodies scattered about.

"People appeared in tattered clothes looking for their dead. It is a heartbreaking sight.

"They ask me, 'What's new on the front?' They who have lost their homes and families forget all for their country.

"'Don't yield even a furrow of our sacred Polish soil!' these bereaved women, children and old men exclaimed."

Mayor Stefan Starzynski of Warsaw delivered his daily appeal to the populace of the besieged capital to remain steadfast.

"New barbarism instead of the old chivalrous spirit characterizes war today," he said. "The Germans are trying vainly to poison the Polish population's soul with pamphlets."

He said Warsaw's defenders were "all heroes whose nerves remain excellent, with few exceptions."

"Only one plate of food a day is being allowed in Warsaw," he added. "There is no cake in these hard times."

The Warsaw announcer said that "last night and today our troops repulsed Germans from many positions about the capital." He declared that "there were many air raids this afternoon in the north and center of Warsaw and three German planes were shot down."

A staff officer broadcast a picture of the fighting in suburban Warsaw.

"Roads are blocked with smashed lorries, carts, dead soldiers, women and children," he said. "Bombs explode constantly amid crowds of people running away. Courageous volunteer ambulance corps pick up the injured.

"Geysers of water spurt skyward when mains are damaged by the earth-shaking explosions. Repair teams rush to repair them. Everybody helps.

"Tanks rumble into view, spitting fire. Soldiers and women attack the modern monsters with bunched hand-grenades. Some tanks are ruined, their crews captured. Few escape."

Berlin, Sept. 13 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, continuing his tour of the Polish war area, today visited Lodz, Poland's second largest city and a textile center seventy-five miles southwest of beleaguered Warsaw.

The Führer drove through crowded streets to German military headquarters. D. N. B., official German news agency, reported he was "respectfully greeted" by crowds who recognized him instantly.

At the same time, Field Marshal Hermann Goering, chief of the Nazi Air Corps, continued his inspection of air force units on the front. It was reported he checked especially on bombing power of squadrons along the Vistula river, scene of heavy fighting. He decorated a number of men with the Iron Cross for Bravery.

Soviet Reports Capture Of Four Polish Planes

Moscow, Sept. 13 (AP)—Tass, Soviet official news agency, reported that a number of Polish bombing planes today had flown over the Russian frontier and that four were forced down by Soviet planes and their crews detained.

Three planes crossed the frontier, near Mozyr, White Russia, and their crews totaling twelve men were held.

The fourth ship forced down by Soviet fighters was among a group which flew over the border in the Ukraine. The twin-motored craft and its three crewmen were seized.

Tass said that similar cases of border violations had "become more frequent and the violators have endeavored to penetrate far into Soviet territory."

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GERMAN OFFICIALS DECLARED HITLER SAW IN THE LODZ AREA A REGION WHICH SUFFERED LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF THE OCCUPATION BY THE GERMANS. STREET CAR SERVICE WAS REPORTED UNDER WAY AGAIN AND SHOPS WERE OPEN.

THE FACTORIES OF THE CITY, OFTEN CALLED THE "POLISH MANCHESTER," ALSO ARE REPORTED RESUMING OPERATION WHILE IN THE COUNTRY THE PEASANTS, MANY OF WHOM FLED ONLY TO BE OVERTAKEN BY THE ARMY, WERE SAID TO HAVE RETURNED TO FINISH THE HARVEST.

GERMAN SOURCES SAID LODZ AND THE SURROUNDING TERRITORY WAS FORTUNATE IN THAT "THE RETREATING POLES DID- NOT SET FIRE TO THE BUILDINGS."

SFP 14 1939

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(THE NAZI ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE SHOOTING DOWN OF THE NETHERLANDS PLANE WAS A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY AND THAT A GERMAN PLANE WHICH ALIGHTED TO HELP RESCUE THE INJURED [redacted] CREW MEMBERS WAS SWAMPED BY THE SEA AND HAD TO BE BEACHED ON AMELAND ISLAND.)

THIS WAS, ETC., PICKING UP 2ND GRAPH PVS,

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FIRST LEAD GERMAN-SEAPLANE

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 13-(AP)-NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT [redacted] SOURCES TONIGHT NEITHER CONFIRMED NOR DENIED A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCEMENT IN BERLIN THAT A NETHERLANDS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN TODAY OFF THE LITTLE KINGDOM'S AMELAND ISLAND.

THE ONLY INFORMATION OFFICIALLY GIVEN OUT BY THE GOVERNMENT [redacted] WAS THAT THE NETHERLANDS COAST GUARD SEIZED A GERMAN SEAPLANE NEAR [redacted] AMELAND FOR ENTERING NETHERLANDS TERRITORIAL WATERS IN VIOLATION OF HER NEUTRALITY.

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Holland Plane Shot Down By Nazi Flyers Off Coast

German Command Lays Clash To Mistake — Says Craft Aided Victims

SEP 14 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 13—The German high command reported tonight a German reconnaissance seaplane today shot down a Netherlands airplane, whose identity was mistaken, off the Netherlands island of Ameland.

The plane crashed to the water outside the Netherlands' territorial waters near the little island which is off her northern coast, the statement said.

After the shooting, the German plane was said to have recognized the nationality of the disabled craft and to have come down beside it, rescuing four slightly injured members of its crew despite rough seas.

Second Plane Swamped

The high command's report said another Nazi plane alighted to help in the rescue, but was swamped by the sea and had to be beached on Ameland Island.

According to the German version, the Netherlands pilot was blinded by the sun and was headed directly toward the German plane. The German crew, believing they were being attacked, fired.

German Seaplane Seized By Holland Coast Guard

The Hague, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Netherlands Coast Guard today seized a German seaplane off the north coast of Netherlands for entering the country's territorial waters and violating its neutrality, the Government announced.

This was the first time a plane has been seized by a neutral in Europe's war. One foreign plane was fired upon near Amsterdam last week for flying over neutral soil.

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ITALY TO MAKE OWN DECISION ON WAR ROLE

SEP 14 1939

Gayda Asserts Attitude Will Be Determined By "Balanced View"

SEP 14 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 13—Italy let it be known today that she would make her own decision on her role in the European war and would define it gradually.

The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, often regarded as Premier Mussolini's press spokesman, wrote in *Il Giornale D'Italia* that Italy's attitude would be determined "by Italian will alone and according to a balanced view of essential Italian interests and supreme European interests."

Gayda's statement came after repeated conferences of British and French ambassadors with Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano had quickened speculation on the course Italy would take.

At the same time, authoritative Italians said Italian neutrality could be expected to continue for some time. They said careful examination of events since last spring would indicate Mussolini did not approve of Hitler's resort to force to get Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

They stressed that in his Turin speech, May 14, il Duce said "there are not presently in Europe problems big enough or acute enough to justify war."

This observation was made in response to suggestions that Italian neutrality was in contrast to Italian statements at the time the Italo-German military alliance was signed in May to the effect that if Germany became involved in war for any reason Italy would give her immediate military assistance.

While Mussolini might consider Italy now lacked any reason to go to war on Germany's side, it was said in Fascist quarters that such circumstances by no means meant Italy would enter the war on the side of Britain and France.

ITALY'S INTERESTS TO RULE ITS ACTS

Gayda Says War Policy Will Be Slowly Defined.

SEP 14 1939

ROME, Sept. 13 (A.P.).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist [illegible] who frequently expresses Premier Mussolini's ideas, said today that Italy's attitude toward the European war would be "gradually defined."

Signor Gayda's editorial in Il Giornale d'Italia was the first authoritative comment on Italy's position since the Cabinet communique of September 1 announcing that the nation would take no military initiative.

The writer attacked the post-

world war settlement of Versailles, but gave no clear indication of Italy's course.

The country's attitude, he said, would be determined by Italian will alone and according to a balanced view essential to Italian interests and supreme European interests.

"This war," he said, "does not directly involve Italian interests, but in its remote and obvious causes as well as in its fated outcome it raises an abundance of problems in which essential Italian interests are intermingled. Such general problems are those of the foremost nations of Europe and the distribution of an equilibrium of its forces.

"Such problems are relations between their rights and their means of life and labor which are synthesized in the general problem of European order and justice which were destroyed by the Versailles Treaty."

Signor Gayda said that Italian interests "cannot remain apart from developments of the outcome of the conflict." The Government, he said, was "devoting its daily political action" to the defense of these interests.

Duce Orders Construction Of Rome Fair Continued

ROME, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini today ordered preparations for Rome's 1942 International Exposition to proceed despite the war in Europe. He told Senator Vittorio Cini, Commissioner-General of the exposition, that he desired construction of the fair grounds, new subways, hotels and other auxiliary projects to continue as scheduled.

Last April Il Duce cited the exposition plans as an indication that Italy did not expect to be involved in war at least for three years.

The self-created ability of man to destroy man efficiently. You watch soldiers going off to the front lines and you watch their families standing huddled in fear from air attacks. This war can strike anywhere. The same high explosive that blasts life out of uniformed soldiers can spread death among civilians. Gone are the days when only the front line troops shared in the real suffering, hardship and danger.

You see the initial panic, desperation and anger of war. You watch civilian refugees haul a dog from an automobile and kill it violently. Why should a dog's life be spared when women and children are in danger? Why should cats and birds be given space in automobiles?

Separated Families.

Today you can see the bewilderment of separated families, the suffering of wives and mothers who do not know whether their soldier husbands and sons are alive or not. In a war like this it is impossible to keep track of individuals. The final list of the missing and unaccounted for will be staggering.

As in Spain and China, it is the children who affect the emotions of the neutral observer. In bombed cities, towns and villages you see them huddled in fear—an uncomprehending fear. In places which the war has not touched you see them playing happily, not comprehending.

Everywhere the amazing contrasts. In Warsaw the endless sound of guns as the city is defended from behind barricades. In the quiet countryside in deep southeast Poland a peasant works in his fields in peaceful sunshine. Across the frontier lights shine and people live normally. On the Polish side a hand smashes at an uncovered flashlight. It may be a signal.

Hope of Poland.

Everywhere is the hope that Great Britain and France are punishing Germany. "Have you heard?" asks one man, "They have bombed Berlin, destroyed the Krupps munitions plant at Essen. Six hundred planes. Now Germans know what it is like to be bombed."

He is a Polish mechanic in a small town in South Poland. He speaks to you in a street so dark he is barely visible, but his pathetically eager voice, carries the hope of Poland.

These stories of what Great Britain and France are doing to Germany have been magnified. Hope and wishful thinking are responsible. You are told that the Siegfried Line has been penetrated and that German war vessels have been sunk. A suffering Poland wants a smashing blow at Germany in the west and cannot comprehend deliberate war.

Have Faith in Poland.

"Why don't they hurry?" asks a simple peasant. "What are Great Britain and France doing?" asks a Government official.

And here you have one of the pathetic sides to war in Poland. Not only are millions of Poles unaware of what is really going on in their own country, but they have only a confused, bewildered knowledge of what is happening outside. They live in a vacuum created by disrupted communications and censorship. They hear German broadcasts in Polish detailing German successes. German propaganda over war-torn Poland is, at the moment, far more efficient than Polish broadcasts.

There are efforts to combat this. In towns and villages I saw civic leaders addressing crowds in squares and market places, urging them to have faith." The crowds are told: "Poland is not defeated. Do not believe the tremendous lies you hear." And peasants who have sons at the front go back to their carts wearily, trying to understand.

This Is What the War's Like

Associated Press Correspondent Sums Up the Things He Saw in Poland.

By ELMER W. PETERSON

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND, By Courier to Budapest, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Modern war does almost unbelievable destruction to the normal order of civilian life. Bodies hauled out of the ruins of what was a home. Stunned grief of homeless refugees. The limit of all that is terrible in war—a dead child.

LIGHTNING WAR SHOWS ITSELF IN CITIES' RUINS

Factor Of Personal Courage In Battle Is Minimized

Efficiency Of Airplane Attack Is Again Demonstrated

By ELMER W. PETERSON

Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere in Southeastern Poland, By Courier to Budapest, Sept. 13—There has been talk for years of a lightning war. Poland now offers evidence of what such a war can do.

Pathos, misery, death, suffering and war again have been wrapped up into one package and this time it is labeled "Poland."

It has brought its lessons, this lightning war which many believed impossible in a Europe so armed and ready.

Air Efficiency Shown

It has minimized the factor of personal courage and demonstrated the remarkable efficiency of airplane attack when such an attack is inadequately opposed. It has shown that only when defending troops are properly dug-in can they resist heavy mechanized units.

In the defense of Warsaw personal courage is being demonstrated. There is something to hold on to and fighting is in close quarters. But willingness to die or risk death means little when the enemy cannot be reached with rifle, machine-gun or hand grenade.

Why has the Polish army, so large in numbers, been thrown back? Because of a long unwieldy front in which penetrations forced retreat all along the line. Because of the effective use of airplanes laying down a barrage of high explosives so rapidly that Polish forces could not dig in. Because of an insufficient defense against superior mechanical equipment, tanks, armored cars, highly mobile artillery. Because the Poles, overpowered in the air, were denied the advantages of aerial observation.

Spot Concentrations

German planes were able to spot Polish concentrations and guide every advance, favored by perfect weather for observation. The Polish army had to depend largely on ordinary field wireless communications along the long, unwieldy front.

Poland relied on horse-drawn artillery for mobility against the smashing attack of the German mechanized equipment. Polish supply lines consisted of tens of thousands of peasant carts, which, on the dusty roads, made easy targets.

The Polish cavalry apparently has had little chance to operate, although there were reports that it was sent against the Germans in several places in last-minute desperate efforts—affording a spectacle of men and horses crashing into guns and scientific fighting machines. Countless horses are among the victims of the war.

There is every evidence the Polish army anticipated the necessity of retreat and shortening of defense lines, but no one expected such a hurried retreat.

Little Word Of Air Force

There still is no information regarding the Polish air force, how many planes and flyers have been saved or whether safe temporary airfields have been established. There is an indication that an effort will be made, after initial attempts to meet the Germans in the air, to salvage as many as possible of the estimated 500 first line planes to assist in a reorganized defense.

I saw individual Polish training planes traveling only a few hundred feet high ready to land at a moment's notice in order to escape attack from German planes.

Favorable to Poland is the approaching rainy season when the roads will be mired; when murky, cloudy weather will handicap air attacks and partly restore fighting to a basis where the undoubted courage of the Polish soldiers will have a chance.

Unfavorable is the loss of munitions manufacturing centers and arsenals and the retreat to a position where supplying the army may be most difficult.

WANTS BRITISH NEWS OF WAR

Commons Told Censorship Is in Mess and Muddle.

GREENWOOD WARNS OF CRISIS

Declares Plundering Is Going On Upon a Large Scale.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Arthur Greenwood, acting Labor leader, demanded in the House of Commons today that the British public and the world at large be told more fully about the progress of the war.

In vigorous criticism of news and censorship methods which he said had resulted in "mess and muddle," Mr. Greenwood declared "this is creating a situation which is undermining the confidence of the people in the Government. . . .

"The truth is that there is no real effective co-ordination between the fighting services and the Ministry of Information." Mr. Greenwood also said that there must be "no profiteering in this war" and asserted "at this moment plundering is going on upon a large scale."

Predicts National Crisis.

He voiced the feeling that unless swift and courageous action were taken "the Government might find itself faced with a crisis like the shell crisis of the last great war.

"One of the great industries of this country is the machine tool industry. That industry today is making profits which are a national crime. Steps must be taken immediately to end any possibility of this kind of crime."

Mr. Greenwood spoke in a debate on the Ministry of Information which followed the reading by Prime Minister Chamberlain of a statement on the progress of the war.

Mr. Chamberlain in advance of the debate said "I feel that in these early days I am entitled to ask the House and the country for patience and toleration while we are endeavoring to correct what has gone wrong and to build up a satisfactory and efficient service."

Calls Work Difficult.

The ministry, he said, has "the most difficult type of work that can be assigned to a Government department. Such a ministry must continually seek to steer between giving information which might help the enemy to defeat and destroy our own troops and withholding information with the risk of creating an impression that terrible things may be happening of which the public has no knowledge."

Mr. Greenwood declared that "all this absurdity of Monday night" when the Ministry of Information released, then withdrew and then again released news about British troops in France "was really due to one person, the Secretary of State for War (Leslie Hore-Belisha). I say he has no right to override the Minister of Information."

Speaking of the lack of news after an air raid warning last week, Mr. Greenwood said he had heard stories about air raids over various cities "as though half Britain had been bombed that day; yet no German bomb has been dropped to this moment."

The former King Edward VIII is at Portsmouth while a handful of a Field Marshal on the active list and Colonel-in-Chief of the Welch Guards.

His Old Regiment.

Today's terse announcement did not say what the "war employment" would be, but understood Duke will be given an army commission, probably with the Grenadier Guards, with which he served during the first world war.

He returned secretly from France on a destroyer last night. With him came the American-born woman for whom he gave up the throne.

They stepped onto a red carpet at Portsmouth and officials cheered. It was the former Mrs. Simpson's first step on British soil as Duchess of Windsor. They were married in France.

It was stated authoritatively that the Duke and Duchess spent last night at the residence of the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth before proceeding today to the Ashdown Forest home of his former aid, Major Edward Dudley Metcalfe.

The Windsors were met at Portsmouth by Major Metcalfe and Lady Alexandra Metcalfe.

Duke of Windsor Is Home

'Awaits Assignment to War Duty at Estate of Friends Outside London.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—At the secluded home of a friend in Sussex today, the Duke of Windsor spent his first day home after a self-imposed exile of nearly three years, and this afternoon it was announced that he would take up a war appointment.

1939

30.24-3303

30.24 3303

He gave quick evidence today that he would not seek seclusion. With his American-born Duchess he posed for photographs. He avoided questions about what kind of war job he would take, but the smiles of Duke and Duchess made it obvious that they were glad to be back in England.

The Duchess wore a high-necked light blue wool dress and a black-and-white check tweed coat. The Duke wore a striped flannel lounge suit with a bright-figured tie.

It was said that no plans had been made as yet for them to visit London.

Newspapers' Welcome.

Most London papers put the homecoming on their front pages, but only two gave it headlines comparing in size with those for the war news.

It was the Channel harbor of Portsmouth where the Duke last saw England early on the morning of December 12, 1936. The night before, in his historic farewell address, broadcast from Windsor Castle, he had said: "It may be some time before I return to my native land."

The homecoming recalled another passage from the memorable broadcast: "If at any time in the future I can be found of service to his Majesty in a private station, I shall not fail."

The London Daily Express gave the Duke an editorial cheer, saying, "The nation will welcome the news of his return. Here is the place where he should dwell. In peace, for it is his home. In war, for duty calls him here as it does every man of British blood.

"He returns as a private citizen and also as a soldier remembered by soldiers. He brings qualities which can be of high service to his country's cause at this hour."

One wing of Major Metcalfe's home has been set aside for the Duke and Duchess. Lady Metcalfe is a daughter of the late Marchioness Curzon, the former Mary Leiter of Chicago.

sor temporarily are making their home said the Duke was "taking up a war appointment."

It was generally understood this meant a commission in the army.

There was speculation that he probably would return to his old World War regiment—the Grenadier Guards. The Duke is a field marshal on the active list. He is also colonel in chief of the Welsh Guards and holds naval and air force commissions.

First Day In England

Both the Duke and Duchess, spending their first day in England since Windsor began his voluntary exile almost three years ago, looked happy. Both smiled broadly when they received newsmen and the Duke accepted their congratulations upon his return with a smiling "thank you."

The American-born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, was wearing one of her usual severe, smart outfits—a pale blue wool dress with high neck and a tailored black and white houndstooth check coat. The Duke appeared in a chalkstripe gray flannel lounge suit and wore with it a bright dotted foulard tie.

Established for the time in a wing of the Sussex home of the Duke's friend, Major Edward Metcalfe, the Duke and Duchess gave no hit of further plans.

Besides the announcement that the Duke would take up a war appointment, the only information supplied officially about the couple was that no plans for the Duke to visit London had yet been made.

One of the Duke's first callers was his friend, Sir Walter Monckton.

Windsor during the World War—as Prince of Wales—served as a staff officer, but was irked by restrictions that kept him off the firing line.

Windsor, His "Exile" At End, Expected To Serve In Army

May Return To Old World War Regiment—Happy At Being Home Once More

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—A terse announcement tonight from the country estate where the Duke and Duchess of Wind-

URGE BORDER LIGHTS

Swiss Want Neutrals to Mark Frontiers.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A suggestion that neutral countries mark their borders so war pilots may see them plainly day and night was advanced today in the authoritative newspaper Der Bund.

An article in Der Bund proposed that white markers thirty feet square be placed one kilometer (⅝ of a mile) apart along neutral frontiers; that they be floodlighted at night, and that radio beacons be installed to flash signals which belligerent bombers could recognize easily. It suggested that Switzerland present the plan to a meeting of the seven neutral Oslo Powers.

In the world war several Swiss towns near the French-German frontier were bombed by mistake, with serious damage. Thus far in the European war bombs from a straying British bomber have fallen on a Danish town, and a Belgian pursuit plane has been brought down in a battle with two British bombers which apparently unknowingly trespassed on Belgian territory.

CANADIAN WAR SESSION ENDED

Parliament Adjourns After Passing Cabinet Bills.

HUGE TAX INCREASES VOTED

Income Levy Up 20 P. C. and Every Business to Pay Heavily.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (Canadian Press).—The special session of the Canadian Parliament which met on September 7 to approve Canada's declaration of war on Germany, was formally prorogued today by Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General. The end of the session came soon after the Senate had given its approval to the last of the Government's war measures.

The House, moving at a pace reminiscent of 1914, passed the last of the measures last night.

Income Tax Up 20 P. C.

The program will increase income taxes by 20 per cent. Present exemptions and graduations of personal income taxes remain unchanged.

All businesses will pay taxes ranging from 10 to 60 per cent of profits in excess of 5 per cent of their capital, or an alternative tax of 50 per cent on all profits in excess of the average for the past four years.

Domestic and imported spirits will be taxed an additional $3 a gallon. The excise tax on wine will be doubled and the tax on imported beers increased by nine cents a gallon.

Excise duties on cigarettes will be increased by $1 per 1,000, and on tobacco by five cents a pound.

Munitions and Supplies.

In addition to these measures, the House passed a bill providing for a Department of Munitions and Supplies with sweeping powers to mobilize industry for Government service.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that until it is deemed necessary to set up the department, all war purchases will be handled by a War Supply Board.

Parliament had previously approved a $100,000,000 war supply and borrowing measure.

The objection of the Conservative leader, Arthur Meighen, to the "rush" to complete the special war session delayed the Senate's approval of the program last night. Declaring that the bills "come over here at the rate of one a minute," Mr. Meighen urged the Senate to take time to study the measures.

The only delay in the House occurred when Social Credit members sought to force through an amendment to provide for conscription of wealth. Their measure was quickly voted down, 190 to 8.

ENVOY ASSAILS RUTHLESSNESS OF AIR ATTACK

Says a Defenseless Open Village Was Showered by Four Airplanes.

THE EMBASSY ALMOST HIT

Refugee and Hospital Trains Plainly Marked With Red Damaged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The State Department made public today a telegram from Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr. in Poland that German air forces were "taking advantage of every opportunity, without regard to the danger to the civilian population which may be involved."

The telegram, dated September 8, added: "It is also evident that the German bombers are releasing their bombs they carry even when they are in doubt as to the identity of their objectives."

Ambassador Biddle cited a number of instances:

"The attacks made on my villa and that of my neighbors; a heavy attack on modern apartment buildings in the suburbs of Warsaw situated one kilometer from military barracks; the destruction of a sanitorium, involving the death of ten children in the woods near Otwock; the bombing of a refugee train on its way from Kutno; damage done to a hospital train carrying a party of wounded soldiers, which was plainly marked with a Red Cross on the roof and drawn up at the uncovered east station of Warsaw, and the destruction of a girl guide hut in which twelve girls were killed."

It was recalled here that President Roosevelt, immediately on the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities, addressed an appeal to all likely belligerents, urging them not to bomb civilian populations, and favorable replies were received from all.

Mr. Biddle sent to the State Department another telegram received this morning from the Polish town where the embassy is now located, and which the department refused to name. The telegram described a bombing raid by German planes in which bombs fell within 300 yards of the embassy. It read:

"This place, a defenseless open village, was bombed at 11 A. M. today, by flight of four German planes which dropped at least twelve bombs not only on outskirts but also along main street 300 yards from this embassy and within even closer proximity of other missions as well as the Foreign Office now located here. Verified casualties include eleven killed, forty seriously injured and many business properties. Population terrorized by suddenness and unexpectedness of the raid."

The American embassy is believed to be situated in the extreme southeastern corner of Poland, near the Rumanian border.

The First Telegram.

In his first telegram Mr. Biddle stated:

"Although they are ostensibly appearing to follow the principle of limiting bombardments from the air to objectives of a military character, in my opinion the German forces are taking advantage of every opportunity, without regard to the danger to the civilian population which may be involved."

The Germans, he reported, were bombing military objectives extensively.

"Aerial bombardments by German aviation," he said, "definitely include industrial establishments which are engaged in war production (the bombardment of which endangers surrounding communities); railroads (the bombardment of which frequently endangers hospital and refugee trains); bridges, and the general public crossing them, and populations residing near bridges, airport and troop centers throughout the country. The Polish army, in making its defensive retreat, is billeting military forces in civilian communities, there being hardly any community that does not house some troops. In addition, there are barracks in practically every smaller center and in all cities."

ROOSEVELT CALLS EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS SEPT. 21

President Summons Both Houses to Meet Week From Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today called Congress to meet in special session at noon, September 21.

Text of Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The proclamation convening Congress follows:

"Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1939, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive;

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1939, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice."

The President advised the leaders invited to the advance conference that after a careful study of the whole situation he had decided to call a special session.

He expressed the hope that each of them could arrive in Washington a day early for the informal meeting with him.

Van Nuys Is Pivotal.

While the Chief Executive is anxious not only to limit the legislative scope of the session to neutrality revision, but also would like the session to end as quickly as possible, many Senators, including Borah, Republican, of Idaho; Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, and Nye, Republican, of Indiana have declared they would insist on full debate, although without any effort to fillibuster.

President Roosevelt appeared assured today of majority support within the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for some form of his proposal to permit the sale of arms to belligerent nations.

In a letter to an unnamed constituent, Senator Van Nuys announced he would support a cash-and-carry plan for arms sales, if it were properly safeguarded.

Senator Van Nuys is one of the committee members who, by a vote of 12 to 11 at the last session of Congress, delayed consideration of proposals to repeal the arms embargo provision of the neutrality

act and otherwise revise that statute.

His announcement today was regarded generally as assuring that the committee would place the issue before the Senate at the forthcoming special session.

"My sympathies, of course, are with the democracies of Europe," Mr. Van Nuys wrote. "I anticipate that the chief point of discussion will be a cash-and-carry plan. I shall study all such proposals with a sympathetic interest.

"I shall not support any legislation or alliances which may result in again sending American soldiers overseas, but I will favor a cash-and-carry plan properly safeguarded."

The President said recently that he favored a plan laid down by Secretary of State Hull to the effect that a section of the present law prohibiting sales of arms to warring nations be replaced with a provision permitting such nations to make purchases here upon which they acquired title to the goods before they were shipped. The Secretary suggested also that American ships be forbidden to enter combat zones.

Opponents of repeal contend that it would constitute taking sides in the war and ultimately lead this country into the conflict.

This program is aimed chiefly at permitting the sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerents under certain restrictions. It is generally believed that its adoption would aid Britain and France.

The present Neutrality Act, invoked last week by the President against the nations involved in the European war, prohibits such sales.

Requirements of the Bloom Bill

As approved by the House, the Bloom bill would not permit warring nations to purchase arms or ammunition from this country. It was amended, however, to exclude "implements of war" from this category, sponsors of the amendment contending that this would permit the sale of airplanes, trucks and similar articles.

The Bloom bill would require warring nations to obtain title in this country to supplies purchased here, as recommended in the Hull program, but would not bar their shipment on American vessels as was done under the "cash and carry" section, which expired last Spring.

Under this bill, Americans could travel on belligerent vessels only at their own risk, submarines and other warships could be barred from American ports, and financial transactions with warring countries would be limited to short term credits.

As suggested by Mr. Hull, the present munitions control board set-up would be retained. Mr. Hull also urged that American ships be barred and travel restricted in combat zones.

Similar in many respects to the Bloom bill, a measure introduced by Chairman Pittman of the Foreign Relations Committee, would bar American shipping to belligerents.

It would, however, permit nations engaged in war to buy supplies, including arms, ammunition and implements of war, in this country if they obtained title here and transported the supplies on foreign ships. The Pittman measure would authorize the President to designate combat zones from which American shipping and American travelers would be barred.

Under the bill, arming of American merchant vessels would be prohibited. Other sections dealing with financial transactions, closing of ports to submarines and retention of the munitions board are similar to those in the Bloom bill.

The combat zone idea would be carried even further in a bill by Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, which would give the President wide powers to regulate shipping, but permit the sale of arms to belligerents.

Opposed to these measures, however, is a proposal by Senators Nye, Republican, of North Dakota; Bone, Democrat, of Washington, and Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, to strengthen the present Neutrality Law and to strip the President of some of the powers it now gives him.

This bill would place an absolute embargo on sales of arms, ammunition and implements of war to those engaged in hostilities and would put into effect a cash and carry policy for all other supplies.

Vandenberg Measure Pending

Pending also is a bill by Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, simple re-enactment of the expired cash-and-carry clause.

Representing still another viewpoint is a bill by Senator King, Democrat, of Utah for flat repeal of the Neutrality Act. Another bill, by the late Senator Lewis, Democrat, of Illinois, would repeal the Neutrality Act and authorize the President to formulate policies by Executive order.

The President would receive even greater powers under a bill by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, authorizing the Chief Executive to ban exports of war and other materials to a nation engaged in hostilities in violation of a treaty to which it was co-signer with the United States, while permitting such exports to the victim of the other's aggressive tactics.

Included in the list also is a bill by Senator Nye to ban arms shipments at all times to all nations except American governments engaged in war with non-American states.

The four measures dealing with the Sino-Japanese war include bills by Senator Pittman and by Senator Schwellenbach, Democrat, of Washington to restrict exports to Japan because of her alleged violation of the Nine-Power Treaty pledging respect of territorial integrity and of the rights of foreigners in China.

Nine Neutrality Bills on Docket For Congress' Special Session

These and Four Proposals for Possible Curb On Exports to Japan Await Senate Committee—Bloom Plan to Fore

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Nine proposals for revision of the Neutrality Act, none of which coincide exactly with the Roosevelt-Hull suggestions, will be before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for consideration in the special session of Congress.

In addition, the committee has on its docket four bills dealing with the possible restriction of exports to Japan in the latter country's undeclared war on China, and a resolution by Senator Sheppard, Democrat of Texas, urging world action on disarmament.

The House-approved Bloom bill generally is expected to form the basis of Senate committee action, although it fails in some respects to meet the requirements of the program advanced by Secretary Hull, with the approval of President Roosevelt.

Freighter Arrives At Halifax With Survivors And Tales Of Courage And Hysteria After Torpedo Struck Liner Off Hebrides

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 13—British belief that a German submarine torpedoed the liner Athenia and then was destroyed itself by a British warship was reported today by the first Athenia survivor to reach New York.

Damon Boynton, 31-year-old Cornell University agriculture professor, who fled from the dinner table on the Athenia to a lifeboat after "a muffled explosion" and drifted all night, said that with the dawn there appeared two British destroyers.

He Believes It

Taken aboard one of them, the Electra, he was told by a crew member that the other destroyer had sunk the submarine, Boynton said, "and I believe it."

"Those boys were right on the job, and with their submarine detector equipment probably located the submarine and dropped depth bombs," Boynton said.

"I was told the destroyers had reached us in the middle of the night, and after finding that we were all safe in lifeboats, or mostly all, went looking for the submarine while waiting for daylight to pick us up."

Two Saw Periscope

He said two other survivors told him they saw a periscope near the Athenia just before the blast.

Boynton was taken to England and caught the liner Cameronia, which arrived today.

He had on the same clothes in which he was rescued—slacks, a slip-on sweater and a green jacket.

Survivors Tell Tales Of Hysteria On Vessel

By JAMES F. KING
Associated Press Correspondent

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 13—More than 200 ill-clad and shaken survivors of the liner Athenia were moved swiftly toward their homes tonight after telling of a nightmare at sea—of a "torpedo" streaking toward their ship of a periscope slipping past a crowded lifeboat, of survivors screaming in fear of another "explosion."

Some still clutched their life preservers as they came ashore from the rusty American freighter City of Flint, where for ten days they had lived in accommodations built only for a small crew. Dozens were treated in a hastily erected hospital by a staff of doctors and twenty-six nurses.

Many Take Special Train

Scattering for their homes, many took advantage of a special train for Montreal equipped with a hospital car. It departed at 4.12 P. M. (E.S.T.). Others reboarded the City of Flint for a slower trip to American ports. A few left by automobile, at least two flew down to New England, and one man accepted passage on an American Coast Guard cutter for New York.

The tales told here today revealed both courage and hysteria, hardship and lighthearted ingenuity as counterparts of the war's worst sea tragedy.

Tall, pretty Mary Lee Humlong, San Angelo (Texas) college student, who had sailed from Glasgow aboard the City of Flint, told reporters:

"When the sea became rough, especially the first night after the survivors came on board, some of those in the holds began screaming and became hysterical at every noise. Some shouted, 'We're being torpedoed.'"

Franklin Dexter, of Boston, kissed his bride of a month good-by and placed her in a lifeboat, remaining aboard the Athenia to see that there were enough boats for the women and children. He was picked up later.

Mrs. Dexter, the former Mianne Palfrey of the well-known tennis family, wearing men's shoes and borrowed clothing, hated to talk of her experience.

"We felt just a jolt when the explosion came," she said. "Oh, it was terrible. I can't describe it."

"We almost hit the submarine," said Mary Katherine Underwood, of Athens, Texas. "We were in a boat with thirty-eight women and only three men. A little while after we left the Athenia's side we saw the periscope of the submarine and nearly hit it. I didn't see her come to the surface."

Miss Caroline Stuart, of Plainfield, N. J., said:

"I rowed for eight continuous hours. Look at these hands."

They still were covered with blisters.

Saw Periscope

Wearing a borrowed chef's hat, Mrs. McMillan Wallace, of Hamilton, Ont., told of seeing a periscope just before the Athenia was struck.

"The boy in the crow's nest was the first to sight it," she said. "He shouted down, and I could see a periscope sticking out of the water about an eighth of a mile away. I didn't see the torpedo but I saw a white streak of foam running out from the submarine. Then I heard the crash."

The lifeboat of Elizabeth Brown, of Houston, Texas, capsized just after she removed her life preserver. Tersely, she said: "I saw one man gasp for breath and die. It was horrible."

G. W. Dow, of Lone Pine, Cal., almost strangled by oil scum as he clung to the side of a lifeboat, gave credit for his life to an elderly lady "who kept reaching over the side and patting me on the head saying, 'Hang on a little longer.'"

Capt. Joseph Gainard of the City of Flint said he was sure in his own mind the Athenia was torpedoed. On the lighter side, he told how "beds" were made from rough tarpaulins, stretched in rows, with each row "named after a street." Debutantes and coeds washed dishes and helped run the ship, he said, even putting on a "style show" to calm the more excited.

Girl Died At Sea

But there was tragedy, too. Mrs John Hayworth, of Hamilton, Ont. had to be helped from the ship. Her 10-year-old daughter, Margaret, died as sea from a brain injury suffered in the Athenia explosion.

Besides officials and newspapermen only one other person was permitted to board the freighter.

He was John Hayworth, who came to meet his wife and dead daughter.

Hayworth, who came from Hamilton, Ont., as soon as it was announced the Athenia survivors would be brought here, was standing on the dock as the freighter approached, convoyed by the Coast Guard cutters Bibb and Campbell.

Custom officers led him across the deck to a cabin where his sobbing wife waited. They embraced and he helped her to the gangplank. They spoke few words.

Arrangements were made to take ashore the body of the girl.

Two Submarines Seen

The Flint sailed at 7.30 P. M. for New York, a forty-eight-hour run, with Janet Olsen, of Honolulu, apparently keynoting for the other five survivors who continued with the rescue ship.

"I still like voyages," she said. "I'm not superstitious. I would not mind sailing back to England right now."

Officials estimated it would take twenty-odd hours for the refugee train to reach Montreal.

Three of the survivors, Adolph John Leocha, of Claremont, N. H., and Mr. and Mrs. John Z. Pringle, of Lawrence, Mass., maintained the Athenia was attacked by two submarines.

Leocha said while one fired a torpedo and shell, a second shot up her periscope seven feet to watch.

"We saw her periscope making a white wake on the starboard side of the liner as we were rowing away in our lifeboat," he said. "At the same time, those on the port side of the Athenia reported seeing a cloud of white smoke from the other submarine's guns." Mr. and Mrs. Pringle agreed with Leocha's statement.

Professor Hurries

The only outgoing passenger on the two Coast Guard cutters, which brought six of the Athenia's injured ashore after a transfer from the City of Flint at sea, was Prof. J. W.

DEPTH BOMBS GOT SUB, ENGLISH SAILOR TOLD HIM

30.24-3305

Gowan, of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. He said he had to make a speech at Atlantic City and was in a hurry.

Among those who were aboard the hospital car of the special train that carried many of the survivors to Montreal were Mrs. A. West Park, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Alice Pockington, of Dearborn, Mich. Neither was injured critically.

Captain Gainard said that as the ship neared the Nova Scotia coast a plane flew overhead.

"That damned plane caused a stampede," he added. "The people aboard thought they were going to be bombed."

It was identified as a photographer's plane.

Haggard and worn after ten days without sleep, Captain Gainard told how they stowed 216 passengers with accommodations for only six.

Gave Up Cabin

"I haven't been in this room for days," he said, referring to his own cabin. "I haven't had a chance to sleep. I've had ten girls quartered in here."

Mrs. Margaret Tay, of Brockville, Ont., clad in a blanket, said she was in the cabin ill when the Athenia began sinking.

"I lost everything. We slept on mattresses on the floor in a hold in the ship which wasn't filled with cargo."

Youngest of the survivors of the Athenia torpedoing was 10-month-old Nicola Lubitsch, daughter of the Hollywood motion picture director, Ernst Lubitsch.

The child, with a smear of candy around her face, "cooed" at onlookers as she was taken off the rescue ship.

OSPREY SEARCHED AND THEN RELEASED

British Information Bureau Reports On Seized American Freighter

None Of Cargo Confiscated. Dutch Steamer Groenlo Did Not Fare So Well

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—The British Information Ministry disclosed tonight the American steamship Black Osprey was taken into Weymouth September 6, but was allowed to proceed after its cargo was examined for contraband.

The communique said:

"Some delay in her examination was inevitable as her manifest contained some 400 separate items. Some of her cargo consisted of goods covered by the contraband proclamation, about which inquiry had to be made, but as it was not fully established that Germany was the destination and as the items themselves were proved to be unimportant in quantity, none of the cargo was stopped, and the ship was allowed to proceed on her voyage."

Length Of Delay Undisclosed

How long the Black Osprey was delayed was not disclosed.

This was the first American ship stopped and searched for contraband.

The ministry later announced the cargo of the Dutch steamer, Groenlo, had been seized September 4 as contraband. The cargo consigned to Dusseldorf, Germany, will be sold as a prize of war and the ship will be released.

27 SHIPS ARE SUNK IN 11 DAYS OF WAR

181 Lives Lost and 131,259 Tonnage Destroyed.

By Associated Press.

Torpedo, mine and shell have sunk twenty-seven ships of six nations in eleven days of sea combat, with Britain suffering more than half the losses.

At least 181 persons were known to have perished in attempts by belligerents to clear the seas of enemy shipping.

The casualties to date:

Belligerents—Britain, 16 ships; France 1, Germany 6. Three other German vessels were reported to have run aground. Their exact fate is unreported.

Neutrals—Netherlands, 2 ships, Greece 1, Finland 1.

The recent sinking of the British oil tanker Inverliffey by a torpedo near Havre and the Finnish bark Olivebank, which struck a mine, raised the loss in sea warfare to 131,259 tons, exclusive of cargoes.

The toll still was less than the figures for a similar period in the first days of unrestricted German submarine warfare in the world war. Ten days after the German High Command gave the order for unlimited submarine battle in 1917 the loss was eighty-two ships and known tonnage of ships sunk, 172,902.

U.S. and Britain Seek Way to Bar Shipping Strife

Advance Accord to Avoid Disputes of 1914 and to Insure Friendship Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Quiet conversations are under way between the United States and Great Britain to eliminate—in advance—as many as possible of the maritime causes of friction that arose between them in the World War.

Officials hope thereby to save themselves the preparation of such a constant stream of protests as went from Washington to London in the first two years of the last war. They also want to avoid the widespread criticism that welled up against Great Britain in Congress and among the people in 1915-'16.

They are acting on the thought of President Wilson, expressed at the end of 1914 as this government became exasperated by repeated British actions against American commerce. Mr. Wilson said he believed it should be possible for two governments "so genuinely friendly and so nearly of one mind with regard to the principles involved" to agree upon methods "by which good faith and entire compliance with the proper restrictions of a time of war and of national defense" could be achieved.

If anything, the two governments seem to be today even more than in 1914, "genuinely friendly" and "nearly of one mind with regard to the principles involved."

The points of possible collision are much the same as those which produced so much sweat on the diplomatic brow in the World War. For instance:

The United States admitted the right of Great Britain to search American ships if they were suspected of carrying contraband to Germany. But it insisted the search should be made on the high seas and if the vessel's cargo and its papers were found in order, it should be permitted to proceed. Great Britain instead hauled American ships into British ports, searched them there, delayed the ships and charged them port, wharfage, warehouse and other fees.

The State Department said the destination of a ship's cargo should be determined from the ship's papers, but the British detained American ships while searching for other evidence which might throw a different light on the destination of the cargo.

The department sharply objected to the use of the American flag by British merchantmen in order to escape attack by German submarines and raiders.

Secretary of State Lansing viewed "with surprise and concern" Britain's action in giving her prize court jurisdiction over American shipping. He protested Britain's interference with American mails and would not consent to Britain's placing some American firms on her blacklist.

It is not yet known what working agreement can be arrived at with Great Britain and France to remove causes of friction. Its principal point however, will probably take the form of some examination of cargo by United States authorities before ships leave American ports. The nature of the cargo and its destination may thus be certified by American officials and a document bearing this information consigned to the ship's captain. If he is stopped by a British warship he can exhibit the document as proof of what he carries and where it's going.

The other side of the agreement, of course, would call for British warships to honor this special document and permit the American ship to proceed.

Italy Denies Intention To Acquire Liner Bremen

Rotterdam Newspaper Had Reported Fascist Nation Had Planned Purchase

Rome, Sept. 13 (AP)—It was authoritatively denied tonight that Italy had acquired or intends to acquire the German liner Bremen.

A Rotterdam newspaper had asserted that the Bremen, which sailed from New York August 30 and has not been officially reported since, had become an Italian ship and was bound for an Italian port.

30.24-3305

DISCLOSED

(AT THAT TIME THERE WAS SPECULATION IN BERLIN THAT SHE MIGHT HAVE REACHED SOME FAR NORTHERN RUSSIAN PORT, POSSIBLY MURMANSK.)

AUG 30

LONDON - 1ST ADD BREMEN X X X

(AN ICELAND TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH FROM REYJAVIK, ICELAND, IN COPENHAGEN SAID THE BREMEN HAD NOT BEEN SEEN IN ICELANDIC WATERS. THERE HAVE BEEN SUGGESTIONS THE LINER MIGHT HAVE TAKEN REFUGE AT REKJAVIK.)

QUIASPED

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Aldi

LONDON, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH INFORMATION MINISTRY TODAY ISSUED A NOTICE PERMITTING PUBLICATION HERE OF A REPORT APPEARING IN A ROTTERDAM NEWSPAPER THAT THE GERMAN LINER BREMEN HAD ACQUIRED STATUS AS AN ITALIAN VESSEL AND WAS HEADING FOR AN ITALIAN

Incidents on European Conflict

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A small green caterpillar caused the police lace of Swinton, Lancashire, to scurry to cover today. It crawled into the control box of an air-raid siren, causing a thirty-second alarm.

Rajah and Pensioner Aid

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Two gifts to Britain's war chest: The Maharajah of Morvi contributed £37,500 and an old-age pensioner offered his three acres for food production.

Paintings Removed From Louvre

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP)—A hundred and fifty heavy trucks have spent the past ten days, according to official announcement, removing from the Louvre and other museums paintings and statues that might be damaged in air raids. About 1,300 cases containing 60,000 documents were removed before general mobilization from the National and other libraries, the Conservatory of Music and the Opera House.

Rumania Repaints Trolleys

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Rumanian Air Ministry today ordered all motor buses and trolley cars, which now are a bright yellow, repainted ash gray as a protection against air raids.

Geneva Debates Blackout

GENEVA, Sept. 13, (AP)—Geneva's City Council battled furiously today over the question of whether to light the city at night in view of the European war—but wound up with a compromise.

Champions of a complete blackout argued that it was better for belligerent airmen to see no city at all than a city they might think to be belligerent territory. Defenders of the floodlight idea contended that since French border towns were darkened Geneva would be unmistakable if brilliantly lighted throughout each night. For the present it was decided to compromise by having normal lights until midnight and then normal darkness for the sleeping city.

French Jail More "Alarmists"

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP)—Three more persons rounded up by detectives have been condemned to prison for alarmist talk. A 31-year-old Pole and a 42-year-old Frenchman each got a year's sentence. A 42-year-old Hungarian received a two-year sentence. A detective had overheard the Frenchman telling neighbors on a bus he would refuse to go to war if called up.

Germans 41 to 55 Are Called

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Ministry of Information, in a bulletin today, said it had been reported that Germany "already" had drafted into her Landwehr (second-line troops for home defense) men from forty-one to fifty-five years old.

Moselle Bridge Blown Up

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (AP).—Report from the Luxemburg frontier said tonight that the Germans had blown up the bridge on the railroad between Metz, France, and Trier (Treves), Germany, which crosses the Moselle River near the Luxemburg village of Schengen. Border observers attributed this action to German fears of a French offensive in the region.

SHIP SURVIVOR WED

Bride Is Kin of Woman Who Escaped Shooting in 1914.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.)—A quiet wedding was held in wartime England yesterday at the Church of St. Oswald, Aldershot.

The bridgeroom was Lieut. John F. G. Crichton and the bride Miss Joan St. Clair Stobart, rescued from the sunken liner Athenia by the same luck which saved her grandmother from being shot as a spy by the Germans in Belguim during the first world war.

The bride's grandmother, known as "the Lady of the Black Horse" for her work on the Bulgarian front as the first woman to command a field hospital in wartime, is Mrs M. A. St. Clair Stobart. She was imprisoned for six days while organizing hospitals in Belgium, and condemned as a spy, but set free at the last minute with two companions.

When the Athenia was sunk Joan was on her way to British Columbia, with her sister, expecting to be married when she returned to England at Christmas. After the rescue she asked: "Why wait?"

250 to Sail on Tuesday.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Two hundred and fifty American survivors of the sunken liner Athenia will sail for New York on the United States liner Orizaba next Tuesday.

An appeal for all survivors to register at the consulate in Glasgow was issued today.

The Orizaba will not be convoyed by United States Navy vessels as demanded by many of the survivors last week when Jack Kennedy, son of the American Ambassador, visited them.

NEGOTIATE FOR BEE

England and France Want 200,000 More Tons.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The National Meat Board had under consideration today negotiations with England and France to buy 200,000 tons of beef above the regular export quotas from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Daily sessions have been held with packing company executives.

England, it was reported wants 170,000 tons and France the rest.

The meat board was said to be asking about thirteen cents a kilogram (equivalent to approximately $5.90 a hundred pounds).

The order was estimated to represent 600,000 steers.

Packing executives said Argentina alone probably could supply 250,000 tons by the end of this year.

Renounce World Court Arbitration Provision

Britain, France And Australia Say They Regard It Inoperative In Present War.

Geneva, Sept. 13—(AP)—Britain, France and Australia, in separate notes to the League of Nations, said today the special clause in the World Court statute which calls for compulsory arbitration in any conflict, which they signed with thirty-five other nations, no longer was valid so far as their war with Germany was concerned.

The British note said: "All present machinery to maintain peace has broken up. The conditions under which the British Government agreed to sign the optional article of the World Court's statute no longer exist."

The French and Australian notes were similar.

Pro-Nazi Editorial Stirs Danish Protest

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Asking the question: "Shall we allow this to stand?" the Copenhagen newspaper Nationaltidende today quoted the German language Nordschleswigsche Zeitung, published at Aabenraa, which proclaimed that:

"We are neutral in all things except what affects our people. We shall still be found where Germans are."

AAbenraa is fifteen miles from the German border.

BRITISH CARTOONS

German Leaders Pictured as Huge Gorillas.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—British cartoonists have turned to their world war files for inspiration in caricaturing German leaders as gorillas, usually clutching a fistful of children's bodies.

There's only one difference in technic. When Raemaker, the Dutch cartoonist, set the fashion in 1914 the Germans always were crowned with the spiked helmets of the old imperial army. Today the "gorillas" wear the flat fatigue caps of Nazi officials.

Hitler is almost always a gorilla in the less restrained sheets, although the Evening Standard continues to picture him as an ineffectual little fellow with enormous feet.

Goebbels sometimes is pictured as a snake, and Goering appears as a pig. Other cartoonists's standbys are the snarling British lion, the heroic French Marianne sending troops to war and screaming Polish eagles.

Plan Submarine Defense

Four Scandinavian Premiers to Meet on Protection of Shipping

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13 (AP).—Premiers of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark will meet here Sept. 18, informed sources said today, to discuss measures to be employed in event of unrestricted submarine warfare threatening northern trade.

The Copenhagen "Berlingske Tidende" said editorially it "expected northern statesmen would ask belligerents to clarify what constitutes contraband and establish some kind of international law in these lawless times."

French Near East Chief Quits Ankara for Beirut

Weygand Planned Defense of Warsaw After World War

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—Gen Maxime Weygand, commander-in-chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, was reported in French advices today to have departed from Ankara, Turkey, yesterday for Beirut, Lebanon.

Weygand planned Poland's successful defense of Warsaw against Soviet Russian armies after the World War. He is a former chief of the French army staff and was named to his present post Sept. 3. He has been on a tour of the Near East.

COPENHAGEN Sept. 13 (AP)—The German Government, through its legation here, today expressed regret for violation of the Danish frontier yesterday by a German warplane. It was explained that the pilot was inspecting a mine field and apparently flew over Danish territory by mistake. A Danish Coast Guard ship fired warning shots and the plane disappeared.

It was recalled that the British Government recently expressed regret for a bombing of Esbjerg, Danish seaport, on Sept. 4, when one woman was killed.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Switzerland, Sept. 13 (AP)—Swiss anti-aircraft batteries fired warning shots today to turn away an unidentified plane that twice circled high over this region and then flew toward German territory.

Belgium Stands To Profit by This War

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—(Passed Through British Censorship)—Neutral Belgium, largely overrun by German armies in the first world war twenty-five years ago, was in a position today to benefit economically from the new war.

Traders were reported disposing of large stocks of cereals and cotton bought at low prices. An influx of gold into the country continued. Belgium's favorable trade balance for the first seven months of 1939 was estimated at $7,000,000 as against a deficit of $50,000,000 for the same period of 1938.

Nazis Look for Hitler To Return From Poland

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Dr. Otto Dietrich, Germany's press chief, asserted today that he was so convinced that the eastern campaign would be ended shortly that he expected Reichsfuehrer Hitler to be able to return to Berlin in a few days.

Dr. Dietrich, back from ten days at the front with Hitler, said that the Fuehrer wanted to impress upon the rank and file that he was one of them and was among them from early to late.

Hitler today took a second trip to the Polish war front north of Lodz, where according to German accounts between 50,000 and 60,000 Poles have been trapped for four days to break through German encirclement.

VISITS SIEGFRIED LINE

Belgian Says There Was No Ban on Camera.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The newspaper La Libre Belgique today published a dispatch from a correspondent who said that he had crossed into Germany at Gemund and had been permitted to visit and even photograph parts of Germany's Siegfried Line.

He quoted a Major von Mullers as saying: "Photograph all you want. My works are above criticism and are open to French air photographers. Our instructions are not to shoot until a direct attack has been made against the Siegfried Line."

"The French advance into the Warndt forest (in the Saar River sector) occurred outside our resistance zone," the Major was quoted as saying further.

The correspondent, however, said that he noted several thousand workers occupied Sunday in the completion of fortification works.

Troops Pass Gibraltar

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Sept. 13 (AP)—Ten British troopships escorted by destroyers passed Gibraltar today en route to France. Two ships arrived at Gibraltar from England, one disembarking several thousand soldiers to reinforce the garrison, the other unloading war supplies.

BARBARA HUTTON FLEES FROM WAR

Visits U. S. Embassy in Paris on the Way.

PARIS, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, Woolworth heiress, left Paris today by automobile.

She was believed to be en route to Belgium to escape France's war dangers. It was understood that she planned to sail for the United States in October.

The Countess, who gave up her United States citizenship and became a Danish subject before her separation from the Danish Count who was her second husband, arrived unexpectedly in Paris from Italy, where she had been for the summer.

She spent several hours at the American embassy here before driving northeast toward the Belgian border.

TWO LINERS OVERDUE

No Word From Pennland and Nieuw Amsterdam.

ROTTERDAM, the Netherlands, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Holland-America passenger liner Nieuw Amsterdam and the Red Star liner Pennland were a day overdue today on voyages from New York, causing speculation here as to whether they might have been halted in the English Channel by British warships for search.

Officials of the Holland-America Line, which also controls the Red Star Company, said no reports had been received from either ship.

The Nieuw Amsterdam was due at Rotterdam yesterday and the Pennland at Antwerp. Company officials said their delay in reaching port made it uncertain when the two ships would begin return voyages to New York. The Nieuw Amsterdam is booked to sail with 1,200 passengers from Rotterdam on September 15 and the Pennland to take 700 from Antwerp on September 16.

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Toscanini Sailing for U.S. Saturday on Washington

'Not a War Refugee,' He Says; 'I'm Just Going to Work'

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 13 (AP).—Arturo Toscanini, the orchestra conductor, and his wife left Lucerne today for France en route to the United States.

"I am not a war refugee," he said, "I am just going to work."

He explained that he must be in New York for the beginning of the musical season, "submarines or no submarines."

The Toscaninis were bound for Bordeaux, where, it was disclosed after their departure, they planned to board the liner Washington, which is scheduled to sail next Saturday for New York.

Polish Women Join In Slaying Germans

Two Killed While Taking Turns At Machine Gun From Snipers' Post

Berlin, Sept. 13 (AP)—Polish women have been among snipers taking pot shots at German soldiers pressing on toward Warsaw, quarters close to the German general staff said tonight.

A 70-year-old Pole was caught up a tree desperately operating a machine gun perched in the branches.

Among a number of instances of sniping it was cited that near the community of Leliwa two women were killed while taking turns at a machine gun which suddenly raked German troops passing a corn field.

Norway Votes Defense Fund

Oslo, Norway, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Norwegian Parliament appropriated $10,000,000 today to guard its neutrality and authorized the Government to make loans up to $40,000,000 measures to combat any crisis.

Nazis Accused of Killing 1,500 Civilians in a Day

30 Cities and Open Towns in Poland Reported Bombed

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Polish Embassy charged tonight that up to Sept. 3, the day on which Great Britain and France entered the war, German planes had bombed thirty cities and open towns in Poland.

Casualties among civilians, women and children totaled more than 1,500 killed between Sept. 2 and 3, the embassy said. Since then scores of Polish towns and villages have been raided and "suffered grievously from deliberate bombing," the statement added.

English Motorists Cut 'Gas' to Ration Quota

Drivers Limited by Coupons to 200 Miles a Month

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—British motorists tinkered with carburetors today to wean their cars down to the lowest possible gasoline consumption in preparation for the government rationing which goes into effect Saturday.

From postoffices car owners obtained books of coupons good at filling stations for approximately enough gasoline to run a car 200 miles a month. The government urged motorists to use the fuel for pleasure driving.

It was announced that the coupon books are subject to cancellation without notice, and that the government does not guarantee any minimum quantity of gasoline to holders of books. Motorists were advised that by adjusting carburetors they could get increased mileage.

Oil Boom in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—President Lazaro Cardenas took steps today to increase oil production by ordering the Government-controlled Administration of Petroleos Mexicanos to drill ten new wells in the Poza Rica region. In reliable quarters Mexico was said to have received large orders from European firms.

Greek Steamship Hits a Mine.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Greek steamship Katingo Hadjipatera, 3,661 tons, reported today that she had struck a mine off Falsterbo, Sweden, and was proceeding to Copenhagen escorted by a Swedish minesweeper. The report made no mention of casualties.

Curfew for German Children.

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Boys and girls under 16 years of age must show good reason in at least two German cities, Chemnitz and Emden, to be found on the public streets after 9 P. M. They should stay home, the police assert, during blackouts. It was expected that these measures would be followed by other cities.

Hungary Requires Visa.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that, effective immediately, citizens of Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein would need visas for entrance into Hungary, and that the same rule would apply to citizens of all other countries beginning on Friday. Previously Hungary admitted citizens of a long list of nations without visa.

—LEADERS: THEN AND NOW—

By Albert W. Wilson
Associated Press Staff Writer

Death and senility have almost wiped the slate clean of the old familiar names as men of action and few words, with swords at their sides, again take over the task of remaking Europe.

Into spots filled in the last war by Foch, Petain and Joffre, Kitchener, French and Haig, Falkenhayn, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff have stepped a gallery of comparative unknowns. They will become heroes or scape-goats of their countries—depending on the fortunes of war.

Weygand And Gourand

Only two prominent generals from the World War—both Frenchmen in their early 70s—are still physically able. One is Maxine Weygand, who was assistant to the late Marshal Ferdinand Foch and who now is in Turkey on a secret mission. He may be the Allies' generalissimo in the Near East if war spreads there.

The other is Henri Gouraud, who was military governor in Paris and a former commander-in-chief in the Near East.

Outstanding among the new faces on the Allies' side is Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin who has stepped into the Western front command for the French—the post held, in order, by the late "Papa" Joffre, Henri Petain, now Ambassador to Spain, and Foch, who became leader of all Allied armies.

Petain Is 83

Marshals Petain and Louis Franchet d'Esperey, another former Near East commander-in-chief, are both too old, 83. Gone to their graves are Marshal Louis Hubert Lyautey, Gen. Maurice Sarrail, who held Verdun despite orders to retire, and then succeeded Gouraud in the Near East, and Gen. Joseph Gallieni, "savior of Paris."

In Germany, a corporal from the last war, Adolf Hitler, took over command of all armed forces in the army purge of 1938. All the other German generals in the news today are men in their 50's.

Son Of Ex-General

Walter von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the army, is the son of one of the Kaiser's former generals. Wilhelm Keitel, tall and courtly chief of the high command, is a "mystery man" and another product of the Prussian school. Baron Werner von Fritsch, who ranked ahead of both the before the purge, has been called back by Hitler to lead an army in Poland.

Only two years ago Germany lost its outstanding military genius of the World War, Gen. Erich Ludendorff, who died at 72 after spending his later years denouncing Christianity, advocating paganism and running a losing race against von Hindenburg for President.

Von Mackensen Now 90

Germany has left only 90-year-old Marshal August von Mackensen, former Eastern front commander, unless the former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is counted. Perhaps he should be, as this Hohenzollern, now 57, lost an army in the west.

Along with von Moltke, Falkenhayn, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the successive Western front commanders, are gone—Alexander von Kluck, who almost captured Paris; von Linsingen, a commander in the east; Wilhelm Hoffman, the commander when Russia surrendered to Germany; Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and even Hans von Seeckt, who headed the armies of the republic.

For England

Top commanders for England now are Sir Edmond Ironside, chief of the imperial staff, and Viscount Gort, commander-in-chief of field forces, both in their fifties. Only two of the old war leaders are left, 86-year-old Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir Archibald Murray, who is nearly 80.

Hamilton, a grandson of a former Viscount Gort and cousin of the present one, led the disastrous British-French Dardanelles expedition of 1915. In recent years he frequently expressed hope that England would fight the next war on Germany's side.

Among The Dead

Lord Kitchener, who went down on the warship Hampshire when it struck a German mine; Lord Haig and Sir John French, the Western front commanders; Viscount Allenby, Viscount Byng, General Townshend and Sir William Robertson, who preceded Murray as chief of the imperial staff, are dead.

This is the seventy-ninth birthday of Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded America's Expeditionary Force. Of the commanders of his three American armies, only Robert Lee Bullard, now 77, survives. The others were Hunter Liggett and Joseph T. Dickman.

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LEAD DAY CABINET

PARIS, SEPT. 13-(AP)-PREMIER DALADIER HAND-PICKED THE MEMBERS OF A NEW "WIN THE WAR" CABINET TODAY, ASSUMING THE FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR HIMSELF TO BOLSTER THE GOVERNMENT BEHIND THE LINES OF THE FRENCH ARMY SLOWLY ADVANCING INTO THE FRINGES OF GERMANY.

HE CREATED TWO NEW MINISTRIES--BLOCKADE AND ARMAMENT--ESTABLISHED AN UNDERSECRETARYSHIP OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND AN UNDERSECRETARYSHIP OF STATE. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LATTER POST WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY MADE CLEAR.

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GEORGES BONNET, WHO HAS BEEN DALADIER'S FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS MADE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. HE REPLACES PAUL MARCHANDEAU WHO RESIGNED TO GIVE HIS ENTIRE TIME TO HIS DUTIES AS MAYOR OF REIMS.

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AGENCIES OUT

PARIS--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD (CORRECT) FRENCH X X X SEPTEMBER 28.

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IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CABINET CHANGES, IT WAS SAID CHAMPETIER DE RIBES, MINISTER OF PENSIONS IN THE FORMER CABINET, WOULD BE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OR VIRTUALLY FOREIGN MINISTER UNDER DALADIER'S GUIDANCE.

DEPUTY RENE BESSE, WHO BELONGS TO THE LEFT INDEPENDENT GROUP AND WAS MINISTER OF PENSIONS IN THE SECOND SARRAUT GOVERNMENT IN 1936, WAS MADE MINISTER OF PENSIONS AGAIN.

DALADIER MADE IT KNOWN HE WOULD APPOINT ROBERT COULONDRE, AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN UNTIL THE WAR BEGAN, TO HEAD HIS STAFF AT THE DIPLOMATIC SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE PREMIER ALSO ESTABLISHED AN UNDERSECRETARYSHIP OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND WAR AND GAVE THAT POST TO THE RADICAL SOCIALIST DEPUTY HIPPOLYTE DUCOS, WHO WAS MINISTER OF PENSIONS IN THE FIRST SARRAUT GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS IN THE SUCCEEDING CABINETS OF CHAUTEMPS IN 1933 AND 1934 AND DALADIER IN 1934.

LOUIS DE CHAPPEDELAINE RESIGNED THE MINISTRY OF MERCHANT MARINE, IT WAS SAID, FOR REASONS OF HEALTH, AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY SENATOR ALPHONSE RIO, A MEMBER OF THE LEFT DEMOCRATIC FACTION OF THE RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY WHO HEADED A MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1917 TO SPEED UP THE WAR-TIME PROVISIONING OF FRANCE.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER YVON DELBOS WAS GIVEN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION TO REPLACE JEAN ZAY, WHO RESIGNED TO TAKE HIS PLACE IN THE ARMY. DELBOS, A RADICAL SOCIALIST, HAS SERVED AS MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND JUSTICE IN PREVIOUS CABINETS AND WAS WOUNDED DURING THE WORLD WAR.

DALADIER ANNOUNCED THE RESIGNATION OF RAYMOND PATENOTRE, MINISTER OF NATIONAL ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION, WHO HAS JOINED THE ARMY. INFORMED SOURCES SAID PATENOTRE'S RESIGNATION MIGHT BE CONSIDERED AS ABOLISHING THE DEPARTMENT HE HEADED.

THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE, BONNET, REPLACED PAUL MARCHANDEAU, WHO RESIGNED TO GIVE HIS ENTIRE TIME TO HIS DUTIES AS MAYOR OF REIMS.

SEP 14 1939

ALL OTHER MINISTERS REMAINED IN THEIR FORMER POSITIONS.

NORMALLY PARLIAMENT WOULD BE SUMMONED IMMEDIATELY TO PASS ON THE STATEMENT OF POLICY BY THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

SOURCES CLOSE TO DALADIER, HOWEVER, INDICATED HE CONSIDERED THE NEW CABINET'S POLICY COULD ONLY BE "WIN THE WAR" AND IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO CALL THE SENATE AND THE CHAMBER FOR THE PRESENT.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE EMPHASIZED THE PREMIER FOUND IT PREFERABLE NOT TO EFFECT AN EXTREME REORGANIZATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT SINCE THE STATE OF WAR DEMANDS THE CONTINUANCE OF STATE SERVICES AND THE MAINTENANCE IN THEIR PRESENT POSITIONS OF MANY IN THE CABINET.

30.24-3309

30.24 3309

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PREMIER THANKED HIS COLLEAGUES FOR THE CONFIDENT COLLABORATION GIVEN HIM IN THE LAST 16 MONTHS. HIS FORMER CABINET WAS FORMED APRIL 10, 1938.

C44 (AGENCIES OUT)

PARIS, SEPT.13-(AP)-OFFICERS OF "THE FRIENDS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC" SAID TODAY NEARLY 10,000 PERSONS OF MANY NATIONALITIES HAD OFFERED THEIR SERVICES TO FRANCE AT THE SOCIETY'S HEADQUARTERS DURING THE LAST 10 DAYS.

IT WAS ESTIMATED ABOUT 1,000 PERSONS A DAY VISITED A HUGE CONVERTED AUTO SHOWROOM ON THE CHAMPS ELYSEES TO REGISTER. WHILE CROWDS SEEKING ENTRANCE MADE EXTRA POLICE DETAILS NECESSARY, OUTSIDE VOLUNTEERS WORKED UNDER SIGNS DESIGNATING DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

THE SOCIETY CLASSIFIES THE APPLICANTS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF WORK THEY ARE BEST SUITED FOR. THEN THE LISTS ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE FRENCH LABOR MINISTRY.

THE SOCIETY, ORGANIZED LAST JANUARY TO AID FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE, OPENED A SPECIAL OFFICE WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED. APPLICANTS WERE SAID TO BE AUSTRIAN, INDIAN, RUSSIAN, CHINESE, AFRICAN AND LATIN AMERICAN, AMONG OTHERS.

SEP 14 1939

EVEN THE GERMANS HAVE A SECTION RESERVED FOR THEM. THAT WINDOW WAS REPORTED "BUSY."

OFFICIALS OF THE SOCIETY SAID THEIR GREATEST PROBLEM WAS APPLICANTS WHO "WANT TO GO TO THE FRONT IMMEDIATELY." THEY HAVE TO EXPLAIN THERE IS OTHER WORK TO BE DONE BESIDES FIGHTING.

AMONG OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED WERE NURSES, STENOGRAPHERS, CHAUFFEURS, BAKERS, COOKS, MACHINISTS AND MUSICIANS. REGISTRATION AMONG WOMEN WAS REPORTED "HEAVY."

WD735PED

PARIS-SEPT. 13

SEP 14 1939

THEY LISTED THE PRESENT NUMBER OF GERMAN SUBMARINES AT NOT MORE THAN 60, OF WHICH THEY SAID ONLY FIVE WERE CAPABLE OF LONG DISTANCE OCEAN CRUISES.

BERLIN, SEPT.13-(AP)-CANADA'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY PLACES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN AN AWKWARD POSITION IN CONNECTION WITH HIS STATEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT WATCH INDIFFERENTLY IF SOME NON-AMERICAN POWER ATTACKED CANADA, DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ SAID TODAY.

IN EFFECT ROOSEVELT IS SAYING, KORRESPONDENZ, AN AGENCY USUALLY PRESENTING FOREIGN OFFICE OPINION, OBSERVED, THAT CANADA MAY ATTACK A EUROPEAN POWER BUT THAT POWER MAY NOT STRIKE BACK AT CANADA.

SUCH AN ATTITUDE, THE AGENCY CONTINUED, IS "UNFAIR, UNCHIVALROUS TO SAY NOTHING OF BEING UNNEUTRAL."

KORRESPONDENZ ARGUED THAT IMPOARTIAL APPLICATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE WOULD IMPOSE ON THE UNITED STATES RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT AMERICAN COUNTRIES DO NOT ATTACK NON-AMERICAN COUNTRIES IF THE UNITED STATES EXPECTS THE REST OF THE WORLD TO KEEP HANDS OFF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

SEP 14 1939

KORRESPONDENZ ADDED GERMANY HAS NO INTEREST IN CHANGING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ANY AMERICAN TERRITORY.

FH138AED

1939

BERLIN, SEPT.13-(AP)-THE SUPREME ARMY COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE THIS MORNING: (7 A.M.--1 A.M. E.S.T.)

"IN GALICIA THE PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY WAS CONTINUED. SAMBOR AND KRAKOWIEC WERE TAKEN. ADVANCE GUARDS REACHED THE WESTERN EDGE OF LWOW. EAST OF WARSAW, THE FORCES FROM THE SOUTH CROSSED THE WARSAW-SIEDLCE ROAD."

(END TEXT)

FIRSCARED

SEP 14 1939

ROME- SEPT. 13

THE GOVERNMENT INCREASED THE PAY OF THE SOME 1,800,000 SOLDIERS UNDER ARMS FROM 40 CENTESMI (ABOUT TWO CENTS) TO ONE LIRA (5 1/4 CENTS) A DAY.

THE NEW RATE ALSO APPLIES TO BLACKSHIRTS AND MILITIAMEN WHO, AFTER HAVING DONE REGULAR MILITARY SERVICE AT SOLDIER'S PAY, HAVE BEEN RECEIVING 8 OR 12 LIRE PER DAY DEPENDING UPON THEIR DUTIES. WHILE RECEIVING ONLY ONE LIRA UNDER THE NEW REGULATION, THEIR WIVES, LIKE THOSE OF REGULAR ARMY MEN, ARE ENTITLED TO SIX LIRE DAILY AND TWO LIRE FOR EACH CHILD.

THE PLACING OF THE MILITIA AND THE ARMY ON AN EQUAL PAY BASIS WAS REGARDED AS A FURTHER MOVE TO UNIFY THE COUNTRY AND ELIMINATE ANY REASON OF POSSIBLE ANIMOSITY BETWEEN THEM.

SN&WE736PED

A136

SEP 14 1939

BUDAPEST, SEPT.13-(AP)-HUNGARY'S PREMIER, COUNT PAUL TELEKI, APPARENTLY REFERRING TO PUBLIC SPECULATION ON HIS NATION'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON RUMANIA, DECLARED TONIGHT HUNGARY COULD NOT ENTER INTO "ADVENTURES" WHILE IN HER PRESENT "DIFFICULT GEOGRAPHIC POSITION."

ADDRESSING MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT PARTY, COUNT TELEKI STRESSED HIS NATION'S DETERMINATION TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. THEN HE SAID:

"HUNGARY CANNOT BE RASH UNDER PRESSURE OF THE MOMENT."

ON THE EUROPEAN WAR, HE SAID "GERMANY AND THE WARRING NATIONS IN GENERAL CONSIDER IT IN THEIR INTEREST TO HAVE PEACE AND QUIET AND PRODUCTIVE WORK IN THE DANUBE BASIN."

HE SAID "HUNGARY GOVERNS HERSELF," AND ASSERTED "I MUST EXPRESSLY HINT OUT THAT WE SERVE ONLY HUNGARIAN INTERESTS."

SEP 14 1939

FWI201AED

ALSO

OTTAWA, SEPT.13-(CANADIAN PRESS)-GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL ERICH WINDELS AND HIS WIFE WERE DISCLOSED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED SPECIAL PASSES TO ENABLE THEM TO LEAVE CANADA.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEY PLANNED TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES.

PASSES ALSO ARE BEING ISSUED TO GERMAN CONSULS IN VARIOUS CANADIAN CITIES.

SEP 14 1939

CRIESPED

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD GRAPH, BUDAPEST, RIGHT LEAD POLISH X X X ON RUMANIA.

SEP 14 1939

A POLISH STAFF OFFICER BROADCASTING LATER FROM WARSAW SAID MORE THAN 50 [redacted] NAZI PLANES [redacted] RAIDED [redacted] THE CITY DURING THE MORNING.

30.24 -3311

30.24 3311

OTHER WARSAW BROADCASTS DESCRIBED THE POLES AS STILL FIGHTING OFF THE GERMAN SIEGE.

HE REPORTED SEVERAL [redacted] FIRES STARTED BY [redacted] INCENDIARY BOMBS AND [redacted] HOUSES WRECKED.

A MAJOR OF THE POLISH AIR CORPS AND WARSAW'S MAYOR DESCRIBED THE [redacted] SIEGE OF THE POLISH CAPITAL, DECLARING THE GERMAN LAND AND AIR BOMBARDMENT HAD DESTROYED HALF THE CITY AND WAS CONTINUING WITHOUT LET-UP.

SEP 14 1939

THE POLISH OFFICIALS, ETC., PICKING UP FOURTH GRAF[illegible] PVS.

#

[redacted] READING, ENGLAND, SEPT 13-(AP)-

01401 KLINES DATE READING CORONER INQUIRING INTO DEATH TWO WOMEN STRUCK BY BUS SAID QUOTE THIS CATASTROPHE IS ONE OF MANY WHICH ARE BOUND TO HAPPEN UNDER THE PRESENT LIGHTING REGULATIONS BRACKET (AIR RAID PRECAUTION AND BLACKOUT UNBRACKET UNQUOTE REQUOTE IT MAY BE FOUND POSSIBLE FOR THEM BRACKET RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES TO RELAX SOME OF THE STRINGENT REGULATIONS PROVIDING THAT IF A WARNING IS RECEIVED A TOTAL BLACKOUT CAN BE PUT INTO EFFECT IMMEDIATELY UNQUOTE CORONER SAID PARAGRAPH BUS DRIVER EXONERATED BY VERDICT ACCIDENTAL DEATH

STARK

SEP 14 1939

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SEPT. 13--(AP)--(PASSED THROUGH BRITISH CENSORSHIP)--A POLISH PLANE CARRYING AN OFFICER AND A CIVILIAN FROM THE POLISH PORT OF GDYNIA LANDED TODAY NEAR [redacted] VISBY ISLAND. IT WAS EN ROUTE TO POLAND BY WAY OF LITHUANIA, BUT LOST ITS ROUTE AND EXHAUSTED ITS GASOLINE.

(GDYNIA IS [redacted] STILL HOLDING OUT DESPITE A GERMAN SIEGE THAT BEGAN SEPT. 1.)

SEP 14 1939

BERLIN, SEPT. 13--(AP)--THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN [redacted] GOERING, THE REICH'S NO. 2 LEADER, HADRECEIVED THE RUMANIAN MINISTER TO GERMANY WHO SUBMITTED HIS GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION OF [redacted] NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SEP 14 1939

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT GIVE THE DATE OF THE RECEPTION.

[redacted] NOW IS [redacted] INSPECTING AIR UNITS ON THE POLISH FRONT.

FWR 955PED SCHILLBACHS 0019D

LONDON, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE COMBINED CAMPAIGN OF THE BRITISH NAVY AND AIR FORCE AGAINST GERMAN U-BOATS HAVE BEEN MEETING WITH "SOME SUCCESS," PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY.

SEP 14 1939

1939

THE PRIME MINISTER, "REPORTING" ON THE WAR'S PROGRESS, SAID AIR UNITS HAD ATTACKED GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF THE BRITISH COAST AND THAT THE NAVY HAD MADE REPEATED ASSAULTS ON ENEMY SUBMARINES.-

WE858PED

LONDON, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE LONDON METAL MARKET WAS CLOSED TODAY AND WILL NOT REOPEN UNTIL SEPT. 18.

QQ811AED

AE?

LONDON, SEPT 13-(AP)-MRS.JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, WIFE OF THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, AND THREE OF THEIR CHILDREN ARE AMONG MORE THAN 1,700 AMERICANS WHO FOUND PLACES ABOARD THE UNITED STATES LINER WASHINGTON, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

(IN NEW YORK, THE WASHINGTON WAS REPORTED DUE MONDAY, SEPT. 18. THE LINER CALLED AT ENGLAND AFTER SAILING FROM LE HAVRE MONDAY.)

KATHLEEN KENNEDY, WHO IS 19; EUNICE, 17, AND ROBERT, 12, ACCOMPANIED THEIR MOTHER.

THE KENNEDYS HAVE FIVE GIRLS AND FOUR BOYS. THE TWO ELDEST CHILDREN, JOSEPH,JR., 23, AND JOHN, 21, ARE ASSISTING THEIR FATHER AT THE EMBASSY.

THE OTHER KENNEDYS STILL IN ENGLAND ARE ROSEMARY, 20; PATRICIA, 14; JEAN, 11, AND EDWARD, 7. PLANS FOR THEM ARE UNCERTAIN.

JACK STILL HAS ANOTHER YEAR AT HARVARD. THE YOUNGER CHILDREN HAD BEEN DAY PUPILS IN CONVENT SCHOOLS, BUT THE OPERATION OF THESE SCHOOLS DURING WARTIME IS PROBLEMATICAL.

QQ522AED

MOSCOW, SEPT.13-(AP)-REPORTS CIRCULATED IN MOSCOW TODAY THAT TURKEY WOULD SEND HER FOREIGN MINISTER, SUKRU SARACOGLU, HERE SHORTLY TO COORDINATE SOVIET-TURKISH RELATIONS IN VIEW OF THE SHATTERING OF EUROPE'S OLD DIPLOMATIC LINEUP.

THE TWO COUNTRIES SIGNED A NON-AGGRESSION PACT IN 1939, BUT MAY WANT TO "STRIKE A BALANCE" IN VIEW OF THEIR NEUTRALITY.

(END BRIEFS.)

QQ1043AED

ATHENS, SEPT 13-(AP)-NICHOLAS MAVROUDIS, PERMANENT SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE GREEK FOREIGN OFFICE, LEFT BY AIRPLANE FOR ROME TODAY TO TALK TO ITALIAN OFFICIALS. IT WAS BELIEVED THE DISCUSSIONS WOULD CONCERN GREEK-ITALIAN RELATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EUROPEAN WAR.

--DASH--

BRUSSELS, SEPT.13-(AP)-THE LUXEMBOURG GOVERNMENT TODAY ASKED FRONTIER COMMUNITIES TO MAINTAIN NORMAL LIGHTING AND EVENTUALLY TO AUGMENT IT IN AN EFFORT TO AVOID INVOLUNTARY VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL TERRITORY BY BELLIGERENT FLIERS BECAUSE OF POOR VISIBILITY. DENMARK ALREADY HAS TAKEN SIMILAR ACTION.

--DASH--

COPENHAGEN, SEPT.13-(AP)-DANISH POLICE REPORTED TODAY THEY HAD FINED HOARDERS OF GASOLINE, CONSERVES, COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE. SOME PERSONS WERE FOUND TO HAVE SEVERAL YEARS' SUPPLY.

--DASH--

30.24 -3313

30.24 3313

A134

ADD BRIEFS

COPENHAGEN, SEPT 13-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES ADVISED DANISH FIRMS THAT, EFFECTIVE TODAY, NEUTRAL COUNTRIES BUYING BRITISH GOODS MUST SIGN A DECLARATION THAT THE GOODS ARE NOT FOR SUBSEQUENT RESALE TO GERMANY.

--DASH--

SEP 14 1939

A146

BERLIN, SEPT.13-(AP)-HIGH-POWERED EXECUTIVES AND MANY OF LESSER POWER--BOTH GERMAN AND FOREIGN--ARE BUYING BICYCLES WHEN THEY CAN GET THEM.

AUTOMOBILES, EXCEPT TINY ONES, HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN AND BICYCLES ARE TAKING THEIR PLACE.

ONE AMERICAN, HEAD OF A LARGE BUSINESS CONCERN, CAN BE SEEN CYCLING TO HIS OFFICE DAILY.

00110PED

SEP 14 1939

BUDAPEST, SEPT.13-(AP)-DESPITE THE WAR, THE SOCCER TEAMS OF GERMANY AND HUNGARY WILL MEET HERE IN THEIR ANNUAL MATCH SEPT. 24. A TELEGRAM FROM BERLIN SAID THE TEAM WAS COMING "IN ANY EVENT."

--DASH--

C94 (AGENCIES OUT)

SEP 14 1939

HELSINKI, FINLAND, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE HELSINKI CITY COUNCIL TODAY AUTHORIZED THE EXPENDITURE OF 3,700,000 MARKS (ABOUT $69,375) FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1940 OLYMPIC GAMES.

KA1030PED

GENEVA, SEPT. 13 (AP)--THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE TODAY INFORMED MEMBER NATIONS THAT THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BODY SCHEDULED FOR OCT. 4 AT OSLO WOULD N O T BE HELD IN VIEW OF TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

A MEETING OF A SPECIAL WAR EMERGENCY COMMITTEE SERVING IN PLACE OF THE GOVERNING BODY WILL BE HELD AT GENEVA ON THE SAME DATE.

SEP 14 1939

C78 (AGENCIES OUT)

GENOA, ITALY, SEPT.13-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES PASSENGER SHIPS, THE PRESIDENT ADAMS AND THE EXPRESS, SAILED TONIGHT WITH PASSENGERS FLEEING THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE.

THE PRESIDENT ADAMS CARRIED 50 ROUND-THE-WORLD TRAVELERS. SHE WAS EXPECTED TO STOP AT MARSEILLE, FRANCE, FOR FIFTY MORE AMERICANS.

THE EXPRESS DEPARTED WITH 12 AMERICANS.

BOTH SHIPS HAD LARGE UNITED STATES FLAGS PAINTED ON THEIR SIDES.

WD948PED

SEP 1 1939

C27

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT SENT A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TODAY ASKING ENACTMENT OF A LAW TO PROHIBIT FURTHER TRADE IN ASKIMARKS WITH GERMANY.

THE MESSAGE ASSERTED THAT IT HAD BECOME IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE ASKIMARK COLLECTIONS IN COSTA RICAN CURRENCY, WHICH IMPLIED THE

BREAKDOWN OF THE ASKIMARK SYSTEM. THE ASKIMARK IS A GERMAN MARK GIVEN A SPECIAL VALUE BY THE BERLIN GOVERNMENT FOR FOREIGN TRADE PURPOSES.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL WOULD REQUIRE ALL FOREIGN TRADE TRANSACTIONS TO BE MADE THROUGH BANKS IN NORMAL FASHION. IT ALSO WOULD PROVIDE FOR LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS FOR IMPORTS FROM GERMANY UNDER GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

HVRdcPED

SEP 14 1939

A3

ITALIAN (PMS BUDGET)

ROME, SEPT.13-(AP)-BRITISH AND ITALIAN DIPLOMATS ARE ENGAGED IN CLOSELY-GUARDED TALKS WHICH OBSERVERS BELIEVE MAY AFFECT THE COURSE OF THE WAR AND THE EVENTUAL BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE.

THERE WAS SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TODAY THE TALKS WHICH BEGAN A WEEK AGO BETWEEN BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR PERCY LORAINE AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO WOULD CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

THIS INDICATION STRENGTHENED GENERAL BELIEF BRITAIN IS MAKING A SERIOUS EFFORT TO GAIN ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP.

WHAT CONCESSIONS BRITAIN MAY BE OFFERING AND WHAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI MAY BE DEMANDING COULD ONLY BE CONJECTURED.

INFORMED OBSERVERS ASSUMED, HOWEVER, FRENCH AMBASSADOR ANDRE FRANCOIS-PONCET, WHO RETURNED TO PARIS LAST WEEK AFTER CONVERSATIONS WITH COUNT CIANO, WAS A PARTY TO THE BRITISH ADVANCES.

IN SOME DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS THE AID WHICH ITALY MIGHT BRING TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE WAS ENVISIONED AS FAR EXCEEDING HER OWN MILITARY STRENGTH AND STRATEGIC GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THESE QUARTERS POINTED OUT ITALY'S INFLUENCE WITH RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND EVEN HUNGARY MIGHT BE SUFFICIENT TO BRING THESE BALKAN NATIONS INTO A FAIRLY COMPACT UNIT IN OPPOSITION TO GERMANY.

THEY RECALLED THAT IN THE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE WAR GERMANY AND ITALY WERE ENGAGED IN SHARP TRADE RIVALRY IN THE BALKAN STATES DESPITE POLITICAL HARMONY.

GERMANY'S DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN WITH ITALIAN SUPPORT, IT WAS REASONED MIGHT GIVE ITALY CERTAIN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES IN THE BALKANS IN ADDITION TO WHATEVER OUTRIGHT CONCESSIONS WERE MADE HER BY PARIS AND LONDON.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ITALIAN-BRITISH CONVERSATIONS IT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT THE ITALIAN PRESS HAD ALTERED SOMEWHAT THE TREATMENT OF WAR NEWS.

A LONG DISPATCH TO IL LAVORO FASCISTA, UNDER A PARIS DATELINE, SPOKE WITH RESPECT AND EVEN ADMIRATION OF THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

DIPL

WESTERN FRONT.

SEP 14 1939

DIPLOMATIC CORPS ANALYSTS BELIEVE MUSSOLINI IS IN A KEY POSITION--HIS ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR ON EITHER SIDE MIGHT DECIDE IT.

THEY SAID THAT SHOULD HE JOIN GERMANY, HE MIGHT HAVE THE CHOICE OF BRITISH AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN AND IN AFRICA IN EVENT OF VICTORY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE WOULD FACE THE IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF A TERRIFIC OFFENSIVE FROM FRANCE, THE POSSIBLE CLOSING OF THE SUEZ CANAL, THE LOSS OF ETHIOPIA AND ATTACKS ON LIBYA FROM TUNISIA AND EGYPT.

IF MUSSOLINI JOINS BRITAIN AND FRANCE, DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HELD, HE WILL HAVE LITTLE TO FEAR FROM A REICH ALREADY OCCUPIED ON TWO FRONTS.

30.24 3315

30.24 3315

AR

THE CHIEF OBSTACLE TO AN ITALIAN-BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE, IT WAS BELIEVED, IS THAT AT PRESENT MUSSOLINI HAS BEEN OFFERED NO PRICE TO COMPARE WITH THE REWARD ITALY MIGHT WIN BY FIGHTING BESIDE GERMANY.

WHILE THE ITALIAN-BRITISH TALKS PROGRESSED, A JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION WHICH HAS BEEN VISITING ITALIAN ARMS FACTORIES AT TURIN WAS SAID TO BE CONSIDERING A TRIP TO LONDON.

JAPANESE SOURCES SAID A DECISION WOULD BE REACHED AFTER THE MISSION RETURNS TO ROME FRIDAY.

FH230AED

A103

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THERE WILL BE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR ROME, ITALIAN (PMS BUDGET). THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DISAVOWS SUCH INTERPRETATION OF PRESENT DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY AND SAYS THAT IN VIEW OF THE DELICACY OF THE SITUATION DISCUSSION IS UNWARRANTED.

(THE AP).

GO904AED

SEP 14 1939

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 14 1939

THE POLES STILL HOLD WARSAW.

THOSE FIVE WORDS TELL ONE OF THE EPICS OF WAR-HISTORY. AT THE END OF SIX DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING BENEATH A DELUGE OF SHATTERING STEEL, THE POLES STILL HOLD THEIR CAPITAL ALTHOUGH IT IS LARGELY ENCIRCLED BY A RING OF GERMAN BAYONETS.

ONE OFTEN REFERS TO A MAN OF UNLIMITED COURAGE IN COMBAT AS A "FIGHTING FOOL." IT IS A COMPLIMENTARY TERM.

THE POLES ARE "FIGHTING FOOLS," AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN. THE STURDY WOMEN-FOLK HAVE IN MANY PLACES BEEN HELPING OUT THEIR MEN IN BATTLE. AND EVEN THE SMALL HANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE BEEN BUILDING BARRICADES AND DIGGING TRENCHES FOR FATHERS AND BROTHERS.

THIS DEFENSE OF WARSAW REPRESENTS A SECTION OF THE BIG STAND WHICH THE POLES FINALLY ARE MAKING THROUGH THE HEART OF POLAND, AT THE END OF THEIR PLANNED RETREAT FROM THE GERMAN BORDER. THEY ARE FIGHTING AGAINST TIME -- HANGING ON TO GIVE THEIR ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES A CHANCE TO TAKE ACTION WHICH WILL RELIEVE THE AWFUL PRESSURE OF THAT VAST GERMAN WAR-MACHINE.

A BIT MORE AND POLAND MAY GET HELP FROM NATURE. COME THE FALL RAINS AND MANY OF THE ROADS WILL BECOME BOGS. NOW THE COUNTRY HIGHWAYS ARE REPORTED DEEP IN DUST, CHURNED UP BY THE ENDLESS LINE OF TRAFFIC. ADD WATER TO THAT MESS AND YOU GET A MIXTURE OF THE CONSISTENCY OF GLUE -- EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR TRAFFIC OF ANY KIND.

THIS NECESSARILY WILL SLOW THE GERMAN ADVANCE AND GIVE THE POLES A BREATHING SPACE. I KNOW THE WATER-LOGGED ROADS OF EASTERN EUROPE IN THE FALL, AND THEY ARE TERRIBLE.

ONLY A MIRACLE CAN SAVE WARSAW FROM CAPTURE, OF COURSE, BUT EVERY DAY OF DELAY IS GOOD FOR POLAND.

SEP 14 1939

THE DESPERATE BATTLE CONTINUES JUST NORTH OF LODZ, SIXTY MILES WEST OF WARSAW, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE SURROUNDED FIFTY OR SIXTY THOUSAND POLES. IT LOOKS LIKE SURRENDER OR DEATH FOR THE DEFENDERS.

DOWN IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF POLAND, THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO SMASH THROUGH THE POLISH LINE AND REACH THE RUSSIAN BORDER, SO TO OPEN RAIL COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE SOVIET FOR SUPPLIES. THE NAZIS

CLAIM TO HAVE REACHED THE STRATEGIC CENTER REPRESENTED BY THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF LWOW (LEMBERG)--GATEWAY TO RUMANIA, TO WHICH POLAND HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR HER SUPPLIES. THE CAPTURE OF LWOW WILL REPRESENT A MAJOR LOSS TO THE POLES.

AND NOW FOR THE MYSTERY-FRONT IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR. A DOZEN TIMES A DAY ONE IS ASKED WHETHER THE ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES REALLY ARE MAKING A SERIOUS DRIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

SURE THEY ARE. BUT DON'T FORGET THAT THE NAZI SIEGFRIED LINE AN'T BE POPPED OPEN LIKE A PEANUT. IT TAKES TIME.

THIS GREAT LINE OF UNDERGROUND FORTIFICATIONS IS, APART FROM THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE, THE STRONGEST BULWARK OF ITS KIND EVER DEVISED. NOT ONLY IS IT THEORETICALLY ALMOST IMPREGNABLE, BUT IT IS FURTHER PROTECTED BY A NO-MAN'S-LAND SEVERAL MILES DEEP AND FILLED WITH PILL-BOXES, MACHINE-GUN NESTS, MINES, BARBED-WIRE -- AND EVERY OTHER OBSTRUCTIVE DEVICE.

SEP 14 1939

IT MIGHT EASILY COST THE LIVES OF A QUARTER MILLION FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS TO BREACH THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN ONE PLACE.

STILL, THE ALLIES ARE SAID TO BE GETTING READY FOR JUST SUCH A BLOOD JOB. THAT'S THE MEANING OF THE FRENCH DRIVES INTO THE NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN THE LINES IN THE REGION OF GERMANY'S RICH SAAR MINING FIELDS.

THE FRENCH ARE SAID TO HAVE REACHED THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SAARBRUECKEN, ABOUT TEN MILES INSIDE THE GERMAN BORDER, AFTER FIGHTIN THEIR WAY THROUGH THE PERILS OF THE MYRIAD GERMAN ADVANCE DEFENSES. THIS HAS DRAWN FIERCE OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMANS.

A LITTLE FARTHER TO THE NORTHWEST, NEAR THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER, WHERE THE FRENCH ALSO HAD PUSHED THROUGH, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN MAKING HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ALL THIS ACTIVITY IS SUPPOSEDLY PRELIMINARY TO A MAJOR ALLIED ASSAULT ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

MEANTIME, OF COURSE, THE BRITISH ARE CONCENTRATING ON THEIR CAMPAIGN TO SWEEP THE SEAS AND STARVE THE GERMANS OUT. THAT, AND THEIR CONTINUED EFFORTS TO CREATE A REVOLT AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE. THE ALLIES ARE BANKING MUCH ON THESE WEAPONS.

GERMANY SEEMS TO CONTINUE TO WIG-WAG FOR PEACE AS SOON AS IT HAS FINISHED SMASHING POLAND.

BUT PEACE AS ENVISAGED BY DER FUEHRER, AND PEACE AS ENVISAGED BY HIS PET AVERSION OF THE MOMENT--BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN--ARE TWO VERY DIFFERENT THINGS. THE APPROACH TO THE SUBJECT BY THESE TWO MAJOR FIGURES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR IS BOTH INTERESTING AND ILLUMINATING.

HITLER STILL IS PURSUING HIS POLICY OF TRYING TO GAIN FRANCE'S GOOD-WILL BY REFUSING TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE FRENCH ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THE ONLY FIGHTING THE GERMANS HAVE DONE THUS FAR IN THIS THEATER HAS BEEN FORCED ON THEM BY THE FRENCH THEMSELVES.

TOWARD ENGLAND, HOWEVER, GERMANY EXPRESSES NOTHING BUT BITTERNESS. THE GERMANS CHARGE BRITAIN WITH HAVING EGGED THE POLES ON TO MAKE WAR.

AS FOR POLAND, GERMAN SPOKESMEN HAVE INTIMATED CLEARLY THAT SHE WOULD GET BETTER PEACE TERMS IF THE WESTERN POWERS WERE WILLING TO CALL OFF THE WAR ON ALL FRONTS. IT IS NOTED, OF COURSE, THAT POLAND CAN'T MAKE PEACE ALONE, BECAUSE OF HER MUTUAL-AID PACT WITH ENGLAND.

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THERE IS SOME DISCUSSION THAT GERMANY IS TRYING TO GET POLAND TO SURRENDER AND BEG HER ALLIES TO ACCEPT A GERMAN-DICTATED PEACE. THIS WOULD PUT THE ANGLO-FRENCH TEAM IN THE POSITION OF CONTINUING THE CONFLICT AGAINST POLAND'S WISHES.

SO, WHAT! WELL, PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE IS OUT TO SMASH HITLER AND THE NAZI REGIME.

BRITAIN HASN'T SAID SHE WOULDN'T MAKE PEACE WITH SOME OTHER FORM OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT BESIDES NAZIISM. WE THEN SEE THAT THIS FITS IN PERFECTLY WITH THE UNCONCEALED ALLIED EFFORTS TO CAUSE A REVOLT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AGAINST THEIR GOVERNMENT.

ENGLAND IN EFFECT IS INVITING THE GERMAN PUBLIC TO THROW HITLER AND HIS DOCTRINES OUT AND ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT WITH WHICH THE ALLIES CAN TREAT. TO THIS FIELD MARSHAL GOERING SAYS TO CHAMBERLAIN:

"YOU CAN HAVE WAR IF YOU WANT IT AND IN ANY FORM YOU WANT. WE WANT PEACE, BUT GIVING UP THE FUEHRER, AS OTHERS THINK WE MIGHT, IS TOO BIG A PRICE TO PAY FOR PEACE."

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ME/00949AED

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels, Sept. 14—Reports from Luxembourg tonight said French forces had occupied the villages of Apach and Maimuhlen at the foot of ridges on the eastern bank of the Moselle river.

Inhabitants were said to have left the villages previously.

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Operations along the Moselle opposite Schengen were reported to be easily visible from Luxembourg. The danger from shrapnel caused most inhabitants on the Luxembourg side to clear from the danger zone.

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 14—Reports reaching here tonight said the first units of British troops had marched into the French Maginot forts amid the cheers of French troops. It was believed the British had taken positions somewhere between the Moselle and the Rhine.

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By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 14—A strong French drive which forced the Germans into retreat before Saarbrücken and gave the French many prisoners was reported tonight from the Western front.

French forces were reported pressing the Germans hard, taking prisoners as they penetrated the advance key positions of the Siegfried Line and the rich Saar industrial valley.

Prisoners Taken Before

Prisoners were known to have been taken before this, but they had been considered only isolated units captured by raiding parties for the purpose of questioning—the usual preliminary to a major drive.

When big German guns started pounding French lines late yesterday, corps commanders reportedly took immediate measures to brace their troops for a possible German attack in force to drive the French back before Saarbrücken.

After the heavy shelling continued throughout last night and today without a German attack, it apparently became obvious to French commanders that the barrage was to cover a retreat of Nazi troops falling back slowly on the main Siegfried Line positions.

Ordered To Advance

It was reported that despite the rain of projectiles hampering their main lines of communications, French divisions were ordered to advance and occupy German positions as fast as the Nazis pulled out.

The pounding from great Krupp mortars blasted the only two highroads running from France to Saarbrücken and dug great gashes into railroad lines which parallel them, said unofficial advices.

It was on the heights, two miles south and southeast of Saarbrücken, that the main French line apparently

BIG PUSH LAUNCHED BY FRENCH ON WEST FRONT; NAZIS FORCED BACK; PRISONERS ARE CAPTURED

GERMAN TROOPS RETREAT IN SAARBRUCKEN BATTLE

Advancing Allied Forces Pounded By Krupp Mortars—First British Units March Into Maginot Forts To Cheers Of Poilus

It was apparent the Germans were retreating under cover of a barrage of tons of high-explosive shells fired by their heavy batteries on the line of hills south of Saarbrücken.

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Motor Units Lead Push

French motorized columns were in the van of the push. Tonight's official French communique telling of the action reported:

"Local advances during the course of which we took prisoners."

An intense German bombardment was reported tonight to have destroyed main highways and railroads along which the French troops were moving to the attack on Saarbrücken. The population of the rich industrial city long since had been moved out.

Today's operations against Saarbrücken were the first in which sufficient prisoners were taken to merit announcement in an official communique of the French general staff.

1939

CAPTURE OF GERMANS ANNOUNCED BY PARIS

Germans Reported Retreating in Front of Saarbruecken, Pursued by Motorized Units Taking Prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The French Army's official communique for tonight reads as follows:

"Local advances during the course of which we took prisoners."

German troops were reported tonight to be retreating from their advance positions which the French already had penetrated in front of the German industrial city of Saarbruecken, central key to the northern flank of the western front.

Motorized French advance guards were reported following hard on the heels of the withdrawing Germans, taking prisoners as they advanced.

Reports from Brussels via the Associated Press said the French forces late today passed the Moselle River close to the Luxemburg frontier north of Sierck, using tanks in attacking the German fortifications opposite Luxemburg territory. Heavy machine gun fire was said to be accompanying the French advance.

was being formed behind advance guards which already had penetrated the suburbs of the city. The oval-shaped hills rise some 300 yards and command the lowlands north to Saarbrücken as well as those stretching back of the French lines south to the town of Sarreguemines.

Hills Skirt Frontier

These hills follow the line of the frontier through the little cities of Schöneck, Stiring-Wendel, Spencheren and Fechingen, all of which have been taking a pounding from German heavy guns for two days.

The Germans withheld artillery fire on these hills during the early stages of battle to avoid hitting their own advance troops which were then in hand-to-hand combat with the French.

The French troops were said to have begun slowly edging forward under the heavy bombardment after having been delayed by the first rains of the autumn. Reports from the front said the weather had improved somewhat today.

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Roads Slippery

Narrow side roads were slippery with mud, however, slowing down the progress of the French motorized units. Swollen streams increased the infantry's task of feeling its way through the broken countryside which already was pockmarked with gaping shell craters.

Only the central section of the northern flank appeared to be active as the French developed their feeler operations designed to bring them into contact with the main Siegfried Line. The reports indicated that seizure of Saarbrücken was essential to give the French a jumping-off point for a wider attack on the Siegfried fortifications.

Saarbrücken, which lies almost midway of this one-hundred-mile northern flank, between the Moselle and Rhine rivers, forms a keystone of strong German fortifications in advance of the German line. Except for a sector just east of Saarbrücken, where the French drove a narrow wedge into Nazi outposts, the German advance line of fortifications has effectively kept the French advance at a comfortable distance from the main West Wall.

Progress Concealed

The French general staff has concealed its troops' exact progress in an effort to prevent the enemy from learning details of the advance. At first glance, this might seem a useless precaution, since Germans would be expected to know from their losses what the French gains are.

The fact, however, that for the last day and night weather has kept German observation craft out of the air has given the French a chance to sneak forward on their lines. Also, there are many points on the line where the French and Germans are not in direct contact.

Nevertheless, from the location of the French and German fortifications and a study of the operations maps it is possible to get an approximate picture of the situation in the Saarbrücken sector.

Circled To East

In front of Saarbrücken the French advance guards have circled slightly to the east, are in front of the town to the south and are approaching along the west bank of the little Moselle river to the west of the city where it would be possible to pinch off the Saarbrücken fortifications.

The French main line is being established along the hills south and southeast of the town, with reinforcements moving up along the two highways and railroads. One highway runs from Forbach, which is five miles south and slightly west of Saarbrücken. The other is from Sarreguemines, which is nine miles south and west. The railroads parallel the highways.

"Long Rifles" Hidden

Behind this main line the positions of the French artillery—famous French 75's and lean-looking 155-milimeter cannon known as "long rifles"—are concealed in the Warndt forest east of Saarbrücken.

French guns answering the heavy German shelling are pounding the Nazi advance lines that run through Saarbrücken suburbs from Gersviller, one and a half miles west, around to Saint Jean, an equal distance to the east.

At least, that is the French picture.

The German picture shows a strong line of permanent fortifications of reinforced concrete blockhouses linked up by pillboxes and machine-gun nests. Where this line has been penetrated by the French advance to the east the Nazi troops have retired into the outskirts of Saarbrücken proper, where secondary defenses were thrown up before the first line was forced to fall back.

Bridgehead Protected

The fortifications bulged out around Saarbrücken to protect the bridgehead where the two highroads from France meet. In the heart of the city they cross the river over a sixteenth century bridge known as "Alte Bruecke." A statue of Emperor Wilhelm I stands guard over the bridge.

Pockets of the hills behind Saarbrücken, such as at Dudweiler, Saint Ingbert and Friedrichstha, provided ideal positions for German mortars to point their wide mouths skyward and lob heavy shells over the advance lines onto the hills south of Saarbrücken.

These pockets lie about midway of the advance fortifications and the main Siegfried Line. The big guns permanently in place in these fortifications added their roar to that of the tractor-drawn artillery which the Germans moved up in front of West Wall.

The line of heights south of Saarbrücken is the historic scene of a conflict between the French and Germans on August 17, 1870, when the Prussians, under von Moltke, defeated the French General Frossard and forced him to retreat across the plains southeast to Sarreguemines. It was one of the first engagements of the Franco-Prussian War.

Even under heavy bombardment the French troops were said to have begun slowly edging forward after having been delayed by the first rains of the Autumn. Narrow side roads were slippery with mud, slowing down the progress of the French motorized units. Swollen streams increased the infantry's task of feeling its way through the broken countryside, which already was pockmarked with shell craters.

[Dispatches from Basle, in neutral Switzerland, where reports were received from both sides of the French-German border, said the French had found hand grenades more useful than rifles in the close fighting, since the positions fought for frequently were concrete pillboxes, whose defenders exposed only their rifles through the firing slits.

[Most of these pillboxes were described as having steel doors for rear entrances, which were blasted off by grenades, and in such cases the occupants were often captured.

[The Germans were reported to have concentrated armor-piercing anti-tank guns for use against French tanks. French tanks also were said to have been used in new stabs at the German lines in the Vosges foothills, northeast of the Bitche fortresses, and in attacks toward the German manufacturing town of Pirmasens. Here the French were said to have scored new advances beyond the village of Vinningen, partly flanking the line of Westwall defenses to the southeast.]

[Reports reaching Basle said the first units of British troops had marched into the French Maginot forts amid the cheers of French troops. It was believed the British had taken positions somewhere between the Moselle and the Rhine.]

Extremely Violent.

The German troops previously were reported to be moving heavy, long-range guns into the battle areas. The positions of the firing batteries and the intensity of the shelling were not disclosed.

German re-enforcements were reported massing behind Saarbruecken to forestall a direct French attack and occupation of the Saar capital.

The German artillery bombardment was described as "extremely violent," resulting in the destruction of some roads leading to Saarbruecken from the French positions. The advancing French troops who have been feeling their way slowly eastward reported that forces from both sides were obliged to fall back at times during both infantry and artillery actions.

Close In on Saarbruecken.

Military dispatches received here earlier in the day reported that the French forces, supported by thousands of newly landed British troops, were closing in on Saarbruecken from three sides.

The seizure of the city, the reports indicated, was considered vital to give the French a jumping off point for a wider attack against the heavily fortified Siegfried Line.

Indications that the Poilus were being hard pressed by concentrated German artillery fire came in an earlier official War Office communique: "Strong action by heavy enemy artillery on heights south of Saarbruecken."

Heavy fighting was reported near Hornbach also as the French troops there pushed eastward in an attempted encircling movement.

[A Berlin communique telling of operations on the western front said that "stronger French forces than hitherto" advanced toward German outposts between Saarbruecken and Hornback, but were "stopped by mine fields and German defense fire."]

Rain hampered all the operations along the 100-mile front between the Moselle and the Rhine, but military dispatches still spoke of "substantial" gains. Saarbruecken is midway on the front, not far from the French border.

German Re-enforcements.

German re-enforcements were reported pouring into the areas behind Saarbruecken and opposite the city of Strassbourg in northeastern France.

The French Government declared officially that there were already "several hundred thousand" British troops in France. Officials said, however, that the British had not yet engaged in active fighting out that it would take some time to concentrate supplies and dispose the units along the front.

The crossing of the Channel was effected without incident by the British forces, the announcement said.

French officials contrasted the appearance of the new troops with what they described as "the handful of heroes" who were thrown into the breach in the early days of the first world war in an effort to stem the German advance from Belgium.

[A dispatch from Aigeciras, Spain, reported that ten English troop transports had passed Gibraltar en route to France. Two British ships stopped at Gibraltar, one to disembark several thousand soldiers to reinforce the garrison there and the other to unload war supplies.]

Plans for the reception of the British re-enforcements in France had apparently been worked out in great detail. Loaded down with war kits, the troops were barracked without obvious delay.

Units of the British Army were observed moving toward the front. There was little of the public rejoicing that greeted the arrival of the British in 1914, and the French peasants, stolidly watching the khaki-clad columns moving through their villages, seemed to take the coming of their allies for granted.

Poilus mingled with the troops as they halted for brief rest periods. Many of the Britons were veterans of the last war, and adopted the attitude that "we're just picking up where we left off last time."

In the Saar Sector.

Reports of the fighting in the Saar Basin said that the advance had almost removed the French frontier town of Sarreguemines from the range of the German artillery. The dispatches said French shellfire had caused the German Army to start the removal of its Saar headquarters from Saarbruecken.

The latest advances were said to have been accompanied by the heaviest aerial fighting on the western front to date. Dog-fights over the lines, French persons said, resulted in the destruction of three German planes and "one or two" French.

[Swiss observers, watching the progress of the fighting from across the border, said that the Germans appeared to have demonstrated marked superiority in artillery mobility. On the other hand, these observers said, French machine-gunners had proved more effective than the Nazi. The heavy fixed guns in the Maginot Line, they declared, also had proved superior in range and destructive power to the guns installed on the Siegfried Line. Alterations in the Maginot fortresses while the Siegfried fortifications were being completed, the Swiss observers said, had given the French advance posts a firing power which in some spots overmatched the German.]

Meanwhile today there were reports in Paris that Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French forces in the Near East, was en route to Poland to assist in the Polish defense. A conflicting report, however, said that he had left Ankara, Turkey, by airplane and was returning to Beirut, Lebanon.

Behind the lines Premier Daladier shuffled his Cabinet for what the French termed "a fight to the finish with Nazidom." Changes in the Cabinet, which M. Daladier announced yesterday, did not affect the political aspect of the Government to any great degree, however.

Georges Bonnet, who has been Foreign Minister, was appointed Minister of Justice, while M. Daladier himself took over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in addition to his duties as Premier and Minister of National Defense.

Two new ministeries — Blockade and Armament—were created. Senator Georges Pernot, a member of the Radical Union group, took the Blockade post, and Raoul Dautry, former Director of the French National Railways, was made Armament Minister. The numerically strong Socialist group, headed by former Premier Leon Blum, declined to participate in the new Government.

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Nazis Capture Gdynia After 13-Day Siege

Germans Report Lublin-Lwow Road Is Severed, Barring Flight to South

Defenders Fighting Fiercely Near Lodz

Berlin Calls Roosevelt's Extension of Monroe Doctrine 'Unchivalrous'

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—German communiques tonight reported the Reich's armies forging ahead in the east, although meeting strong Polish resistance north of Lodz. In another theater of action, Gdynia, Poland's only port city, was reported by the Germans to have surrendered after a thirteen-day siege.

Gdynia, at the extreme northern tip of the disputed Polish Corridor, had been under fire of German warships and land batteries since the war started on Sept. 1. The inhabitants of the sandy, low-lying city, into which Poland poured money, converting a rowboat dock into a modern port, surrendered at 8:10 a. m. (2:10 a. m., New York daylight time), it was announced. German troops entered the city two hours later, after the Mayor and ninety-nine inhabitants had been taken as hostages against sniping.

The wharves and port establishment were reported only slightly damaged, despite the almost constant bombardment. German reports quoted Polish soldiers as saying the city had been without bread for two days. The largest part of the population had fled. Virtually the entire Gdynia hinterland was long ago taken by Nazi troops. A small stretch of the northern port, however, where Polish batteries were situated, was still reported holding out this morning even after the rest of the city had given in.

Lwow-Lublin Line Cut

With the surrounding territory gone, the port was regarded by the Germans as having little strategic value as far as the war's progress was concerned. Of greater importance was a high command announcement that the circle around Warsaw had been closed, and communications severed between Lublin and Lwow.

(Lwow is about 225 miles southeast of Warsaw, and Lublin is about midway between the two cities.)

Polish divisions north of Lodz, seventy miles southwest of the capital, were reported waging a stubborn fight against capture in what was regarded here as the biggest battle of the war. Now in its fifth day, this engagement was upsetting German predictions that these Polish legions would be destroyed within three days.

A communique which told of the advances showed the eastern forces to be centering on three maneuvers—encircling Warsaw completely; cutting off Lublin from Lwow to prevent such government officials as may still be at Lublin from reaching the south, and advancing with East Prussian divisions upon Brzesc (Brest-Litovsk), 110 miles east of Warsaw.

"60,000 Prisoners Taken"

It added that near Radom, fifty miles south of Warsaw, "60,000 prisoners were taken, among whom were many generals," after a "destructive" battle.

"The 18th Polish Division, including the divisional general staff, surrendered yesterday north of Ostrow-Mazowieka," the communique stated. "Six thousand prisoners and thirty cannon were captured."

Ostrow-Mazowieka is fifty-five miles northeast of Warsaw.

Besides pursuing three main strategic tasks on the eastern front, the army was said to have gained ground rapidly against almost no resistance in southern Poland, paving the way for cutting off Poland from Rumania and all foreign supplies. The road leading from Lublin to Lwow, which is 220 miles southeast of Warsaw, was said to have been reached near Rawa Ruska, eighty-five air miles southeast of Lublin. An attack on Warsaw from many sides was expected soon by military observers.

With the capture of Osowiec by East Prussian troops, the last Polish frontier fortifications were in German hands. Whether German forces would attempt encirclement of Brzesc was not clear, but the communique said that "forces assigned to take Brzesc are rapidly approaching the city."

The air force was said to have "successfully attacked the eastern outskirts of Warsaw and Polish connecting roads lying farther back" to cut off retreat from the capital.

Weather Is "Unfavorable"

The only disquieting note in the army communiques from Poland were occasional references to "unfavorable weather." Thoughtful Germans were wondering whether rains at last were going to soften Poland's notoriously bad roads and bog down the motorized equipment which had enabled the Germans to make their swift thrusts. The high command discounted this prospect, a spokesman saying, "no matter what the weather we advance."

Of operations on the western front, the high command had little comment except that "stronger French forces than hitherto" advanced toward German outposts between Saarbruecken and Hornbach but were "stopped by mine fields and German defense fire."

In Berlin, another appeal was issued tonight to women and mothers to go to the country and assist in harvesting potatoes and beets.

"Always in the decisive hours of the country, German women have shown the greatness of their souls and the strength of their bodies," the appeal said. Twenty-five years ago the women showed what they could do, it continued, and "this heroic willingness is an example for you to use your energies in this struggle."

Hundreds of thousands of girls between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five have been ordered into fields and farmhouses already.

The State Secretary of the Finance Ministry, Walter Reinhardt, assured the nation meanwhile that the "financing of the war is certain," and that "no measures will be taken that might lead to a weakening of the reichsmark value."

The prosecution of persons not obeying rigid war-time measures began with the fining of a restaurant proprietor $400 for offering guests a choice between two warm meat dishes. At the same time, an order was issued forbidding the serving of hot food between certain afternoon and evening hours.

Goering Visits Industrial Area Of Upper Silesia

Berlin, Sept. 14 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, reported Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering today visited the upper Silesian industrial area newly won from Poland "in order to convince himself of the switch-over of Silesian industry to war economy."

D. N. B. said Goering remained for some time in a big munitions factory where bombs are being manufactured for the air force. Other plants apparently are producing German armaments also, little more than a week after their occupation.

Thanks Workers

He thanked the workers, who greeted him "joyfully," the news agency said.

According to a German survey, Poland has now lost all her hard coal mines, her most important iron ore, lead and zinc deposits, oil wells and steel producing plants.

Polish hard-coal production last year, including the Olsa area, according to German figures, was 45,000,000 tons, or about one quarter of the German yield.

Took Rich Iron Mines

Germany obtained Poland's producing iron mines. The all-Polish steel production of approximately 2,000,000 tons, said by the German estimate the pig iron yield can be increased at least 700,000 tons annually.

Iron ore is located principally near Wielum, in Eastern Upper Silesia, in the Olsa district, at Kielce and Czestochowa, all of which now are in German hands.

A 100,000 tons of raw zinc is produced by Upper Silesia smelters, more than half the German production.

Important for German war economy is the acquisition of Poland's nitrogen, its most important sulphuric acid and benzine producing centers.

WARSAW SAYS RAIN IS FALLING HEAVILY THERE

Capital, Still Holding Out, Hopes Storms Will Bog Invaders Down.

SEAPORT ON BALTIC FALLS

German Soldiers March In and Take 100 Hostages—Battle Continues North of City.

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Surrender of the Polish port of Gdynia after a two weeks' siege was announced today and Germany's eastern army was reported to have made new advances in drives against Warsaw and two other key Polish objectives.

A communique telling of fall of Gdynia, which had been cut off almost since the outbreak of hostilities September 1, said German troops entered the city at 10:15 A. M. (5:15 A. M. New York time).

"The Polish Commandant surrendered the city," it continued. "North of Gdynia fighting is still going on."

The city president (Mayor) was said to have accepted conditions imposed by the Germans—including surrender of 100 hostages, among them the President.

First troops to enter the city, which held out despite encirclement since the early days of Germany's drive into Poland, were alleged to have reported finding "a large part of the civilian population was armed."

Meanwhile army communiques telling of fighting on the Eastern front made occasional references to "unfavorable weather."

[Warsaw reported that heavy autumn rains had begun falling in that region.]

Fear Affect on Campaign.

Thoughtful Germans were wondering whether rains at last were going to soften Poland's notoriously bad roads and bog down the militarized equipment which has enabled the Germans to make quick thrusts. The High Command discounted this prospect, however, a spokesman saying: "No matter what weather, we advance."

A communique which told of advances in Poland said 66,000 prisoners had been captured and showed the eastern forces to be centering on three main manuevers.

1. Encircling Warsaw completely;
2. Cutting off Lublin from Lwow to prevent such Government officials as may still be at Lublin from reaching the South; and
3. Advancing with East Prussian divisions upon Brzesc (Brest-Litovsk) 110 miles east of Warsaw.

On the eastern front, the communique said, German armies yesterday closed their ring about Warsaw through advances east of the city.

Reports Generals Captured.

It added that near Radom, some fifty miles south of Warsaw, "60,000 prisoners were taken, among whom were many generals," after a "destructive" battle.

"The Eighteenth Polish Division, including the divisional general staff, surrendered yesterday north of Ostrow-Mazowieka," the communique stated. "Six thousand prisoners and thirty cannon were captured. Ostrow-Mazowieka is fifty-five miles northeast of Warsaw.

Besides pursuing three main strategic tasks in the eastern front the army was said to have gained ground rapidly against almost no resistance in southern Poland, paving the way for cutting off Poland from Rumania and all foreign supplies.

The road leading from Lublin to Lwow, which is 220 miles southeast of Warsaw, was said to have been reached near Rawa Ruska, eighty-five air miles southeast of Lublin.

Claim Fort Is Encircled.

An attack on Warsaw from many sides was expected soon by military observers. Modlin Fortress, twelve miles northwest of Warsaw, was said to be encircled.

With the capture of Ossowiec by East Prussian troops the last Polish frontier fortifications were in German hands. Whether German forces would attempt encirclement of Brzesc was not clear, but the communique said that "forces assigned to take Brzesc are rapidly approaching the city."

The air force was said to have "successfully attacked the eastern outskirts of Warsaw and Polish connecting roads lying further back" to cut off possibilities of retreat of Poles from the capital. The aim of the German forces apparently was to compel Warsaw to capitulate.

Rains Come to Warsaw.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Heavy autumn rains, for which all Poland has been praying in the hope they would hamper Germany's motorized forces, were reported today to have begun falling in the vicinity of Warsaw during the night.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Pesti Hirlap wrote today that there was much rejoicing among people in the besieged city.

Warsaw, still holding out against repeated German thrusts, was a city half in ruins today, its plight rendered serious by growing food shortages and severed communication lines.

Radio broadcasts, virtually the only source of news from the beleaguered city, pictured scenes of death and desolation as a prolonged bombardment by land and air forces continued unabated.

Most of the Polish Government officials long since have fled the city. Eleven of them, headed by Eugen Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, were reported last night to have crossed the southern Polish border into Rumania. One was identified as the head of the Polszka (bank of Poland).

Says Many Died in Churches.

Describing the situation in Warsaw in a broadcast from the capital, Capt. Wladyslaw Polenski of the Polish Air Force said that the entire Praga district was in ruins and that many bodies—some of women and children—lay in the shell-scarred streets.

"Many people were killed inside churches, where they had sought safety," he said. "Others died in cemeteries, where tombstones were smashed and bodies scattered about."

Capt. Polenski declared that the Germans had used incendiary bombs and had "shelled and machine-gunned panicky crowds who had taken refuge in fields outside the city limits."

"Hospitals were pitiful sights during the air raids," the broadcaster said.

Women Join in Fight on Tanks.

A staff officer who broadcast a description of fighting in the suburbs said that roads were "blocked with smashed lorries, carts, dead soldiers, women and children."

"Bombs explode constantly amid crowds of people running away," he said. "Geysers of water spura skyward when mains are damaged by earth-shaking explosions. Tanks rumble into view spitting fire. Soldiers and women attack modern monsters with bunches and grenades."

Major Starzynski, Mayor of the capital, who delivered his daily appeal to the Warsaw populace to stand fast, declared that the city's defenders are "all heroes whose nerves remain excellent, with few exceptions."

He disclosed that "only one plate of food is being allowed a day in Warsaw and there is no cake these hard times."

BERLIN - Sept 14-39

German High Command's Communique

The German Supreme Army Command today issued the following communique:

Operations in southern Poland now are meeting with little resistance, and our army is quickly gaining ground eastward. The Lublin-Lwow road was reached near Rawa-Ruska and Tomaszow by strong forces. The Vistula north of Sandomierz was crossed at several points.

As a temporary result of a destructive battle near Radom, 60,000 prisoners were taken, among whom were many generals, 143 cannon and 38 armored cars.

A comprehensive attack on encircled Polish divisions around Kutno is progressing.

The Eighteenth Polish division, including the divisional general staff, surrendered yesterday north of Ostrow-Mazawieka. Six thousand prisoners and thirty cannon were captured.

Forces assigned to take Brzesc (Grest-Litowsk) are rapidly approaching the city.

Successes "Despite Unfavorable Weather"

The ring around the Polish capital was closed yesterday in the east. Also, German troops proceeding east of Modlin across the Narew river are now approaching the city from the northwest. Some sections of the German forces which advance via the Warsaw-Siedlce road have turned and are headed southwest and west.

Ossowiec, last of the Polish frontier fortifications, was taken yesterday by East Prussian troops. Despite unfavorable weather the air force successfully attacked the eastern outskirts of Warsaw and Polish connecting roads lying farther back. Two enemy planes were shot down.

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In the west, stronger French forces than hitherto advanced toward our outposts in that section of German territory which protrudes from the western fortifications toward France between Saarbrücken and Hornbach. They were stopped by mine fields and German defense fire.

BERLIN ORGAN OPENS ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT

SEP 15

Denounces His Protection of Canada Statement as Unneutral.

SUBMARINE RULES ISSUED

Campaign Not to Be 'Ruthless,' but All Neutral Ships Are to Be Searched

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BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—A commentary which usually presents the German Foreign Office opinion today attributed to President Roosevelt, in his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, an attitude "unfair and unchivalrous, to say nothing of being unneutral."

The commentary argued that the impartial application of the Monroe Doctrine would impose on the United States the responsibility of seeing that American countries do not attack non-American countries if the United States expects the rest of the world to keep hands off the Western Hemisphere.

Germany, however, has no interest in changing the sovereignty of any American territory, "most certainly not to its own benefit," the Korrespondenz declared, and said that the only two occasions when German troops ever fought in the Western Hemisphere were to help the Canadians throw out French rule and to help Washington throw off British depotism.

At the same time observers saw in the publication of a German contraband law a warning to the world that German submarines and sea raiders would do their utmost legitimately to prevent war materials and food from reaching Great Britain and France.

The comment on President Roosevelt's attitude appeared in the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz as part of the German reaction to Canada's declaration of war last Sunday, by which the Dominion threw her resources to the side of Great Britain against Germany. Canada's declaration, it said, placed the American President in an "awkward" position.

Submarine Campaign.

The proclamation of a long list of contraband articles, which ships of all nations may deliver to Germany's enemies only under peril of destruction, was seen as the answer to the British blockade.

Bitter warfare at sea seemed in prospect. Officials emphasized, however, that there was to be no "unrestricted submarine campaign"—that is, they said, German submarines would not sail all the seas ruthlessly sinking every ship falling within the vision of their periscopes.

Germany proposed to abide by the recognized rules of sea warfare. The presumption was that neutral ships suspected of heading for enemy ports would be stopped, searched and permitted to proceed if they carried no contraband, but on findings to the contrary and after appropriate warnings they would be torpedoed.

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Roosevelt's Utterances.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz referred to President Roosevelt's press conference of last Tuesday, in which he made it plain that he interpreted the Monroe Doctrine to mean that the United States would protect by force if necessary all the Americas, including Canada.

The Korrespondenz also referred to the President's speech of last year at Kingston, Ont., in which he said that the United States would not "stand idly by" if Canada were threatened.

The commentary observed that Mr. Roosevelt, in effect, was saying that Canada may attack a European Power but that Power may not strike back at Canada. It held such an attitude to be "unfair and unchivalrous, to say nothing of being unneutral."

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Accuses England.

The semi-official Dienst aus Deutschland, an information service also close to the Foreign Office, said of the new contraband decree:

"By breaking legal international obligations and usage, England has opened an economic war against Germany, which according to English avowal was to starve the German people.

"But this battle affects at least in the same measure neutral countries which are intended to be forced to renounce trade with Germany by genuine terroristic methods.

"If they do not bend to the English dictate then, just as Germany, they are to be starved out and cut off from their vital trade connections.

"In view of this open proclamation of the English fight, the Reich's Government was left no other choice but to act on the principle of retaliation and to meet English fighting methods by all necessary means."

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Serious Sea Problems.

The technical procedure by which Germany took up the challenge of the British blockade was an amendment to laws relating to the seizure of prizes of war. Lists of "unconditional" and "conditional" contraband were drawn up and today, before legal experts had interpreted the definitions, there was still some uncertainty respecting the manner in which the Reich would conduct its sea campaign.

"Unconditional" contraband which was to be destroyed or seized without formality included munitions, chemicals, guns, fuel and innumerable other commodities designed primarily or directly for use in battle. "Conditional" contraband included food, live animals, clothing and machinery.

Such products were listed as "conditional" contraband, it was stated, authoritatively, because they will be treated as contraband only if, and when, evidence is produced that Great Britain has actually begun to do so.

One suggestion advanced but not officially confirmed was that "unconditional" contraband would be fair game for any submarine or raider, but that vessels loaded with "conditional" contraband consigned to the enemy would be taken either to a German port or given a chance to turn about and go home.

The practical difficulty seemed to be that the German sea force could not hope to take any prize vessel to a German port through the British naval guard in the North Sea. Moreover, no German raider could be sure that ships carrying conditional contraband would turn back to their ports of departure just because they were ordered to do so. How Germany would avoid destroying even conditional cargoes remained a knotty, unanswered question.

REICH PAPER CALLS ROOSEVELT UNFAIR

Semi-Official Korrespondenz Asserts He Says Canada May Attack, Not Be Attacked

CALLS THIS 'UNNEUTRAL'

Argues Monroe Doctrine Imposes Duty on Us to Bar War on Europeans

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BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—A commentary which usually presents the German Foreign Office opinion attributed today to President Roosevelt in his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine with regard to Canada, an attitude "unfair and unchivalrous, to say nothing of being unneutral."

The comment appeared in the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz and referred to the President's Tuesday press conference, in which he made plain that he interpreted the Monroe Doctrine to mean the United States should protect by force, if necessary, all the Americas, including Canada. It appeared as part of the German reaction to Canada's declaration of war on Sunday. Canada's declaration, it was said, placed President Roosevelt in an "awkward" position.

The Korrespondenz also referred to the President's Kingston, Ont., speech of last year in which he said the United States would not "stand idly by" if Canada were threatened.

The commentary asserted that Mr. Roosevelt, in effect, was saying that Canada may attack a European power but that power may not strike back at Canada.

It argued that impartial application of the Monroe Doctrine would impose on the United States the responsibility of seeing that American countries do not attack non-American countries if the United States expects the rest of the world to keep hands off the Western Hemisphere.

Germany has no interest in changing the sovereignty of any American territory, "most certainly not to its own benefit," the Korrespondenz declared. It said the only two occasions German troops ever fought in the Western Hemisphere were to help the Canadians throw off French rule and to help Washington throw off British despotism.

In a discussion of President Roosevelt's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, Boersen Zeitung said that "Canada is no victim of German aggression [illegible] Germany is nominated as the knight of intended Canadian aggression."

It added that the President "worries needlessly" and that Germany did not dream of taking possession, for example, of Bermuda or Jamaica, but:

"Should these lands fall into the possession of Germany by an unimaginable miracle, the Reich would immediately turn around and hand them to the United States of America."

GERMANS CLAIM ADVANCE INTO POLISH UKRAINE

Lublin-Lwow Road Reported Cut In Area Often Before Hit By Wars

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[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 14—A Polish broadcast from Baranowicze tonight declared thirty persons were killed and four big fires were started today in the first air bombing of that city of 30,000 population 200 miles north-

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Budapest, Sept. 14—The Ukraine, which suffered severely in every war and every peace treaty in recent years, again was turned into a bloody battlefield today as Polish troops began slowly to fall back across southeastern Poland under the German attack.

German assault units claimed to have cut the main highway between Lublin and Lwow, thus beginning amputation of the Ukraine from the rest of unconquered Poland while German-Slovak motorized columns opened a direct attack on Lwow.

[Editor's Note—Lublin is about a hundred miles southeast of Warsaw and Lwow about 225 in the same direction.]

Nazi Tanks Repulsed

Despite disorganization resulting from repeated bombings, Lwow's Polish defenders claimed to have beaten off a motorized attack. They were reported continuing to "dig in" in emulation of their countrymen's heroic defense of Warsaw, where the first heavy autumnal rains were said to have fallen, much to the joy of the city's defenders, who felt the rain would bog down Germany's motorized forces.

Following is the text of Polish staff communique No. 14 broadcast from Warsaw tonight:

"The German air force was very active today. They bombed Dubno, Wlodzimierz and Ra[illegible]

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"Our aviators bombed German motorized units and shot down two planes.

Germans Crossed Border

"In the Suwalszczyzna region the Germans crossed our border. In the direction of Lowicz and Skierniewice there were wild battles with the Germans.

"The Germans occupied Zamosc. We repulsed attacks on Lwow and Warsaw."

It was believed certain meanwhile that the German drive against Lublin caused the Polish Government to move farther east after only a short stopover at Nalenczow, in south-central Poland. It also appeared the invaders by this move were slowly closing a tank encirclement around Warsaw, leaving the only avenue of retreat directly eastward through Brzesc Nad Bugiem (Brest Litovsk).

Newest Battlefield

The swift German attack makes the main highway between Warsaw and the Rumanian border the newest battlefield, again bringing the scourge of war to the townspeople and peasants of a beautiful countryside still dotted with the year's harvest making. It again imperils picturesque Chelm, Za-

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mosc, Rawaruska and Tomaszow, all of which were reduced to ruins and ashes when the Russians, Austrians and Germans fought over the same area during the World War.

The invaders now are in position to attack Lwow, the Ukraine's capital, down the highway from the north and from directly eastward, driving a tank furrow halfway across the remaining free section of Poland.

Speeding Up Attacks

Information was received here that German motorized columns from Slovakia were accelerating their attacks in a plan to smash through as soon as possible to the Russian border, thus separating Poland from Rumania.

If the Nazis do that, the question remains how many Poles would be able to maneuver northward to escape the dragnet and how many would be forced to cross the Rumanian and Russian borders and face internment.

The Germans' drive into the Ukraine spotlights the long unsolved Ukrainian problem involving Poland, Soviet Russia, Hungary and Rumania.

Ukraine Split Up

While other nationalities emerged from the World War as separate states, the Ukrainians alone came out divided among different lands. The major portion of the land and population was incorporated within Soviet Russia and others within Poland, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia.

Hungary entered the picture when she seized Ruthenia, easternmost part of Czecho-Slovakia, last March.

If the Germans complete occupation of the Polish Ukraine, more questions will be posed. What will be the ultimate fate of the Ukraine peoples? Will Soviet Russia reabsorb them as a price of the new Russo-German pact? Will Hungary's Ruthenia become involved? Will Rumania's Ukrainian-populated Bukowina and Bessarabia become entangled in the net again?

The fighting sweeping southeastern Poland may soon provide the answers.

Germany Denies Seeking American U-Boat Bases

British Charge Called 'Clumsy Attempt to Create Panic'

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP).—British charges that Germany was trying or intended trying to find submarine bases in Central and South America were denounced in a communique today as a "clumsy attempt to create panic among Latin-American nations." The communique, issued through DNB, German official news agency, referred to the British Ministry of Information as the "misinformation ministry."

(The ministry said Wednesday night that the British government had "reason to believe the enemy may attempt to establish submarine and air bases on the coasts of South and Central America".)

The German communique said that the British statement "cannot be considered as other than an attempt to poison the good, confidential relations between Germany and Latin-American nations and as a conscious step to [illegible] the American public.

"We must be stated once again that Germany has no political or military ambitions of any nature in North, Central or South America," it said.

Bombings Stir Chamberlain

He Tells Commons They Will Increase British Resolve to Remove Nazi Menace.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that if Germany bombed civilians in Poland it would strengthen the resolve of Britain and her allies to "insure that the menace we are now fighting is finally removed."

The Prime Minister reiterated the statement yesterday by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax that Britain would claim a free hand to take "appropriate action" if Germany bombed civilians.

Referring to an official German statement that severe measures would be taken to crush civilian resistance in Poland, he said:

"His Majesty's Government have noted this announcement, which in the face of it is in flat contradiction of the German Chancellor's recent statement to the Reichstag when he disclaimed any desire to make war on women and children.

"The restrictions we—like the French—have imposed on the operations of our own forces were based upon the condition of similar restraint being observed by our opponents, and His Majesty's Government must, of course, hold themselves free, if such restraint is not in fact observed, to take such action as they may deem appropriate.

Britain Bars 'Mere Terrorism.'

"But I wish to add that whatever be the lengths to which others may go, his Majesty's Government will never resort to deliberate attack on women, children and other civilians for purposes of mere terrorism.

"In the meantime it must be remembered that our strategy and tactics must at all stages be governed by one consideration and one only—namely, the most effective prosecution of the war.

"I will add that if action of the kind suggested in the German announcement is taken it will inevitably further strengthen the resolve of ourselves and our allies so to conduct our policy and so to prosecute the war as to ensure that the menace which we are fighting—of which this may be another manifestation—is finally removed."

Lord Halifax announced in the House of Lords that the German Government had notified Great Britain that it would observe for the duration of the war the prohibitions concerning the use of poisonous gases laid down in the Geneva protocol of June, 1925. He said, however, that Germany reserved full liberty of action in the event an enemy power infringed provisions of the protocol.

The Foreign Secretary recalled that Hitler said in his reply to President Roosevelt's recent appeal that there should be no bombing of unfortified towns.

Britain May Answer Air Raids.

Great Britain moved cautiously toward releasing the full power of her war machine upon Germany following Lord Halifax's announcement yesterday that any German bombing of undefended cities would "free Great Britain's hands."

Lord Halifax told the House of Lords then:

"The restrictions which his Majesty's Government have imposed on their forces were based on the condition of similar restraint being observed by their opponents. His Majesty's Government must hold themselves completely free, if such restraint is not in fact observed, to take such action as they may deem appropriate."

[An announcement from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters yesterday said that the German Army would break Polish resistance in open towns and villages by "all means at its disposal."

The Polish Government was accused in the statement of encouraging Poles to resort to sniping.]

The London Times, which often reflects Government opinion, commented that the British Government had received no official confirmation of any German intention to bomb undefended cities, but added:

"At any rate, whether the proclamation is authentic or not, the German airmen have not yet been set to this work of murder. Until the proposed atrocities are actually committed the British Government with the French will certainly not depart from the assurance that both have given to the President of the United States."

Other newspapers featured prominently a statement from the Polish embassy that up to September 13 German planes had bombed thirty cities and open towns in Poland, killing more than 1,500 civilians including women and children. Since then, the embassy said, scores of Polish towns and villages have been raided.

A Healthy Fear.

The papers also gave prominent place to the report of the American Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, that the Germans in Poland were bombing without regard to the safety of civilians.

The London Daily Telegraph wrote: "The very [illegible]tion that British forces might one day be compelled to bomb open towns is enough to make soldier and civilian alike recoil; but Lord Halifax was right to point out that a policy of restraint is based on reciprocation. A healthy fear of reprisals and their effect on the morale of the German population may well prove a deterrent where considerations of humanity have failed."

No one doubted that if England retaliated, London and Paris, still unbombed, would receive a German counter-attack. Yet the blackout restrictions which plunged the city into complete darkness with the outbreak of war are just beginning to ease up.

Pedestrians and automobiles will be allowed to carry a little more light and the opening of more movie houses was considered. In the West End, London's combination of Broadway and Park avenue, fashionable night clubs and hotels announced that they would resume dancing and entertainment.

The authorities also considered putting the clock ahead another hour to use more daylight.

England Moves To Curb Germans' War Supplies

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—The British Government today intensified its drive to halt the flow of war supplies to Germany, declaring that "already large quantities of contraband have been stopped and prevented from reaching the enemy."

The Admiralty disclosed that the Nieuw Amsterdam, flagship of the Holland American Line, was examined yesterday for contraband and that more than a score of ships were detained off the southeast coast today for searching.

Previously the Ministry of Economic Warfare had announced seizure of the cargo of the Netherlands steamer Groenlo as suspected contraband and the searching of an American ship, the Black Osprey.

The Nieuw Amsterdam and the Black Osprey were released after search.

To Sell War Prize Cargo

The first public notice of a war prize cargo published today said that approximately 5,900 tons of phosphate from the American freighter Warrior were now lying in barges at Purfleet to be sold by order of the Marshal of the Admiralty.

When the cargo was seized and other details were not given.

[Editor's Note—The Phosphate Export Association in New York said the Warrior's cargo had been paid for in cash by a German buyer prior to the ship's departure and that the association had no further interest in it. Officials added they had received no direct word of the seizure.]

A Ministry of Information communique tonight assured neutral powers that Britain had no intention of preventing them from importing foodstuffs and other material for their own use.

"The German wireless has distorted the purpose of the British contraband policy as setting out to strangle neutral trade and bringing starvation and death to old people, women and children in neutral countries," the communique said.

Will Aid Neutral Trade

"Britain does not seek to dictate to any neutral government. She has already categorically declared that she will do all in her power to facilitate *bona fide* neutral trade. . . .

"What Britain is endeavoring to do is to prevent the German Government from importing goods and material which will enable them to prolong the war."

The Government continued to relax the rigid precautionary measures put into effect at the outbreak of war. It was announced that all movies, theaters and other places of entertainment in England, Scotland and Wales would be reopened tomorrow.

Some To Close At 6 P. M.

Motion-picture theaters except for an area in central London will be permitted to remain open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Those in the restricted area of the city must close at 6 P. M.

FLIGHT LEADER GIVES ACCOUNT OF TRIUMPH

Missiles Dropped 100 Feet From Three Planes At Wilhelmshaven

First Eyewitness Story Given Out by Ministry Of Information

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 14—The Ministry of Information disclosed today what it said was the first eyewitness account of the Royal Air Force bombing of German battleships at Wilhelmshaven September 4 by the leader of the first flight.

The flight leader's name was not announced. His navigator was a Canadian, whose name was not disclosed.

The account, as given out by the Information Ministry, follows:

"We started for Wilhelmshaven at 4 P. M., on September 4," said the leader. "When we left, the afternoon was fine, but as we flew we ran into foul weather with heavy continuous rain. We reached Wilhelmshaven after two hours of flying. As we turned on our last course, five minutes away from Wilhelmshaven, the weather cleared for a few minutes.

They Fly Singly

"Breaking the flight formation, we flew singly into the Schilling Roads.

"We could see a German warship taking on stores from two tenders at her stern. We could even see some washing hanging on a line. Undaunted by the washing, we proceeded to bomb the battleship.

"Flying at 100 feet above mast height, all three aircraft in the flight converged on her. I flew straight ahead. The pilot of the second aircraft came across from one side, and the third crossed from the other side.

Saw Crews Running

"When we flew on top of the battleship we could see the crews running fast to their stations. We dropped our bombs. The second pilot, flying behind, saw two hit. We came 'round, and the ship's pompom guns began to fire as we headed for home. My navigator saw shells bursting almost on the tail of the aircraft.

"The second pilot, swooping across, took a photograph, which was subsequently found to be very blurred owing to the weather conditions at the time just before he dropped his first bomb.

"By now the sky had clouded over again. The aircraft were driving through blinding rain. As this bomber turned on the homeward course the navigator noticed machine-gun tracer bullets nipping past their port wing tip. They looked like small blue electric sparks."

Got "Hot Stuff," He Says

The pilot of the third aircraft who saw the first bomb drop from the second bomber said:

"To me it appeared to drop dead amidship. By now the battleship's crew were all at action stations and I got some hot stuff."

He dropped his bombs and made a half circuit 'round the battleship. Wheeling, he noticed three bursts of anti-aircraft fire at the leader's machine.

During the whole action only one German aircraft was seen. This was a German biplane, which flew past and disappeared.

By 7.30 P. M. the flyers were back at their station.

Another Account Given

Another vivid account was given by the officers and crew of aircraft from another squadron which took part in the raids in the Kiel area.

One of the aircraft was hit several times both by shells and bullets but returned home safely, although two of the petrol tanks were punctured. The remaining two bombers were not hit.

"We set out in fine weather," said the leader of this attack, "but we soon ran into a thick mist. One pilot became separated from the others, but he took up station again after ten minutes or so. We were near the German coast when half a dozen enemy fighters came out to engage us. A game of hide-and-seek in the clouds followed and our craft were successful in eluding their pursuers and left them behind.

Heavy Rain For Hour

"Conditions grew worse and there was heavy rain for an hour. Then the weather improved and my bombers gained height, giving a wide berth to all the islands along the German coast. We observed considerable activity by enemy merchant shipping. We made our landfall accurately and flew up the Elbe estuary until we sighted a number of German naval vessels. We were then flying at 6,000 feet under a thin layer of cloud.

"The enemy held his fire until we were almost over our target. Then suddenly he opened with every gun he could bring to bear on us; it was terrific, especially the firing from the big ships, which seemed to carry seven anti-aircraft guns on either beam. You could watch the tracer shells rising after the flash of the gun in spirals and follow the whole of their course.

All Return Safely

"We made our aircraft as difficult targets as we could by maneuvering. We then straightened out and dropped our bombs. At once we rose up into the clouds with the shells bursting 'round us and made for home, after an effective smack at the enemy. All returned home safely."

Two of the returning pilots reported they sighted a submarine making for Germany on the surface at high speed. At sight of the British airplanes she dived precipitately. All the bombs had been dropped on the objectives in Germany, the pilots added, otherwise she would have been an easy victim. Another bomber passed over Heligoland fortifications but was unmolested either by fighters or anti-aircraft fire, the crew reported.

Refugees Fleeing From Poland Under Fire of German Planes

Reporter Tells of Blasted Homes, Burning Factories and Dead Civilians—Says Lwow, Ablaze, Is Doomed City.

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

[The following dispatch was sent to Budapest and filed from there at 11:56 A. M. today (6:56 A. M., New York time). The time it was written was not given.]

SNIATYN, Poland (at the Rumanian border), Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Weary refugees, trudging along the main highways of southeastern Poland today, reported they were under continual fire of German planes using bombs and machine guns. They said every train, railroad station, bridge and automobile in the area was an actual or potential target of the swarming aerial invaders.

It was estimated that at least 100,000 Poles, moving mostly afoot toward the Rumanian frontier, were fleeing Poland's war-swept zones.

With communications disrupted, making accuracy impossible, it was estimated in foreign circles that civilian casualties in scattered towns and byways averaged at least a hundred daily.

Persons coming through the countryside as I did could see blasted homes, burning factories, shattered railroad lines—and tangled bodies of men, women and children.

The frontier itself was not safe until one actually crossed into Rumania. Zaleszczyki, on the Polish side, already has been raked with aerial fire and the Smiatyn Railway station on the front was photographed by two low-flying bombers which dove within 500 feet of the ground, calmly ignoring rifle fire from the station roof.

Five Polish fighting planes based in a woods somewhere in the vicinity were attempting to protect the rail lines against bombers.

Polish Communications Poor.

The Poles say the German onslaught has been speeded by a vast network of spies using hidden short-wave radio to inform the Nazi military of Polish "secrets."

Poles on the other hand are severely handicapped in maintaining connections between staff headquarters at Lwow and the front lines, frequently meeting with delays as much as six hours. Virtually the only means of communication now existing is by courier planes hedge-hopping and sneaking back between German raids.

I was able to leave the besieged city of Lwow through the kindness of British Consul Middleton when the consulate departed. I perched on a baggage truck piled high with parcels from the British and French consulates.

(Lwow is about 150 miles northeast of Sniatyn by railroad.)

We were subjected to air raids all day along the dusty chuck-holed road toward Sniatyn. Nearly every village we passed through had been bombed. Outside the picturesque village of Trembowla we dove into the shelter of an apple orchard while two German bombers swooped over the railway station.

Two bombs fell with ear-shattering explosives. Five minutes later when we passed through the main street of the town we saw bombs had struck peasant houses on each side, missing the railroad station by 100 yards. Five bodies were lying under a shattered tree.

Frightened Girl.

Later after a German bomber had flown over a hill behind a small barn where we had taken shelter, I noticed a barefoot peasant girl huddled into a corner, shaking with fear. I gave an imitation of a grin and waved my hands in a motion used by baseball umpires to call a runner safe.

The girl, ignorant of baseball, got the idea and her face brightened.

All quiet again, we went on our way.

[The following dispatch from Mr. De Luce was sent by courier and telegraphed to Budapest and filed from Budapest at 6:55 A. M. (1:55 A. M., New York time.)]

LWOW, Poland, Sept. 14—5 A. M. (Midnight, New York Time), Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Regardless of whether the slowly retreating Polish Army is able to stem the German advance, the city of 316,000 population is doomed.

Bombed from the air for fourteen days and battered by artillery during the last week, Lwow is a giant torch. A red glow, cast over the city by flames from burning oil refineries, makes a grim mockery of air raid precautions.

Other fires are burning in many sections of the city. Shattered aqueducts have emptied the reservoir from which Lwow draws its water supply and efforts to quench the flames with sand are pitifully ineffectual.

An acute food shortage, the danger of plague and the horror of bombing attacks have reduced the remaining residents to a state of panic. Over all hovers the fear that the Germans may enter the city at any moment.

The panic is particularly acute among the Jewish community, which numbers approximately 100,000. In shell-scarred synagogues the Jews began their New Year celebration by offering up prayers for rain, which they hoped might halt the march of the German Army.

Train Travel Disrupted.

All railroad junction terminals in the city have been wrecked by bombs, disrupting train travel. As fast as the Poles can repair vital rail lines they are destroyed by German bombers. Many passenger trains derailed by the bombs lie along the tracks.

Not only military caravans, but private cars have been machine-gunned from the air as well as bombed. I saw frequently along the highways automobiles and peasant carts whose occupants had been killed by machine-gun fire.

Military headquarters in Lwow have been established in low wooden buildings in the center of the city on the theory the Germans might consider them not worth bombing.

Until Monday [illegible] aircraft guns were available here to combat the air raids. When they arrived they were manned by inexperienced crews which were unable to score hits even when the enemy planes flew over so low I could almost count the rivets in their fuselages.

Hotels of Lwow were crowded, mostly with staff officers. Most cars now being used were to take officers' families to the frontier.

The hotels are serving only one-plate meals because of a shortage of supplies. Hard liquor is not permitted anywhere in Poland because it has been turned over to the military for medical use.

Newspapers are limited to one sheet printed on both sides.

Terror is almost as great in the countryside as in the cities. Observers charged that German planes make constant attacks, not only on lines of fleeing refugees but also on small villages which have no anti-aircraft protection or long range guns.

Everywhere I go I hear criticism from the man in the street of the Poles' leadership and examples of alleged lack of preparation. For instance, a woman medical expert from Warsaw told me that the first trainload of wounded was sidetracked for a full hour before any of the seriously wounded and dying men received any attention.

Many Ignore Defense Appeals.

The Lwow radio is constantly broadcasting appeals to citizens capable of bearing arms not to leave, as "a definite defense will be made." Nevertheless, refugees have been pouring out of the city in a steady stream since the first bombardment on September 1, many of them of military age.

Most of the Polish air force—or what remains of it—has been stationed near the Rumanian frontier in the hope of fighting off German attempts to smash Poland's lifeline railway bringing oil and other supplies from Rumania.

But it is a good bet that German flyers could spot the Polish planes for bomb attacks and before you read this that may have happened.

For days the weather has continued beautifully clear and sunny with the sort of sky in which bombs, seen from afar, look like silver darts. They seem to float lazily down to earth. But close at hand, here in Lwow, it is different.

German bombers, even as I write this, are raining explosives on the oil and alcohol refineries. The table quivers under my hand as the earth trembles. Outside there is the din of sirens, anti-aircraft batteries and the thunder of bombardment on the edge of the city.

Report Shrapnel Bombs Used.

The Germans are using shrapnel bombs, I am told, and also some sort of concussion bombs. One of the latter dropped into a three-story building. The building collapsed as though the mortar had been pulled out from between the bricks.

The shrapnel bombs are used against concentrations of soldiers—and sometimes civilians also are hit. Flying metal from the explosions kills persons a block away from the blast.

I am told that the first bombardment of Lwow came on September 1, just as Adolf Hitler was telling the Berlin Reichstag of his decision to go to war with Poland.

I came here on a train from Hungary—a passenger train, but it was made up of freight cars, flat ones at that. My seat was a soapbox. Every few miles of the 150 we traveled the train stopped and took on a load of newly mobilized soldiers.

The soldiers and their peasant wives and children wept as the train pulled away from each little station.

Passing us, on the southbound track, were crowded trains whose passengers laughed and called out to us. They had reason for cheer—they were refugees bound for Rumania and peace.

Our locomotive wheezed to a halt about twenty miles outside Lwow and the conductor pointed to flames lighting the night sky. "The station," he said. The train went no further.

We walked several miles along a pitch-dark country road and then took an unlighted street car into the city. Next to me sat a little girl who said nothing. On her knees there sat a parrot cage with a cackling bird inside.

Polish Stand Broken.

The Polish warfront is in flux again after the Poles momentarily stopped the Germans along the San and Vistula rivers. The Polish stand has been broken by the Germans in four places as nearly as could be told from the fragmentary information reaching Lwow.

One of the breaks is said to be fifty miles west of Lwow. Behind the Polish lines, here in Lwow, at least, conditions are chaotic. Due to the fact that bombs have smashed the aqueduct, nearly half a million residents of this city must draw water through old hand pumps. The sewage disposal system also has been damaged Physicians fear great outbreaks of disease.

Fires are burning in many parts of the city. The roads hereabouts are filled with dusty, weary refugees. Disregarding police orders, they have stampeded from their homes, trying to reach Rumania and safety. The more fortunate refugees transport their belongings in carts drawn by horses. Some have bicycles. The roads are choked so as to hamper movement of military supplies.

The French and British military missions to Poland are kept constantly on the move, remaining in contact with the Polish General Staff through couriers. So efficient is German intelligence that the British and French headquarters invariably become bomb tarkets a few hours after establishment.

Many Poles are frankly disappointed, some angry, over the failure of Britain and France to send planes to Poland. But the British tell you, "It would be throwing away planes, for Poland has no repair shops and no protected hangars."

Life is extremely difficult for foreigners of any nationality and is becoming worse.

Despite the small American flag in my buttonhole I have been stopped, searched and questioned many times. Once I spoke inadvertently in German in a Lwow shop and within a few seconds there were two threatening policemen at my shoulder.

Even the British Consul here was arrested for a short while when he attempted to photograph ruins of a bombed building.

Declares Italy Stands by Axis

Important Fascist Organ Announces Prizes to Be Given Rome at Close of War.

ROME, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Bologna newspaper Il Resto del Carlino asserted today that Italy in her present neutrality was pursuing the policy of the Rome-Berlin axis.

The newspaper, regarded as an important Fascist organ, predicted passage of power between the Italy has not entered the war because Il Duce sees further than any one and is very jealous of our blood and our gold."

Il Resto del Carlino recalled that Hitler, in a message to Mussolini at the start of the conflict, said that he had no need of Italian military aid.

Tunisia, Jibuti, Suez.

Italy was described as armed and ready to defend herself. The newspaper said that no foreign Power would dare attack because "Italian force is enormous and can be thrown on the balance if and when Il Duce wishes."

"Italy has changed nothing of the foreign policy which is that of the axis," the newspaper said, "and if he maintains a certain reserved-ness, it is due to international duties which she wants to observe in the capacity of a non-belligerent State.

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The newspaper declared that Mussolini a year and a half ago guaranteed the efficiency of Italy's armed force, asserting that she could mobilize 9,000,000 men and place half of them in the front lines and that she had the largest submarine fleet, one of the best air forces in the world and enough munitions and fuel for a long period.

Since then Italy has "burned the road" in speeding her war preparations, the newspaper said.

"Italy disdains the waltz," the article continued, "and marches straight ahead. War will end with a German victory."

The newspaper recalled that Mussolini had assured Italy she would reach her goals. It added that among these goals were Tunisia, Jibuti and Suez.

NORTH EUROPE GUARDING FOOD

Oslo States Protect Their Winter Supplies.

FINLAND TO BE IMPARTIAL

Hopes to Maintain Trade Contact With All Belligerents.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Europe's neutral northern States, faced with the pressing necessity of protecting winter supplies, are seeking a means to maintain import and export trade without dangerously offending the belligerents.

What the neutrals would like to do already has been expressed by Finland's Foreign Minister, Rolf Erkko, who said his country would try to maintain trade relations with warring nations on an identical basis, favoring neither side.

The Premiers of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland will meet here on Monday to discuss the situation. On the agenda is the question of what measures the Baltic States would take in the event of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Several of the Northern States already have initiated steps designed to assure adequate winter supplies of food, fuel and raw materials.

Export Embargo by Norway.

Norway has issued a general export embargo, from which were excluded only iron ore and fish. The order recently was extended to include fish products.

At the same time orders were rushed through for foodstuffs and raw materials from neutral nations. These orders included 21,000 tons of sugar from Cuba, 20,000 tons of coal from the United States and 60,000 tons of gasoline and 20,000 tons of oil from the United States and Persia.

Large supplies of grain were ordered from the United States and Argentina. Flour was rationed at ten kilograms (about twenty pounds) per person monthly and the private use of gasoline was forbidden.

Norway also halted the domestic sale of coal and coke pending fixing or ration quotas.

Meanwhile the Norwegian navy was mobilized to patrol the coasts, where a number of German freighters were trying to evade British warships.

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Regulations in Sweden.

Sweden has regulated strictly all import and export trade, requiring permits for each transaction. Approximately 60,000 men have been called to the colors.

Denmark has called up five classes of reservists and has laid mines protecting the waters near Copenhagen. The nation has found its fishing fleets demoralized and commercial navigation crippled by near-by German and British mine fields, whence come almost daily reports of sinkings.

Finland, its Baltic outlet practically closed, is considering immediate extension of a railroad to the Arctic Ocean. The Government is supervising trade, but export restrictions are few and imports are practically free from restraint.

There has been no food rationing yet in Finland, but there has been a rush to buy sugar, salt, coffee and soap.

Latvia Tightens Frontier.

Latvia has tightened supervision of its Polish frontier and has called up three classes of reservists. Embargoes have been placed on exports of metals, cotton and rubber goods, fuels and wool. No food rationing has been decreed, but a shopping rush in the first days of the war resulted in certain restrictions on retail trade.

Lithuania already is feeling an acute shortage of fuel, which is serious in view of the usually severe winters. Food supplies are ample and no rationing is expected.

Throughout the Northern and Baltic countries private automobiling virtually has ceased.

Copenhagen, which a fortnight ago was brilliantly lighted, has become almost as gloomy as the belligerent capitals, largely to conserve fuel.

BALKANS FEAR SPREAD OF WAR

Little Nations Eye Russia, Germany and Italy.

HUNGARY WANTS NEUTRALITY

But High Personages Hold One False Move May Set Spark.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Neutral nations in southeastern Europe watched Italy, Russia and Germany today for any move which might draw them into the war now raging at the Balkans' front door.

Many Government leaders feel that a continuation of southeastern Europe's aloofness from the conflict and peace among the Balkan States depend on what courses are pursued within the next few weeks by the three Powers.

Important political persons pointed out that any attempt on the part of Russia to take Bessarabia from Rumania or Germany from Poland, any German effort to use the Hungarian railroads for troop movements against southeastern Poland or any warlike gestures by Italy would be enough to ignite the war flames in this corner of Europe.

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Hungary, with German troops along her northern border and the Polish war just 150 miles from her capital, appeared to be in the most precarious position.

Hungary Wants Neutrality.

On the other hand, the most recent trip to Berlin of the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, was quickly followed by the Premier's speech emphasizing again Hungary's determination to stay neutral.

The Premier, Count Paul Teleki, apparently referring to public speculation on his nation's territorial claims on Rumania, declared last night that Hungary could not enter into "adventures" while in her present "difficult geographic position."

Addressing members of his Government party, Count Teleki said: "Hungary cannot be rash under pressure of the moment."

On the European war, he said: "Germany and the warring nations in general consider it in their interest to have peace and quiet and productive work in the Danube Basin.

"Hungary governs herself . . . and I must expressly point out that we serve only Hungarian interests."

But all the southeastern countries are watching Germany for indications of what she might do to make certain this "quiet productive work" is carried on for her benefit—that supplies from this area will be shipped her and not to the Allies.

Great Britain and France have been sending buyers into the little Danube nations with offers in gold for their products. Some circles reported many of these offers have been accepted.

The first indication of Nazi reaction was a public protest from Berlin yesterday in which Great Britain was charged with "interfering with the economic neutrality" of small nations. This was followed by an announcement from Rumania that Dr. Claudius, chief of the German Finance Ministry's economic department, was going to Rumania tomorrow to discuss exports to the Reich, chiefly oil, and a payment plan, now that war makes barter difficult.

Significantly, this flying trip to Bucharest follows closely upon the announcement that Rumania has accepted large orders from Great Britain, France and Poland.

Observers said that perhaps the greatest threat to Balkan neutrality is the possibility that Germany may use "pressure" to corner the oil, grain, metals and other products of what she calls her Lebensraum—living space.

Rumanians Feverish.

Reports—wholly unconfirmed—that Russia has a secret agreement with Germany whereby the Soviet would be given a free hand to take Bessarabia from Rumania have caused great alarm in Bucharest and spurred war preparations.

On the peaceful side, news from Albania indicating that Italy has been withdrawing troops from her recently acquired territory has eased the tension.

Greece and Turkey, observers point out, are especially interested in Italy's remaining out of the war because of the feeling in diplomatic circles that growing Italian influence in the Mediterranean already threatens their positions. Dispatches from Istanbul quoted Government officials as saying that Turkey would remain neutral if Italy did.

Diplomatic Headache.

Similar expressions have come from Athens. Nivholas Mavroudis, head of the Greek Foreign Office, is in Rome to discuss Greco-Italian relations.

Responsible persons reported that Greece and Turkey regard the preservation of present Mediterranean and Balkan relations as depending on Italian neutrality.

Diplomatic persons said that other rumors of a secret agreement between Russia and Germany to give the Galicia section of Poland to Russia left the Hungarian capital with a diplomatic headache. Such a "territorial readjustment" would give Hungary and Russia a common frontier. Intense anti-communist feeling here, dating back to Hungary's Red revolution and short-lived communist regime, would make such a redrawing of borders extremely unpopular.

Another trouble spot is indicated between Rumania-Hungarian relations. Rumania, which received a rich southern section of Hungary after the world war, is keeping a watchful eye on German-Hungarian developments in fear of some agreement whereby Budapest might be given Nazi approval in reclaiming Transylvania.

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LATIN REPUBLICS WATCH COAST LINE

To Take "Every Necessary Step" To Keep War Bases Out Of New World

Their Stand Applies To England And France As Well As To Germany

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[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 14—Government spokesmen in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay declared emphatically today "every necessary step" has been taken to prevent either side in the European war from establishing air or naval bases on the South American Atlantic coast.

The assertions followed upon an announcement from London that Germany might attempt to base operations here.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A communique issued in Berlin characterized the London announcement as a "clumsy attempt to create panic among Latin-American nations."]

The navies of Argentina and Brazil are patrolling the coast line vigilantly for any sign of violation of their neutrality. Uruguay promised a close watch.

Applies To All Outsiders

High officials declined to discuss in detail the report from London which was called to their attention by British Ambassadors. They said, however, their neutrality included sparing no efforts to prevent German as well as British and French armed forces from using their territorial lands or waters as bases. All three nations quickly discounted the possibility submarine bases had been or might be established.

British circles had expressed concern that Germany might attempt to operate bases along or off the rugged coast line of Patagonia, in southern Argentina. That section has a heavy German population.

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World-War Bases Recalled

It was recalled that after the World War the German Admiralty disclosed that bases in the Western Hemisphere had been used extensively.

Britain has a naval air base in the Falkland Islands, 300 miles off the southern Argentine coast. Argentina has several naval bases along its southern coast line.

Argentina To Dispatch Warships To Patagonia

Bahia Blanca, Argentina, Sept. 14 (AP). Two Argentine battle ships and four destroyers are expected to sail Saturday to partol the Patagonian coast of South Argentina.

Rear Admiral Jose Guisasola, commander-in-chief, flew to Buenos Aires today to receive instructions from the Navy Minister on assuring Argentine neutrality in Europe's war. The fleet returned from Rio de Janeiro after war was declared.

The fleet movement was announced after Great Britain warned South and Central American countries that Germany might attempt to establish air or naval bases in their territory.

Fear Bases in America.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—In reporting a belief of the British Government that Germany would try to establish submarine and air bases on the coasts of South and Central America, the Ministry of Information said today:

"The Government has instructed his Majesty's representatives in those countries to invite the Governments to which they are accredited to take all steps which may be necessary to prevent any breaches of their neutrality."

A new scale of war risk insurance for overseas shipping was announced, reducing rates for the Mediterranean and Black Sea. A special deduction was offered for cargo carried by neutral ships. It was the second schedule announced since the war began.

An American and two Dutch British blockaders, it was announced.

The Black Osprey, American, was allowed to proceed with its cargo, but the Dutch Gorenlo lost her freight consigned to Duesseldorf, Germany.

The British Admiralty announced today the eastbound liner Nieuw Amsterdam was examined for contraband and released yesterday.

Due to the examination incident and other difficulties, the eastbound liner omitted any call at Southampton or Plymouth. Passengers wishing to come to Britain, therefore, will have to come via Rotterdam.

The westbound sailing originally scheduled from Rotterdam tonight has been postponed at least twenty-four hours, but agents said they expected normal calls from British ports westbound by September 16 or 17.

MOSCOW CHARGES POLES TERRORIZE RUSSIAN MINORITY

Pravda Likens Warsaw's 'Policies of Oppression' to Those of Czarism.

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MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Communist party newspaper Pravda today criticized Poland for failure to take care of her national minorities in Ukrainian since Russian troops declared the resultant Polish disunity was the cause of "military defeat."

At the same time Soviet Russia, through a communique, charged Polish warplanes with "frequent violations" of her western frontier, to which a vast number of Soviet reservists have been dispatched.

Pravda's criticism was contained in an editorial analyzing "the inner causes of Poland's military defeat" which, it said, has entailed the loss for Poland of "practically all her political and economic centers."

"One finds it difficult," it asserted, "to explain such a quick defeat only by superiority of German military technic and military organization and by lack of effective assistance to Poland on the part of Great Britain and France."

The editorial then declared that

the causes of defeat "are rooted in the first place in the inner weaknesses and contradictions of the Polish State."

Pravda said that in Poland "the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian (white Russian) population was doomed to cultural degredation" and added:

"A multi-national State, not knit together by ties of friendship and equality of the peoples inhabiting it but on the contrary based on oppression and inequality of national minorities, cannot constitute a strong military force. This is the root of weakness of the Polish and the inner cause of its military defeat."

The Pravda article said that Poles constituted only about 60 per cent of the population of Poland while the remaining 40 per cent was made up of national minorities, chiefly Ukrainians, white Russians and Jews.

"Suffice it to say that Poland is inhabited by no less than 8,000,000 Ukrainians and about 3,000,000 Byelo-Russians," Pravda continued.

"To give an idea of the specific gravity of the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian population of Poland we should point out that their total exceeds the population of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania taken together.

"It would appear that the Polish ruling classes should have established normal relations with such important national minorities, secure them national rights, give them—if not political—at least administrative autonomy, and give them national schools and cultural institutions.

Scores Polish Tactics.

"It is clear that without such and similar rights for national minorities it is impossible to preserve a multi-national state and assure its inner unity and vital power.

"Yet the Polish ruling classes proved incapable of grasping this or making any practical step to bring about this condition. More, Polish ruling circles did everything possible to aggravate relations with national minorities and bring them to a state of extreme tension.

"The national policy of ruling circles in Poland is characterized by suppression and oppression of national minorities, particularly Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians. In western Ukraine and western Byelo-Russia—regions where Ukranians and Byelo-Russians form the majority of the population—they are subject to extremely rude and unscrupulous exploitation by Polish landlords.

"Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians are subject to a regime of national oppression and deprivation of rights.

Likened to Czardom.

"Ruling circles in Poland, who boast of their alleged love for freedom, did everything to convert Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia into a colony deprived of any rights and delivered for plunder to the Polish gentry. In this respect Polish policy differs in no way from the policy of oppression pursued by Russian czardom. . . .

"Lands in western Ukraine and Byelo-Russia are given over for settlement to Polish military colonists—so-called "Osadiks." Poles who form here an infinitesimal percentage of the population constitute the dominating force, holding in their hands the entire machinery of power. . . .

"Polish language dominates all rungs of the administrative ladder. Officials and judges are Poles who recognize no language but Polish. . . . Poland's ruling circles maintain their domination over national minorities by punitive expeditions, field tribunals, white terror and fanning national discord."

Border Violations Charged.

Pravda said that schools of the minorities were reduced "almost to naught," and that their literature and arts were in the same position.

"These are the reasons," it said, "why Poland did not and could not create the inner unity and consolidation of forces of the multi-national State which could raise a high patriotic wave and unite the Polish Army, consisting not only of Poles but also of Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians, in a single endeavor to offer a rebuff to an armed opponent." ☆

SOVIET FLYERS FORCE DOWN POLES

Seize Airmen on Charges of Violating Frontier

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia accused Polish war planes today of "frequent violations" of her western frontier, to which Moscow has dispatched vast numbers of reservists.

A Tass (official news agency) communique said that Soviet flyers had forced down two Polish planes and that their crews, totaling fifteen men, were being detained. The communique accused "the violators of trying to penetrate our territory."

Previous Tass reports said that three planes had been forced down after crossing the frontier near Mozyr, in White Russia, and that a fourth was compelled to land in the Ukraine.

Soviet officials indicated that they were considering the question of how to deal with Polish refugees trying to cross the frontier. Moscow has not yet defined its attitude toward refugees.

NAZIS IN ROW OVER YUGOSLAV RAILROAD CARS

Refuse to Release Planes Till Wheat Shipments Are Released.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—It was reported reliably here today that a consignment of German airplanes for Yugoslavia was stopped by the German authorities at the Yugoslav frontier in a sharp dispute over transportation facilities.

The stoppage of the shipment was attributed to Yugoslavia's refusal to let several trainloads of wheat through to Germany until Germany had returned 400 railroad cars and more than 100 Danube River barges.

Yugoslavia was said to have refused to send any goods into Germany until the cars and barges already held were sent back.

The frontier authorities were reported to have refused a German suggestion that shipments be dumped at the border where they could be picked up by German cars.

Polish Grain In: Half Billion Bushels

LWOW, Poland (By Courier to Rumanian Frontier), Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Poland has finally completed the harvesting and has stored away about 500,000,000 bushels of grain to feed her besieged people as the German army of the Nazis continue to sweep across the country.

Poland is one of Europe's major producers of rye and oats, a large grower of wheat and some corn and barley. Her normal potato crop is about 1,000,000,000 bushels.

WMCA Denies Pirating Secret War Messages

Tells F. C. C. It Merely Put Contents on Air, but Didn't Pick Up or Decode Them

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, licensee of radio station WMCA at New York City, formally denied today that it had violated the communications act in its handling of war news.

The Federal Communications Commission, saying it had "information in its possession tending to establish" that the station "caused the interception of secret radio communications sent by the governments of Germany and Great Britain," called upon the Knickerbocker Company Tuesday to show cause why its license should not be revoked.

William Weisman, vice-president of the company filed an affidavit with the commission today in which he said WMCA "neither directly nor indirectly intercepted or caused the interception" of secret radio communications by the governments of Germany and Great Britain "or any other government."

Mr. Weisman's affidavit said he was aware of an advertisement which appeared in the Sept. 6 issue of a radio paper reproducing excerpts from columns of New York newspapers in which it was stated that WMCA had decoded secret orders of the governments of Germany and Great Britain.

"The Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company does not control, directly or indirectly, in any manner, either the said publications or any of the writers of said columns," Mr. Weisman said.

"The Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company used the said items in the advertisement only as an indication of the fact that WMCA did broadcast the news items in advance of other radio stations or in advance of their publication in the daily newspapers in New York City, but not for the purpose of advertising that WMCA had in fact intercepted or decoded any of the secret orders of Germany, Great Britain or any other government."

First Reich Ship Seized Was in Dock at London

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 14—A story of how the British Army captured the first German ship during the war was disclosed today. The seizure was announced as made by a battalion of territorials—corresponding to United States National Guardsmen—stationed at a London dock.

The ship was unloading cargo when a captain of the territorials heard Prime Minister Chamberlain's words, "We are in a state of war with Germany," over the radio on Sept. 3.

With fixed bayonets the territorials boarded the craft and put her crew under guard. Few hours later the ship began sinking and investigation showed that her seacocks had been opened.

The territorial captain ordered the ship's master on deck and made him tell how to close them. The sinking was stopped, but a short time later fire broke out on the ship. It was extinguished and the captain and crew were marched off to jail.

Mayor and 99 Held As Hostages in Gdynia

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Gydnia Mayor was said to have accepted conditions imposed by Gen. Mascus Eberhardt of the German forces, including surrender of 99 hostages, the Mayor among them.

German troops to enter the city, which held out despite encirclement since the early dasy of Germany's drive into Poland, were alleged to have reported finding "a large part of the civilian population was armed."

POPE STILL HOPES FOR EARLY PEACE

Says He Is Watching Every Chance for Settlement.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII told the new Belgian Ambassador to the Holy See today that he would continue to seek every occasion to conclude "a peace honorable to everyone."

The Pontiff declared his intention in replying to Ambassador Adrien Nievenhuys after receiving the latter's credentials.

The Pope said that he had done everything possible to avert war "by negotiation based on justice and love." But now, he said, "the weapons of war drowned out every other sound." Nevertheless, he said, he would "continue to pray to God that He could shorten the trials and show peoples a new way to peace before events degenerate into a worldwide conflagration."

"To this end," the Holy Father said, "we are watching for every opportunity to seek to conclude a peace honorable to everyone."

Until this opportunity should present itself, the Pope said, he would seek to alleviate the grief of war by urging belligerents to observe the international rules of warfare, spare civilian populations, refrain from using poison gas and insure decent treatment and the comfort of religion to all prisoners of war.

Berlin Source Reports Bremen Is at Murmansk

Liner Said to Have Sailed to Soviet Port Through Arctic

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP).—A man with an excellent connection with the German Navy reported today that the liner Bremen, Germany's most costly passenger vessel, had been sailed to Murmansk, Russia.

He said the $20,000,000 ship, after leaving New York without passengers about thirty-six hours before Germany started her campaign in Poland, took the most northerly course possible, entering the Arctic Ocean from the Atlantic and then proceeding to Kola Bay, where Murmansk is situated.

(It was reported without official confirmation in Berlin on Sept. 7 that the Bremen had reached an unidentified neutral port. Several days later Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering said in a radio address that Great Britain's attempt to capture the liner had "missed fire."

(The British Ministry of Information circulated on Wednesday a report, taken from a Netherlands newspaper, that the Bremen had reached an Italian port and become an Italian vessel. This was authoritatively denied at Rome, however.)

Reported at Yucatan Port

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (AP).—Passengers and crew of a Pan American Clipper arriving today from Mexico City said there was a widespread rumor in Mexico that the liner Bremen was hiding at Progreso, a remote Mexican port at the northern end of the Yucatan peninsula, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Finland to Substitute Wood Burners for 'Gas'

Fuel Shortage Brings Action to Change All Types of Motors

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Finnish government announced today it was starting the manufacture of woodburners for all types of motors because of a threatened shortage of motor fuel.

Experiments since August with a wood-burning omnibus, it was said, proved that wood gas can be made an efficient and economic substitute for gasoline.

It was asserted that the woodburners can be easily applied to stationary motors and that developments may even permit them to be used on airplanes.

RETURNING TO U. S.

Luise Rainer Will Leave Switzerland Soon.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 14. (A. P.).—Vladimir Horowitz, son-in-law of Arturo Toscanini, and Luise Rainer, film actress, will join the refugee exodus from Europe.

Mr. Horowitz announced that he would leave tomorrow for Italy to sail on the Italian liner Vulcania for New York. He holds an international refugee passport. His wife, Mr. Toscanini's daughter, left today for Bordeaux where she will talke the United States liner Washington.

Miss Rainer, who has been staying at Lucerne, said she plans to return to the United States on the liner Manhattan from Bordeaux.

Racing in England Abandoned for Year

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Racing in England, on the flat and over the jumps, was canceled today for the remainder of the year. The race meets, like theaters and other places of entertainment, had been closed temporarily under Great Britain's war time air raid precautions program.

Not a Raid, Just Short Circuit

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—An air-raid siren was sounded today at Southend-on-Sea, at the mouth of the Thames, but the Ministry of Information said it was a false larm "due to an electrical defect."

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First Norway Bookings Oct. 17

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Norwegian-American Line announced today no passages to the United States would be available until Oct. 17. Under regulations intended to conserve the food supply, Sweden limits foreigners sailing from there to five days in the country. All immediate passages from Sweden were reported taken.

Paris Paper Publishes First Obituary of War

London 'Times' Reports Death of Two Naval Officers

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—The newspaper "L'Intransigeant" published today the first account of a French soldier's death in the 1939 war. Headlined "Our First Death," the account did not give the soldier's name. He was understood to have been a member of the paper's photographic staff.

5 Reich Universities Will Hold Classes

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Five of Germany's twenty universities—Berlin, Leipzig, Jena, Munich and Vienna—will conduct classes during the winter semester, it was announced today.

The other fifteen, including Heidelberg, Bonn, Freiburg and Goettingen, will remain closed indefinitely.

The five were deemed sufficient to handle the number of students during war time.

Flights Over Canal Zone Under Strict Regulations

Permits Required, Rules Set, Use of Cameras Barred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—President Roosevelt decreed today stringent regulations for aircraft flights over the Panama Canal Zone.

An executive order created the "Canal Zone military airspace reservation," which includes territorial waters within the three-mile limit off both entrances of the waterway.

The order barred all flights unless specifically authorized by either the Civil Aeronautics Authority or the Department of State. It prescribed detailed routes which must be followed, and directed that cameras be sealed. Foreign planes must be escorted by warplanes of the canal garrison.

President Roosevelt put the canal under military rule last week, when the War Department ordered troop reinforcements for the garrison. Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, Army commander, received full authority and already has put guards on all ships making the transit and instituted increased safety measures at such vulnerable points as locks.

South Africa Fight Profiteers

CAPETOWN, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Union of South Africa published emergency regulations against hoarding and profiteering today. The manifesto empowered the government to requisition goods and land, to prohibit meetings and processions, restrict liquor sales and stamp out subversive activities. It provided for safeguarding of jobs of employees enlisting for service and extended the government's powers of search. Profiteering was made punishable by fine or two years' imprisonment.

War Brings New Hair Styles

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The exigencies of war calling for coiffures that can be worn under the uniform caps of the women's auxiliary forces are establishing new styles in dressing here. One style has short curls at the back in Astrakhan effect and inch baby curls in front. Another, called the "terrier," after the Territorial Army, has the back of the head cropped short with the front hair left long and swept up in off the face curls.

87-Year-Old Veteran Totters In To Answer Mobilization Order

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Ministry of Information, under the label of "amusing incident," issued the following story today of an occurrence at the depot of a Lancashire regiment:

"A taxi drove up to the gates and an old gentleman with a row of medals on his chest tottered out.

"He was ushered into the officers' mess and asked to see the commanding officer.

"'Good morning, sir,' said the O. C. 'What can I do for you?'

"'Do?' queried the old gentleman. 'I'm 87 and they've called me up as a reservist! I left the army thirty years ago !You must be hard up for soldiers! I served with your grandfather at Poona in '86.'

"It was later discovered that he had received mobilization papers which should have been sent to his grandson."

WANTS WAR KEPT IN EUROPE

Official Says Cuba Favors Collective Neutrality

Havana, Sept. 14 (AP)—Manuel A. Campa, Secretary of State, said today Cuba would favor any program for keeping the European war "out of American waters." He spoke at a Pan-American peace conference called by Panama.

He said Cuba was for collective neutrality for the western hemisphere and would back measures for "respect for neutral commerce."

Airplanes Carry Polish Refugees To Rumania

Women And Children Warned They Must Leave Country Within 48 Hours

Cernauti, Rumania, Sept. 14 (AP)—Seven Polish planes landed here today carrying twenty passengers, mostly elderly women and children and including the families of two Polish generals.

The Poles desired to continue their journey by air, but Rumanian authorities declined permission, insisting upon internment of the planes and warning that unless they departed within forty-eight hours it would be necessary to place them in an internment camp.

The refugees were understood to be departing by train for Paris.

SEEKS TO REMOVE GOLD

Polish Minister Tries To Make Arrangements In Poland

Bucharest, Sept. 14 (AP)—Diplomatic circles reported today that Eugene Kwiatkowski, Polish Finance Minister, had arrived here and was negotiating with the Rumanian Government concerning the removal of Poland's gold reserve through Rumanian territory to London.

It was reported here that the gold reserves were hidden at present in a Polish village near the Rumanian border.

ASKS PRISONER EXCHANGE

Germany Is Said to Have Met a Rebuff From Poland

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—The German Government asked the Swedish Embassy, which represents Polish interests in Berlin, suggested today the exchange of several thousand German civilians being held in Polish camps for an equal number of Polish war prisoners.

The Polish Government was reported here to have declined.

Grain Exporters Insist On Payment In Gold

Abolishment Of Present Clearing System Asked Of Rumanian National Bank

Bucharest, Sept. 14 (AP)—Grain exporters of Galati and Braila submitted a memorandum today to the Rumanian National Bank asking the present clearing system be abolished.

They said that because of the war, banks are refusing to make advances on shipments to Germany, claiming there is insufficient security on the safe arrival of the goods, and, besides, there might be a depreciation in the value of the German mark.

Exporters are insisting on payment in gold or currency.

NAZIS SEARCH DANISH SHIP

Passenger Steamer Proceeds After Hunt For Contraband

Copenhagen, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Danish passenger steamer Jonsboro, en route from the Danish island of Bornholm to Copenhagen, reported today she was stopped by a German warship but allowed to proceed after a search for contraband. The ship plies between the two points in a ferry-like service.

Spain to Pay Interest on Debt

MADRID, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Bank of Spain announced today that it would begin interest payments tomorrow on the 8,500,000,000 national debt.

Slovakian Government Liberates 23 Magyars

Acts on Appeal of Hungarian Minority Leader

KASSA, Hungary, Sept. 14 (AP).—Through the intervention of Count Jenos Esterhazy, Hungarian minority leader, the Slovak government today liberated twenty-three leading Magyars arrested last week. Many others remain in the Illavia prison.

The Slovak government is reported here to have established a concentration camp for Jews at Podolin where hundreds already are housed.

Slovak authorities have been reported confiscating radio sets owned by persons alleged to have listened to programs from "hostile" countries.

Slovakia, occupied by German troops, has declared herself at war with Poland.

Berlin Bans Taxis

Berlin, Sept. 14 (AP)—All the taxicabs were removed from service today as a gasoline conservation measure. With omnibus and street car service already curtailed, night transportation became a tough problem.

CZECHS HONOR MASARYK

More Than 2,000 Make Pilgrimage To His Tomb

Prague, Sept. 14 (AP)—More than 2,000 Czechs made a pilgrimage today to the grave of Thomas Masaryk, first President of Germany's Czecho-Slovak Republic, on the second anniversary of his death.

Dr. Emil Hacha, President of Bohemia and Moravia, placed a wreath on the grave in the name of the National Unity party, the only legal political group in the protectorate.

France Fights Profiteers With Taxes Up to 100%

Only Exporters Are Exempted From Strict Limit on Gains

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—The French government announced tonight that it would levy taxes as high as 100 per cent on business gains to prevent war profiteering.

A decree which appeared in the official journal today applied to virtually all businesses in France the same standard regulations invoked previously against firms working for national defense.

Semi-official sources frankly explained that the decree was designed to prevent private individuals from taking advantage of supply shortages and transportation difficulties to "roll up scandalous profits like those made in the last war."

The decree permits the head of a business—an individual or stockholders—to take out only "normal remuneration for service." On profits above that a heavy sliding-scale excess profits tax goes in force which may reach 100 per cent.

Only exporters are exempt. It was explained that everything would be done to stimulate exports, as by that means France hopes to pile up credits abroad with which to import necessities for national defense without sacrificing war gold reserves.

London Mothers Warned Not to Let Children Return

Air Raids May Yet Become 'Grim Reality,' Says Official

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Earl De La Warr, president of the Board of Education, defending removal of children from danger areas, asserted in a broadcast tonight "the time may come when air raids are a grim reality."

"Don't take your children back just because nothing has happened during the first few days of the war," De La Warr told mothers.

Some of those removed have been drifting back to their homes, their fears allayed by London's freedom from air raids so far.

Denmark Bars Foreign Actors

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (AP).—Denmark moved today to [illegible] room and board. Part-owners of [illegible] retaining from other countries because of war. No foreign entertainers [illegible] to hold jobs after Oct. 1st, it announced. Artists already here will be permitted to remain six months.

Zog Leaves London for France

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Former King Zog of Albania, who came to London Sunday, returned today to France.

War Reported Stopping Nazi Strife With Church

Confessional Synod Says Both Sides Seek National Unity

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP).—The war has quieted Nazi strife with the church. Protestant Confessional [illegible] quarters said today. Anti-church agitation has ceased, according to these sources, and church authorities are striving to eliminate it completely for the sake of national unity.

Politics in sermons were now excluded, it was said, and most sermons were built on the theme that the war was the "punishment of God for falling away from Christ."

Confesional church sources said that services, despite the war, were "only slightly better attended" than in peace time, contrasted with 1914 when churches were overfilled. This was attributed by these sources to government anti-church activity. War prayer hours have been gradually introduced.

Great numbers of evangelical ministers either are fighting in the war or have been mustered for service.

Visas Needed By Aliens Going To British Areas

Can Only Be Issued In Four Cities Of United States, Embassy Announced

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—The British Embassy announced today that "all aliens traveling to British colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, as well as to India, Burma, Southern Rhodesia and Newfoundland, now require visas."

Applications for these, it was explained, may be filed with any British consul but visas can be issued only by the British passport control officer in New York or British consuls general at Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

Recognize German Rule

Rome, Sept. 14 (AP)—Formal recognition of German sovereignty over Czechoslovakia appeared today with publication of a royal decree eliminating the Italian Legation in Prague. A consulate general was established to replace the legation.

Stale Bread For Greeks

Athens, Sept. 14 (AP) — Greece banned fresh bread today as a food conservation measure. Officials decided the citizenry would eat less if it had only stale bread.

Meanwhile, Government officers and police started searching homes for hoarded foodstuffs. Quantities in excess of wartime limits are to be seized and owners prosecuted.

Duke of Windsor Calls on King.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor, who abdicated the throne nearly three years ago, spent half an hour with his brother, King George VI, today. It was their first meeting since the former King left the country.

The Duke, who returned to England to aid his country, called earlier in the day on Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Police, at Scotland Yard. What war-time assignment the Duke will be given has not been disclosed. Some have said he might serve as a soldier.

Envoy's Son Starts for U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., eldest son of the American Ambassador, left London today for the United States. He will resume his studies at Harvard Law School this fall.

SEP 15 1939

Germans to Pay Indemnity.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The German envoy to The Hague, Count Zech von Burkersroda, told Netherlands Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens today the German Government would pay indemnity for a Netherlands naval plane shot down off the North Sea coast. Berlin accounts of the shooting said it was a case of mistaken identity. The flyers were rescued by a German war plane and landed at the German island of Norderney.

SEP 15 1939

Argentina Curbs Food Prices.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Agriculture fixed maximum prices today on essential foodstuffs in a move to block war-time profiteering. A ceiling was placed on prices for milk, butter, bread, meat potatoes, fish and sugar to hold them at approximately the level of August 1 to 15.

SEP 15 1939

C39 (REU HVS DNB OUT)

MADRID, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE MADRID PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN TOMORROW FOR FULL-TIME OPERATION.

SOME 200,000 CHILDREN ATTEND SCHOOL IN MADRID AND ABOUT 2,125,000 THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION HERE ON SEPT.20. THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT BULLETIN WILL BE PUBLISHED IN MADRID STARTING TOMORROW.

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BRUSSELS, SEPT.14-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID THE FRENCH FORCES LATE TODAY PASSED THE MOSELLE RIVER CLOSE TO THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER NORTH OF SIERCK, USING TANKS IN ATTACKING THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE LUXEMBOURG TERRITORY.

SEP 15 1939

HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRE WAS SAID TO BE ACCOMPANYING THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE WAR WAS FRUGAL DANISH HOUSEWIVES FRETTING. WITH THE HEAVIEST FRUIT HARVEST IN RECENT YEARS, IMPORT RESTRICTIONS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN ENOUGH SUGAR FOR MAKING PRESERVES. MUCH OF THE FRUIT IS ROTTING.

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BRITISH SENT ARMY BY NIGHT

Transfer of Force to France Is Called a Triumph

SEP 15 1939

SEP 18 1939

EVERY MOVE WAS PLANNED

Divisions 50 Miles Long Even Marched to Ships After Dark.

SEP 15 1939

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The movement of the British Expeditionary Force to France was described by the military correspondent of the Yorkshire Post as a "triumph of [illegible] organization."

"The provision of vessels was the great problem with a modern army which is thirty times heavier in bulk weight, owing to mechanization," the correspondent wrote.

"Here the shipping companies and the mercantile marine played their part by dismantling their ships' hold to take the giant machines."

"German calculations up to a year ago were that even if the short Channel crossing might not be preventable, it was possible to make long sea transportation a dangerous hazard and that submarines and aircraft could prevent the overseas possessions from being re-enforced with speed," he added.

"We countered that by placing our overseas forces in accessible positions during the months of peace and so limited transportation to the troops destined for France."

Reservoir in India.

This was an obvious reference to official announcements of last August to the effect that the British, using India as a reservoir for men, had made certain dispositions of re-enforcements for Singapore and Egypt.

Returning to the subject of the movement of the expeditionary force to France, the correspondent continued:

"As far as is known, the enemy gleaned no knowledge of the long columns that passed in recent nights through the dark country lanes to British harbors. As the heavy columns arrived . . . dockers made short work of stowing armored fighting vehicles on shipboard. Steam was up and the ships were quickly away, shadowed by the escorts of the Royal Navy.

"Brigade after brigade, division after division, were thus transported. The work went on and some idea of the enormous nature of the task may be gathered from the fact that a division with its vehicles [illegible] single road stretches for [illegible] miles."

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One correspondent at a seaport in the south of England estimated that at one time three trains arrived every hour day and night from the interior of England for the dispatch of those troops which did not come to the embarkation point overland.

The Greenwood Speech.

The Manchester Guardian today gave conspicuous attention to the problem of adequate munitions for Great Britain's war effort.

The London News Chronicle in a boldface front-page box displayed the attack on war profiteering made in the House of Commons by Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Labor party, and his expressed fear of a "crisis like the shell shortage of the last war."

Munitions Supply.

Both of these newspapers and the Laborite London Daily Herald reemphasized the main points of the Greenwood speech: That the expansion of industrial [illegible] for war purposes is "the most gigantic problems this country has ever faced"; that the coordinating Ministry of Supply is twelve months behind with its census of machinery and "I have a feeling that it [the industrial problem] is not being faced with vigor"; that the Minister of Supply, Leslie Burgin, would make a great mistake if he did not consult the trade unions in pursuing the desired industrial expansion as to hours and conditions of work, and that the trade union movement "has got to come in on the ground floor. It cannot be treated as a poor relation in the discussion of these problems. It is an equal."

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The Manchester Guardian said editorially: "One point that must have occurred to anyone who reads Mr. Chamberlain's two 'Progress Reports' is the absence of any reference to the supply of munitions.

"It was a remarkable omission. It is true that Mr. Burgin permitted himself to say in reply to a question yesterday that all firms on munitions have been asked 'to proceed on the basis of the utilization of full capacity' (one would think so, indeed!), but it may be gravely wondered whether the Government has yet realized the extent to which our whole industrial life must be transformed if we are to overcome Germany's totalitarian organization for w[illegible]

SEP 15 1939

"Mr. Greenwood's warning was none too strong. We have hardly made a beginning in the mobilization of our engineering reserves or in the planning of our labor resources to meet the indefinite increases of production that a long war involves. And the Government gives no lead."

HOW AVERAGE LONDONER LIVES

Train and Bus Schedules Are Out of Joint.

BEEF IS GETTING SCARCE

Office Buildings Are Piled High With Sandbags.

SEP 15 1939

LONDON, Sept. [illegible] (A. P.).—Life wartime in London, and day by day the number of Government controls is growing, while the long arm of Whitehall reaches into the simplest homes as Great Britain arrays her food, gasoline and a score of other necessities for war. Here is an average day in the life of an average Londoner:

He gets up early, mainly because the nightly blackout sends him to bed early. He sees his children off to school before he leaves for work, their gas masks slung over their shoulders. He lives in the suburbs and so his wife used to drive him to the train in their tiny car each morning. Gasoline rationing has not started yet, but even so they aren't using their car. "Gas," about forty cents a gallon in peace time, will be even higher in war time.

30.24-3327

30 24—3327

So the average Londoner walks to the train, his gas mask bumping against his hip. The train service, once the pride of loyal suburbanites, is uncertain. He waits thirteen minutes for the 8:25.

In town, he walks from the station to the office. He used to take a bus or the subway. But now the service is restricted.

At the Office.

His business day isn't the same either. He's an air raid warden for his building, and he has to attend a conference with other wardens in the vicinity.

Even the building has changed. Sandbags are piled up to the second story and the windows are covered with cellophane or crisscrossed with tape to prevent shattering.

This average man used to get a big luncheon each day at a Strand restaurant. The retail price is the same, but restaurateurs, buying wholesale now have to pay 10 per cent more. The luncheon is light.

Most of the beef is going to the army and so our average Londoner compromises on salmon.

"Salmon is up, too. We haven't been able to buy any," says the waiter.

The order is changed to [illegible] omelet.

Blackout Continues.

When the Londoner gets home his wife is putting curtains over the windows for the blackout. It's an expensive job. Ten yards of the black cloth costs the equivalent of $3.

While his wife prepares supper our Londoner works in the garden. His evening newspaper tells him, "Dig for victory!" He dutifully plants vegetables in his handkerchief-sized plot.

He comes in to dinner. No beef. His wife found she had to order it before 9 o'clock in the morning and didn't make it. She goes down the list. Tongue is up. Ham is up. Eggs are up. The grocer says it isn't his fault. He has to pay more, too.

Our man sits up after his wife has gone to bed and figures things out: Food costs more, gas mask containers for four cost a bit, new winter clothes for the wife and children, more materials to black out his little house so that the aid raid warden won't find cause for complaint—or a stiff fine.

Moreover our Londoner may soon be called to the colors.

He looks out at the searchlights stabbing the sky and then goes to bed—in the dark.

LINER ATHENIA'S SURVIVORS PART

200 to Go to Their Homes From Halifax.

MISSING AMERICANS LISTED

Kennedy Reports Washington May Identify 30 by Name.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14 (A. P.).—With vivid memories of narrow escapes at sea still fresh in their minds, more than 200 survivors of the British liner Athenia, brought here yesterday by the American freighter City of Flint, scattered joyfully toward their homes today.

Ill-clad and [illegible]ed, some survivors left this Canadian port by train, some by train, and others by plane and automobile. Some re-boarded the City of Flint for a forty-eight-hour run to New York at 8:30 P. M. New York time yesterday. One man sped toward New York on a Coast Guard cutter to keep a speaking engagement.

Tales of hysteria were set off by stories of high courage as the survivors, many of them Americans, reached port on the crowded freighter.

Almost all of those interviewed were certain the Athenia had been torpedoed. Miss Mary Katherine Underwood of Athens, Tex., said "we almost hit the submarine" which sent the torpedo crashing into the liner's vitals only a few hours after Britain and France entered the European war.

Three survivors, Adolph John Leocha of Claremont, N. H., and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Pringle of Lawrence, Mass., even contended the Athenia had been attacked by two submarines.

Other survivors told of long hours in lifeboats before being picked up and stood on the dock and in the improvised hospital in makeshift clothing to tell of countless nightmarish events of the long hours on the open sea.

To Identify Americans.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said today the list of "Americans known missing," now placed at thirty by London shipping circles, in the sinking of the liner Athenia probably would be issued from Washington.

The London shipping figure was considerably higher than first estimates. (The last report of the total number missing was 128 Americans and foreigners. This was given on September 7.)

Mr. Kennedy said a rigidly checked list of those proved to be on the sailing list and not on any survivors list already had been sent to Washington.

"I think the list will be released there," he said. "After all, the City of Flint landed over there and they have the means to make a final check of her survivors."

The City of Flint is [illegible] several rescue ships picking up survivors of the disaster. It landed at Halifax yesterday.

Mr. Kennedy emphasized difficulties of checking passenger and survivor lists and said "about eight or ten names still are doubtful."

The American steamship Orizaba was to pick up Athenia survivors for return to America, Mr. Kennedy said, adding:

"But according to our latest information she has not yet sailed. We were promised five ships, but as far as I can learn none of them has sailed yet."

000 ARRIVE IN TWO WEEKS FROM EUROPE

Facilities Ready For More To Come To U. S. In Next Seven Days

One Ship Is Due in England Soon To Pick Up Survivors Of Athenia

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 14—The State Department estimated today that over 20,000 Americans returned to the United States from war-stricken Europe in the two weeks ended September 7.

Officials said 9,900 passengers were known to have arrived at Atlantic ports during the week ended September 7. In addition, two ships of foreign registry, with an unreported passenger list, but having a total capacity of 2,350 passengers, arrived in New York. The department assumed, therefore, that the total was at least 12,000.

10,500 In Previous Week

In the preceding week, 9,300 passengers arrived from Europe at Atlantic ports and 1,200 at Canadian ports.

"Additional facilities for the transportation next week (week ending September 23) of a greater number of passengers will be available," the department said.

It made no estimate of how many Americans still were in Europe and wished to return.

Every operator of a freight steamer carrying the American flag has been requested to make his vessels available to American citizens at any port of call in Europe, and American consular officials have been authorized to issue emergency certificates enabling such ships to carry extra passengers.

To Get Athenia Survivors

The department said the Orizaba, especially chartered to bring Americans home from Europe, was due shortly at an English port and would pick up survivors of the Athenia, sunk while en route from Glasgow to New York. Another specially chartered vessel, the Shawnee, has sailed for a French port, and three other passenger vessels recently chartered are about to sail. The five ships have a combined passenger capacity of 3,520.

"Certain neutral flag ships are resuming their services," the department said, "and affording accommodations to the United States. It is understood that Netherlands ports and the Mediterranean area, in particular, are covered by these neutral services.

"In addition to the special ship facilities which have been arranged, the regular North Atlantic passenger ships of United States registry are continuing to make quick passages to and from Europe, and quick turn-arounds."

Aquitania Is Expected To Arrive Today With 1,633

New York, Sept. 14 (A)—Britain's big four-stacker liner Aquitania, carrying 1,633 passengers from war areas, apparently was approaching New York tonight after a dash across the submarine-stalked Atlantic.

Although the Cunard-White Star Line declined to disclose the exact arrival time, it was indicated the ship would dock tomorrow morning.

The Aquitania was the only ship of a belligerent nation expected to bring American passengers home during the twenty-four-hour period ending tomorrow morning.

Radio Silenced

She was in a blackout with radio silenced and exact position undisclosed. Whether she was being convoyed was not [illegible].

The Italian liner [illegible] is scheduled to arrive Saturday with 1,431 Americans among her 1,779 passengers. She sailed from Genoa and Naples, on the first westbound voyage of an Italian ship since war was declared.

The United States liners American Traveller and American Trader will sail tomorrow afternoon to remove Americans from Europe.

REICH ATTACK CENTERED NEAR BRITISH ISLES

Total Tonnage Sunk Hits 144,645, Plus Cargo Worth Millions

Tanker and Motor Freighter Are Destroyed By Nazi Torpedoes

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 14 — Germany's submarines, apparently concentrating their attack around the British Isles, struck twice at English merchantmen today, raising the known count of British losses to eighteen.

Known German losses since the war began amounted to nine, but only three were attributed to attacks by British ships. Three struck mines and three ran aground in Norway after changing courses to avoid mines and enemy warships.

Total gross tonnage lost mounted to at least 144,645, excluding cargo worth several millions of dollars. An unidentified German destroyer was also excluded from the tonnage recapitulation.

32 Ships Sunk In War

The total number of ships lost in the war so far reached thirty-two, including one French and four neutrals.

Latest victims of Nazi subs were the British Influence, a tanker built this year for the English-Arabian oil trade, and the British motor freighter Vancouver City, employed in the South Pacific-Eng[illegible] trade and owned by the Reardo[illegible] Line.

The 4,955-ton Vancouver City was torpedoed off the south coast of Ireland and her crew rescued by an unnamed Dutch tanker with the assistance of planes, according to a message from the United States liner President Roosevelt, which had been steaming to the rescue.

Off Coast Of Ireland

The 8,431-ton British Influence, owned by the British Tanker Company, Ltd., of London, was sunk about 300 miles off the coast of Ireland. Her crew was rescued by the Norwegian freighter Ida Bakke, the United States liner Manhattan reported.

Sea warfare was causing serious delay in the return of Americans from Europe. The Holland America Line announced that 1,700 Americans at Rotterdam and Antwerp would be delayed in sailing for home because the British held the liners Nieuw Amsterdam and Pennland for a contraband search.

The Norwegian American Line announced in Norway that all passenger space had been sold up to October 17. The United States Maritime Commission planned to relieve the situation by sending additional American ships to Europe.

U. S. Ships Are Mercy Craft

Ships of the United States lines, meanwhile, were rapidly becoming the "mercy" ships of the sea. The American Shipper rescued the crew of thirty-two of the British freighter Blairlogie September 11, and the Washington saved thirty-three from the British Olivegrove when she sank after being torpedoed September 7.

Reports of German submarines in the vicinity of St. John, N. B., Canada, continued to pour in. A radio warning was dispatched from St. John today advising ships to proceed with caution in the Bay of Fundy.

Navy Settles Question Of "Belligerent" Plane

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—Charles Edison, Acting Secretary, said today that the navy investigated a report that a belligerent tri-motor airplane had been seen in American waters and "found it had a right to be there."

Edison said the Atlantic Coast patrol established last week to safeguard American neutrality was "taking very seriously" all reports from fishermen or other sources.

Fishermen Saw Plane

A Navy Department spokesman said the plane to which Edison referred was one reported sighted by fishermen approximately 190 miles off Boston on Wednesday.

The fishermen related that they had seen the airplane flying over the same general [illegible] and identified submarines [illegible] reported in operation. No statement about submarine operation was made by the Navy Department nor was there any further detail on the nature of the plane's activities.

No details as to the location or identity of the plane were given.

Edison made the disclosure at a press conference at which he said the navy would put more emphasis on research.

Bowen Appointed

He announced appointment of Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, until recently the navy's engineer-in-chief, as director of the Bellevue Naval Research Laboratory here.

Work is being speeded to the utmost, he said, in reconditioning old destroyers to be added to the coastal patrol. The construction of new ships has been so accelerated that in some cases six months have been cut from the time required to complete destroyers, he added.

U. S. TO STAND ON ALL RIGHTS AS A NEUTRAL

Government Serves Notice in Formal Statement to Warring Nations.

HULL OUTLINES POSITION

Says Restrictions on Nationals Do Not Modify Principles of International Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The American Government served notice on the warring nations today that it reserves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law and will take appropriate measures when these rights are violated.

Secretary Hull issued a formal statement declaring: "The Government of the United States has not abandoned any of its rights as a neutral under international law."

He detailed the various steps taken through American legislation such as restriction of travel on belligerent vessels, loans and credits to belligerents, but said:

"These restrictive measures do not and cannot constitute a modification of the principles of international law but rather they require nationals of the United States to forgo, until the Congress shall decide otherwise, the exercise of certain rights under those principles."

Secretary Hull's Statement.

The text of Mr. Hull's statement follows:

The Government of the United States has not abandoned any of its rights as a neutral under international law.

It has, however, for the time being prescribed, by domestic legislation, certain restrictions for its nationals which have the effect of requiring them to refrain from the exercise of privileges which but for such legislation they would have the right to exercise under international law, such as the right to travel on belligerent vessels, to make loans and extend credits to belligerent governments, &c.

These restrictive measures do not and cannot constitute a modification of the principles of international law, but rather they require nationals of the United States to forego, until the Congress shall decide otherwise, the exercise of certain rights under those principles. Furthermore, this Government gives the widest possible notice to American shipping regarding danger areas as the information is acquired by it. This Government also warns American nationals and American shipping against actual danger in any other respect as situations involving such danger are brought to its attention, whether those situations result from lawful or unlawful activities of the belligerents. It endeavors to exercise all due diligence in the protection of American lives and property and of course must expect American nationals likewise to exercise due diligence in keeping clear of danger—actual or potential.

In the letters which I addressed to Senator Pittman and Representative Bloom on May 27, 1939, I stated the situation as follows:

". . . The rights of our nationals under international law may properly be restricted by our own legislation along certain lines for the purpose of avoiding incidents which might involve us in a conflict. In indicating certain restrictions upon the exercise of our rights as a neutral, I do not wish to be considered as advocating the abandonment of these, or indeed of any, neutral rights; but there is reasonable ground for restricting at this time the exercise of these rights."

The principles of international law as regards neutrals and belligerents have been evolved through the centuries. While belligerents have frequently departed from these principles on one pretext or another, and have endeavored to justify their action on various grounds, the principles still subsist.

This Government, adhering as it does to these principles, reserves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law and will adopt such measures as may seem most practical and prudent when those rights are violated by any of the belligerents.

Stopping of Ships Not Unusual.

Before issuing the statement Secretary Hull said he saw nothing seriously unusual in the recent stopping of American ships by belligerents on both sides.

These incidents, he said, did not signify anything unusual under international law, at least not to any serious extent so far as he was advised.

The full facts are being assembled with regard to these incidents in cases that might call for action, he reported.

Recalling that one vessel which was run into port by the British—the Wacosta—had been released, he commented that some cases adjust themselves if given time.

ENGLAND TO SEND WAR-BUYING GROUP

Commission Likely To Set Up Headquarters In Canada, Branches In U. S.

Morgan Firm Not To Be Asked To Serve In Similar Capacity This Time

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 14—Authoritative banking sources here with English connections said today it was understood the British Government will shortly send a British war-supplies purchasing commission.

The commission, it was reported, would establish headquarters in Canada. Subsequently, perhaps depending on domestic political developments, it might establish branch offices in New York and Washington.

All To Be British Subjects

All the members of the commission will be British subjects, it was said.

Later, it was suggested a similar commission would be sent to Canada by the French Government.

In the World War, J. P. Morgan & Co. acted as purchasing agent of American-made war supplies for both the British and French governments from early in 1915 until the end of the war. Orders exceeding a total of $3,000,000,000 cleared through the Morgan banking house. Subsequently Morgan partners were questioned by Congressional committee members about their wartime activities.

The Morgan firm, it was said, does not expect to act in a similar capacity in this war.

Not Asked To Do So

It has not been asked to do so, and has not solicited such an appointment, it was said. Moreover, it was understood to be the firm's attitude that it would be much better for English and French war orders to be placed by commissions consisting of nationals of those countries.

However, it was considered possible that a member of the British commission in Canada might possibly be Lord Catto, a director of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. J. P. Morgan, senior partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., is a director of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London affiliate of the New York banking house.

During the last war Lord Catto had a British post of responsibility in this country supervising British purchases of wartime food supplies.

Text of Hull Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The text of the statement on United States neutrality made today by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, follows:

The government of the United States has not abandoned any of its rights as a neutral under international law.

It has, however, for the time being, prescribed, by domestic legislation, certain restrictions for its nationals which have the effect of requiring them to refrain from the exercise of privileges which but for such legislation they would have the right to exercise under international law, such as the right to travel on belligerent vessels, to make loans and extend credits to belligerent governments, et cetera.

These restrictive measures do and can not constitute a modification of the principles of international law, but rather they require nationals of the United States to forego, until the Congress shall decide otherwise, the exercise of certain rights under those principles. Furthermore, this government gives the widest possible notice to American shipping regarding danger areas as the information is acquired by it. This government also warns American nationals and American shipping against actual danger in any other respect as situations involving such danger are brought to its attention, whether those situations result from lawful or unlawful activities of the belligerents. It endeavors to exercise all due diligence in the protection of American lives and property and, of course, must expect American nationals likewise to exercise due diligence in keeping clear of danger—actual or potential.

In the letters which I addressed to Senator Pittman and Representative Bloom on May 27, 1939, I stated the situation as follows:

". . . The rights of our nationals under international law may properly be restricted by our own legislation along certain lines for the purpose of avoiding incidents which might involve us in a conflict. In indicating certain restrictions upon the exercise of our rights as a neutral I do not wish to be considered as advocating the abandonment of these, or indeed of any, neutral rights; but there is reasonable ground for restricting at this time the exercise of these rights."

The principles of international law as regards neutrals and belligerents have been evolved through the centuries. While belligerents have frequently departed from these principles on one pretext or another, and have endeavored to justify their action on various grounds, the principles still subsist.

This government, adhering as it does to these principles, reserves all rights of the United States and its nationals under international law and will adopt such measures as may seem most practical and prudent when those rights are violated by any of the belligerents.

SIEGFRIED LINE NO NEW PUZZLE

Parallels Are Drawn With the Hindenburg.

TACTICS FROM WORLD WAR

Long Artillery Fire Prelude to St. Quentin Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (A. P.) Barbed wire generals who ask if the German West Wall can be broken will find material to carry on the discussion in the fate of the Hindenburg Line during the world war.

The Hindenburg Line was smashed and the tactics used in piercing it provided a lesson for the allied commanders of the present day.

There are similarities between the fortifications. Both were built to take advantage of protective terrain—rivers, ravines, hills and woods—and both were designed as a series of positions rather than as a solid, straight line. Of the two, the West Wall is wider, stretching back twenty-five miles in some spots.

Hastily built under war conditions, the Hindenburg Line had less concrete to bulwark its ramparts than has the West Wall. Rather than nearly impregnable underground passages, it had open trenches to connect most of its pill boxes, dugouts, gun emplacements and outposts.

On one sector, though, the Hindenburg Line resembles the Siegfried Line more closely.

St. Quentin Canal Tunnel.

In the St. Quentin Canal tunnel between Bellicourt and Bony, the Germans installed barracks and storehouses. Chambers in the walls were equipped as kitchens, offices, dressing stations and stables and barges stranded in the dry canal were used for barracks.

In that tunnel, nearly four miles long, German soldiers were safe from the heaviest bombardment, with electric lights, heat and artificial ventilation.

Underground passages led to the defenses above, just as in the West Wall. In front of the tunnel were two trench systems connected by communicating trenches and guarded by barbed wire.

In middle September, 1918, the British began to attack the outpost zone, just as the French have been feeling out West Wall advance positions recently. The Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh American divisions were with the British, and an idea of the tediousness of the preparations is given by the fact that a 300-yard gain by the Thirtieth was considered vital.

Two Days of Artillery Fire.

Preparations for the big attack, British artillery pounded for two days against the German defenses. Then, on the misty morning of September 29, the Americans jumped off behind a heavy rolling barrage, accompanied by tanks.

In the fog, they pushed across the Hindenburg Line, captured Bellicourt, and closed the mouth of the tunnel. Behind them, though, hidden Germans spewed from the underground passages to re-man machine gun nests.

Only by extreme daring, for which several soldiers later were decorated, was the area cleared. The effort cost the 107th Infantry regiment 337 men killed and 658 wounded, the heaviest loss on a single day for any American regiment.

That was the expensive way the 1918 counterpart of the West Wall was broken.

HERE IS BRITISH WAR LEAFLET

Copy of the Propaganda Dropped Over Germany.

NY SUN

IT CHARGES HITLER LIED

Tells Germans Nazis Have Led Them Blindly to Catastrophe.

SEP 15 1939

In response to many requests from readers, The Sun is reprinting the text of the propaganda leaflet which the British Royal Air Force has been dropping over Germany. It follows:

A WARNING

Great Britain to the German People:

With cold deliberation the Government of the Reich has forced Great Britain into war. The Reich Government knew quite well that the consequences of its action would mean a greater catastrophe for mankind than 1914 did. In April the Chancellor of the Reich assured you and the rest of the world of his peaceful intentions; this assurance proved to be just as worthless as his announcement in September of last year in the Sportpalast:

"We have no further territorial demands in Europe."

Never before did a Government send its subjects to their deaths under weaker pretenses. This war is entirely unnecessary. From no quarter were either German territory or German rights threatened. Nobody stood in the way of the reoccupation of the Rhineland, of the consummation of Anschluss (with Austria) and the bloodless incorporation of the Sudeten into the Reich. Neither we nor any other country ever tried to place any obstacles against the expansion of the Reich—as long as such actions did not threaten the independence of non-German people.

All aspirations of Germany—as long as they were just to [illegible] received [illegible] deliberation.

President Roosevelt offered you peace with honor as well as prospects for your material welfare. Instead your Government has condemned you to mass murder, misery and the privations of a war that you cannot even hope to win. They (your Government) have not deceived us but you. For years an iron censorship has kept from you truths which are known even to uncivilized people. This censorship holds the spirit of the German people imprisoned in a concentration camp.

How otherwise could they (your Government) dare to represent the co-operation of peace-loving peoples for the preservation of peace as hostile encirclement? We hold no enmity for you, the German people.

The Nazi censorship has kept from you the fact that you have not the material means to hold out in a long war. Despite oppressive taxes you are on the brink of bankruptcy. We and our allies have at our command incalculable reserve in man power.

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armaments and supplies. We are too strong to be beaten by blows and can fight you without quarter to the point of complete exhaustion.

You, the German people, have the right to insist upon peace now and at all times. We, too, wish for peace and are ready to make it with your honestly peaceful German Government.

through in good faith upon the part of the government and with effectiveness upon the part of the people, will not only shelter our homes from mass murder, our people from poverty and premature graves, but will also go far toward guaranteeing anew the blessing of free institutions.

It is an effort worthy of a great and free people.

European system. But Washington said we will be neutral as to these European conflicts. And, had he not so declared and made good, does any one doubt the devastating effect upon freedom, upon liberty, upon this republic?

Therefore, I repeat, if we have no alternative, if it is in effect declared, after these

Text of Senator Borah's Neutrality Speech

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The text of Senator William E. Borah's radio address tonight on neutrality follows:

Ladies and gentlemen:

Europe is again in the midst of war. The President of the United States has issued proclamations to the effect that in this war this nation shall stand neutral. But we all realize that laws and statutes and proclamations are not, and will not, be sufficient to maintain successfully a policy of neutrality. Only the united will of the people can accomplish this difficult task.

It is highly proper, therefore, that we openly and frankly discuss all phases of this question, which bears, and will bear, so heavily upon the great body of the people. I want to associate myself tonight with [illegible] who believe [illegible] can and ought to remain [illegible]. I want to resolve, with you, that we will in good faith put forth our best thoughts and our best efforts to accomplish that great aim.

If we can succeed as a people, especially in the midst of conditions such as they now are, in establishing here upon this western continent a great neutral power, a power standing not for force, not for cruelty and injustice, but for peace, for fair dealing among nations, for reason and justice, we will not only have added honor to our own nation, happiness to our own people, but we will have rendered to all nations and all peoples a service far greater than it will ever be possible for us to render by joining any nation, or nations, in carrying on war.

Force is gradually undermining and destroying freedom everywhere. If we are not going to wholly surrender to a world governed by force, then we must establish somewhere a great power which speaks for, and represents in act and deed, the things which make for reason and justice. Whatever may be the discouragements and however great may be the obstacles thrown in our way, let us make the effort, let us unite behind a policy which, if carried

Is Europe Near?

We are set on the threshold of all debate, of all consideration, of this subject of neutrality with the statement often delivered and with an air of finality that we cannot be neutral, that Europe is now so near to the United States, owing to modern inventions and the mingling of business affairs, that neutrality is impracticable, if not impossible. This seems to me a spineless doctrine.

It is not the doctrine inherited from our forebears. If true, we would be the most ill-fated nation on the earth instead of being, as we had long supposed, the most favorably circumstanced of any, or all, nations.

How near was Europe smotheringly near when the European system [illegible] Washington announced his policy of neutrality and published it to an astonished and enraged Europe? He thought neutrality both wise and practicable, in fact, he believed that such a policy was indispensable to a free America. Yes, how close was Europe to the United States at that time?

The United States was really looked upon by European powers as a part of the European system. Brazil at that time belonged to Portugal. Practically, if not all, the balance of South America was owned, or controlled, by the Spanish crown. The West Indies belonged to England, France and Spain combined. European countries owned, or controlled, Central America, Mexico, also what was later known as Texas, Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Alaska. In fact, this continent might be said to have been at this time geographically a European-controlled continent. Our entire northern frontier was heavily garrisoned by European regulars. The Indians were being used by European powers to harass our people and all Europe mocked at the idea that this young republic would long remain an independent government.

We were in actual contact, physical, political and spiritual—if I may use such a term in this connection—every day of our lives with Europe, and affected likewise daily by the domination of the

one hundred fifty years of self-government, we must go in some way or other into all these controversies, broils and wars of Europe. It is useless, we are told, to try to avoid this fate.

Though these wars are not our wars, though they are wars brought on through the manipulation and unconscionable schemes of remorseless rulers, though their national policies are not our policies, though their crimes are not our crimes, still, we have no alternative, so it is urged, but to sacrifice the wealth, the homes, the savings, and the lives of our own people whenever the conflicts arise.

Although our people have sought peace and now seek peace, still we must make war because European governments maintain an eternal saturnalia of human sacrifices. Though the law of our land banishes racial and religious persecution from our common country, still, because Europe is "near," we must join in the racial and religious conflicts and sacrifice our people over conditions which our forebears long since rejected. Though we seek no people's territory, nevertheless, because Europe is "near," we must sacrifice the savings of our people and the sons of our mothers in this endless imperialistic strife. Though we would take no part of the loot which was divided up at the close of the World War, we are now

[illegible]led upon to make sure the title [illegible] a cast amount of this loot. What fateful doctrine to propose! Let us renounce it and make the effort at least to establish freedom from the European system.

But friends, the problem of maintaining neutrality under present conditions lies closer home. Let's go direct to its discussion. It is presented by this proposal to repeal the arms embargo act. To those who are advocating repeal, I submit this question: Is it not your main purpose in securing repeal to enable us to furnish arms, munitions and implements of war to one group of nations and to deny them to another group of nations, which groups are now in mortal combat? Is not this laying the foundation for intervention—in fact, is it not intervention—in the present European war? Is it not your purpose to take sides through the authority which will be available when the embargo law is repealed?

And if the purpose of repeal is to do these things, and we do them, is not neutrality broken down, destroyed, and are we not thenceforth by every rule of international law, by every dictate of common sense and common honesty, parties to a European conflict? I further submit to those who hear me: Do you think the time has come when for reasons of humanity, or of national defense, we should take our place in another European war?

I feel we are really considering in this debate the broad question of whether we are justified as a people in intervening in this conflict and meet the issues as they [illegible] on the battlefields of Europe, for we cannot escape that destination if we move along the lines now proposed.

Act Is Two Years Old

Let me review a brief and recent piece of history. Four years ago there began an earnest discussion in this country of the subject of neutrality. It was taken up in Congress and fully debated. Every phase of it was presented. It was discussed in the open arena of the nation. Learned men in all walks of life brought their contribution to the consideration of the subject. Our people wanted, above all things, to cut out the sale of arms to warring nations. It was felt it would help to keep us out of foreign wars.

Finally, in 1937, we passed a law which prohibited the sale of arms, munitions and the implements of war to any nation or nations engaged in war. This law met the approval of the Executive department. It met the approval, overwhelmingly, of the great majority of the American people. At the time this law was passed and this policy of neutrality established there was no war of any moment anywhere. Germany and Britain were upon comparatively friendly terms. Both as a matter of morals and as a matter of international law, as a sovereign right, we had the undoubted right to establish this policy of declining the sale of arms, munitions and implements of war to any nation engaged in war.

It is now proposed to repeal entirely this provision of the law. It is proposed to repeal it to enable this government to furnish arms to one side and to withhold them from the other. The proposal for repeal is based upon the program of taking sides in the furnishing of arms. Undoubtedly, as I say, we had a right to pass the law, and undoubtedly, we have a right to repeal the law. But when we couple the repeal with the announced and declared program of furnishing arms and munitions to one side and withholding them from the other, such program will unquestionably constitute intervention in the present conflict in Europe.

It may be said to repeal the law is not unneutral. I think under the circumstances it is. However, let's not discuss technicalities. But when it is said to me as a Senator: I want you to carry through a program, the first step of which is repeal, the second step of which is the furnishing of arms and munitions to one side, openly, persistently and continually declared, then I know I am voting for intervention. I am helping to take this nation into a European war. I cannot hide behind the fact that they are to [illegible] different acts because [illegible] a part of one plan, and that plan includes the furnishing of arms, which is beyond question intervention. All any one need to do to know that this is the real, the controlling purpose of repeal is to read the literature on repeal down to the last forty-eight hours.

The talk here in Washington is no longer that of merely furnishing arms. It is said: We must prepare to fight. One of my colleagues, a most able and sincere Senator, declared a few nights ago publicly: "Let us give up this 'dream of impartiality,' therefore, of neutrality. It is better," said he, "to take sides and fight." He was speaking out boldly what is now heard from the same sources from which came the agitation of furnishing arms. And if, in a few months, we can tear up the law which a nation almost universally approved, how long do you think it will take to put across the proposition of sending our young men into the trenches once we have intervened? They may say to me: You cannot be sure that intervention will send our young men to Europe. Of course, I cannot be sure. But I cannot be sure that it will not. I say that would be the logic of the movement.

But suppose I cannot be sure, I ask: Why risk it? Why trifle with foreign wars? Why bring the American boys to the precipice where any incident of war may kick them over?

The plan now presented by the advocates of repeal is that the democracies of Europe are imperiled, that we must go to their rescue, that civilization is threatened; that we cannot ignore the problem presented. But, if the war continues and the imperiling of democracies and the threatening of civilization increases, what can we say, having once put our hand to the plow? Will we turn our backs to the whole situation?

I repeat, as I stated a moment ago, what we are really considering these days is the broad question: Has the time come when the United States must take part in this European conflict? Why deceive ourselves as to what will happen once we enter the conflict? Why shut our eyes to the inevitable consequences which must follow?

Time will not permit a detailed discussion of what is known as the cash-and-carry plan. It is based upon the principle that those who want our arms and munitions or raw material shall come and get them, pay cash, and carry them away. While I cannot discuss it in detail, I want to take time to say that this plan does not change the situation, as I understand it, with reference to neutrality.

The cash-and-carry plan repeals the embargo law and enables our government to direct the arms and munitions to one side and withhold them from the other. Whatever merits, or demerits, this plan may have, it does not seem to me to bear, only most indirectly, upon the question which I have sought to have you consider this evening.

I am concerned at this time with one proposition, that of avoiding any act, or acts, which will embroil us in a European war. I do not believe the cash-and-carry plan has any considerable bearing upon that point, and I shall therefore content myself with this brief reference.

Upholds Democratic Ideals

Friends, I know how deep-seated is the feeling in this country against certain creeds and ideologies prevailing in Europe. I have had ample proof of this feeling in recent weeks. I would not want any of our people to think less of these creeds and ideologies than they do.

They are in conflict with every tenet and teaching of our American civilization. But it is not hatred of another country but love of our own which makes for wisdom and justice in the formation of national policies. What we are all interested in, I am sure, is what course will most likely bring peace to the United States and contentment and happiness to the American people.

Where the welfare of an entire nation and the health and the lives of the people are involved, we can afford to be patient, to be tolerant, and, at the same time, determined in our effort to find the right way.

The democratic processes should at all times be kept intact. Free speech, free press, uncontrolled consideration in debate are essential to right conclusions and sound judgments in a democracy.

We can all afford to trust our cause to the democratic processes, and, when the final judgment is made up according to those processes, we can rest in the belief that the judgment will be a wise judgment.

Twenty years ago we went into Europe to take part in a European war. We went with high hopes and, in my opinion, for ample cause. But even so, how futile the sacrifice we made. Scarcely had the heroic story of our soldiers been written before the so-called peace treaties had set at naught the principles for which our soldiers fought.

Every move in that direction, therefore, should be subjected to the test of the best thought and the high motives of the entire American people. If the worst should come, and for any reason we should be involved in another European struggle, [illegible] should be taken for granted as to why the sacrifice must be made.

In conclusion: The President has called a special session of Congress for the purpose of removing the embargo on arms, munitions and implements of war. There are some of us who want to keep the old law—who insist that the sale of arms to all nations engaged in war shall continue to be prohibited.

The only question in controversy, the only matter of difference that I know of, is the sole question of whether we shall sell arms or not sell arms.

We see that the supporters of repeal are anxious to put an embargo on ships going to war zones, on loans to all nations engaged in war, anxious to prohibit our citizens from traveling in war areas; all this and more is to be done in the name of neutrality in the effort to keep us out of war. We most heartily support this entire program. We say in the name of peace: do these things. Maintain neutrality as to all these matters.

But we observe here that there is a sudden break in the embargo, —the most threatening and disturbing of all factors, the most calculated to get us into trouble—arms, munitions and implements of war are to be let through. Embargo is not to apply. What is the significance? We feel sincerely that this is an error. We stand where we stood two years ago, where Congress stood, where the Executive stood and where the people stood.

What is the significance? Why prohibit loans in the name of peace and for the protection of our people but not prohibit arms? Why place an embargo on all these other things mentioned but repeal it as to arms? That is the sole matter of controversy. What we did two years ago we did in the name of humanity, in

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the name of peace, to protect our homes, our sons and daughters, and to help keep us out of war. Blame us not therefore if we are slow to surrender our convictions.

What we who oppose repeal are contending for is now the law of the land. It has been and is being enforced under the proclamation of the President. No arms, munitions and implements of war are being sold. In what possible way can the United States be benefited by permitting the sale? Who is it that is to be benefited? In what respect is this country threatened by reason of the fact that no sale of arms is being made? In what respect are the safety and security of the people imperiled? This is the sole matter of controversy.

We urge that the same rule, the same principle, be applied to the most deadly of all weapons, arms, along with the other things prohibited.

SEP 15 1939

2 Strikes in Reich Reported

LONDON, Sept. 14 (UP).—The Ministry of Information announced today that two strikes were reported last week in the great German industrial Opel Works at Ruesselheim. Arrests followed the strikes, it was said.

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CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT BILL WHICH IS DESIGNED TO PREVENT EMPLOYERS FROM COMPETING FOR WORKERS IN CASE OF A LABOR SHORTAGE.

PARLIAMENT WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.

-95-

BERLIN, SEPT 14-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY WORD WAS RECEIVED THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH PORT OF GDYNIA MET GENERAL MAGNUS EBERHARDT, COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES BESIEGING THE CITY, AT 5:10 A.M. (2:10 A.M., E.S.T.) TO NEGOTIATE SURRENDER.

GERMAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ENTERED THE CITY, TEN MILES FROM DANZIG, A SHORT TIME LATER.

SEP 15 1939

LONDON-SEPT-14

FURTHER CRITICISMS OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION WERE MADE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS WHERE LORD CAMROSE, OWNER OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, SAID CENSORSHIP "WAS BEING CONDUCTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO CAUSE MUCH UNNECESSARY TROUBLE TO THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCIES, THEREBY SERIOUSLY INJURING THE PROPER FLOW OF NEWS FROM THIS COUNTRY AND OPENING THE WAY TO ENEMY PROPAGANDA."

LORD MACMILLAN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION MAKING HIS FIRST STATEMENT SINCE ASSUMING HIS POST SAID HE AGREED IN GENERAL WITH THE CRITICISMS AS TO THE TRUE FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

"IT IS A MINISTRY OF EXPRESSION, NOT A MINISTRY OF REPRESSION AND LEAST OF ALL A MINISTRY OF DEPRESSION," HE SAID.

"ONE CAN UNDERSTAND THAT THOSE WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE ACTUAL WORK OF WAR ARE RELUCTANT TO TALK ABOUT IT."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF DEBATE PASSED THE

SEP 15 1939

BERLIN, SEPT. 14-(AP)-A STATEMENT WAS ISSUED TONIGHT BY DNB (OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY,) DENYING THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE COMMANDER HAD WARNED THE CAPTAIN OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL HALTED OFF THE BRITISH COAST THAT THEREAFTER FIRE WOULD BE OPENED ON ANY AMERICAN SHIP REFUSING TO HALT WHEN COMMANDED.

(CAPT;G.SELF, MASTER OF THE WATERMAN STEAMSHIP LI

SEP 15 1939

(CAPT.G.SELF, MASTER OF THE WATERMAN STEAMSHIP LINE FREIGHTER, WACOSTA, HALTED OFF THE IRISH COAST, REPORTED THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER HAD SAID HIS ORDERS WERE TO FIRE UPON ANY VESSEL THAT REFUSED TO HALT FOR A SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND.

(THE WACOSTA WAS DETAINED FOR THREE HOURS AND SEARCHED BEFORE SHE WAS PERMITTED TO RESUME HER VOYAGE FROM GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.)

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BERLIN,SEPT.14-(AP)-A DNB (OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM BUCHAREST TONIGHT SAID THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAD MOVED FROM KRZEMIENECZ, TO ZALESZEZYKI, A SMALL COMMUNITY NEAR THE RUMANIAN BORDER.

SEP 15 1939

(KRZEMIENECZ IS ABOUT 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW. ZALESZEZYKI IS ABOUT 100 MILES DIRECTLY SOUTH OF KRZEMIENECZ.)

THE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED FORCED TO LEAVE KRZEMIENECZ BY REPEATED GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON THE OBSCURE EMERGENCY CAPITAL.

GERMANS REPORT

BERLIN, SEPT. 14--(AP)--POLAND'S BATTLEFIELDS ARE

AS CLEAN OF SHELLS AS NEWLY-HOED CORNFIELDS ARE CLEAN OF WEEDS.

EMPTY CARTRIDGE CLIPS, SHELLS, STEEL HELMETS AND OTHER METAL IS GATHERED UP AFTER THE FIGHTING ENDS AND TAKEN BACK TO GERMANY FOR MELTING AND FURTHER USE.

SEP 15 1939

THIS IS PART OF THE NAZI SUPREME EFFORT TO SALVAGE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SHORTAGES OF RAW MATERIALS

THE ARMY HAS A SPECIAL UNIT TO MOP UP . HENCE NAZI BATTLEFIELDS WILL BE A DISAPPOINTMENT TO SOUVENIER HUNTERS.

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C122 (E-G-S)

(AGENCIES OUT)

BUDAPEST, SEPT.14-(AP)-SPECULATION ON HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON RUMANIA WAS INTENSIFIED TONIGHT WITH A STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CSAKY WHO DECLARED THE SITUATION OF THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY IN RUMANIA WAS CONSIDERED "SERIOUS."

COUNT CSAKY TOLD THE PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT HUNGARY CONSIDERS A DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY IN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CONFLICT "NEEDLESS", SINCE "ANY DECLARATION OF THAT SORT ONLY COULD COMPLICATE OUR NATION LIFE IN CASE OF A LONG-TERM WAR."

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HIS REMARKS FOLLOWED THOSE YESTERDAY OF COUNT PAUL TELEKI, HUNGARY'S PRIME MINISTER, WHO DECLARED HIS NATION COULD NOT ENTER INTO Z "ADVENTURES IN HER PRESENT DIFFICULT GEOGRAPHIC POSITION."

COUNT CSAKY TOLD THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT "THE ANSWER IS STILL DELAYED FROM RUMANIA REGARDING HUNGARY'S PROPOSALS" FOR A PACT GIVING HUNGARIAN MINORITIES GREATER RIGHTS.

"BEHIND THE MORAL FORCES AND UNSHAKABLE DETERMINED WILL OF OUR LEADING STATESMEN IS THE HUNGARIAN ARMY, DAILY INCREASING BOTH BY WEAPONS AND IN DETERMINATION TO PROTECT THE SOIL OF WORKING HUNGARIAN PEOPLE," THE COUNT SAID.

TURNING TO YUGOSLAVIA, COUNT CSAKY SAID THAT HUNGARY'S "POSITION IS EASIER SO WE CAN LEAVE IT TO HER (YUGOSLAVIA'S) GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE WHETHER IT IS INCLINED TO AGREE WITH US IN MATTERS OF MINORITY AGREEMENT."

CSAKY LAUDED BOTH REICHSFUEHRER HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

HE SAID HE HAD TO "THINK WITH SENTIMENTS OF DEEP EMOTION OF CHANCELLOR HITLER."

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SEP 15 1939

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NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (BUDGET)

MOSCOW,SEPT.14-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DECLARED TODAY THAT THE POLISH STATE "BEGAN TO CRUMBLE WITH THE FIRST MILITARY SETBACKS" BECAUSE OF DISUNITY THROUGH ITS "OPPRESSION" OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN ONCE-RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

SEP 15 1939

IN AN ANALYSIS OF POLAND'S "QUICK MILITARY DEFEAT," THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE "MULTI-NATIONAL STATE" CRUMBLED FROM WITHIN FROM "DEEP-ROOTED WEAKNESSES."

THESE WERE PICTURED AS THE OUTGROWTH OF THE "RUDE AND UNSCRUPULOUS EXPLOITATION" OF 40 PERCENT OF POLAND'S PEOPLE--MINORITY GROUPS INCLUDING UKRAINIANS, WHITE RUSSIANS AND JEWS--BY "POLISH RULING CLASSES."

MEANWHILE, A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CHARGED POLISH FLIERS WITH "FREQUENT VIOLATIONS" OF THE RUSSIAN-POLISH BORDER, WHERE FRESH RUSSIAN RESERVISTS AUGMENT THE FRONTIER GUARD.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED TWO POLISH WAR PLANES HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN EAST OF THE BORDER BY SOVIET AIRMEN AND THEIR CREWS TOTALING 15 MEN DETAINED.

IN ITS ANALYSIS, PRAVDA SAID:

"IN THE COURSE OF GERMAN-POLISH HOSTILITIES ONE CANNOT CITE AS FACTS ANY SERIOUS RESISTANCE BY POLISH TROOPS TO THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY, OR ANY PARTIAL POLISH SUCCESS IN ANY DIRECTION OF OPERATIONS.

"ALL REPORTS ON THE SITUATION IN POLAND SHOW THAT DISORGANIZATION OF THE ENTIRE POLISH STATE MACHINE IS CONSTANTLY GROWING."

ASSERTING THAT POLAND'S EASTERN MINORITIES HAD BEEN "DOOMED TO CULTURAL DEGRADATION," AND THAT THEY REPRESENTED A PEOPLE "NOT KNIT TOGETHER BY TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND EQUALITY," PRAVDA ADDED:

"ONE FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN SUCH A QUICK DEFEAT ONLY BY SUPERIORITY OF GERMAN MILITARY TECHNIQUE AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND BY LACK OF EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE TO POLAND ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE."

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A "MULTI-NATIONAL" STATE IN WHICH MINORITIES ARE NOT TAKEN CARE OF, PRAVDA SAID, "CANNOT CONSTITUTE A STRONG MILITARY FORCE. THIS IS THE ROOT OF WEAKNESS OF THE POLISH STATE, AND THE INNER CAUSE OF ITS MILITARY DEFEAT."

AMONG POLAND'S PEOPLE THE NEWSPAPER LISTED AT LEAST 8,000,000 UKRAINIANS AND ABOUT 3,000,000 WHITE RUSSIANS--GROUPS IT TERMED LARGER THAN THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA.

"IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE POLISH RULING CLASSES SHOULD HAVE ESTABLISHED NORMAL RELATIONS WITH SUCH IMPORTANT NATIONAL MINORITIES, SECURED THEM NATIONAL RIGHTS, GIVEN THEM X X X ADMINISTRATIVE AUTONOMY AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS," THE PAPER SAID.

"YET THE POLISH RULING CLASSES PROVED INCAPABLE OF GRAPSING THIS X X X. MORE, POLISH RULING CIRCLES DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO AGGRAVATE RELATIONS WITH NATIONAL MINORITIES AND BRING THEM TO A STATE OF EXTREME TENSION.

30.24-3333

30.24 — 3333

"THE NATIONAL POLICY OF RULING CIRCLES IN POLAND IS CHARACTERIZED BY SUPPRESSION AND OPPRESSION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES X X X. THEY ARE SUBJECT TO EXTREMELY RUDE AND UNSCRUPULOUS EXPLOITATION BY POLISH LANDLORDS.

"RULING CIRCLES IN POLAND WHO BOAST OF THEIR ALLEGED LOVE FOR FREEDOM DID EVERYTHING TO CONVERT WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) INTO A COLONY DEPRIVED OF ANY RIGHTS AND DELIVERED FOR PLUNDER TO THE POLISH GENTRY."

WD&DB449PED

C47 (RU HV DNB OUT)

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

XXX POLISH GENTRY."

THE EDITORIAL AROUSED CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

THERE WAS A MARKED DECREASE, MEANWHILE, IN RUSSIA'S MOVES TO STRENGTHEN HER FORCES ON HER WESTERN BORDER.

THERE APPEARED TO BE NO MORE CALLING OF RESERVISTS AND MOSCOW'S POPULATION SEEMED GREATLY RELIEVED.

BUILDINGS WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER TEMPORARILY BY THE ARMY HAVE BEEN RELEASED. THESE INCLUDED MOSCOW'S LARGE NATIONAL HOTEL.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT THE ARMY HAD REQUISITIONED TEMPORARILY AUTOMOBILES AND TYPEWRITERS FROM SOME PLANTS.

NEWSPAPERS PRINTED NEWS MOSTLY FROM GERMAN SOURCES IN REPORTING THE NEW EUROPEAN WAR, ALTHOUGH SOME REPORTS FROM THE ALLIES AND NEUTRAL CAPITALS WERE INCLUDED.

P759PED

A80

NIGHT LEAD SUBMARINE

ST.JOHN,N.B.,SEPT.14-(CANADIAN PRESS)-NAVAL AUTHORITIES TONIGHT SAID THEY DOUBTED THAT A LOW-LYING CRAFT SIGHTED IN THE BAY OF FUNDY LAST NIGHT WAS A SUBMARINE.

FISHERMEN HAD ADVISED MARINE AGENT H.F.MORRISEY THEY SAW A "LONG, LOW VESSEL WITH TWO MASTS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SUBMARINE" TWO MILES OFF GRAND MANAN, ABOUT 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HERE.

AFTER RECEIPT OF THE REPORT A RADIO WARNING WENT OUT TO ALL SHIPPING IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

NAVAL OFFICIALS COMMENDED THE FISHERMEN FOR THEIR ALERTNESS, BUT SAID PRESENT SHIPPING IN AND OUT OF ST.JOHN HARDLY WOULD RATE THE ATTENTION FROM THE ENEMY.

WD930PED

A103KX

MORAGA,CALIF., SEPT. 14-(AP)-DR.HENRY J.NEWSOM RECEIVED WORD TODAY HIS SISTER, DR.FLORENCE NEWSOM, A BRITISH RED CROSS WORKER, HAD BEEN KILLED W[illegible]N A PLANE IN WHICH SHE WAS A PASSENGER WAS SHOT DOWN WHILE FLYING OVER GERMAN LINES TOWARD POLAND.

NEWS OF THE CASUALTY WAS CABLED TO BROTHER ALBERT, PRESIDENT OF ST.MARY'S, BY THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE, WITH THE REQUEST THAT HE INFORM DR.NEWSOM, HEAD OF THE COLLEGE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

DR.FLORENCE NEWSOM WAS A MEMBER OF A BRITISH VOLUNTEER RED CROSS UNIT EN ROUTE TO POLAND TO HELP CARE FOR WOUNDED POLISH SOLDIERS. THE WAR OFFICE CABLE INDICATED ALL ABOARD THE PLANE WERE KILLED.

RA845PCS

1939

STOCKHOLM

SEPT. 14-(AP)-A POLISH AIRPLANE CARRYING ONE OFFICER AND A CIVILIAN FROM GDYNIA TO THE WAR FRONT WAS FORCED DOWN LAST NIGHT AT VISBY ON THE SWEDISH ISLAND OF GOTLAND IN THE BALTIC SEA.

THE FLIERS REPORTED THEIR GASOLINE RAN OUT AS THEY REACHED VISBY.

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KX

A160 (NEW ENG OUT)

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD ARRANGED FOR BROADCASTING AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE THE NAMES OF GERMAN PRISONERS AND THE NAMES OF GERMAN DEAD AND WOUNDED WHOSE IDENTIFIES ARE DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED.

"WE SHALL BE PUBLISHING THE INFORMATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"SOME TIME MAY YET ELAPSE, HOWEVER, UNTIL WE ARE ABLE TO PUBLISH THE FIRST CASUALTY LIST. SO FAR NO NAMES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM POLAND, ALTHOUGH IT IS KNOWN THAT THE VIENNESE DIVISION HAS SUFFERED CASUALTIES."

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE NAMES WOULD BE BROADCAST IN GERMAN.

WF116PED

ADD CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 14--FREIGHTER VANCOUVER CITY (BR), 4,955 TONS. TORPEDOED OFF SOUTHERN COAST OF IRELAND.

WF836AED

A133

WAR BRIEFS

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE ROPNER SHIPPING COMPANY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A MESSAGE FROM ITS 4,869-TON STEAMER FIRBY, WHICH WAS TORPEDOED, SAID THE CREW HAD LANDED SAFELY.

-0-

A123

LONDON, SEPT. 14-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LONDON CHILDREN ARE HAVING A "HOLIDAY" IN THE COUNTRY AT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENSE.

THEIR REMOVAL FROM THE CITY AS BRITAIN WAS ABOUT TO ENTER THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY WAS A PART OF THE VAST AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS PLAN WORKED OUT BEFORE THE CONFLICT CAME.

EACH RURAL HOUSEHOLDER HOUSING CHILDREN RECEIVES A WEEKLY GRANT OF TEN SHILLINGS SIXPENCE (ABOUT $2.10) FOR THE FIRST CHILD AND EIGHT SHILLINGS SIXPENCE (ABOUT $1.70) FOR EACH ADDITIONAL CHILD.

THIS COVERS LODGING, FULL BOARD AND ALL CARE NEEDED TO GIVE THE CHILD A HOME.

IF THE CHILDREN ARE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT THE HOUSEHOLDERS RECEIVE FIVE SHILLINGS (ABOUT $1) WEEKLY FOR EACH ADULT AND THREE SHILLINGS (ABOUT 60 CENTS) FOR EACH CHILD. IN SUCH CASES THE HOUSEHOLDER HAS NO OBLIGATION TO CARE FOR THE CHILDREN. THE FEE COVERS SHELTER AND ACCESS TO COOKING, WATER AND SANITARY FACILITIES.

WD114OPED

BASLE, SWITZERLAND, SEP 15 1939 14--AP-THE FRENCH RESUMED OPERATION TODAY OF CERTAIN FACTORIES ENGAGED IN WAR INDUSTRIES ALONG THE RHINE THE "QUIET SECTOR" OF THE WAR.

THE FRENCH APPARENTLY WERE NOT EXPECTING A GERMAN ATTACK ALONG THE SCETOR, AND THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE NOT EXPECTING A FRENCH ATTACK.

30.24—3335

30.24—3333

THERE ARE NOT MANY WAR INDUSTRIES ALONG THE RHINE, AS THE FRENCH TOOK STEPS IN RECEN YEARS TO MOVE THEM OUT OF A POSSIBLE WAR ZONE BUT THE FEW LEFT AGAIN WERE BUSY.

BY THOMAS HAWKINS

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 14-AP-THE NETHERLANDS WAS FINDING THE PATH OF PEACE A ROCKY ONE TODAY WITH NEW INCIDENTS OCCURING WHICH INVOLVE THE QUESTION OF THE TINY NATION'S NEUTRALITY.

THE NEHERLANDS' OBJECTIVE IS TO REMAIN AT PEACE AND TO PREVENT INCIDENTS THAT MIGHT HAVE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME MAINTAINING HER INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

THIS OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN BOTH DIFFICULT AND EXPENSIVE. THE NATION OF 8,000,000 PEOPLE HAS MOBILIZED ABOUT 420,000 TROOPS TO SUPPLEMENT THE REGULAR ARMY OF 30,000 LARGELY FOR A POLICE JOB TO KEEP THE LAND OF DIKES AND TULIPS OUT OF TH EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

A FULL INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN ORDERED OF THE SHOOTING DOWN OF A NETHERLANDS NAVAL PLANE YESTERDAY BY A GERMAN WARPLANE.

THE GERMAN PLANE AND ITS CREW, WHICH OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED WAS SEIZED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS OFF THE NORTHERN COAST, WERE DETAINED.

IN ADDITION, NETHERLANDS AUTHORITIES [illegible] ACED WITH ANOTHER PROBLEM IN THE STOPPING OF THE MODERN [illegible] TLANTIC LINER NIEUW AMSTERDAM BY BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALITY ANNOUNCED THE SHIP WAS EXAMINED FOR CONTRABAND AND RELEASED.)

THESE TWO INCIDENTS WERE IN ADDITION TO OTHERS REPORTED OF FOREIGN AIRCRAFT FLYING OVER THE NETHERLANDS. IN ONE INSTANCE, PLANESXXXX WERE FIRED UPON IN THE AMSTERDAM AREA.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MADE NO STATEMENT ON THE STOPPING OF THE NIEUW AMSTERDAM, BUT THE INCIDENT EMPHAZIZED ONE PHASE OF THE DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING THIS NATOON.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, THROUGH ITS ENVOY TO THE HAGUE, OFFERED TO PAY IDEMNITY FOR THE NETHERLANDS NAVAL PLANE. THE GERMAN VERSION WAS THAT THE NAZI WARPLANE CREW THOUGHT THEY WERE BEING ATTACKED AND COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE NETHERLANDS' CRAFT IN TIME TO AVOID CONFLICT.

OFFICIALS HERE SAID THEIR PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN NETHERLAND TERRITORIAL WATERS. THEY XXXX WERE AWAITING THE RETURN OF THE NETHERLANDS CREW OF FOUR WHICH THE GERMANS RESCUED AND TOOK TO THE ISLAND OF NORNEY IN THE NORTH SEA BEFORE CONTINUING THE INVESTIGATION.

THE NETHERLANDS' POSITOON, OFFICIALS HAVE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED, IS ONE OF STRICTEST NEUTRALITY. WARNINGS HAVE BEEN SENT TO COMBATTANT NATIONS THAT NO BELLIGERENT FIGHTING CRAFT WILL BE PERMITTED TO ENTER NETHERLANDS TERRITORIAL WATERS OR FLY OVER THE COUNTRY.

FOREIGN PLANES, UNDER A RECENT RULING, WILL BE SIGNALLED TO LAND, IF THEY DO NOT COMPLY THEY MAY BE FIRED UPON.

THE BRIGHTEST LIGHTS OF HOLLAND BURN IN SMALL VILLAGES TO DEFINE THE 150-MILE FRONTIER WITH GERMANY--DARKENED AGAINST THE DANGER OF NIGHT AIR RAIDS.

THE DUTCH TRICOLOR FLIES FROM CHURCH STEEPLES AS WELL AS FROM GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. A DAY AND NIGHT WATCH IS KEPT FOR TREPASSING PLANES. MINESWEEPERS PATROL ADJACENT WATERS FOR FLOATING MINES, SEVERAL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND OFF THE COAST. THIRTY DUTCH NAVY MEN WERE KILLED WHEN A

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SWEEPER STRUCK A NETHERLANDS' PROTECTIVE MINE LAST WEEK.

THE LEGENDARY LITTLE DUTCH BOY WHO SAVED HOLLAND FROM THE SEA BY PLUGGING A KIKE WITH HIS FINGER HAS DRAWN THAT FINGER OUT A LITTLE WAY--FLOODING A SMALL PORTION OF UTRECHT PROVINCE, SOUTHEAST OF AMSTERDAM.

OFFICIALS EMPHAZIZED THIS WAS A PRECAUTIONARY EXPERIMENT TO DETERMINE DEFENSIVE FLOOD POSSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO PRESENT WATER LEVELS.

ABOUT ONE FOURTH OF THE NATOON'S 13,000 SQUARE MILES IS PROTECTED BY MORE THAN 1,500 MILES OF KX DIKES.

A NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT BUREAUS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED TO HANDLE THE ADMINISTRATION OF NEUTRALITY PROBLEMS, INCLUDING AN AIR RAID PROTECTION DIVISION.

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THE EFFECT OF WAR UPON BUSINESS IS DIFFICULT TO ASCERTAIN. THE KLM(ROYAL DUTCH) AIRLINE SERVICE HAS BEEN CURTAILED. SHIPPING STOCKS ARE ENJOYING A BOOM MARKET. THIS THEORY THAT A NEUTRAL COUNTRY WILL DRAW MORE SHIPPING CONSIGNMENTS AND THAT A 50 TO 60 PERCENT INCREASE IN RATES WILL BRING GOOD PROFITS, DESPITE HIGHER INSURANCE COSTS.

THE FLOWER BULB BUSINESS, WHICH LAST YEAR AGGREGATED ABOUT $16,000,000, HAS SHARPLY DIMINSHED OPERATIONS EXPECT AT LEAST A 50 PERSENT REQUCTIONS.

THE AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE HAS BEEN DOING A BIG BUSINESS, BX ESPECIALLY IN AMERICAN AND DUTCH "WAR BABIES"--STEELS, AVIATION, COPPER, RUBBER AND SIMILAR ISSUES.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO SHARE TURNOVER FIGURES ANNOUNCED. BUT THE EXCHANGE IS CROWED.

CSH--240

A112

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE POSITION OF POLAND'S BADLY HAMMERED ARMIES TODAY MUST BE DESCRIBED ADVISEDLY AS DESPERATE.

THE POLISH MAIN LINE OF DEFENSE, WHICH ROUGHLY BISECTS THE COUNTRY FROM NORTH TO SOUTH AND DEPENDS GREATLY FOR ITS STRENGTH ON THE

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VISTULA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, APPEARED FROM INCOMPLETE AND SOMETIMES CONTRADICTORY CLAIMS TO BE CRUMBLING FAST IN SEVERAL VITAL SPOTS.

THIS IS THE STRATEGIC LINE UPON WHICH THE POLES HAVE BEEN BANKING CHIEFLY TO STEM THE ONRUSH OF THE GERMANS. ITS COLLAPSE WOULD MEAN DISASTER, BARRING MIRACLES.

THE EPIC DEFENSE OF WARSAW WAS CONTINUING AFTER A SOLID WEEK OF BLOODY BATTLE WITH AN ADVANCING FORCE WHICH WAS WELL-NIGH OVERWHELMING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS EXCEPTING COURAGE AND THE WILLINGNESS TO DIE FOR COUNTRY.

BUT THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD SWEPT DOWN ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CAPITAL AND SURROUNDED THE BELEAGUERED CITY. THIS MEANT A DEFINITE SMASHING OF THE POLISH MAIN DEFENSES TO THE NORTHEAST.

THE LINE ALSO WAS REPORTED PENETRATED SOME SEVENTY MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW ON THE VISTULA NEAR DEBLIN AND 45 MILES BELOW THAT POINT IN THE KRASNIK REGION, WHILE THE GERMAN DRIVE IN THE LWOW (LEMBERG) AREA WAS PROCEEDING LIKE A STEAM ROLLER.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT REPORTED YESTERDAY FROM LWOW THAT "SO FAST IS THE GERMAN ADVANCE MOVING THAT NONE CAL TELL WHERE IT WILL BE AT THE END OF THE AFTERNOON. BEHIND THE FRONT CONDITIONS ARE CHAOTIC."

THE PLIGHT OF THE POLES IN THIS REGION WOULD SEEM REMINISCENT OF THE GREAT GERMAN PUSH AGAINST THE BRITISH FRONT IN THE WORLD WAR IN THE SPRING OF 1918. THERE WAS ONE TIME WHEN THE GERMANS WERE COMING THROUGH SO FAST ON THE SOMME THAT EVEN THE BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COULDN'T KEEP TRACK OF ITS RETREATING TROOPS AT ALL TIMES.

THE DEFENSE OF LWOW IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. NOT ONLY IS IT OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE, BUT IT IS THE GATEWAY TO RUMANIA AND THUS THE LIFELINE OF POLAND WHICH HAS BEEN BANKING ON GETTING SUPPLIES FROM ITS NEIGHBOR.

IN THE WESTERN THEATRE THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE CHANGE. THE FRENCH CONTINUE TO MANEUVER FOR WHAT PRESUMABLY PRESAGES AN ATTACK ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE PROPER. THE GERMANS THIS MORNING WERE TURNING THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE FRENCH.

THE REALLY OUTSTANDING NEWS FROM THIS FRONT WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND BRITISH TROOPS HAD BEEN LANDED SAFELY IN FRANCE AND WERE ON THEIR WAY TO THE FIGHTING LINE.

AND NOW ABOUT THIS MUCH DEBATED QUESTION AS TO WHY NEITHER THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD NOR THE GERMANS HAVE EMPLOYED THEIR WIDELY ADVERTISED BOMBING PLANES AGAINST EACH OTHER TO ANY GREAT EXTENT.

ONE CONSTANTLY WEARS EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE BECAUSE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH IN PARTICULAR HAVEN'T USED THESE DEVASTATING INSTRUMENTS OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY, SO TO BRING QUICK SUPPORT TO THEIR LITTLE POLISH ALLY WHICH IS ENDURING THE BRUNT OF THE NAZI LAND ATTACK.

THAT'S A LEGITIMATE QUESTION, BUT THE THING REALLY ISN'T SO EASILY DISPOSED OF. THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS FOR THE HESITATION.

FROM THE GERMAN STANDPOINT THE PARAMOUNT REASON FOR NOT RAIDING EITHER ENGLAND OR FRANCE PRESUMABLY IS HITLER'S POLICY OF REFUSING TO ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THEM. HE INSISTS THAT HIS WAR IS WITH POLAND, AND INDICATES THAT HE HOPES FOR PEACE WHEN HE HAS SETTLED ACCOUNTS WITH THE POLES.

THEN THERE IS ANOTHER ASPECT. IT IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT EXTENSIVE RAIDS AGAINST MILITARY OBJECTIVES WITHOUT

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ENDANGERING THE LIVES OF CIVILIANS. IT IS ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO, AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, THAT ALL THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED AGREED NOT TO BOMB CIVILIANS. THIS WAS IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ONE HOPES AND BELIEVES THAT THE HUMANITARIAN ANGLE DOES IN TRUTH RESTRAIN MOST COMBATTANTS FROM BOMBING TO THE DANGER OF CIVILIANS. HAVING WRITTEN THIS, I REACH OVER AND PICK UP A STATEMENT BY ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN POLAND.

MR.BIDDLE SAYS THE GERMAN AIR-FORCES HAVE BEEN "TAKING ADVANTAGE OF EVERY OPPORTUNITY, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE DANGER TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED."

THAT TAKES SOME EXPLAINING, BUT THE GERMAN REPLY IS THAT BOMBING OF CIVILIANS WAS UNAVOIDABLE BECAUSE THEY WERE WITHIN THE AREA OF MILITARY ADVANCE. THERE HAS, OF COURSE, BEEN MUCH DEBATE OVER THE QUESTION OF HOW FAR AN ARMY SHOULD CARRY BOMBINGS AGAINST LEGITIMATE MILITARY OBJECTIVES WHEN CIVILIANS WERE ENDANGERED. WE CAN'T SETTLE THAT ARGUMENT HERE.

HOWEVER THAT MAY BE, THE BOMBING OF CIVILIANS IN TERRITORY WHERE ACTUAL FIGHTING WASN'T IN PROGRESS CERTAINLY WOULD RAISE A MIGHTY ROAR OF PROTEST FROM THE WORLD AT LARGE. THE BOMBING OF LONDON OR PARIS OR BERLIN, FOR INSTANCE, ASSUREDLY WOULD BRING A THROATY CRY OF "ATROCITY" FROM MANY QUARTERS.

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RUSSO-JAPANESE TRUCE DISCLOSED; FRENCH ROUT NAZIS IN AIR FIGHT; BRITISH SINK ENEMY SUBMARINES

NON-AGGRESSION ACCORD HELD LIKELY TO FOLLOW CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

Forces To Start Armistice Today, Holding Positions Occupied Yesterday—Joint Commission Will Meet To Set New Frontiers

By WITT WHITAKER

[By the Associated Press]

SEP 16 1939

Moscow, Sept. 15—Soviet Russia and Japan today agreed to an armistice in their "vestpocket" war on the troubled Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border in a move which some diplomatic quarters saw as a possible forerunner to a non-aggression pact.

The agreement to end hostilities between Japanese-dominated Manchoukuo and Sovietized Outer Mongolia was announced through Tass, Soviet official news agency. Japanese-Manchoukuan and Soviet-Mongolian forces had been fighting intermittently on the disputed frontier since May 11.

New Envoy To Tokyo Named

The appointment of Constantin Smetanin as Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo was announced a short time later.

Smetanin has been serving as charge d'affaires in Tokyo, where Russia has been without an Ambassador since June 5, 1938, when Mikhail Mikhailovitch Slavutsky went back to Moscow.

The earlier announcement said that the armistice would begin at 2 P. M. (6 A. M., E.S.T.) tomorrow.

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To Keep Earlier Positions

The respective forces, under the agreement, will maintain their positions held at 1 P. M. today.

A commission of two Japanese-Manchoukuan and two Soviet-Mongolian representatives will be organized "at the earliest pos-

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sible date" to establish a frontier line between the two states.

The agreement was reached following negotiations between Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar.

Announcement of the agreement came after predictions by some observers that it might be the forerunner to a non-aggression pact.

One quarter, unofficial, but usually reliable, expressed belief that some sort of non-aggression pact between the two nations already had been signed and might be announced tomorrow.

Effect On China War

A patching of the quarrel between the two nations probably would have a tremendous effect upon Japan's campaign in China. The Soviets have been more or less openly supporting the Chinese with materials.

A Russo-Japanese agreement also would deal a blow at the British foothold in Asia and might possibly affect United States interests in the Far East, observers here said.

As a result of today's developments, much deeper significance is now attached to a communique issued yesterday by Tass, which said Russia had not taken any Manchoukuo territory and had no intention of doing so.

Seeking Reconciliation

Ever since the signing of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact August 24, Germany has been trying to promote a reconciliation between Moscow and Tokyo.

It was learned that Ambassador Togo has had four conferences with Molotoff in the last four days, although there were few details of the possibility of momentus meetings.

The signing of a non-aggression pact between Russia and Japan would be considered another diplomatic triumph for Adolf Hitler.

Feared Compact With Japan

There have been intense efforts among Nazi officials to stave off what was feared might be British efforts toward some understanding with Japan.

Japanese troops garrisoned in Manchoukuo have had repeated border clashes with Soviet-Mongolian troops along the winding 1,000-mile frontier. Reports of these skirmishes have been vague except for occasional communiques from Moscow or Tokyo or journeys to the isolated front by neutral correspondents.

Outer Mongolia, under Soviet protection, has long disputed her boundary with Japanese-dominated Manchoukuo. The most recent series of border clashes started last May 11 and has continued intermittently.

Some of the engagements were reported so extensively that planes, tanks and mechanized forces took part. Bombing raids were engaged in by both sides.

New Triumph for Hitler.

Agreement would mark an end to several years of border fighting in the Far East of which few details have become public except through an occasional communique from Tokio or Moscow or trips to the front by neutral correspondents.

Should Russia and Japan sign a non-aggression pact it would be considered as another diplomatic triumph for Adolf Hitler, observers said.

The Reich has been working hastily to stave off what it feared would be British efforts toward an understanding with Japan.

The newest series of Soviet-Japanese border clashes in the Far East started May 11 and continued intermittently through the summer.

Outer Mongolia, under the protection of Soviet Russia, disputed her boundary with Japanese-dominated Manchoukuo.

In some of the engagements, along the Khalka River, planes, tanks, and motorized forces were involved. Each side engaged in occasional bombing raids deep in the other's territory. Last year Japanese and Soviet Russian forces clashed intermittently from July 11 to August 11, at Changkufeng Hill, at the junction of Siberian, Manchoukuan and Korean borders.

Soviet Summons Million Men.

About 1,000,000 recruits under the regular annual draft were being called to the colors throughout the Soviet Union today, according to unofficial estimates.

The draft under the recently adopted universal military service law affects citizens born during the second half of 1918 and in 1919 as well as all high school graduates born in 1920 and 1921. The latter group totals 145,000 persons who are to receive special training as future Red Army officers.

Pravda, Communist party organ asserted today there was not a single illiterate among this year's recruits.

It also was estimated unofficially that approximately 1,500,000 reserves were called up in the course of the partial mobilization announced last Sunday.

An editorial in Pravda today stressed the necessity of military measures because "the capitalist world is caught by war fever.

"The flame of war is already enveloping many countries. The Soviet Union and her armed forces must be in full military preparedness so that stormily developing events do not catch us unawares."

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Paris Keeping Eye on Russia.

PARIS, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's eventual role in the new world war was regarded anxiously here today because of the widespread conviction that Moscow might try to regain eastern Poland in conjunction with the German attack in western Poland. About 43,800 square miles of Poland's post-world-war territory came from Russia, 30,500 from Austria and 18,000 from Germany.

Trotsky Detects Secret Terms.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Leon Trotsky, exiled former Commissar of War in the Soviet Russian revolution, says he sees evidence of "secret articles" in the Russian-German non-aggression pact.

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In a statement published today Trotsky referred to reports that Russian ships en route to England with cargoes of lumber had been ordered back to their home ports. (Berlin newspapers displayed such reports on Tuesday.)

Trotsky argued that the order to the ships have been "only upon Berlin's demand."

Trotsky asked, "What could this demand be based upon. Evidently upon secret articles in the German-Soviet pact. We cannot find any other explanation."

The statement also referred to Soviet charges that Polish planes had violated the Russian border.

"What interest does the Kremlin have in raising an international uproar about these incidents?

"An attempt to prove its loyalty to Hitler? Undoubtedly. But possibly something more. It is possible that the Kremlin, at Hitler's request, has begun to seek and publish pretexts for a closer and more open cooperation with Hitler."

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RUSS-JAPANESE ARMISTICE DECLARED REACHED IN FAR EAST

Non-aggression Accord Between Moscow and Tokio Expected Immediately, Giving Hitler New Triumph.

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MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia and Japan were reported to have reached an armistice today in their undeclared war on the Manchoukuo-Mongolian border. Some observers expected the move to lead immediately to the signing of a non-aggression pact between them.

Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo and Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov were said by usually unimpeachable informants to have agreed upon an "immediate cessation of hostilities" in a four-hour conference.

They will meet again tomorrow, after which a communique will be issued, it was said.

Germany has been trying to effect a reconciliation between Moscow and Tokio since the signing of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact of August 24.

Only a few details were available on the possibly momentous conference today between the Japanese and Russian representatives.

the troublous bloody event which has befallen Europe, Turkish and Soviet Russia's good relations are closer today than ever before and the Turkish nation is happy to acknowledge this friendship."

WASHINGTON FEARS TOKYO-MOSCOW PACT

New Threat From Dictatorships Seen in Truce

SEP 16 1939

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—Some members of Congress expressed concern today over the reported Russo-Japanese truce, saying that it might mean a new alignment of "dictatorial" powers that would threaten other nations.

At the State Department, the development occasioned no surprise. Although the department had received no official notification, it was pointed out that the situation in Manchoukuo had indicated an armistice. Fighting on the border ceased week's ago. Attacks by both sides in an effort to feel each other out had left the situation in a stalemate.

The armistice would free a large Japanese army on the Manchoukuo border for continuance of the war against China. Tokyo officials said several days ago that this war would be speedily pushed to a conclusion.

May Move On Poland

In the west the armistice would permit the Soviets to act toward Poland, if they so desired, without fear of a diversion along the Manchoukuoan border.

Commenting on the reported armistice, Representative Starnes (Dem., Ala.) said that if it is carried through "it is evidence of a realignment of the world's dictatorial and totalitarian governments that would constitute the most positive threat to every truly democratic government that the world has yet seen. I am fearful not only that there may be non-aggression pacts among the dictatorships but also that a secret understanding, if not a military alliance, exists."

Representative Izac (Dem., Cal.), member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that "If Russia and Japan ever get together it will bring the war closer to our shores. I view this development with considerable alarm."

Representative Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the committee, declared that there is so much "war propaganda" that the reported armistice "might be just a feeler to test world reaction."

Afraid Of This

"I have been afraid of this development," said Representative Voorhis (Dem., Cal.), "but I have hoped against hope that the democratic powers of the world would be capable of making moves to bring to an end the conflict between Japan and China on a reasonable basis. I have felt that a conclusion of the trouble in China could be reached if all nations including Japan would agree to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from China. If that chance is lost it means that the power of the dictatorships is greatly increased."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, talked for nearly an hour today with the Japanese Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi, and went over the general situation in the Far East with him.

It was reported their talk dealt mostly with Japan's intentions in China now that war is raging in Europe. Japan has asked Britain and France to withdraw their troops from China, which would leave the United States the only Western power having any sizable force there.

TURKS HAIL SOVIET TIE

Istanbul Press Sees Bonds With Russia Tightened.

ISTANBUL, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Officially inspired Turkish newspapers today applauded the friendship of Turkey and Soviet Russia for the first time since Russia signed her non-aggression pact with Germany.

Despite Turkey's mutual assistance treaties with France and Great Britain the influential newspaper Dan said "Turkey is more faithful to the maintenance of good relations with Soviet Russia than with any other country in the world."

The newspaper Daumuriyad in an editorial written by its owner, an influential member of the Turkish Parliament, said: "Because of

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FRENCH WIN AIR FIGHT OVER WESTERN FRONT

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Army Says Chasers Drove Off Nazi Planes Attacking Advanced Lines—Germans Said to Be Retreating on Moselle.

PARIS, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The French High Command announced tonight that a German air fleet had been defeated in a battle low over the front lines of the western front.

A staff communique said that German planes had attacked French advance lines driving into German territory. French chaser planes roared out and gave battle, driving off the German planes, it added.

The French were said to be consolidating advances despite continued heavy shelling from German guns and counter-attacks by the Nazi rear guard.

Night Communique.

The following is the text of the General Staff's night communique:

"We consolidated the positions conquered during the preceding days and repulsed a counter-attack, inflicting losses on the enemy.

"There was strong reaction from enemy artillery and his aviation on part of the front.

"Our pursuit planes repulsed enemy planes delivering an attack against our first lines at a low altitude."

German troops were reported earlier in the day to be retreating slowly down the Moselle Valley in the face of persistent French pressure. Unofficial French advices said the Germans were leaving their advance positions before the Siegfried Line, ripping up railroad tracks which follow the course of the river.

The Germans apparently feared a French attack in force toward their base at Trier, which is only a few thousand yards in front of the Siegfried Line.

French said that German authorities had removed all civilians from the region between the frontier and the Siegfriend Line along the entire northern flank of the western front.

German artillery laid down a screen of shells on a forty-mile front extending from the Moselle, on the extreme north, to a point beyond Saarbruecken.

French forces seesawed fiercely at Saarbruecken's defenses today, alternating attacks from three sides, it was reported.

Saarbruecken, major goal of the operations, lies in Germany's rich industrial Saar valley.

The General Staff reported that in their offensive toward Trier they had established strong positions near the junction of the French, German and Luxemburg borders. Trier lies about twenty-five miles within Germany.

Gain Strong Positions.

The advance in the Trier sector, the communique said, gave the French assured positions after five days of fighting touched off in that sector by a "German offensive movement."

The communique also indicated the French line facing Saarbruecken was moving slowly toward that rich prize "despite strong enemy reactions, notably by his artillery."

The text of the War Ministry morning communique follows:

"Operations of these last few days have permitted us to assure for ourselves possession of an area in the region northeast of Sierck, which has been disputed since a German offensive movement was reported in the evening communique of September 10.

"We have, besides, advanced beyond this region.

"During the night, local improvements in our front line were made despite strong enemy reactions, notably by his artillery."

The violence of the fighting for Trier caused Luxemburg authorities to remove residents from the border region close by, although the fighting was said to have been confined strictly to German soil.

The French were reported to have fallen back about 500 yards at one point in the battle when heavy artillery poured shells onto their advancing lines. Later, however, the French regained the same ground and pushed on for an undisclosed distance.

The German defenders of Saarbruecken were reported giving ground under steady French encirclement of the city which Germany lost in the world war and regained by plebiscite only four years ago. Although Saarbruecken is seven miles in front of the main fortifications of the Siegfried Line, its capture would give the French attackers their first big "prestige" victory.

French military dispatches said the French Army commanded heights to the west and south of Saarbruecken and that other units had slogged through mud between there and Hornbach on the east.

[Reports received in Brussels from Luxemburg said French forces had occupied the villages of Apach and Maimuhlen, from which the roads lead to Perl, ten miles from the Saar River.]

French Casualties 'Slight.'

The French disclosed officially they had taken German prisoners as they pressed their advance and declared their own casualties had been slight.

Saarbruecken still was occupied by German units, the French declared, but was reported to have been deserted by its civilian population and to have ceased functioning industrially.

The French shelled all roads from the rear of the city and German artillery bombarded French positions immediately to the south of it.

Because of weather conditions preventing accurate aerial surveys, the German artillery was reported hard pressed in trying to locate French positions to the west and east of the city. The German retreat was reported, nevertheless, to be proceeding under cover of tons of high explosive shells fired from heavy batteries on the range of hills south of Saarbruecken.

Some French observers expressed belief that any German withdrawal was merely for tactical purposes. They said there were many indications that the Germans were preparing a heavy counteroffensive with re-enforcements and artillery moved up to the northern side of Saarbruecken.

Mire in Battle Zone.

A heavy rain fell in the battle zone and dirt roads were thick mires in many places. The slippery, narrow side roads slowed down the progress of the French motorized units and swollen streams increased the infantry's task of feeling its way through the broken, shell-pocked countryside.

The French strategy, reports said, consisted in varying the pressure on the German defenses from each of the three sides of the approach to Saarbruecken. French guns held some elevated positions, and one French unit was reported to have occupied a road and railroad leading indirectly to the main Siegfried Line behind the city.

See War Spreading.

Meanwhile, advices from Poland indicated to French observers that the German campaign in the east was aimed at sealing Poland's frontiers with Hungary and Rumania.

Some French sources said such a development would give the Nazis a diplomatic lever with which to exert pressure on those two southern neighbors. Many Frenchmen considered it likely that later stages of the war would involve many countries now preserving neutrality.

The heavy rain which slowed down the French machine was not altogether bad news to the French, however, as it was said also to have bogged down the German advance in Poland in some places.

The Polish position was not regarded by observers here as critical, but the great power of the German forces fighting toward Warsaw and south toward Lwow caused apprehension over how long the Poles might hold out. Dispatches published here quoted German sources as saying Warsaw now was menaced from three sides.

As for Italy's ultimate part, the French have been relatively quiet lately.

Press comment on Italy has been confined to displays of Italian newspaper accounts favoring France. One, printed today, was a report in the Italian newspaper Il Lavoro Fascista which paid tribute to the "excellent morale" of the French Army in the action against Germany in the Saar Basin.

Fighting in Mundat Forest.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Action broke out on a new sector of the western front today, according to reports reaching here, when a fierce German attack in the Mundat Forest north of Wissembourg flung back French patrols slowly penetrating the area.

Wissembourg is just within the French border, twelve miles east of Lauterbourg, where the French Maginot line elbows sharply from west-east direction to follow the Rhine south. It is forty-five miles east of Saarbruecken, goal of the chief French drive.

The German action apparently was an effort to prevent a repetition of the infiltrating process by which the French gained their foothold in the Saar area. It is from these positions that they now are threatening the city of Saarbruecken.

The nature of the Mundat Forest lands on the eastern slopes of the Vosges foothills enabled the troops of both sides, reports indicated, to engage in comparatively open fighting, with guns from the opposing lines of forts firing over them.

Should the French action in this sector develop into a full-fledged drive despite the present setback it was believed the objective would be Bergzabern. One of the big forts in the German Siegfried Line crowns a high hill in the town, which was founded by the Romans.

The region around Wissembourg was the scene of one of the decisive battles of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. The French lost the battle and were forced back toward Metz. Both the French and German troops moving to the attack passed the graves of their forefathers who were killed fighting each other seventy years ago.

In the action in the Moselle River valley, west of Saarbruecken, it was reported that Germany's new type low-speed tanks, armed with long-barreled light anti-tank guns, appeared for the first time in counter-attacks against French tanks. The Swiss press was aroused by the fact that pictures of certain of these German tanks showed them labeled with a white cross, similar to that which appears on the Swiss flag, on a dark field.

The Swiss have a vital interest in the economic side of the war. While they depend for imported foodstuffs and other supplies on their neighbors, the belligerent nations already are reported complaining that some shipments sent to Switzerland eventually find their way across the enemy's frontiers.

STETTINIUS

Nazis Put Poland to Work.

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—While the German high command reported new successes on the Eastern front today, the Government began to draw on already conquered regions of Poland for supplies with which to wage war against France and Britain in the west.

Field Marshal Hermann Goering, director of the Reich's four-year plan, returned from a tour of the Silesian industrial area to report that factories which a week ago were manufacturing Polish munitions now were turning out bombs for German war planes.

Goering's report closely followed an announcement that the high command had ordered German submarines and warships to begin an immediate "counter-blockade" in answer to Britain's determination to intercept foodstuffs intended for the Reich.

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Poles Fighting Desperately.

A communique issued this morning by the high command describing operations on the western front said French forces which launched an attack September 12 near Schweig (a border point south of Pirmasens) had been driven back across the frontier under a heavy artillery barrage.

Successes were reported at widely separated points on the Polish front.

Near Kutno, approximately seventy miles west of Warsaw, the communique said, "very strong and desperately defending Polish forces" were thwarted in an attempt to drive southward through encircling German troops.

DNB, official German agency, said Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, chief of staff, arrived in Lodz, today to confer with members of the general staff in charge of operations around Kutno. He also went to the front lines in the Kutno sector to study the war in detail, and gave a number of orders, DNB said.

Despite bad weather, the air force was said to have supported the fight against the encircled troops with bombs and "low attacks."

The navy was reported to have sunk an unstated number of Polish war vessels lying in the harbor of Heisternest.

In the south, troops pressing into the Ukraine were said to have crossed the Lwow-Lublin road and to be "progressing toward the Bug River."

In the Warsaw sector, German forces were reported to have crossed the Narew River east of Modlin and seized Jabiona, about ten miles northwest of the capital. The communique said these troops were approaching the Warsaw suburb of Praga, which Polish broadcasts yesterday described as in ruins.

Northeast Poland Invaded.

Approximately 100 miles east of Warsaw, forces advancing against the fortress of Brest-Litovsk "have invaded the north and northeastern zone of fortification," the communique declared.

Warsaw was reported still in Polish hands, but the communique said "five important railway lines were attacked and interrupted" east of the city.

German military circles declined to predict when the fall of the capital might be expected, but they indicated a belief it might be a matter of only a few days or even hours.

A General Staff spokesman asserted "the army's schedule for occupation of Poland is being preserved."

Government leaders, voicing confidence the campaign "to establish order in Poland" is nearing a triumphant conclusion, apparently were more concerned with a new problem—how best to exploit the portions of the country already under German domination.

They made no secret of their belief that materials and resources now available to the Reich in Poland would be of great assistance in prosecuting the war in the west.

Goering's report on his tour of inspection was calculated to reassure the High Command.

He said he found German mining engineers already making plans to step up the production of Polish coal mines, which last year produced about forty-five million tons of anthracite alone.

Other production figures were not immediately available. Resources in the conquered area include minerals and metals necessary for manufacture of war supplies.

By a twist of fate, coal from the Silesian fields will be transported to Baltic ports for Germany over a railroad built by French capital.

Between 500 and 600 million French francs (about $10,750,000) went into construction of rail connections between Katowice and the port of Gdynia. Occupation of Gdynia was announced yesterday by the German Army.

German military leaders said minor damages to the line inflicted by the retreating Polish army would be repaired in a short time.

Informed German quarters said operations in the east were progressing so well that Fuehrer Hitler, who has been following the advance closely, might be expected to

return to Berlin to devote his attention to the western front.

A Chance to Trade Coal.

The Polish coal supplies now controlled by the Reich fit neatly into German plans to meet trade demands with Sweden and other Baltic countries.

Sweden's chief need is coal, and to obtain Swedish iron ore, lumber and foodstuffs, Germany has been preparing to export large quantities of her own sorely needed coal reserve.

Petroleum obtained from Poland also may figure in German trade with the Baltic States.

German authorities estimate the occupied Polish territory produces about 6 per cent of Europe's petroleum. Army engineers already have set about introducing high pressure production methods in the rich oil fields between Drohobycx and Boryslaw.

There is every appearance of confidence here that Germany's Baltic trade will not be interrupted by the British blockade. This confidence apparently was shared by the German insurance companies, which today announced reduced rates.

While still obviously incensed by the British blockade, German spokesmen insisted it would not seriously affect the Reich. They said German counter-measures—including a humane submarine campaign—would be much more damaging to Britain.

See Neutral States Affected Most.

The German viewpoint was that the British blockade would most directly hit neutral States wishing to trade with Germany. No stone is being left unturned in the diplomatic field here to arouse neutrals to oppose what is termed a British effort to dictate what "neutrals may buy, wear, eat and ship."

The conservative economic news service Volkswirtschaftliche Korrespondez predicted that Great Britain would regret having taken steps which it described as inviting sea war on commerce.

The service intimated that submarines and surface raiders would be able to make serious inroads on the British food supply.

The news service said Britain produces only one-fourth the food she needs and has only a six to eight months' store of supplies. The British wheat supply was said to be sufficient for only three months, the meat supply for six months, sugar and fruits three months, and butter six weeks.

Germany, it was contended, can hold out indefinitely with trade routes to the north, east and south open.

Peace Rumors Revive as Nazis Push On in East

Berlin Again Hears Duce Is Planning Overture; Battle at Lodz Enters 7th Day

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—German army communiques told today of new Nazi successes in Poland while diplomatic quarters renewed talk of peace prospects.

The communiques said Nazi forces continued pounding at two of three mainstays of Polish defense, Warsaw and Kutno. The third of these mainstays, at Radom, was reported annihilated. The armies also were said to have entered Polish fortifications at Brzesc (Brest-Litovsk), 100 miles east of Warsaw, after fierce bombing activity by the air force, despite unfavorable weather, had paved the way. The fortifications were reported partly blown up and nine enemy armored cars destroyed.

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"Polish war vessels still lying in the harbor of Heisternest were sunk by bombs," the communique asserted.

Talk of peace efforts by Premier Benito Mussolini persisted with the return from Italy of the Italian Ambassador, Bernardo Attolico. The Ambassador made a flying visit to his homeland after conferring with Nazi State Secretary Ernst von Weizsaecker early in the week.

Official quarters were silent but the informed news service, Dienst aus Deutschland, wrote that "Berlin political circles are noting with interest the fact that the international press is again discussing the possibility of peace." Some diplomats said they believed "something was in the wind," but added that they had small hope for its success.

Poles, reported surrounded by the Germans north of Lodz, eighty miles southwest of Warsaw, were said to have made another attempt to break through toward the capital, but the high command communique said the effort failed.

The sixth day of what was described as the biggest battle of the war ended with Polish troops still fighting fiercely against surrender north of the German-occupied city of Lodz. Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, army chief of staff arrived in the Lodz area during the day to direct the battle in person, while Fuehrer Adolf Hitler continued his shuttling among the front lines.

Near Kutno, approximately seventy miles west of Warsaw, the communique said, "very strong and desperately defending Polish forces" were thwarted in an attempt to drive southward through encircling German troops. Despite bad weather, the air force was said to have supported the fight against the encircled troops with bombs and "low attacks."

In the Warsaw sector, German forces were reported to have crossed the Narew River east of Modlin and seized Jablona, about ten miles northwest of the capital. The communique said that these troops were approaching the Warsaw suburb of Praga, which Polish broadcasts yesterday described as in ruins.

Modlin Left for Later

Pursuing its policy of encircling its military objectives, the German army was reported to have left only enough forces around the Modlin fortress to prevent the Poles from sallying forth, and marched the bulk of the East Prussian contingents reported descending upon the capital toward Praga. In other words, Modlin, eighteen miles northeast of Warsaw, is being left for later, probably in the hope of starving the garrison.

Warsaw was reported still in Polish hands, but the communique said "five important railway lines were attacked and interrupted" east of the city.

German military circles declined to predict when the fall of the capital might be expected, but they indicated that it might be a matter of only a few days or even hours. A general staff spokesman asserted "the army's schedule for occupation of Poland is being preserved."

The Polish sea force, according to today's communiques, appears to be virtually destroyed, except for three cruisers which escaped to England before hostilities began. With Gdynia said to be in German hands, it was felt here that the last vestige of Polish resistance in the Baltic—the troops fighting outside of the city—seemed doomed. Poland's last remaining submarine was said to have surrendered at Tallinn, Estonia, thus removing the last threat to German mastery of the Baltic and to her highly important trade lines with Scandinavia.

French

Paris, Sept. 15 (AP)—The French Air Ministry today issued the following communique:

Operations of these last few days have permitted us to assure for ourselves possession of an area in the region northeast of Sierck, which has been disputed since a German offensive movement was reported in the evening communique of September 10.

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We have, besides, advanced beyond this region.

During the night local improvements in our front line were made despite strong enemy reactions, notably by his artillery.

Paris, Sept. 15-(ap)-
TEXT of the General Staff's night communique:

"We consolidated the positions conquered during the preceding days and repulsed a counterattack, inflicting losses on the enemy.

"There was strong reacti n from enemy artillery and his aviation on part of the front.

"Our pursuit planes repulsed enemy planes delivering an attack against our first lines at a low altitude."

(End Text)
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German

Berlin, Sept. 15 (AP)—The German Army High Command issued the following communique on operations in Poland:

The German Army has crossed the Lwow-Lublin road and is progressing toward the Bug river.

Troops which crossed the Narew river east of Modlin have taken Jablona and are approaching the Warsaw suburb of Praga.

Forces directed against the fortress of Brest-Litovsk (Brzesc and Bugiem) have invaded the north and northeastern zones of fortifications.

The city of Gydnia and the southern port of Gydnia were occupied by German troops. East of Warsaw five important railway lines were attacked and interrupted in many places.

At 10 A. M. the German supreme army command issued the following communique:

On September 14 the southern wing of the German eastern army already had crossed the Lwow-Lublin road. Very strong and desperately defending Polish forces encircled around Kutno yesterday again attempted to break through southward. These attacks also failed.

Eastward of the Vistula river German troops are nearing the suburb of Praga from the north, east and southeast. There, too, Polish attempts to break through eastward were warded off.

Those troops aiming at the Brest-Litovsk fortress entered the fortification zone from the north. The fortifications have been partly blown up. The citadel still is occupied by the enemy.

The city of Gydnia is in German hands. Naval forces participated effectively in the fight around Gydnia and on the Hela peninsula. Entry into the southern harbor of Gydnia was forced.

Despite bad weather conditions, the air force successfully attacked rail lines and stations and supported, with bombs and low attacks, the army's fight against enemy forces encircled around Kutno.

Polish war vessels still lying in the harbor of Heisternest were sunk by bombs.

In the west, enemy artillery was active east of Saarbrücken. The enemy, who launched an attack September 12 near Schweig (a border point south of Pirmasens), retreated beyond the border under an impressive German artillery barrage. Air attacks on Reich territory did not occur.

P.). — Germany's Blitzkrieg (lightning war) has added approximately half of Poland's 105,000 square miles to the Nazis' Lebensraum (living room) in two weeks of bitter fighting.

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Smashing into Poland from the north, south and west and blasting down from the air, Adolf Hitler's warriors today were straddling the main highway running literally through the middle of Poland after a motorized occupation of all of western Poland except for the desperately defended peninsula containing Warsaw, which still was jutting into Nazi-conquered territory.

The most intense German attacks today were aimed at Warsaw and Lwow, Poland's two largest cities, with the Germans' tactics indicating they were seeking to outflank both cities by engulfing them gradually by drives from the north and south.

A radio station identified by the announcer as in Lwow, declared today that German warplanes bombed Warsaw and Lwow continuously during the night.

The announcer's voice then was drowned out by the screech of sirens apparently warning of another raid.

He warned all persons in war areas in Poland to take every protective precaution since, he said, German planes were dropping bombs everywhere.

The Germans' swift advances and the disorganization of Poland's civil government, with its resultant lack of official statistics, made an estimate of casualties in the first fortnight of the war a mere guess.

From all available information, however, Polish military losses were high. The civilian population throughout the battle zone and behind the lines also was said to have suffered severely in death, injuries, and property destruction.

The Poles admitted today that a German mechanized force held Zamosc, on the main highway between Lublin and Lwow. (Lwow is 220 miles southeast of Warsaw, with Lublin about halfway between the two cities.) This meant that Poland had been split in half, with the greater portion of its population of 33,000,000 either already semi-prisoners in occupied territory, or fleeing toward Hungary, Rumania and Latvia.

New Government Seat Found.

The Polish Government and diplomatic corps today were located at Zaleszczyki, on the Dniester River at the Rumanian frontier, in a report by Stefani, official Italian news agency. The report said that, if this furthest corner of southeastern Poland should become unsafe, the Polish officials were ready to flee into Rumania.

The pressure of the German mechanized drive previously had forced the Government from Warsaw to Lublin and then to Krzem-

Germans Intensify Their Drive in Poland; U. S. Ambassador Crosses Into Rumania

Nazis Attempting to Pinch Off Warsaw and Lwow by Flank Movements.

POLAND NOW SPLIT IN TWO

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Berlin Admits Troops Face Desperate Counter Attacks by Poles at Kutno.

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Biddle at Rumanian Frontier

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U. S. Embassy on Wheels Is Set Up in Polish Border Village—3 Women in Party.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The American embassy staff and several other foreign missions arrived today at Zaleszczyki, a little village on the Polish-Rumanian frontier, in a new move along the trail of Poland's traveling Government. If necessary now the diplomats have only to step across the border into neutral Rumania.

The move was the third for the American Ambassador, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., his wife and daughter, Peggy Thompson Schulz, and Mrs. Biddle's secretary, Mary McKenzie, since leaving bomb-wrecked Warsaw.

They have traveled by automobile—an embassy on wheels—through the back roads of Poland, setting up makeshift headquarters wherever they stopped, living from hand to mouth.

They stopped first at Naleczow, just outside Lublin, where the Polish Government established itself temporarily.

The continuous German advance sent them across western Poland to Krzemieniec, twenty-five miles from the frontier of Soviet Ukraine. There, far removed from the battle-front, foreign staff members felt reasonably sure they would remain settled for some time.

Hunt for Living Quarters.

They searched out living quarters, unloaded their archives and personal belongings and sought to establish themselves in order. Motor cars, however, were kept in readiness for another dash.

Mrs. Biddle, her daughter and secretary were the only women of the American embassy who made the last trek to Zaleszczyki. The others have gone on to Bucharest.

There was no information whether the latest trip was made by day or night, but the scene repeated that of the other withdrawals from danger as cars flying foreign flags and loaded high with luggage took to the highways.

Most of the diplomats were weary from lack of sleep, uncertainty of hours and disruption of the routine of their lives at Warsaw.

There were touches of wartime humor in the stay at Krzemieniec. North Winship, counselor of the American embassy, had to shop for his own bed. Mrs. Biddle searched the village for a collection of pots and pans to set up housekeeping. The French embassy took over an old building with long rows of beds like a school dormitory.

Among the diplomats were South American, Turkish, Greek and Japanese embassy attaches.

sible famine.

They said the situation was so bewildering that parents were sewing the names of children on underclothing as a method of identification.

Rumanian authorities intensified frontier control while determining how to deal with the increasingly serious situation.

The diplomats said Germany now apparently was determined to cut off Poland from Rumania before rains bog down the operations, no matter what the cost of a swift advance.

Group of Foreign Diplomats Arriving at Cernauti to Escape War Tell of Nazi Drive to Cut Warsaw Off From Bucharest.

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CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A caravan of foreign diplomats, their wives and families including the American Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. D. Biddle, arrived in Cernauti at 6 o'clock tonight (1 P. M. New York time) to escape the war which is flooding swiftly into extreme southeast Poland.

Members of the group—60 persons in all—brought reports of a tremendous new German drive aimed to cut Poland off from Rumania.

[A dispatch from London stated that the Rumanian legation there tonight called on all Rumanians belonging to army, air force or navy reserves in their own country to report to the Rumanian Military Attache in London.]

With Ambassador Biddle were Mrs. Biddle; his daughter, Peggy Thompson Schulz, and Mrs. Biddle's secretary, Mary McKenzie, of Hopkinsville, Ky.

Others in the party included diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan.

All found difficulty in getting accommodations in already overcrowded Cernauti. Most of them planned to leave at once for Bucharest.

Beck's Wife in Group.

The arrivals at this town, just across the Polish frontier included Mme. Beck, wife of the Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck, and their three children, who are on their way to Paris.

The diplomats said they left Zaleszczyki because of threatened raids by German warplanes. Planes appeared over the town yesterday, they said, and there were several alarms but no bombs were dropped. Zaleszczyki has been a temporary Polish Government headquarters.

They reported refugee conditions in that vicinity were becoming desperate with indications of a pos-

ENVOYS FLEE POLAND IN FACE OF NAZI DRIVE

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U. S. Ambassador And Family Among Diplomats Reaching Rumania

New Reich Advance With Vast Numbers Of Fresh Reservists Reported

By ELMER W. PETERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Cernauti, Rumania, Sept. 15—Foreign diplomats fleeing war-torn Poland arrived here tonight with reports of a tremendous new German drive through southeast Poland designed to cut off Poland from Rumania.

The new southern offensive was reported being built up with vast numbers of reserves pouring in from Germany, while the air attack was being accelerated.

Extensive fighting was reported in the region of Lwow, largest city in southeastern Poland, which lies slightly more than one hundred miles northeast of the Polish-Rumanian frontier.

U. S. Envoy Included

The caravan of diplomats which arrived at this town just across the Polish border included the American Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. D. Biddle, Jr., Mrs. Biddle, their daughter, Peggy Thompson Schulz, and Mrs. Biddle's secretary, Mary McKenzie. It was their fourth move since leaving bomb-wrecked Warsaw.

Others in the party of sixty which reached here at 6 o'clock tonight included Mme. Josef Beck, wife of the Polish Foreign Minister, and their three children, and diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Japan, The Netherlands and Switzerland.

Cernauti, already overcrowded, offered few accommodations, and most of the diplomatic refugees arranged to leave quickly for Bucharest. Madame Beck is on her way to Paris.

The diplomats said they left Zaleszcyki, an emergency Polish government headquarters, because of threatened German air raids. They reported planes flew over the town yesterday and there were numerous alarms, but no bombs were dropped.

Refugees Face Famine

The diplomats reported refugee conditions in the vicinity of Zaleszcyki, a village on the Polish-Rumanian border, were becoming desperate and said famine appeared to be threatening those fleeing before the Nazi war machine.

Polish reports at the frontier quoted captured German pilots as saying the best German airmen were being saved for the western front, although members of the famous Condor Legion, which fought in Spain, were among those on the eastern front. These reports said youths of seventeen and eighteen were among German warplane crews.

It was reported here that the Germans were employing fully 2,000 airplanes on the eastern front, bombing troop concentrations, patrolling and carrying on observation flights over the entire area. Under the circumstances, it was pointed out, there is no longer any "rear" to the war.

Nazi Spies Are Active

Polish sources said that the situation, both among the military and the civilians, was complicated by the extensive spy system worked out by Germans in Poland. This system, they said, utilized the German minority population as well as hundreds of men dropped by parachutes from German planes to work at disrupting communications and sabotage.

The large number of Polish-speaking Germans of Polish citizenship was said to make detection most difficult. Secret wireless was reported being used extensively to keep the German army and air force informed in every particular.

Pathetic scenes were enacted as refugees reached points near the Rumanian frontier, only to learn that they lacked necessary documents to proceed.

Only a limited number were permitted to cross the frontier as Rumanian authorities intensified border control while determining how to deal with the increasingly serious situation.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 Polish civilian refugees were reported massed within a short distance of Rumania.

The experiences of Ambassador Biddle and his family have been similar to those of other diplomats. They have traveled by automobile, through the back roads of Poland, setting up makeshift headquarters wherever they stopped, living from hand to mouth. Their first stop out of Warsaw was at Naleczon, just outside Lublin, where the Polish government established itself temporarily.

Then they moved across western Poland to Krzemieniec, twenty-five miles from the Soviet Ukraine frontier, in the path of a German advance. There they sought to establish some semblance of a headquarters, although motor cars were kept in readiness for another dash. From Krzemieniec the group moved to Zaleszcyki. The stay there was short and tonight they arrived a Cernauti.

REICH TOWNS TO FEEL LOAD OF WAR COSTS

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Communities As Well As Individuals Must Bear Share Of Burden

They Cannot Increase Taxes, But Have To Cut Civic Expenses

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 15—Every German city and commune, in addition to the individual German citizens, must pay the costs of the 1939 war, according to figures revealed tonight by two economic statistical services.

Gemeinde und Wirtschaft, correspondence service for municipal matters, estimated 1,250,000,000 marks—about $500,000,000—must be contributed each year of the war by the cities and communes out of their receipts from taxation.

Each month, the figures showed, the cities and communes must divert two and a half per cent. of receipts from taxes on agriculture and forestry undertakings, five per cent. on real estate, seven and a half per cent. on business and ten per cent. of the tax on citizens.

Estimated Distribution

While it was admitted that such estimates could not be exact, Gemeinde und Wirtschaft said it believed "its figures conservative" and distributed as follows:

The tax on business and trade of all kinds to yield 70,000,000 marks annually for the special war chest; the citizen's tax, 130,000,000; real estate, 420,000,000; agriculture and forestry, 110,000,000.

That would total 1,360,000,000 marks. The service said the taxes were "absolutely certain" to produce at least 1,250,000,000 marks. The nominal value of the mark is 40 cents.

Cities and communities would not be permitted to unload this special war contribution payment onto individual taxpayers by increased rates. Instead, it was said, the money must be obtained from increased economy—paring down the communal expenses.

Citizen Must Pay

That does not mean, however, that the citizen must not pay. He must reach deep into his pocket to hand over his share through six main channels, some affecting the individual directly, others indirectly.

The Reich expects to add to the war chest by:

1. A special war surtax on incomes amounting to fifty per cent. of the regular income tax.
2. A twenty per cent. special war tax on the retail price of beer and tobacco.
3. A war tax on champagne of one mark a bottle.
4. A tax of 100 marks ($40) per 100 liters of cordials and liqueurs.
5. Cutting Federal administrative costs fifty per cent.
6. Lowering wages and prices, thus further cutting public expenditures so the difference would be available for war needs.

Other Figures Given

Pressedienst für Wirthschaftsaufbau, another economic service, estimated receipts of the present income tax in Germany as more than 5,000,000,000 marks—equal to $2,000,000,000—annually. Thus the special income tax alone should yield 2,500,000,000 marks, or $1,000,000,000.

This service said "a respectable number of hundreds of million marks" would come in from the taxes on beer, champagne and hard liquor.

It said specifically that there would be no increase in taxes on corporations, because firms and plants would have to pay from their own funds for additional upkeep, transformation to a war basis and expansions.

Nor is the Reich's Finance Ministry planning special war loans "presently," it was siad.

Pressedienst für Wirthschaftsaufbau quoted Fritz Reinhardt, secretary of the Finance Ministry, as saying "the financing of the war is assured. Measures calculated to reduce the value of money will not be invoked."

LONDON TELLS RESULT OF WAR ON SUBMARINES

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Announces That 'a Number' Have Been Destroyed and Many Attacks Made.

BRITAIN CALLS UP MORE MEN

Second Batch of Conscripts Is Summoned—German-bound

Ore and Oil Seized.

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Information announced this afternoon that "a number" of German submarines have been destroyed by patrols of British destroyers and airplanes.

The U-boat survivors were rescued and captured wherever possible, the Ministry said:

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The following communique was issued:

"His Majesty's destroyers, patrol vessels and aircraft have been carrying out constant patrols over wide areas in search of enemy U-boats. Many attacks have been made and a number of U-boats have been destroyed. Survivors have been rescued and captured when possible."

The Ministry also announced that these goods consigned to Germany had been seized by the contraband control:

28,500 tons of petroleum; 26,350 tons of iron ore; 3,400 tons of hematite ore; 4,600 tons of manganese ore; 7,300 tons of wood pulp; 6,000 tons of pebble phosphate and a number of mixed cargoes.

Long War Again Envisaged.

The Ministry of Information also declared today that Britain's war preparations "are not and cannot be" built for a short term struggle with Germany. Asserting that the German preparations "once again seem based on the hope of a lightning war," the Ministry added:

"By dint of great exertions we had, before the outbreak of war, built up an extremely powerful navy and air force and created the skeleton of an extremely powerful army.

"That skeleton is now having flesh put on it, is now being supplied with a vast industrial cushion which will support its growing weight and will—much faster than in 1914 to 1918—make a contribution to the Allied effort on land in every way conforming to the resources of our country and to the desire of our people."

Britain Calls More Conscripts.

The second batch of British Army conscripts under the conscription act of last spring was called up today. The Southern Army command authorized the information that the new militiamen had reported to more than a dozen reception depots.

British reports, meanwhile, indicated an unceasing vigil of the seas to enforce naval and economic warfare against Germany.

In the House of Commons, which met for slightly more than an hour to discuss minor points of Britain's war legislation, it was announced that Prime Minister Chamberlain would deliver his third statement on the progress of hostilities when the House reconvenes next Wednesday.

The House passed a wartime control of employment bill through third reading. The intention of this measure, through sharp curbs, is to prevent non-essential work from attracting men away from vital war industries. It gives the Minister of Labor sweeping enforcement authority.

U. S. Ship's Cargo Seized.

The first disclosure of a war prize cargo involving an American freighter, the Warrior of Mobile, Ala., was made yesterday. A public notice said about 5,900 tons of phosphate had been taken from the Warrior and was being held by order of the Marshal of the Admiralty.

No details were given of when or how the cargo was seized. (The Phosphate Export Association in New York said the shipment had been paid for in cash before the Warrior sailed and that the association had no further interest in it.)

The Ministry of Economic Warfare previously had announced seizure of the cargo of The Netherlands steamship Gornelo as suspected contraband and the searching of the American freighter Black Osprey. The Admiralty had disclosed that more than a score of ships had been detained for investigation and that a search for contraband already had been made aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam, flagship of the Holland-American Line.

The first meeting between the Duke of Windsor and his brother, King George VI, who succeeded to the throne when the former King abdicated nearly three years ago, raised the belief in informed quarters that Windsor soon might begin work in a war assignment.

Britain Breathing Easier.

Britain became progressively brighter as rigid precautionary measures imposed at the outbreak of the war gradually were lifted.

All movie theaters opened today, but Earl De La Warr, president of the Board of Education, warned "the time may come when air raids are a grim reality."

He warned mothers in a radio broadcast last night not to bring their children back from rural refuges "just because nothing has happened during the first few days of the war."

London's West End—the British Broadway—regained a little of its war-lost gayety today with the reopening of movies for daytime shows. But even though the familiar bright lights flashed until dusk there was a reminder that it was wartime in the watchers and air raid squads standing by at each theater. In the event of raids, the management would announce the situation from the stage. Those who wanted their money's worth could remain—at their own risk.

Newspapers gave prominence to the account of the British bombing of German battleships at Kiel as related by an anonymous Royal Air Force flight leader.

"Let the Germans consider the deed and know that there are thousands of young men in Britain envious of their brothers' handiwork and eager to show that their own mettle is no less," the Daily Express commented.

Those Air Raids at Kiel.

The first eyewitness account of the air raids on Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, Germany, were given yesterday through the Ministry of Information.

The Wilhelmshaven raid, the leader reported, was carried out successfully by three British planes and without a casualty.

"We could see a German warship," he said, "taking on stores from two tenders at her stern. . . .

"Flying at 100 feet above mast height all three aircraft converged on her. I flew straight ahead. The pilot of the second aircraft came across from one side, and the third crossed from the other side.

"When we flew on top of the battleship we could see the crews running fast to their stations. We dropped our bombs. The second pilot, flying behind, saw two hit. We came 'round, and the ship's pompom guns began to fire as we headed for home. My navigator saw shells bursting almost on the tail of the aircraft.

"The second pilot, swooping across, took a photograph which was subsequently found to be very blurred owing to the weather conditions at the time just before he dropped his first bomb."

One Struck Amidships.

The officer said the pilot of the third plane told him the second bomber's missle "appeared to drop dead amidships."

The account given by the officers and crew from another squadron which participated in the raids in the Kiel area said one of three bombing planes was hit by sheels and bullets, but returned home safely.

They told of finding the Elbe Estuary and of following its course until a number of German naval vessels were sighted from an altitude of 6,000 feet. The report continued:

"The enemy held his fire until we were almost over the target. Then suddenly he opened with every gun he could bring to bear on us; it was terrific, especially the firing from the big ships, which seemed to carry seven anti-aircraft guns on either beam. . . .

"We made our aircraft as difficult targets as we could by maneuvering. We then straightened out and dropped our bombs. At once we rose up into the clouds with the shells bursting round us and made for home, after an effective smack at the enemy. . . ."

Two of the returning pilots reported they sighted a submarine heading at high speed for Germany. Although it submerged, they said it would have been an easy victim had not their bomb racks been emptied earlier.

SCENE AND TOLL OF ACTION ARE KEPT SECRET

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Tons Of Contraband Consigned To Germany Are Intercepted

Organization Of Field Forces For France Moving Rapidly

ROBT ROMNEY

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 15—The British Admiralty declared tonight its forces had destroyed a number of German submarines in widespread fighting on the seas.

Without detailing the engagements, the Admiralty gave this forty-two-word report on its part of the announced campaign to stop German shipping and hunt down enemy submarines:

"His Majesty's destroyers, patrol vessels and aircraft have been carrying out constant patrols over wide areas in search of enemy U-boats. Many attacks have been made and a number of U-boats have been destroyed. Survivors have been rescued and captured when possible."

No Word Of Lives Lost

An official silence kept secret how many lives were lost.

Success in the British drive to choke off Germany's overseas supplies was reported by the Ministry of Information, which said tons of contraband consigned to Germany had been intercepted and detained.

Included in the contraband were petroleum, iron ore, wood pulp, pebble phosphate and a variety of mixed cargoes.

The Government also announced that organization of the field forces which will swell those already in France was proceeding "much faster" than during the World War. It added the rapidly growing army was "being supplied with a vast industrial cushion" in line with Britain's plans for a long war.

Queen Given Posts

King George, the London *Gazette* announced tonight, has approved appointment of Queen Elizabeth as commandant in chief of the women's royal naval service, the auxiliary territorial service and the woman's auxiliary air force.

The Duke of Windsor, returned to aid his country after an almost three-year voluntary exile that followed his abdication, called on Prime Minister Chamberlain. He also conferred with War Minister Leslie Hoare-Belisha.

Queen Mother Mary lunched with King George and Queen Elizabeth today. It was the first time she had seen her son since the war began.

Civil defense problems also occupied Great Britain's leaders today.

Air-Raid Grants

The Ministry of Pensions laid before Parliament a plan for grants to civilians injured in air raids and pensions for dependents of victims. The pension rates, it was announced, will be broadly along the lines of those applicable to private soldiers.

The Ministry of Agriculture disclosed a plan to give local authorities powers to purchase land and allot it for gardening and farming and to assist in the purchase of seeds and implements.

There were more echoes of the war of words that parallels the war of bullets.

Blame Nazi Propaganda

The British Information Ministry charged German propagandists had circulated reports in Belgium that a British landing on the Belgian coast was imminent.

"There is fortunately no reason to believe that such crude German propaganda would be successful," the Ministry said, charging it was designed to "sow distrust of Great Britain in Belgium."

Pilot Officer R. L. J. Edwards, Sergeant Observer Booth and Aircraftman Slattery, who took part in the Royal Airforce bombing of German warships at Kiel September 4, were listed officially as missing. German reports that the British lost twelve planes in the raid were denied, but there was no attempt to refute an earlier report five planes were casualties.

London Theaters Open

Deprived of the theater and movies since the war with Germany began, London filled its playhouses today as they opened again for daytime shows.

Long lines—the British call them queues—were waiting at the ticket windows when the shows opened.

You had to have your gas mask to get an admission ticket.

The programs showed the haste with which they were assembled, but there was no criticism—the crowds were too pleased to have a show at all.

"Welcome Relief"

The newsreel announced a war resumé, which preceded views of the Australian stars winning the Davis Cup from the United States.

"A welcome relief from the war news," said the announcer.

Next came President Roosevelt saying he hoped and believed America could stay out of the war. There was an indefinable rustle through the audience at that time.

There was a shot of a football game—without spectators. "No crowds permitted, you know," said the announcer. "The army team lost—probably had its mind on the more important struggle."

Hungary Shuns Declaration of Her Neutrality

Attack on Versailles Pact Also Stirs Fear of War in Southeast Europe

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15 (AP).—Hungary's denunciation of the Versailles treaty, her refusal to proclaim her neutrality, and her notice to the world that she would "stand firm until the very last man" to protect he vital interests, caused diplomatic circles today to speculate as to how long neutrality would continue to rule southeastern Europe.

Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky's speech last night to the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee was considered of prime importance in view of the belief of well informed observers that on Hungary's actions depend a continued peace in the five other little nations now standing aloof from war. Csaky said a Hungarian declaration of neutrality in the present European conflict was "needless," since "any declaration of that sort only could complicate our national life in case of a long-term war." In elaboration, he said that "no danger imperils Hungary from the part of adversaries fighting near her frontiers."

Csaky has been doing much airplane shuttling among Budapest, Rome and Berlin recently. His latest trip was last week. In his address, Csaky praised Premier Benito Mussolini for being the first to attack "sinistrous" peace treaties, and gave him credit for the fact that the entire world had not yet "burst into flames." He expressed Hungary's "sincere regret" that she was not recognized in the Versailles treaty, adding that that settlement was bound to be followed by the present "dreadful revenge."

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Also attracting much speculation was his declaration that the situation of the Hungarian minority in Rumania was considered "serious." Emphasizing the determination of Hungary's statesmen and army "to protect the soil of working Hungarian people," he said, "the answer is still delayed from Rumania regarding Hungary's proposals" for a pact giving greater rights to Hungarian minorities. Approximately 1,500,000 Hungarians live in Rumania, chiefly in the Transylvania region given to Rumania after the World War.

In the opinion of some foreign observers, pro-axis speeches by Count Csaky at this stage were prompted by a desire to appease local Nazis, who have been loud in their demands that Hungary line up openly with Germany. Also a factor, it was believed, was a desire to appease Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, who has a mighty mechanized army just across Hungary's northern frontier.

Local Nazis have been making some headway with arguments that correspondence between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Benes, former President of

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Czecho-Slovakia, as well as the recruiting of Czech army units in France and England, were indications that Czecho-Slovakia might be recreated if Germany lost the war. They claim the Little Entente (Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia) would then be lined up once more against Hungary, with the result that this nation would lose Ruthenia, all chance of regaining other portions of Slovakia would disappear and Transylvania would continue as part of Rumania. These developments would be great blows to Hungarian national aims.

Some conservatives also take the attitude that Hungary has nothing to lose and plenty to gain by lining up with Germany. They call Csaky's stand a sound piece of power politics.

One conservative spokesman put it this way:

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"Czecho-Slovakia was all an open friend of England and France. Look what happened to her. So was Poland; now half her territory is a carnage house.

"We are in a dangerous position geographically and politically. We don't want to be swallowed up or devastated. Csaky may have the solution which will save us from both dangers."

PATH OF DUTCH IS ROCKY ONE

Netherlands Is Sorely Tried by Pressure of War.

FACES TRADE DIFFICULTIES

Britain's Stopping of Liner One More Aggravating Incident.

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Netherlands is finding the path of peace a rocky one.

The country's objective is to remain at peace and to prevent incidents that might have grave consequences, while at the same time maintaining her international trade.

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This objective has been difficult and expensive. The nation has mobilized about 420,000 troops to supplement the regular army of 30,000. These 450,000 men are doing what is largely police work to keep the nation out of the European conflict.

A full investigation has been ordered of the shooting down of a Netherlands naval plane by a German warplane on Wednesday. The German plane and its crew were detained, and the German Government has offered to pay indemnity for the Netherlands.

Germany's version was that the crew of the Nazi plane [illegible] they were being attacked [illegible] could not identify the Netherlands craft in time to avoid the conflict.

The Nieuw Amsterdam Incident.

The stopping of the trans-Atlantic liner Nieuw Amsterdam by British men-of-war in the English Channel Wednesday emphasized another phase of the difficulties confronting this nation.

[The British announced the liner was examined for contraband and released.]

The Netherlands position, officials have declared repeatedly, is one of strictest neutrality. Combatant nations have been warned that no belligerent fighting craft will be permitted to enter Netherlands territorial waters or fly over the country.

Foreign planes, under a recent ruling, will be signalled to land. If they do not comply they may be fired upon.

A day and night watch is kept for trespassing planes. The Dutch tricolor flies from church steeples as well as Government buildings.

At sea, minesweepers patrol adjacent waters for floating mines, several of which have been found off the coast. Thirty Dutch Navy men were killed when a sweeper struck a Netherlands protective mine last week.

Effects on Business.

To test defensive possibilities in relation to present water levels, a small portion of the Province of Utrecht, southeast of Amsterdam, was flooded. About one-fourth of the nation's 13,000 square miles is protected by more than 1,500 miles of dikes.

Among the effects upon business attributed to the war are the following:

Curtailment of service by the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch, Air Line.)

A boom market in shipping stocks, and heavy trading on the Amsterdam stock exchange in American and Dutch "war babies"—steels, aviation, copper, rubber and similar issues.

A drop in the flower bulb business, which is expected to show a 50 per cent reduction. Last year it aggregated about $16,000,000.

Berlin, Sept. 15 (AP)—

the German high command reported tonight that a total of thirty-one Polish battle planes had been destroyed today on the eastern front.

The command said the German air force caused such havoc on the railways and roads east of the Vistula river that the retreat of Polish forces was greatly hindered.

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Minelayer Destroyed

D. N. B., official German news agency, said in a report from Königsberg, East Prussia, that power divers of the German air force had bombed and "destroyed" a Polish minelayer and two gunboats in the harbor at Heisternest, which is on the Hel peninsula, near Gdynia.

The flyers reported, D. N. B. said, that an explosion occurred on another ship and that two more were damaged.

[Editor's Note—The only Polish minelayer listed in Jane's "Fighting Ships," standard work on the world's navies, is the 2,227-ton Gryf, which was completed early in 1938. Only two gunboats are listed, the Komendant Pilsudski and the General Haller, both of 342 tons.]

11 Planes Wrecked

In the Ukraine region eleven Polish planes were destroyed at the air field at Luck, the high command said in its announcement. Two of these were shot down in battles, it was said.

At Brody eight planes were reported shot down in flames after a sharp clash with German fighters. Dispatches from German land forces stated that seven Polish planes were captured.

The high command said the outstanding group of German aces so far developed by the war is the squadron commanded by Capt. Wilhelm Gentzen.

These flyers are credited with the destruction of seventy-four planes, of which twenty-eight were reported shot down in air battles.

Warsaw Bombed All Night

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15 (AP).—A radio station identified by the announcer as in Lwow, Poland, declared today German warplanes bombed Warsaw and Lwow continuously during the night. The announcer's voice then was drowned out by the screech of sirens apparently warning of another raid.

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Report Armored Cars Destroyed.

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A DNB (official German news agency) dispatch from Koenigsberg today announced destruction of nine enemy armored cars in a successful skirmish east of the fortress at Brest-Litovsk, Poland.

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Hitler Extends Amnesty.

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler today extended his recent army amnesty decree to include the civilian population. Monetary fines up to 1,000 marks ($250), prison, arrest and penitentiary sentences not exceeding three months were canceled. Pending cases, if they do not involve sentences of greater than three months, also were dropped.

Germans Discuss Trade in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A German mission arrived today to resume negotiations with the Belgian Government over maintaining trade in accord with treaties made before the outbreak of war. Germany has asked that such trade be continued. Belgium is expected to send permanent commercial missions soon to Berlin, London and Paris.

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Reds Ground Nazi Plane

Moscow, Sept. 15 (AP).—Tass, Soviet official news agency, reported a twin-motored German bomber was forced down by Soviet machine-gunners when it flew over the Russian-Polish border today.

The news agency said the plane came down near the village of Lugino after flying over the town of Olevsk in the Ukraine.

The crew of five was said to have been sent to Kiev and the plane placed under guard.

(A number of Polish planes have rptd forced down by Soviet troops after flying over the Soviet border.)

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—CAPTIVES—

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 15—Three captured British aviators were interviewed on a German short-wave broadcast, heard in America last night from 7 32 to 7.52 (E.S.T.). The broadcast included a description of a brilliant miltiary funeral given a fourth British flyer who died of his injuries in a German hospital.

A first-person account by the German aviator, Sergeant Grabbe, who shot down one of the British planes off the German coast, opened the program.

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Says Three Britons Drowned

He told how he landed his craft and went to the rescue of the British crew after making sure no other British plane was near by. Three of the crew drowned, but he pulled out the fourth, Flying Officer Edwards.

Edwards, questioned by the announcer, said he had been "wonderfully treated."

"They treat me just like I was a German officer," he said, "except that I am constantly under guard."

One Has Fractured Foot

The broadcast then was transferred to a German naval officers' hospital. There two more captives, Sergt. Observer George Booth and Aircraftsman Larry Slattery, were interviewed.

The announcer jovially mentioned Slattery's Tipperary origin, and Booth made a few humorous remarks about his fractured foot. He said he hoped to play football again soon.

"How About Your Food?"

"How about your food?" the announcer asked Booth.

"Well . . . It's different. . . . I'm not exactly starving," the airman answered somewhat hesitantly.

"Where do you come from?" the announcer interrupted.

"Yorkshire," replied Booth.

"That's the trouble, ladies and gentlemen," said the announcer. "He just misses his Yorkshire pudding."

Duke of Windsor Visits War Office.

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LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor, carrying a civilian gas mask, visited the War Office today for forty-five minutes. When he left he was accompanied to the door by War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha. They shook hands on parting. The Duke, Britain's former King, announced on his return this week from exile in France that he would undertake a war appointment.

Denied By Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 15 (AP)—The semi-official commentary *Deutsche Dienst* tonight ridiculed reports by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, that German planes dropped bombs near his Warsaw home.

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(Biddle reported a German plane bombed the vicinity of his villa September 3.)

"The fact is the German air force aims at objects of military significance, not the fair head of the young Ambassador," said the commentary.

French, British Envoys Meet

ROME, Sept. 15 (AP)—Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, consulted today with Andre Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador, as Italy's position of undeclared neutrality in the European war remained static. Their meeting came shortly after M. Francois-Poncet's return from Paris, where he had been in consultation with members of the French Government.

Arrival here of a German described as a former admiral gave rise to reports in foreign circles that Berlin was endeavoring to counteract French and British efforts to assure Italy's permanent neutrality. It was said in German quarters, however, that the unidentified personage—a personal friend of Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador—came on a private visit without any official political significance.

Italian newspapers were devoid of editorials today, as though they were following their own advice to Italians generally to work in peaceful silence.

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It was announced that General Attilio Teruzzi, Under-Secretary for Italian Africa, had arrived in Tripoli to study the defense of Libya and the settlement of additional Italians there.

MUSSOLINI ACTS TO GUARD FOOD

Orders Provincial Police to Prevent Hoarding.

LIMITS USE OF COAL AND GAS

French Envoy Returns to Rome.

ROME, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—French Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet returned to Rome today after conferences with his Government on British-French-Italian discussions of the European war. Last week he and British representatives separately had conversations with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister. The trend of the talks was not disclosed.

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Crown Prince Humbert Hailed by Press on 35th Birthday.

ROME, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini was announced today to have been in daily conference with Cabinet ministers for the last week on provisions for Italy's food supply for the coming year.

It also was announced that Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, Under-Secretary for Italian Africa, arrived in Tripoli to study the defense of Libya and the settlement of additional Italians there.

Signor Mussolini ordered provincial authorities to organize special police squads to prevent food hoarding and speculation. Limitations were imposed on the use of imported coal in order to conserve Italian fuel reserves. Domestic gas service was restricted to seven hours a day.

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Italian Press Praises Umberto on Birthday

Rome, Sept. 15 (AP)—

Italian newspapers took note today of Crown Prince Humbert's thirty-fifth birthday with congratulations that were taken as a reflection of the close relations between the royal family and Premier Mussolini's Fascist regime. The newspapers spoke particularly of the confidence Fascism has in the Crown Prince. Signor Mussolini recently appointed him to the command of half the Italian Army.

Relations between Il Duce and King Victor Emmanuel have been reported in Fascist circles to be increasingly close, particularly because of a feeling that Mussolini was keeping Italy out of the European war.

The King showed appreciation of Signor Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Ciano, by decorating him recently with the Collar of Annunziata, Italy's highest order, making Count Ciano honorary cousin to the King.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST IS PUBLISHED

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Kent Weekly Describes It as Official Notification.

MAIDSTONE, Kent England, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Reports of British casualties in the war with Germany were published here today by a weekly newspaper, the Kent Messenger.

The newspaper printed on the front page, with photographs of the victims, what it described as "the first official notification" of the death on active service of two Kentish men.

The dead men were listed as:

Lieut. Frederick Manley, 28 years old, of Gravesend, Kent, a channel pilot serving in the Royal Naval Reserve; and able seaman Charles Waters, 24, of Maidstone who had served five years in the Royal Navy.

No indication was given of when, how or where the men were killed.

A London newspaper Tuesday carried formal death notices of three men killed in flying accidents on active service since the outbreak of hostilities.

RUMANIANS ARE RECALLED

Those Of Military Age Ordered Home From Italy

Rome, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Rumanian Legation announced tonight that all Rumanians of military age living in Italy had been ordered to return to Rumania, excepting only certain students, Government representatives of various kinds and a few others.

Rumanians In London Called

London, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Rumanian Legation in London tonight called on all Rumanians belonging to army, air force or navy reserves in their own country to report to the Rumanian military attache in London.

SEEKS TO AID ALLIES

Starhemberg Would Form Unit to Fight Hitler.

NICE, France, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, exiled former leader of the disbanded Austrian Fascist army, the Heimwehr, has asked permission of the Surete Nationale to organize a special Austrian brigade to fight Germany.

In a personal declaration to Commissaire Marcel Bourdon at Nice, Prince Von Starhemberg urged the release of Austrians from a concentration camp at the Old Square Fort at Antibes to engage in military activity.

M. Bourdon referred the Prince to the War Ministry, which is considering the offer. The Prince now lives with Fritz Mandl, former Austrian munitions maker and former husband of Hedy LaMarr, at Chateau Da Pins, Antibes.

Cambodian Prince Joins French

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Prince Sisowath Monivong of Cambodia, son of the King of that French Asiatic possession, joined the French army today "for the duration of the war." The Prince, who was vacationing on the Riviera when the war started, reported personally to Colonial Minister Georges Mandel.

German Soap Hoarder Gets 18-Month Term

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP).—The first conviction under war-time regulations against hoarding of staples was reported today from Hamburg.

Tried in Summary Court on charges of hoarding soap and other laundry articles valued at 70 marks (about $28), Gustav Schmidt, fifty-three years old, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. Under the present rationing system, every German receives one stick of shaving soap every five months and about a quarter of a pound of laundry soap monthly.

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SEVENTY SHIPS 'ARRESTED'

Merchantmen of Every Flag Held by British for Contraband Search

DEAL, Kent, England, Sept. 15 (AP)—The British Navy, strictly enforcing Britain's wartime rule of detaining virtually every merchant ship to search for contraband cargo, tonight held seventy vessels under armed guard off the southeast coast.

Standing on the Deal pier just before sundown, the writer counted sixty-eight merchant ships at anchor under the eye of the fleet. Three others weighing anchor steamed slowly to sea as two new arrivals joined the enforced parade.

Heading the line stretching in a wide arc from Broadstairs to Dover was a big passenger liner. From the mainmast above her steel gray hull and massive white decks bellied the Dutch Tricolor.

Two low-lying oil tankers lay in a long line of freighters. Virtually every maritime nation in the world was represented.

Aboard each "arrested" ship were British seamen under a junior officer on twenty-four-hour guard.

Away to the east strategically placed among the merchantmen two slim British escort ships rode at anchor.

Two British destroyers followed by one of France's fast powerful, new gunboats patrolled the roadsteads.

Making a bare eight knots with a quarter-mile gap between them the warships steamed past the "captive" merchantmen. Back and forth, night and day the patrol never is relaxed.

This constant vigilance serves a twin purpose. Unremitting watch for enemy submarines is linked with a determination to balk a possible getaway by a "captive" merchantman.

Outside the line of merchant ships within sight of the grey chalk cliffs of Calais, bright in the glow of the setting sun, the British navy stood guard.

A mile from shore parallel with Deal's slipping brick red beach lie the downs, the deep narrow sealane between the English coast and the treacherous Goodwin sands.

Beyond the Goodwins the navy has fenced the English Channel with a barrier of mines.

Away to the east, dim on the horizon, Cape Grisnez marks the coast of France.

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Fate Of Mysterious Victim Of Submarine Undisclosed

Distress Call Intercepted In U. S. Believed Relayed From Shelled Irish Freighter

[By the Associated Press]

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Chatham, Mass., Sept. 15—A mysterious distress call from an unidentified ship, crackling out the terse message, "shelled by submarine, going down," left the fate of the vessel and her crew uncertain tonight as hours passed without additional word.

The distress signal was intercepted late today both by the Radiomarine station here and by Mackay Radio at New York, and was relayed from another ship which gave neither her name nor that of the vessel "going down."

As picked up by Radiomarine, the message read: "Some ship with loud signal sent distress signals on 600 meters, saying 'shelled by submarine; going down.' Nothing further heard. Ships please keep lookout."

Speculation centered around the chance the message was from the 5,200-ton freighter Fanad Head, en route from Montreal to Belfast. The Ulster Steamship Company, of Belfast, owner of the vessel, reported late today she had been attacked by a submarine.

Radiomarine said the signals from relaying the distress call were of such volume we are certain she is not far away." However, the station added that would give no indication of the position of the ship in distress because frequently vessels intercept messages from ships far removed.

(A LONDON DISPATCH SAID THE FANAD HEAD HAD BEEN REPTD SUNK.)

Canadians Aboard

Montreal, Sept. 15 (Canadian Press). W. R. Eakin, president of McLean Kennedy, Ltd., said tonight "there may have been eight or ten Canadian passengers" aboard the Irish freighter Fanad Head, reported attacked by a submarine off Ireland.

Eakin's company also is agents for the 5,200-ton Ulster Steamship Company liner. The freighter had a crew of approximately forty men.

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Irish Vessel Reported Attacked By Submarine

Belfast, Sept. 15 (AP)—The 5,200-ton freighter Fanad Head, owned by the Ulster Steamship Company, of Belfast, has been attacked by a submarine, the company reported today.

The vessel was bound from Montreal to Belfast.

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British Trawler Sunk

Liverpool, Sept. 15 (AP)—The crew of twelve of the British fishing trawler tonight disclosed the craft had been sunk off the English coast. They arrived here on the steamer Liverpool, which had picked them up in the Irish Sea.

CORK, Ireland, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Forty-two members of the crew of the British ship British Influence, which sank yesterday off the coast of Ireland, were landed today. They were picked up by the Norwegian ship Ida Bakke.

SubmarineSent Churchill SOS For Its Victim

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Survivors of 2 Torpedoed British Vessels Praise Conduct of Nazi Captains

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP).—A report of an S O S on behalf of a British steamship sent by a German submarine commander to Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was given today by the chief officer of the ill-fated boat.

James Woodruff said the German officer sent the S O S, addressed personally to Churchill, before the submarine sank the steamship Firby off the Scottish coast on Monday.

Woodruff said the German gave the Firby's master "a stiff drink," nine loaves of black bread and three rolls of bandages for four crewmen wounded by shells.

Nazi Captain "a Proper Fellow"

CORK, Ireland, Sept. 15 (AP).—Patrick Walsh, member of the crew of the tanker British Influence, described today the commander of the German submarine that sent his ship down as "a proper fellow—a regular gentleman." Walsh, who, along with others of the crew of fifty-two, was landed today after being picked up by a Norwegian ship said he was in the engine room yesterday when the submarine approached.

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"We heard three shots fired," he said, "and rushed on deck to get to the lifeboats. The submarine was about three-quarters of a mile away, and when she got within hailing distance the commander asked us if we had water and provisions on the lifeboats.

"When he sighted a vessel on the horizon he sent up red rockets as a distress signal. Then the Norwegian boat came up and took us aboard. The Germans remained about until they saw we were all picked up safely. They waved goodby to us and the commander wished us good luck. We all agreed he was a good scout and cheered back to him."

Plank From Sea a Mystery

NEW WATERFORD, Nova Scotia, Sept. 15 (Canadian Press)—A battered eight-foot plank bearing the markings "M. V. III" tonight provided a mystery of the seas. The plank was found yesterday by a fisherman at Barachois, near here. It was believed to have come from the deck or hatch of some vessel sunk off Cape Breton, but there was no further clue as to the ship's identity.

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Sunk Without Warning, British Seaman Says

Liverpool, Sept. 15 (AP)—Thirty-one men from the British ship Vancouver City, sunk with the loss of three lives, arrived here tonight.

Boatswain Michael Conway said the ship was sunk without warning.

"We never saw the submarine," said Conway. "The second engineer was struck and killed by flying debris and two others were killed in the engine room. We took to the boats, and were picked up later by the Netherlands steamer Manura."

Conway said the Vancouver City went down within twelve minutes after she was struck amidships.

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Passengers Stay Dressed All Night.

COBH, Ireland, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Passengers on the eastbound liner Manhattan said today they spent last night fully dressed as a precaution against any war-time misadventure. The precaution was suggested by the ship's officers, they said.

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BRITISH WARSHIP'S VICTIM

Wreckage Of German Freighter Drifts To Brazil

Porto Alegre, Brazil, Sept. 15 (AP). Wreckage of the German freighter Olinda, sunk September 3 by the British cruiser Aja off Rio Grande, was found today between Mostarda and Quintao. Life savers and cans of food were picked up

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German Boat Believed Trying To Pass Blockade

Wheat-Laden Freighter Leaves Montevideo Anchorage, Near British Men-of-War

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Montevideo, Sept. 15 (AP)—The 4,574-ton German freighter Gonzenheim, loaded with wheat, disappeared today from the "food fleet" anchorage off Montevideo and was believed attempting to get through the British blockade.

German vessels have been anchored off South American ports waiting for an opportunity to make a run for Germany past British men o' war operating in South Atlantic waters.

Belgian Steamer Sunk In English Channel; Some Of Crew Saved

London, Sept. 15 (AP)—A Belgian steamer whose name was not learned was sunk in the English Channel tonight.

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Survivors were picked up by a south coast lifeboat and British naval vessel which received a message that the ship was sinking.

Six of the men were taken to a hospital suffering from shock and other injuries. They told hospital authorities their vessel had struck something about 6 P. M. and an explosion followed.

It could not be ascertained whether the entire crew was saved. A later report said a Greek vessel had picked up forty-nine survivors.

Barge Laden With Flour For Britain Sinks at Pier

Jersey City Loss Brings Denial of Sabotage Rumors

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 15 (AP).—A barge loaded with 364,000 pounds of flour consigned to Great Britain sank at a Lehigh Valley Railroad pier today. Harry Emory, assistant marine superintendent of the railroad, said that the heavily loaded barge apparently had struck a submerged piling which ripped open its bottom.

Emory denied rumors of sabotage which had reached the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Newark and brought indications of a Federal inquiry.

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Dutch Ship Held 3 Days, Arrives In Rotterdam

Rotterdam, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam arrived tonight with 250 passengers from New York after being released by the British Admiralty, which held the vessel for thre days in The Downs, off the southeast English coast.

Captain Byl reported that the British removed three German passengers and sixteen German crew members for further investigation. Fifty German passengers were allowed to remain aboard.

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Inspection for contraband showed the cargo in order.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, booked to take 1,200 passengers back to New York, is expected to sail Monday or Tuesday. The Netherlands freighter Zaandam is to sail for New York Sunday with 125 or more passengers.

Crews' Demands Delay Sailings Of Three Ships

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—Members of three United States Lines crews demanding extra benefits for sailing in war zones tonight held up the departure for England of the Scanstates, the American Trader and American Traveler.

The American Trader had fifty-three passengers and the Traveler thirty-nine. The crews refused to throw off their lines and the liners still were at their piers three hours after departure time.

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Newbold T. Morris, general manager of United States Lines, informed officials of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) he would not accept responsibility for the failure of the liners to sail. The liner President Roosevelt was delayed September 6 under similar circumstances.

Aquitania To Arrive Today

While departures were being delayed, definite word was received of the scheduled arrival of the British liner Acquitania. Federal officials said the Cunard White Star liner carrying 1,663 passengers, many of them Americans, would dock tomorrow morning.

The Italian liner Rex, first large ship to sail since the war started, was scheduled to arrive tomorrow with 1,431 Americans. She sailed from Genoa September 8 with 1,779 passengers.

The arrival of the Monarch of Bermuda today with 477 passengers marked what may be her last trip in the Bermuda service during the war. The Queen of Bermuda, a sister ship, returned to England two weeks ago for troop transport duty. It was expected the Monarch of Bermuda would be pressed into similar service.

DISCUSS WAR RISK

Shipping Leaders Study the Insurance Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Maritime Commission discussed with representatives of ship owners and labor today the question of war risk insurance for crew personnel sailing in danger areas.

No conclusion was reached, a spokesman for the commission said.

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The commission recommended to the last session of Congress that it be given authority to provide insurance on the lives of personnel, as well as cargoes and vessels. No action was taken. Attending today's conference were Frank Taylor, head of the American Merchant Marine Institute; John B. Bryan, president of the Pacific American Shipowners Association and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

Hongkong Shippers Lift Pacific Freight Rates

British, American And Japanese Interests Make 20 P. C. Increase Effective Oct. 1

Hongkong, Sept. 15 (AP)—British, American and Japanese shippers today announced a twenty per cent. increase in transpacific freight rates, effective October 1, because of wartime reduction of available commercial vessels.

Bookings already made under the former rate for after October 1 were canceled.

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Hongkong to Bombay shippers increased rates twenty-five per cent effective immediately.

CANADA PREPARING ITS FOOD SUPPLIES

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Dominion Sets Out to Meet Britain's Requests.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Canada's newly formed Agricultural Supplies Committee, set up since the Dominion's declaration of war on Germany last Sunday, already is laying the groundwork for meeting requests for foodstuffs from Great Britain and France.

Although it is understood no requests have been received as yet, they are expected soon. The committee, made up of heads of Agriculture Department branches, therefore will have to map means of meeting these orders as well as providing for the normal needs of the home market under wartime conditions.

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Meanwhile the committee, in meetings with representatives of producers and shippers, is threshing out more immediate problems.

As a result of the war, the British market for Canadian cheese, apples and bacon has slumped severely. Normally half of Canada's apple crop (75 per cent of the Nova Scotia crop) goes to Britain, and substitute ways of disposing of this year's large crop are being studied.

The decline in British exchange in terms of Canadian dollars, after retail prices were pegged at the present low level by the British Government, and the fact that marine insurance has been boosted, combined to throw both the cheese and bacon markets out of gear.

Australia to Raise Army

Newly Formed War Cabinet Decides on Initial Force of 20,000

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 15 (AP).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced today the formation of an Australian War Cabinet which decided to raise immediately an initial volunteer force of 20,000 men for "service in Australia or overseas."

The Cabinet also decided to increase the current year's defense expenditure from 33,000,000 Australian pounds (approximately $105,600,000) to 45,000,000 pounds (approximately $144,000,000).

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In addition to Menzies, the Cabinet includes William Hughes, Australian Prime Minister during the World War; R. G. Casey, Brigadier G. A. Street, Sir Henry Gullett and Senator G. McLeavy.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Finance Minister Walter Nash told Parliament today the Government had informed Great Britain the whole of New Zealand's surplus products and resources were at the disposal of the United Kingdom.

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Scandinavian Nations Urged To Look To U. S.

Oslo Newspaper Declares They And America Should Get Together On Commerce

Oslo, Sept. 15 (AP)—The newspaper *Norges Handels* today urged the Norwegian Government to cooperate with the other Scandinavian nations and the United States in all matters concerning blockade by belligerents and seizure of contraband.

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It added:

"The United Sites is so powerful that she does not need to submit to threats. The American nation's high ideals refuse to submit to unjust requests. Cooperation between America and Scandinavia may benefit common mercantile interests and promote common idealistic aims."

U. S. Delegation Sails For Parley In Panama

Sumner Welles Heads Group Going To Pan-American Conference On European War

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—State Department officials headed by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary, sailed late today for a conference with twenty-one South American republics on war problems.

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"The chief discussion will be how to cushion the shock of the dislocation of inter-American commerce resulting from the war," Welles said.

"The conference is being called because the general European war is a potential menace to the peace of this continent," he added.

The party which will attend the conference, opening in Panama City September 23, included Edwin C. Wilson, Minister to Uruguay; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, and seven others.

Mexico Wants Declaration Of Continental Solidarity

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office announced today that Mexico would ask the Pan-American Conference opening at Panama next Thursday to make a joint declaration of continental solidarity.

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Three Nations Consider Joint Action By Fleets

Brazil, Argentina And Uruguay Move To Prevent Violations Of Their Neutrality

Buenos Aires, Sept. 15 (AP)—Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay tonight considered the possibility of joint action by their fleets to assure strict surveillance of the Atlantic coast to prevent violations of their neutrality.

Rear Admiral Jose Guisasola, Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine Navy, conferred today with the Minister of the Navy, Rear Admiral Jose Scasso. Admiral Guisasola reported on talks with Brazilian naval chiefs during a recent visit of an Argentine mission.

The immediate sailing of the battleships Moreno and Rivadavia has been ordered. Destroyers already are on their way to join the rest of the Argentine navy at El Rincon to begin patrol duty.

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U. S. Will Be Dragged Into War, Japanese Newspaper Assets

Tokyo, (*Saturday*) Sept. 16—The newspaper *Asahi*, today said the United States will be dragged into war "whether she likes it or not."

The neutrality stand proclaimed Thursday by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, *Asahi* commented in an editorial, actually "is a unilateral warning to Germany to respect the right of the American people to aid Great Britain and France."

Germany, said *Asahi*, would attempt to avoid drawing the United States into war by "irritating them to no useful end," but "is not likely to submit meekly to such treatment from the United States."

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The United States "seeks to continue to increase her trade with belligerents in order to bring war prosperity by the sale of munitions," said the paper, but added that President Roosevelt had made it clear this did not mean trade with German.

"The attitude of the Administration must be regarded as most biased, non-neutral and partial," *Asahi* said.

Japan's Envoy and Hull Discuss World Affairs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi conferred with Secretary Hull today on what he said was the world situation.

He said he had no communication from his Government to present.

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Secretary Hull said yesterday that this Government was watching carefully developments in the Far East now that the European war had broken out.

Allies Hide Fate of U-boats

'Admiral Sims's Idea of Secrecy Being Used to Lower Morale of Nazi Crews.

By Associated Press

"Sinister secrecy"—as in the last world war—is again being employed by Britain and France as a basic strategic weapon in the fight against German submarines for mastery of the seas.

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British Cruiser Visits Chilean Port.

TALCAHUANA, Chile, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The British cruiser Achilles, patrolling South American waters on the lookout for German shipping, spent six hours in this port today.

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Paraguay Proclaims Neutrality.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Paraguay formally declared her neutrality today in the European conflict.

The policy of suppressing the news when submarines were sunk and refusing to disclose the methods used to track them down was credited with breaking the German morale by the late Admiral William S. Sims, supreme commander of the United States Navy in European waters during the world war.

He estimated that a mysterious fate for one out of every ten U-boats leaving German bases would turn the trick. One out of seven was the ratio in the closing weeks of the war and this, naval historians have said, had a direct bearing on the German naval mutiny of 1918.

Again today, the British and French official news agencies keep grimly silent regarding the fate of German submarines except for vague references, completely devoid of facts. While they do this they freely give details regarding submarine successes.

The toll of the German submarines reached eighteen British ships and one French vessel yesterday but not one specific counter-claim had been made regarding the capture or destruction of a submarine. American naval men familiar with submarine warfare say it is unbelievable that crews of some German submarines are not in briny graves.

Hard to Catch U-boats.

But the big problem—in the last war—is how to catch the submarines, said an American officer who has commanded several undersea craft. The development of radio and sound detection devices has both helped and hindered the submarines. It has permitted submarines to remain under sea during an attack without using periscopes to aim their torpedoes, but it also has been a big help to their pursuers.

Naval authorities doubt, however, that the campaign against the German submarines has been especially effective because of the frequent reports of courtesies shown their victims.

With the notable exception of the Athenia sinking as described by survivors, most of the British ships apparently have been sunk only after the submarine's commander permitted the crew to put off in lifeboats, send S O S calls for help or fire flares and, in at least one case, they offered to tow the stricken crew in lifeboats to safety.

Doubt U-boats Are Being Sunk.

If Britain had been sinking submarines by trick methods—as with the disguised U-boats of the world war—or if British destroyers and submarine chasers were hot on the trail of the submarines, naval authorities reason the Germans might not be so polite.

The Q-boats weer disguised old tramps, sailing ships, trawlers or fishing smacks which carried powerful guns hidden on their decks, depth bombs and even torpedoes under water. When a submarine came to the surface to warn the crew to abandon ship, these hidden weapons opened fire.

It wasn't long before some submarines escaped and the trick was exposed. After that, the U-boats no longer were so considerate, and the Q-boats were no longer so effective.

32 Ships Lost So Far.

Sea combat has cost belligerent and neutral nations thirty-two ships, an average of more than two and a half a day since war was declared on September 3.

Tonnage destroyed is estimated at 144,645 and the death toll at more than 180. Cargoes valued in the millions of dollars also have been lost.

The chief victim, with eighteen vessels gone, is Great Britain, whose need to feed and supply her sea-locked millions from abroad has forced her to keep a vast merchant fleet in operation.

France has lost one ship and Germany nine, including three that struck mines and three than ran aground in Norway.

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Four Neutrals

The four neutral ships sunk included two by The Netherlands, one by Finland.

German submarines sank two British merchantmen off the Irish coast yesterday, the 4,955-ton motor freighter Vancouver City and the 8,431-ton British Influence. Crews of both ships were rescued.

An indication that the Nazi Government might extend its submarine warfare to waters of the western hemisphere was seen in repeated reports of submarines in the vicinity of St. John, N. B. At St. John, a radio warning was dispatched advising ships in the Bay of Fundy to procedd with caution.

8 Millionth at Swiss Fair

Exhibition Called Success Despite War; Last Was in 1914

ZURICH, Sept. 15 (AP).—Switzerland's international fair feted its 8,000,000th visitor last night and announced the fair had been a success in spite of the present war. Originally, organizers of the exposition had expected only 4,000,000 to attend.

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The Swiss now are superstitious about their fairs, which are held only once every twenty-five years. The last one was held in 1914.

RED CROSS AT WORK

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Observers Compiling Data on War Prisoners.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The local committee of the international Red Cross today announced observers had been sent to Germany, France, Great Britain and Poland to organize the rapid collection of information on war prisoners for the files of the Red Cross office to be opened here.

Neutral Zones Proposed For Aged, Young, Sick

Geneva Committee Addresses Appeal to Belligerents

GENEVA, Sept. 15 (AP).—The International Committee of "White Zones," meeting here, appealed today to the French, British, Polish and German governments for creation of neutralized zones where aged, children and the sick would be guaranteed against bombing.

The committee proposed that the general staffs of the belligerent states agree through the medium of the committee on the location of such zones, which would be placed under neutral commissioners.

The committee made a similar appeal to Generalissimo Francisco Franco during the Spanish civil war, and a part of Madrid was set aside as a "white zone." The Japanese, following a similar appeal, marked off Nantao, one of the suburbs of Shanghai, as such a neutral zone, and the committee said 300,000 persons found refuge there.

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Berlin News Writers Allowed Night Meals

Foreign Correspondents' Favorite Tavern Excepted From 1 A. M. Curfew Law

Berlin, Sept. 15 (AP)—The German Government acted today to protect the stomachs of foreign correspondents working day and night to cover the war.

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Berlin closes up tight at 1 A. M., but the restaurant Taverne, the correspondents' favorite, was given permission to remain open to serve onion soup and other warm dishes. Only foreign correspondents are to be admitted.

Another restaurant was allowed to remain open exclusively for waiters.

Britain To Take Over Ham, Bacon Imports

Organization Of Traders To See That They Are Equitably Distributed

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London, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced tonight that all imports of ham and bacon arriving in Great Britain after midnight, September 16, with the exception of shipments from Ireland, would be requisitioned.

The requisitioned supplies, for such amounts as are needed for storage and service requirements, will be disposed of by a collective organization of traders which has just been formed for the purpose.

The object of the order, it was said, is to insure that imported bacon and hams are equitably distributed throughout the country.

Britons to Fight in Ring, Too

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control today decided that all promoters should carry on as usual during the war, including promotion of English and regional championships.

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Cesarewitch Canceled Because of War

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Cesarewitch, two-and-a-quarter-mile popular racing fixture, will miss its centenary this year by the cancellation of turf programs because of the war.

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The grueling race, first run at Newmarket in 1839 with ten starters, normally attracts around thirty horses.

Lisbon Curbs Exports

Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 15 (AP)—A decree issued by the Ministry of Commerce tonight prohibited exports of machinery and certain raw materials except under special permit.

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London Reopens Movies For Daytime Shows

London, Sept. 15 (AP)—London's West End—the British Broadway—regained a little of its war-lost gaiety today with the reopening of movies for daytime shows.

But even though the familiar bright lights flashed until dusk there was a reminder that it was wartime in watchers and air-raid squads standing by at each theater.

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National Prayer Day Announced in England

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Archbishop of Canterbury "with the approval of the King" announced today that Sunday, October 1, "has been appointed to be obesrved as a day of national prayer."

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GAS RATIONS POSTPONED

British Motorists Get One-Week Reprieve From Curb

London, Sept. 15 (AP)—The British motorist tonight got one week's reprieve from gasoline rationing which in the average case would have reduced him to six gallons a month.

Rationing was delayed from tomorrow until September 23 to give motorists more time to obtain ration books necessary for getting supplies.

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Queen Elizabeth Heads 3 War Organizations

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The London Gazette announced tonight that King George had approved the appointment of Queen Elizabeth as commandant-in-chief of the Women's Royal Naval Service, commandant-in-chief of the Auxiliary Territorial Service and commandant-in-chief of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

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Hoover Proposes Group Probe War On Civilians

Former President Suggests North European Neutrals Form Observation Body

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover proposed today that North Europe neutral countries create an international commission to "observe and report" facts concerning "incidents of warfare upon civilian populations."

He said "the belligerent countries should be asked to give agents of this commission free movement within their borders."

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"The purpose of this commission through these agents would be to determine where, and when, and whether these undertakings not to war on innocent men and women and children have been intentionally violated," he said. He suggested the commission "could well be organized by the northern European neutral nations—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Holland and Belgium.

AMERICANS URGED TO LEAVE RUSSIA

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U. S. Embassy in Moscow So Advises Tourists.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The United States embassy today advised American tourists who have no compelling reason for remaining to leave Soviet Russia.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The State Department said today its Moscow embassy's advice that Americans leave Russia was in line with standing instructions on embassy procedure in times of threatened danger.

The department lists 400 Americans in Russia as of January 1 as permanent or semi-permanent residents. This does not include an unknown number of tourists.

Americans may have difficulty leaving Russia because of the mines supposedly sown in the Baltic Sea. They could, however, go out over the trans-Siberian Railway to the Far East or to the south through Odessa and the Black Sea, or through Rumania.

AMERICANS TURNED BACK

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Hundred Weekly Canadian Fighting Forces

Fort Erie, Ont., Sept. 15 (Canadian Press)—Immigration officials here said today hundreds of United States citizens wishing to join Canadian active service forces had been turned back at the border during the last week.

Prison and Banishment For Spying in France

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NANCY, France, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A military court today announced a twenty-year prison sentence and twenty years of banishment from France for Jacques Tonner, 27 years old, convicted of espionage. Tonner's activity pre-dated the decree of the death penalty for spies.

War Postpones Completion of Carillon

ALFRED, N. Y., Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The European war has blasted the hopes of Alfred University of augmenting its old world carillon—at least before the war ends.

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Dr. Lloyd Watson, back from Europe announced that the bells he went to get are buried in the ground, somewhere in the war zone.

The university claims to have the only old world carillon in the United States and Dr. Watson's trip climaxed a campaign for additional bells to complete the set.

MAY BE HITLER KIN

Texan Says Nephew by That Name Disappeared.

EAST BERNARD, Tex., Sept. 15 (A. P.). — Eighty-three-year-old Alois Kozelsky sat in his wheel chair and wondered if one of the principals in the European drama was his long lost nephew, Adolf Hitler.

The old man, an invalid thirty years, remarked about two years ago that he had lost track of a nephew Adolf Hitler. All he could recall was his sister married a man named Hitler and they had a son, Adolf, who disappeared from home at the age of 12. The sister has been dead many years.

Czech-Bohemian-German residents here say some of the six Kozelsky children physically resemble Germany's Fuehrer.

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Joe Kozelsky, the eldest, cattleman and business man, says: "My father thinks Adolf Hitler may be his lost nephew but neither he nor members of his family in Austria, Germany and Czcho-Slovakia really know."

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Woman of 72 Returns To War Nurse Job

BOSTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Mme. Jane Clauzel, 72 years old, a nurse with the French forces during the world war, prepared today to leave Boston, her home for the last sixteen years, to report for duty with the French Red Cross.

"I have only my life to give for my country," she said in announcing that she would leave on the Dixie Clipper for Lisbon October . "I have no children to give—they were killed in the last war—but I can nurse. It is only a little, but it will help."

30.24-3347

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IN THE AIR—*Poles Fight Alone*

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By Devon Francis
Associated Press Aviation Editor

The inherent limitation of the airplane as a war weapon, in spite of the impressive performance of German air units as reported in censored dispatches from German sources, has prevented the British and French from helping the hard-pressed Poles in the air.

Also a factor is the evident desire of the British and French high commands to keep their planes at home until they discover which way the wind will blow on the question of mass-bombing raids.

Like all motorized war equipment, planes must have repair shops and ready fuel supplies. Moreover—and perhaps this is the most telling story—they must have airdromes from which to operate.

An initial objective of any warring nation's air fleet is the enemy's airdromes. Poland had few, if any, secret bases for its planes. From all available accounts, the Germans made short work of Polish landing fields.

From the standpoint of straightaway flight, British and French help for the Polish air force would have been highly feasible. The distance from either England or France to interior Poland is less than 900 miles, and the Anglo-French Allies have bi-motored bombers capable of much longer nonstop flights.

But once there, the supplemental air force instantly would have been faced with a lack of protective pursuit planes from their own forces. Neither British nor French pursuits are built for the long-range flights common in our own air corps.

Before the war began the British talked of a bomber "shuttle service" across Germany, with planes refueling and replenishing their bomb loads in Poland in the east and in France or England in the west. That has not developed.

The results of the Allies' decision not to bolster the Polish air force can be read in the daily communiques. Much of the Germans' rapid advance can be attributed to a near-perfect intelligence service on Polish troop movements. That, in turn, has been due almost entirely to freedom of action by German reconnaissance planes.

Impregnable Canal Is Aim

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Swift Army Moves Make Zone Already One of Strongest U. S. Positions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The army's quick moves to safeguard the Panama Canal have made that waterway the most strongly defended American military position, with the possible single exception of the Hawaiian Island of Oahu.

Anti-aircraft troops loaded on the transport St. Mihiel this week at New York, and others already dispatched or under orders to leave shortly, will swell the Canal Zone garrison to more than 18,500 officers and men, exclusive of naval and marine forces.

Several thousand others are destined to re-enforce the defenders still further. Because of the European war crisis, the movements were advanced several months, with the result that the bulk of the arriving troops will have to sleep in tents until barracks are ready, officials said today.

Impregnability Is Aim.

The troop movements to Panama and to the new outpost on Puerto Rico, the placing of the canal under martial law, the dispatch of thirty-one additional army fighting planes and other measures, all gave evidence of intent to make impregnable quickly the vital link between the Atlantic and Pacific.

In numbers at present, Oahu still has more troops, but the Panama garrison within a few months will be stronger than the Pacific outpost. There were 21,777 army officers and men in Hawaii on June 30.

The army does not stress actual figures, but made public the Hawaii and Panama strength at the end of the fiscal year at the direction of Congress. There were 14,942 officers and men in the Canal Zone then, and some 3,600 others have been ordered there in less than three weeks.

Congress provided $27,000,000 last session to strengthen the canal garrison by 272 officers and 7,360 men, but under original plans the re-enforcements would not have started until months hence. The first actual recruiting was scheduled for next February.

Needed to Man Guns.

They are needed, officials testified, to man long range Coast Artillery rifles and new anti-aircraft guns, which already were mounted but did not have full crews.

The first troop movements, in transports sailing from New York and earlier from San Pedro, Cal., included 1,089 officers and men, all from Coast Artillery anti-aircraft regiments. Another transport sailing is scheduled from New York on September 27. The movement of about 2,500 troops of the Eighteenth Infantry Brigade from New England posts is to start October 19.

Transport Leaves San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Henderson, navy transport, carrying a large number of navy officers and [illegible] sailed yesterday for the Panama Canal Zone and Hampton Roads. Officers and men will be assigned to ships in the neutrality patrol in the Canal Zone and on the Atlantic coast.

ARMS SALES BIG

$58,499,588 Exports Sent to Europe Up to Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—This country's arms export business, which has been curtailed recently by the prohibition of shipments to the nations at war in Europe, amounted to $58,499,588.65 in the first eight months of this year, a State Department report showed.

France took $15,661,318.08 of this and Great Britain $21,159,427.58. Total arms export licenses obtained by France amounted to much more, but $56,702,063.31 of her orders, mostly for fighting planes, were not filled during the period.

Shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to all the countries fighting in Europe have been barred by a presidential proclamation issued under the neutrality act. President Roosevelt has called Congress into special session next Thursday to consider repealing the arms embargo provision of that statute.

Lakehurst Air Station Is Closed To Visitors

Ruling Made To Conform With Navy Orders To Guard Against Possible Sabotage

Lakehurst, N. J., Sept. 15 (AP)—Commander Jesse Kenworthy, of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, today ordered the lighter-than-air base closed to visitors until further notice.

Kenworthy said the new ruling was in conformation with a general order issued by the Naval Department in Washington Saturday to guard against [illegible] sabotage should America become involved in the European war, and to protect military secrets."

Acts To Protect Ships On Antarctic Expedition

U. S. Will Have Huge American Flags Painted On Sides, Illuminated At Night

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Government is taking precautions against mistaken attacks by war vessels of the European belligerents on the ships of its Antarctic expedition.

The ships, officials said today, will have huge American flags painted on their sides and hatches, illuminated at night.

There has been no change in plans for the expedition, officials said. Led by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the expedition will make scientific observations and claim for the United States a part of the Antarctic continent.

Plants Experiment With Army Orders

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A committee of industrialists headed by Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, indorsed today the War Department's plans to train manufacturers in production of war materials by means of educational orders.

The committee approved the department's basic [illegible] to set up selected industrial plants in plants receiving educational orders, produce sufficient quantity for test purposes and prepare production schedules based upon the experience gained.

Educational orders totaling $16,500,000 are expected to be placed soon. The first such orders totaling $2,000,000 were given last year and six vital items of military equipment are now being produced.

WAR CALL MAY GET NINETEEN CONGRESSMEN

Members Are Officers In Army Reserve Corps Units

SEP 16 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—Nineteen members of Congress, which will begin consideration of neutrality problems next week, might be among the first to be called to the colors if this country became involved in war.

They hold commissions as officers in the army reserves, and their status makes them subject to call to active duty in time of emergency. Whether they would be called would depend on whether the President believed they could be of better service to the nation as members of Congress or as officers in the armed forces.

Might Resign Commissions

Even if called, however, they could resign their commissions. If they desired to answer the call, they could resign from Congress. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York left Congress to serve in the Army Air Corps during the World War.

Twelve of the nineteen reserve officer members saw active service during the World War, and two of them served in the Mexican campaign.

Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Vermont, who holds a reserve commission as a lieutenant-colonel, served in both the Mexican and the World wars.

Plumley A Colonel

Also from Vermont, Representative Charles A. Plumley, 64, is a colonel in the reserves. Both he and Senator Gibson are in the "inactive" classification and may be called to duty only in time of war. Those not in the "inactive" classification may serve also in time of peace.

Two other New England Congressmen, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., 7, of Massachusetts, and Representative James A. Shanley, 43, of Connecticut, are captains in the Reserve Corps.

Three Indiana members, Senator Sherman Minton, 49, and Representatives George W. Gillie, 59, and Raymond S. Springer, 57, are among the Congressional reserves. Minton, a World War veteran, is a captain in the infantry reserve; Gillie is a captain in the veterinary unit, and Springer, a World War veteran, is a lieutenant colonel on the "inactive" list.

Lucas In World War

Senators Scott W. Lucas, 47, of Illinois, and Harry S. Truman, 55, of Missouri, complete the list of Senatorial reserves. Lucas, who served in the World War, is a lieutenant colonel in the judge advocate general's department, while Truman is a colonel in the field artillery.

Other reserve officers in the House include:

Millard F. Caldwell, Jr., 42, of Florida; Herman P. Eberharter, 47, of Pennsylvania, and Charles I. Faddis, 49, of Pennsylvania; Hamilton Fish, 51, of New York; Clarence J. McLeod, 44, of Michigan; Matthew J. Merritt, New York; Elmer J. Ryan, 32, of Minnesota; James G. Scrugham, of Nevada; John J. Sparkman, 50, of Alabama, and Albert L. Vreeland, 38, of New Jersey.

PICKS HOLYOKE SITE FOR ARMY AIR BASE

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War Department Approves 4300-acre Tract.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The War Department selected a site near Holyoke, Mass., today for the army's new northeast air base, last of the new bases approved by Congress.

Initial construction, to cost $3,613,000 will be started without delay, it was announced.

Preliminary work already has been commenced on new Army bases or extensions of existing air facilities in Puerto Rico, Panama, Hawaii, in the southeast near Tampa, Fla., and on air corps depots at Mobile, Ala., and Ogden, Utah.

The northeast base site was selected, the War Department said, "only after the most careful consideration as to its strategic location and military value in the general scheme of the national defense."

The base will cost more than $8,000,000 when completed. The site is approximately 4,300 acres about three miles east of Holyoke and three and a half miles northeast of Chicopee Falls. First construction will consist of runways, shops and temporary housing for a limited number of officers and men.

In the national defense [illegible], a force of planes will be stationed permanently there to safeguard approaches from the shortest route from Europe. It could be quickly re-enforced from Mitchel Field, Long Island; Selfridge Field, Mich., and other major bases in an emergency.

U. S. ATTORNEY DENOUNCES WAR PROFITEERING

Arnold Tells Petroleum Group It Has Already Cost Millions

SEP 16 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Atlantic City, Sept. 15—Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, expressed belief that "organizations" of businessmen had taken advantage of what he termed war hysteria to institute "profiteering."

Arnold told the National Petroleum Association he thought the present "profiteering" was only a temporary condition, but that nevertheless it had already taken millions of dollars out

of people's pockets.

Called "Advance Symptom"

It "is an advance symptom of what may happen in the future," Arnold told convention delegates.

He said his office would seek criminal indictments against price-fixing groups in the hope of deterring offenders before they "compel orderly businessmen to follow in self-protection." He said he "regretted" the necessity of seeking criminal indictments but Congress had failed to make civil penalties stiff enough.

Arnold expressed belief such price-fixing was done largely by trade associations composed of persons who get together at organization meetings and decide they are not getting enough money for given commodities.

Illinois New Field.

The oil men showed interests in the discovery of new oil fields in Illinois and Michigan—especially Illinois which two years ago was producing only 20,000 barrels a day. The State is now turning out 300,000 barrels daily.

Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, New York, said, Illinois producers had already wasted "tens of millions of barrels underground." He said that if the State didn't pass conservation laws soon "the stability of the American petroleum industry and the welfare of thousands of people depending upon it for existence" would be menaced.

New Laws Drafted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Legislation designed to supplement the anti-trust laws in checking profiteering has been drafted by the Department of Justice.

Attorney-General Murphy said at a press conference late yesterday that some bills had been drawn at the request of the President. They would be offered for enactment, he added, only if needed or if the anti-trust and other laws proved inadequate to keep prices normal and prevent "gouging and profiteering, especially in the necessities of life."

Asserting there had been some examples of profiteering since war began in Europe, but that it was not widespread throughout the country, the quiet-spoken Attorney-General said the Government's final policy would be determined by the President.

Mr. Murphy said his department's anti-trust division had been instructed to be alert against any prices getting out of reasonable bounds and that it was studying the situation so grand juries can be called without delay in case of violations.

He expressed belief that it would be a "very healthy thing for this country to let the normal economic laws work for the time being, using the Department of Justice facilities only to reach those exploiting and profiteering."

Government efforts should be to "encourage normal recovery," Mr. Murphy continued, and the new legislation "is not to thwart but to encourage a natural and normal recovery."

Ludlow to Demand Ouster of Propagandists

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Representative Louis A. Ludlow, Democrat, of Indiana, will propose in the special session of Congress to start next Thursday that the neutrality law be amended to require deportation of alien propagandists for belligerent nations.

He made this plan public upon arrival here [illegible]

"If there was ever a time we should refrain from emotionalism and keep out of war it is now," Mr. Ludlow said.

McNutt Opposes Steel Wall.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said [illegible] any attempt to build a wall of isolation around the Americas would "mean an upheaval in the United States almost as devastating as a war itself."

"It would not divorce us from the threat of militarism," he said, "but it would force us to maintain an armed camp from one end of the Americas to the other."

Speaking at a celebration of the 125th anniversary of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key, Mr. McNutt said the proper policy for the United States in a warring world was one which "patiently and cautiously endeavors to contribute to the reestablishment of world peace, which looks consciously toward an ultimate world order under international amity."

The army and the navy helped celebrate "The Star-Spangled Banner" anniversary and Senator George L. Radcliffe, Democrat, of Maryland, also spoke. Army airplanes took part in another celebration last night.

TNT STILL KING OF EXPLOSIVES

Germany Believed to Have an Ample Supply.

NO INVENTIONS REPORTED

France May Be Using Picric Acid and England Amatol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A harmless looking powder resembling maple sugar, trinitrotoluene (TNT), discovered in 1863, is still the standard high explosive of the world's armies.

Germany, as a major manufacturer of dyestuffs, should be well supplied with the TNT raw materials derived from dyes. France may still be using some picric acid, dangerous as it is, while the British again may be employing amatol.

Some military observers believe that no valuable new explosive has been invented since the world war, though combinations of the old ones have been made. Information on such novelties as Spain's liquid air combs in incomplete.

Experts say that comparatively few substances can be employed as military high explosives because not only their strength but other properties must be considered, such as sensitivity, and action on metals. Liquid air [illegible] extruded explosive corporates quickly.

Among commonly known high explosives, with their properties, are the following:

TNT—Detonates at the rate of 17,000 to 25,000 feet a second, 2,000 to 10,000 feet faster than 40 per cent dynamite. A charge of 1 2-3 pounds will shatter a 9½-pound 75-mm. shell into approximately 700 fragments. Reasonably insensitive to shock, it is used, also, as a bursting charge for hand grenades, rifle grenades, airplane bombs, submarine mines, depth bombs and land mines.

Ammonium picrate (Explosive D—Is useful, because it resists shock, as a bursting charge in armor-piercing projectiles.

Picric acid—Has a detonation rate equal to TNT's maximum. However, in contact with metal, it produces dangerously sensitive salts that might cause a premature explosion from shock, heat or friction. All countries except France had abandoned it by the end of the world war.

Nitrostarch explosives — Cheap and insensitive, are prepared from ordinary starch and are used in combination with other chemicals for hand grenades, trench mortars and shell explosives. In a grenade, 2½ ounces of 40 per cent nitrostarch explosive will produce 100 to 150 effective fragments, more than TNT.

Tetryl — Has a higher detonation rate than TNT, but since it cannot withstand the shock of a gun discharge is used as a booster explosive only with other powders.

Tetranitroaniline (TNA)—Strongest of all solid high explosives, 40 per cent stronger than TNT, is more expensive and more s[illegible] and is not usable in bursting shells, drop bombs, &c.

Mercury fulminate — Explodes completely and violently when set off by heat and isused to detonate high explosive shells.

Amatol—A mixture of TNT and ammonium nitrate developed by the British as a bursting charge. It has the same strength and detonation rate as TNT, and is used in airplane bombs.

Rules for Pronunciation Of Polish Are Explained

By The Associated Press.

In speaking the Polish language there are a few basic rules, but, as in English, there are exceptions to many of them.

Accent usually is on [illegible] next to last syllable.

Final consonants do not have their normal values; "bug" is pronounced "book" and "Cracow" is pronounced "Krakoof."

The letter A is pronounced as in "arm"; E as in "net," except when it has a cedilla, and then it is sounded as the A in "hang"; I is sounded as in "ink," O has the same variations as in English and U is sounded as in "full" or "rumor."

C has a TS sound. C with an accent is sounded like CH. The combination CI, followed by a vowel, also is sounded like CH; when not followed by a vowel it is sounded like the first four letters in "chief."

CH has the soft H sound, as in "hot"; CZ as in "church"; DZ as in "gin." J has the English Y sound. L in some cases is pronounced as in English, but often is sounded like W.

RZ is sounded like the S in "pleasure," SZ as in "shower" and W always as V, as in "vine."

ROOSEVELT WILL SET CONGRESS ONE TASK

President Indicates He Will Ask for No Legislation Other Than Repeal of Embargo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt indicated strongly today that he hoped to limit legislation at the special session of Congress to revision of the neutrality law.

Asked at his press conference whether he planned to request anti-profiteering legislation, he said that he did not expect to do so. He told reporters also that he planned to make no request for a deficiency appropriation [illegible] for war risk insurance legislation.

At the same time the President said that no plans had even been considered that could be remotely connected with the possibility of our entering the war.

When a reporter requested a presidential definition of territorial waters of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt said that the limit was as far as our interests needed to go out. Chuckling, he added that that was a hot one off the bat and that no one ever before has defined territorial waters that way.

A reporter asked whether those waters, under his definition, "reached to the Rhine?"

Again Mr. Roosevelt chuckled and said that he was talking about salt water.

Asked whether the fact that American war vessels were patroling 200 miles off the coast indicated that that distance was the boundary of territorial waters, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative and said that the ships were out there to obtain information.

War Brings Amity.

The war in Europe appeared today to have brought President Roosevelt nearer a reconciliation with some Senate critics of his policies than at any time since many of them rebelled against his proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court in 1937.

At the same time an administration supporter, Representative Bloom of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told reporters that the conflict had already assured House passage of the President's proposal to repeal the embargo against arms shipments to warring nations.

Mr. Bloom said that a poll of sixty-three House Democrats who voted against outright repeal at the last session of Congress showed more than enough had changed their minds to change the verdict at the special session beginning next Thursday.

Although there were signs of improving relations between Mr. Roosevelt and some critics, there was speculation over whether relations between him and Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, would suffer from the latter's leadership of those opposing repeal.

Borah Critical of Plan.

Senator Borah criticized the President's program for revising the neutrality act in a radio address last night, saying:

"When we couple repeal with the announced and declared program of furnishing arms and munitions to one side and withholding them from the other, such a program will unquestionably constitute intervention in the present conflict in Europe."

Mr. Roosevelt is obviously eager to unify as much of Congress as possible behind his program. Recently he has made friendly gestures to three powerful Democratic Senators who have at times opposed his policies—Harrison of Mississippi, Glass of Virginia and George of Georgia. The latter was one of those who voted with a majority of the Foreign Relation Committee last July to postpone action on neutrality legislation.

While there has been no public reaction from George, both Senators Harrison and Glass indicated a willingness to let bygones be bygones.

The President sent a personal message of sympathy to Senator George when the Senator underwent an eye operation in New York recently.

Senator Harrison announced, after conferring with the President twice by long distance phone about plans for the special session, that he was supporting him 100 per cent in his foreign policy dealing with neutrality.

Senator Glass, commenting on the recess appointment of James Elliott Heath, a friend of thirty years standing, as collector of customs at Norfolk, was quoted as saying, among other things, "Naturally I would prefer to be on friendly terms with the White House."

On a previous occasion Senator Glass and his colleague, Senator Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, called President Roosevelt's appointment of Floyd H. Roberts, to be a Virginia district judge, personally objectionable to them; and they influenced Senate rejection of that nomination last spring.

Some analysts professed to see in the President's summoning of Republican as well as Democratic leaders to meet with him next Wednesday an indication that he intended to renew his appeal that partisan politics be divorced from congressional consideration of neutrality act revision.

He called in Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican Senate leader; his assistant, Senator Austin of Vermont, and Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican House leader, along with Vice-President Garner and other Democratic leaders.

Some Republicans Wary.

There were indications, however, that some Republicans were chary of accepting at its face value any announcement that politics would be adjourned.

"I observe that the President is to meet with Republican leaders and all agree to facilitate the repeal of the embargo provision of the law," Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, a critic of the President's foreign policies, telegraphed Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota. "I congratulate you on your stand."

Senator Nye, who has opposed repeal on the grounds that it would be almost sure to involve this country in war, said he had no desire to see politics injected into the coming contest.

"But I suppose," he added, "that any one who differs in opinion with the administration is going to be charged with playing politics. Nevertheless, if we are going to speak, we had better speak now."

Nye Criticizes Hull.

Senator Nye criticized also a statement made yesterday by Secretary of State Hull as going beyond the bounds permitted under the present neutrality act.

"I think it is a signal, and one that is well to have now, that they are determined to destroy the neutrality act," Senator Nye declared.

Mr. Hull gave notice to belligerents that the United States reserved all of its rights under international law and would take appropriate measures when such rights

were violated.

The Secretary said that restrictions placed on American citizens by the neutrality act "do not and cannot constitute a modification of the principles of international law, but rather they require nations of the United States to forgo, until Congress shall decide otherwise, the exercise of certain rights under those principles."

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In his radio talk Senator Borah argued that to repeal the arms embargo would be tantamount to furnishing arms to one side in the European war while denying them to the other. Many legislators on both sides of the controversy agree that repeal would benefit Great Britain and France because, with their sea power they would be able to obtain arms here while Germany would not.

Senator Borah said that the neutrality law had been almost unanimously passed by Congress in 1937 and approved by the executive department.

"If," he said, "in a few months we can tear up the law which the nation almost unanimously approved, how long do you think it will take to put across the proposition of sending our young men to the trenches once we have intervened?"

Representative Bloom, discussing his poll of sixty-three House Democrats who voted last session against the administration's proposal for repeal of the arms embargo, told a newspaper men:

"Of the thirty-eight replies I've had to my questionnaire so far, all but six favored repeal, and we only need twenty-one votes."

Shift of Twenty-one Needed.

Mr. Bloom explained that the House adopted the so-called Vorys amendment, which would have put a limited embargo provision into the law, by a vote of 214 to 173. A shift of twenty-one votes would have reversed the result. The Vorys amendment, like the remainder of a House bill to revamp the statute, went into a Senate committee pigeonhole at the last session.

For that reason, Mr. Bloom said, the House would let the Senate take the initiative at the coming session.

Representative Starnes, Democrat, of Alabama, said he favored repeal of all neutrality legislation and a return to international law.

Text of Lindbergh's Appeal to the Nation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Following is the text of Charles A. Lindbergh's speech broadcast tonight:

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In times of great emergency, men of the same belief must gather together for mutual council and action. If they fail to do this, all that they stand for will be lost. I speak tonight to those people in the United States of America who feel that the destiny of this country does not call for our involvement in European wars.

We must band together to prevent the loss of more American lives in these internal struggles of Europe. We must keep foreign propaganda from pushing our country blindly into another war. Modern war with all its consequences is too tragic and too devastating to be approached from anything but a purely American standpoint. We should never enter a war unless it is absolutely essential to the future welfare of our nation.

This country was colonized by men and women from Europe. The hatreds, the persecutions, the intrigues they left behind gave them courage to cross the Atlantic Ocean to a new land. They preferred the wilderness and the Indians to the problems of Europe. They weighed the cost of freedom from those problems, and they paid the price.

Found Way to Live in Peace

In this country they eventually found a means of living peacefully together—the same nationalities that are fighting abroad today. The quarrels of Europe faded out from American life as generations passed. Instead of wars between the English, French and Germans, it became a struggle of the New World for freedom from the Old—a struggle for the right of America to find her own destiny. The colonization of this country grew from European troubles and our freedom sprang from European war; for we won independence from England while she was fighting France.

No one foresaw the danger ahead of us more clearly than George Washington. He solemnly warned the people of America against becoming entangled in European alliances. For over one hundred years his advice was followed. We established the Monroe Doctrine for America. We let other nations fight among themselves. Then, in 1917, we entered a European war. This time we were on England's side, and so were France and Russia. Friends and enemies reverse as decades pass—as political doctrines rise and fall.

The great war ended before our full force had reached the field. We escaped with the loss of relatively few soldiers. We measured our dead in thousands. Europe measured hers in millions. Europe has not yet recovered from the effects of this war, and she has already entered another. A generation has passed since the Armistice of 1918, but even in America we are still paying for our part in that victory—and we will continue to pay for another generation. European countries were both unable and unwilling to pay their debts to us.

Now that war has broken out again, we in America have a decision to make on which the destiny of our nation depends. We must decide whether or not we intend to become forever involved in this age-old struggle between the nations of Europe.

Let us not delude ourselves. If we enter the quarrels of Europe during war, we must stay in them in time of peace as well.

"Madness" to Send Soldiers

It is madness to send our soldiers to be killed as we did in the last war if we turn the course of peace over to the greed, the fear and the intrigue of European nations.

We must either keep out of European wars entirely or stay in European affairs permanently.

In making our decision, this point should be clear: These wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Asiatic intruder. There is no Genghis Khan or Xerxes marching against our Western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion.

This is simply one more of those age-old struggle within our own family of nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war—from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or of force.

Arbitrary boundaries can only be maintained by strength of arms. The Treaty of Versailles either had to be revised as time passed, or England and France, to be successful, had to keep Germany weak by force. Neither policy was followed; Europe wavered back and forth between the two. As a result another war has begun, a war which is likely to be far more prostrating than the last, a war which will again kill off the best youth of Europe, a war which may even lead to the end of our Western civilization.

We must not permit our sentiment, our pity or our personal feelings of sympathy to obscure the issue, to affect our children's lives. We must be as impersonal as a surgeon with his knife.

Cost Would Be Enormous

Let us make no mistake about the cost of entering this war. If we take part successfully, we must throw the resources of our entire nation into the conflict; munitions alone will not be enough. We cannot count on victory merely by shipping abroad several thousand airplanes and cannon. We are likely to lose a million men, possibly several million—the best of American youth. We will be staggering under the burden of recovery during the rest of our lives. And our children will be fortunate if they see the end in their lives, even if, by some unlikely chance, we do not pass on another Polish Corridor to them. Democracy itself may not survive.

If we enter fighting for democracy abroad, we may end by losing it at home.

America has little to gain by taking part in another European war. We must not be misguided by this foreign propaganda to the effect that our frontiers lie in Europe. One need only glance at a map to see where our true frontiers lie. What more could we ask than the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west? No, our interests in Europe need not be from the standpoint of defense; our own natural frontiers are enough for that. If we extend them at all, we might as well extend them around the earth. An ocean is a formidable barrier, even for modern aircraft.

Our safety does not lie in fighting European wars. It lies in our own internal strength, in the character of the American people and of American institutions.

As long as we maintain an Army, a Navy and an air force worthy of the name, as long as America does not decay within, we need fear no invasion of this country.

Again I address those among you who agree with this stand. Our future and our children's future depend upon the action we take. It is essential to think clearly and to act quickly in the days which are to come. We will be deluged with propaganda, both foreign and domestic—some obvious, some insidious. Much of our news is already colored. Every incident and every accident will be seized upon to influence us. And in a modern war there are bound to be plenty of both.

Look for Propaganda

We must learn to look behind every article we read and every speech we hear. We must not only inquire about the writer and the speaker—about his personal interests and his nationality but we must ask who owns and who influences the newspaper, the news picture and the radio station.

If our people know the truth, if they are fully and accurately informed, if they are not misled by propaganda, this country is not likely to enter the war which is now going on in Europe.

And if Europe is prostrated again by war as she has been so often in the past, then the greatest hope for our Western civilization lies in America. By staying out of war ourselves we may be able to bring peace to Europe more quickly. Let us look to our own defenses and to our own character. If we attend to them, we have no need to fear what happens elsewhere. If we do not attend them, nothing can save us.

If war brings more dark ages to Europe, we can better preserve those things which we love and which we mourn the passing of in Europe today by preserving them here, by strengthening them here, rather than by hurling ourselves thoughtlessly to their defense over there and thus destroying all in the conflagration. The German genius for science and organization, the English genius for government and commerce, the French genius for living and the understanding of life—they must not go down here as well as on the other side. Here in America they can be blended to form the greatest genius of all.

The gift of civilized life must still be carried on. It is more important than the sympathies, the friendships, the desires of any single generation. This is the test before America now. This is the challenge—to carry on Western civilization.

Lindbergh's Radio Talk Is Called Friends' Idea

Close Associates Said to Have Persuaded Him to Speak

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's radio speech tonight—his first broadcast in eight years—was arranged, a broadcasting company representative said, by close friends who persuaded him that the American people would like to hear his views on the European war.

The matter was first broached, it was said, at a private dinner three weeks ago. Col. Lindbergh agreed Sunday to make the address.

His speech was an unusual occurrence, in that he rarely makes public utterances. He arranged to make it in the seclusion of a hotel room, with very few persons present.

After the broadcast, however, Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh left their hotel room and walked a block to a radio studio to hear a transcription of the address. A small crowd tagged along behind the couple.

Before the broadcast Col. Lindbergh talked to the radio technicians about how the portable apparatus operated.

While making the address he leaned on the speaker's stand with both elbows, gripping his manuscript with both hands, glancing up only occasionally at the five microphones ranged in front of him.

When the few persons in the suite congratulated him after the speech, praising his delivery, he laughed and shook his head negatively.

Except to change a word once or twice, Col. Lindbergh adhered to his prepared text.

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At the War Department, where Col. Lindbergh has just concluded a tour of duty as a reserve officer, officials said they knew nothing of his intention to make the speech until it was announced by the broadcasting companies.

30.24—3349

NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15-(AP)-COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH URGED AMERICA TONIGHT TO KEEP CAREFULLY OUT OF EUROPE'S WAR, ASSERTING THAT "IF WE ENTER FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY ABROAD, WE MAY END BY LOSING IT" HERE AT HOME.

"WE MUST NOT BE MISGUIDED BY THIS FOREIGN PROPAGANDA TO THE EFFECT THAT OUR FRONTIERS LIE IN EUROPE," THE FAMOUS FLIER SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR BROADCAST BY ALL MAJOR NETWORKS. "ONE NEED ONLY GLANCE AT A MAP TO SEE WHERE OUR TRUE FRONTIERS LIE. WHAT MORE COULD WE ASK THAN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN ON THE EAST AND THE PACIFIC ON THE WEST. X X X X AN OCEAN IS A FORMIDABLE BARRIER EVEN FOR MODERN AIRCRAFT."

LINDBERGH, WHO FIRST CAME TO PROMINENCE BY FLYING ONE OF THE OCEAN BARRIERS HE MENTIONED, MADE NO ALLUSION TO THE CURRENTLY AGITATED QUESTION OF REPEALING THE NEUTRALITY LAW'S EMBARGO ON ARMS SHIPMENTS TO THE NATIONS AT WAR. BUT HERE IN WASHINGTON, WITH CONGRESS CALLED INTO SPECIAL SESSION TO CONSIDER THAT QUESTION, THERE WERE SEVERAL DEVELOPMENTS CONNECTED WITH IT OR WITH THE WAR ITSELF.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHEN ASKED IF THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE SATISFIED WITH REPEAL OF THE ENTIRE NEUTRALITY ACT AND A RETURN TO INTERNATIONAL LAW, REPLIED THAT ANY ANSWER WOULD DISCLOSE WHAT HE IS PLANNING TO TELL THE SPECIAL SESSION IN HIS MESSAGE OF NEXT THURSDAY.

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AT THE SAME TIME, HE DEFINED AMERICAN TERRITORIAL WATERS AS EXTENDING AS FAR OUT AS AMERICAN INTERESTS REQUIRE. NO ONE, HE SAID, HAD EVER DEFINED THE TERM THAT WAY AND HE THOUGHT IT A GOOD DEFINITION.

HE ADDED A HOPE THAT THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION WOULD BE CONFINED TO NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION. HE WOULD NOT ASK, HE SAID, EITHER FOR NEW ANTI-PROFITEERING LAWS OR FOR LEGISLATION DEALING WITH WAR RISK INSURANCE.

LINDBERGH'S ADDRESS WAS AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE, IN THAT HE RARELY MAKES PUBLIC UTTERANCES. HE ARRANGED TO MAKE IT IN THE SECLUSION OF A HOTEL ROOM, WITH VERY FEW PERSONS PRESENT.

AFTER THE BROADCAST, HOWEVER, THE COLONEL AND MRS. LINDBERGH LEFT THEIR HOTEL ROOM AND WALKED A BLOCK TO A RADIO STUDIO TO HEAR A TRANSCRIPTION OF THE ADDRESS. A SMALL CROWD TAGGED ALONG BEHIND THE COUPLE DURING THEIR JAUNT.

BEFORE THE BROADCAST, HE TALKED TO THE RADIO TECHNICIANS ABOUT HOW THE PORTABLE APPARATUS OPERATED.

WHILE MAKING THE ADDRESS, HE LEANED ON THE SPEAKER'S STAND WITH BOTH ELBOWS, GRIPPING HIS MANUSCRIPT WITH BOTH HANDS, GLANCING UP ONLY OCCASIONALLY AT THE FIVE MICROPHONES RANGED IN FRONT OF HIM.

WHEN THE FEW PERSONS IN THE SUITE CONGRATULATED HIM AFTER THE SPEECH, PRAISING HIS DELIVERY HE LAUGHED AND SHOOK HIS HEAD NEGATIVELY.

EXCEPT TO CHANGE A WORD ONCE OR TWICE, LINDBERGH ADHERED TO HIS PREPARED TEXT.

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"NOW THAT WAR HAS BROKEN OUT AGAIN," HE SAID, "WE IN AMERICA HAVE A DECISION TO MAKE ON WHICH THE DESTINY OF OUR NATION DEPENDS. WE MUST DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT WE INTEND TO BECOME FOREVER INVOLVED IN THIS AGE-OLD STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NATIONS OF EUROPE.

"LET US NOT DELUDE OURSELVES. IF WE ENTER THE QUARRELS OF EUROPE DURING WAR, WE MUST STAY IN THEM IN TIME OF PEACE AS WELL.

30.24-3357

IT IS MADNESS TO SEND OUR SOLDIERS TO BE KILLED AS WE DID IN THE LAST WAR IF WE TURN THE COURSE OF PEACE OVER TO THE GREED, THE FEAR, AND THE INTRIGUE OF EUROPEAN NATIONS. WE MUST EITHER KEEP OUT OF EUROPEAN WARS ENTIRELY, OR STAY IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS PERMANENTLY.

"IN MAKING OUR DECISION, THIS POINT IS CLEAR: THESE WARS IN EUROPE ARE NOT WARS IN WHICH OUR CIVILIZATION IS DEFENDING ITSELF AGAINST SOME ASIATIC INTRUDER. THERE IS NO GHENGIS KAHN OR XERXES MARCHING AGAINST OUR WESTERN NATIONS.

"THIS IS NOT A QUESTION OF BANDING TOGETHER TO DEFEND THE WHITE RACE AGAINST FOREIGN INVASION. THIS IS SIMPLY ONE MORE OF THOSE AGE-OLD QUARRELS WITHIN OUR FAMILY OF NATIONS---A QUARREL ARISING FROM THE ERRORS OF THE LAST WAR---FROM THE FAILURE OF THE VICTORS OF THAT WAR TO FOLLOW A CONSISTENT POLICY EITHER OF FAIRNESS OR OF FORCE. SEP 16 1939

"ARBITRARY BOUNDARIES CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY STRENGTH OF ARMS. THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES EITHER HAD TO BE REVISED AS TIME PASSED, OR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, TO BE SUCCESSFUL, HAD TO KEEP GERMANY WEAK BY FORCE. NEITHER POLICY WAS FOLLOWED; EUROPE WAVERED BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN THE TWO. AS A RESULT, ANOTHER WAR HAS BEGUN, A WAR WHICH IS LIKELY TO BE FAR MORE PROSTRATING THAN THE LAST, A WAR WHICH WILL AGAIN KILL OFF THE BEST YOUTH OF EUROPE, A WAR WHICH MAY EVEN LEAD TO THE END OF OUR WESTERN CIVILIZATION."

SINCE 1918, HE SAID, A GENERATION HAS PASSED, EUROPE HAS NOT YET RECOVERED BEFORE PLUNGING INTO ANOTHER WAR, AND AMERICA IS "STILL PAYING" FOR HER PART IN THE LAST CONFLICT.

"EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WERE BOTH UNABLE AND UNWILLING TO PAY THEIR DEBTS TO US," HE ADDED.

"OUR SAFETY DOES NOT LIE IN FIGHTING EUROPEAN WARS," HE SAID AT

30.24—3351

ANOTHER POINT. "IT LIES IN OUR OWN INTERNAL STRENGTH, IN THE CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS. AS LONG AS WE MAINTAIN AN ARMY, NAVY AND AN AIR FORCE WORTHY OF THE NAME, AS LONG AS AMERICA DOES NOT DECAY WITHIN, WE NEED FEAR NO INVASION OF THIS COUNTRY."

"OUR FUTURE AND OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE DEPENDS UPON THE ACTION WE TAKE," LINDBERGH CONTINUED. "IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THINK CLEARLY AND TO ACT QUICKLY IN THE DAYS WHICH ARE TO COME.

"WE WILL BE DELUGED WITH PROPAGANDA, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC--SOME OBVIOUS, SOME INSIDIOUS. MUCH OF OUR NEWS IS ALREADY COLORED. EVERY INCIDENT AND EVERY ACCIDENT WILL BE SEIZED UPON TO INFLUENCE US.

"AND IN MODERN WAR THERE ARE BOUND TO BE PLENTY OF BOTH. WE MUST LEARN TO LOOK BEHIND EVERY ARTICLE WE READ AND EVERY SPEECH WE HEAR. WE MUST NOT ONLY INQUIRE ABOUT THE WRITER AND THE SPEAKER--ABOUT HIS PERSONAL INTERESTS AND HIS NATIONALITY--BUT WE MUST ASK WHO OWNS AND WHO INFLUENCES THE NEWSPAPER, THE NEWS PICTURE AND THE RADIO STATION.

"IF OUR PEOPLE KNOW THE TRUTH, IF THEY ARE FULLY AND ACCURATELY INFORMED, IF THEY ARE NOT MISLED BY PROPAGANDA, THIS COUNTRY IS NOT LIKELY TO ENTER THE WAR NOW GOING ON IN EUROPE."

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

BY H.TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, SEPT 15-(AP)-FRENCH WARPLANES WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE DEFEATED AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES WHICH WERE BOMBING AND STRAFING FRENCH TROOPS IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THEIR GENERAL

ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT INDICATED GERMAN FORCES WERE RETREATING SLOWLY FROM ADVANCE POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE FRONT'S NORTHERN FLANK.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN PLANES CLASHED SO LOW OVER THE LINES, IT WAS SAID, THAT ADVANCING TROOPS ALMOST COULD DISTINGUISH THE FACES OF THE PILOTS.

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THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO BE BRINGING TO BEAR THE FULL FORCE OF THEIR AIRFORCE AND ARTILLERY IN AN ATTEMPT TO STOP THE FRENCH.

AT LEAST THREE FULL NAZI DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED FIGHTING TO HOLD THE STRONGEST ADVANCE DEFENSES OF THE GERMAN SIEGFREID LINE ALONG A 12-MILE FRONT BEFORE THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SAARBRUECKEN AND TO THE EAST OF THAT CITY, WHOSE DEFENSES HOLD THE KEY TO THE CENTER OF THE ACTIVE FRONT.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION, THE FRENCH WERE ASSUMED TO HAVE THROWN AS MANY IF NOT MORE DIVISIONS INTO THE FIGHTING IN THIS SECTOR.

THE ONLY OFFICIAL INDICATION YET GIVEN ON FRENCH STRENGTH WAS A COMMUNIQUE WHICH ANNOUNCED A WEEK AGO THAT ONE DIVISION HAD TAKEN PART IN THE CONQUEST OF THE WARNDT FOREST AREA ALONE. THE AREA LIES WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE FIGHTING A DOGGED REAR GUARD ACTION TO COVER THEIR MAIN FORCES FALLING BACK TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

LOCAL COUNTER-ATTACKS HELD UP THE FRENCH FOR HOURS UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED. THE ATTACK WAS STOPPED AND THE ANNOUNCED FORWARD MARCH OF THE FRENCH WAS RESUMED.

FROM THE BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AIR FIGHTING IN THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT, IT WAS APPARENT THAT GERMAN PLANES DIVED LOW ON THE FRENCH ADVANCE LINES, RAKING THEM WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE AND FORCING THEM TO DIG FOR COVER.

FRENCH PURSUIT PLANES ROARED OUT FROM AIRDROMES BEHIND FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE AND FOUGHT OFF THE GERMAN SHIPS.

THE FRENCH WERE SAID TO BE ADVANCING THROUGH A SCREEN OF SHELLS LAID DOWN BY GERMAN ARTILLERY ON A 40-MILE SECTOR EXTENDING FROM THE MOSELLE RIVER ON THE EXTREME NORTH, WHERE THE FRONT TOUCHES LUXEMBOURG, TO A POINT TWO MILES BEYOND THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SAARBRUECKEN.

(DISPATCHES FROM BRUSSELS SAID THE MOSELLE VALLEY FIGHTING PROCEEDED ALL DAY WITH INTENSE BOMBARDMENTS. TERRIFIC GUNFIRE WAS HEARD AT THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER, WHERE INHABITANTS WERE ANNOYED BY FIRES FROM EXPLODING SHELLS).

THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE FRENCH ATTACK, IT WAS SAID, BEGAN TO MAKE ITSELF FELT ON THE GERMANS WHEN THE FRENCH PENETRATED NAZI ADVANCE POSITIONS IN FRONT OF THE SIEGRIED LINE TO THE EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN, THREATENING THE CENTRAL KEYSTONE OF THE GERMAN NORTHERN FLANK.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE GENERAL STAFF INDICATED THE FRENCH LINE WAS MOVING STEADILY TOWARD SAARBRUECKEN, CAPITAL OF THE INDUSTRIALLY RICH SAAR VALLEY, "DESPITE STRONG ENEMY REACTIONS, NOTABLY BY HIS ARTILLERY."

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THE NAZIS STARTED A METHODICAL WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SAARBRUECKEN AREA UNDER COVER OF A BARRAGE FROM THEIR HEAVY MORTARS AND THEN BEGAN PULLING TROOPS BACK FROM THE LINE TO THE NORTHWEST TO STRENGTHEN THE REST OF THE LINE, IT WAS REPORTED HERE.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED AT LEAST FOUR GERMAN VILLAGES, TWO NEAR THE MOSELLE AND TWO EAST OF

SAARBRUECKEN. ALTHOUGH THEY WERE NOT NAMED IN DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT, SOME OBSERVERS SAID IT WAS LOGICAL TO ASSUME THAT ONE OF THEM WAS THE TYPICAL OLD WORLD VILLAGE, PERL.

IT WAS FROM PERL, A MILE AND A HALF WITHIN GERMANY, THAT FRESH NAZI TROOPS LAUNCHED A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE UP THE MOSELLE VALLEY LAST SUNDAY, FORCING THE FRENCH TO GIVE UP SOME 500 YARDS OF PREVIOUSLY-WON TERRITORY.

THE FRENCH REPORTED TODAY THAT THEY NOT ONLY HALTED THE GERMAN ATTACK BUT HURLED THE NAZIS BACK AND CAPTURED THE POSITIONS FROM THE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK HAD BEGUN.

A FRESH FRENCH ATTACK WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STARTED IN FORCE ALONG THE MOSELLE LATE TODAY.

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THE MAIN BODY OF FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCED ON THE ROAD FROM MERSCHWILLER SOUTHEAST TO PERL WHICH RUNS BETWEEN HIGH GROUND DESIGNATED ON MILITARY MAPS AS HILLS 354 AND 373. THE ADVANCE GUARD WAS SAID TO HAVE CLEANED OUT THE HILLS BEFORE THE ATTACK BEGAN.

AT THE SAME TIME, A SECONDARY COLUMN DROVE STRAIGHT NORTH DOWN THE MOSELLE VALLEY BETWEEN THE RIVER AND A RAILROAD TO THE EAST.

AS THE GERMANS RETREATED DOWN THE VALLEY OBSERVERS REPORTED THEY WERE RIPPING UP THE RAILROAD TRACKS, OBVIOUSLY FEARING A FRENCH ATTACK TOWARD THEIR BASE AT TRIER, WHICH IS ONLY A FEW THOUSAND YARDS IN FRONT OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THE RAILROAD IS THE MAIN NORTHERN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE GENERAL STAFF MORNING COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE NOT GUESSING WRONG. IT REPORTED THAT AN OFFENSIVE NORTHEAST OF THE FRONTIER TOWN OF SIERCK CARRIED THE FRENCH CLOSER TO TRIER.

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THE ADVANCE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, GAVE THE FRENCH ASSURED "POSSESSION OF AN AREA IN THE REGION NORTHEAST OF SIERCK WHICH HAS BEEN DISPUTED SINCE A GERMAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT WAS REPORTED IN THE EVENING COMMUNIQUE OF SEPT. 10."

"WE HAVE, BESIDES, ADVANCED BEYOND THIS REGION," IT ADDED.

NAZI AUTHORITIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REMOVED ALL CIVILIANS OF THE ENTIRE REGION BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE FRONTIER. IT WAS ESTIMATED AT LEAST 1,000,000 WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OLD MEN HAD BEEN MOVED, NOT ONLY FROM THE TWO LARGE CITIES OF TRIER AND SAARBRUECKEN, BUT FROM THE SMALL MINING TOWNS AS WELL.

SAARBRUECKEN ITSELF HAS BECOME A MAJOR PRIZE OF THE BATTLE OF THE SAAR RIVER. THE FRENCH SAY IT IS BEING GRADUALLY PINCHED OFF BY THEIR TROOPS WHO NOW ARE ESTABLISHED ON THE HEIGHTS EAST OF THE CITY WHICH DOMINATE A CONSIDERABLE SECTOR TO THE REAR.

ALL ROADS LEADING TO THE CITY FROM THE GERMAN SIDE ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY FRENCH GUNS POUNDING AT THE AREA DAY AND NIGHT. THE FRENCH SAID ADVANCE GUARDS, WHICH NOW ARE OPERATING IN UNITS AS LARGE AS BATTALIONS, HAD CAPTURED IMPORTANT POSITIONS EAST OF THE CITY, INCLUDING TWO VILLAGES SLIGHTLY TO THE REAR.

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MILITARY SOURCES SAID FAST SQUAD CARS DASHED INTO THE VILLAGES AHEAD OF THE INFANTRY PATROLS, SPRAYING HOUSES HELD BY NAZI TROOPS WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND LIGHT CANNON. THEY DECLARED THAT THEN LINES OF INFANTRY, FOLLOWED BY MOTORIZED UNITS, SPREAD OUT THROUGH FIELDS AND ALONG SECONDARY ROADS IN THE VICINITY.

THE FRENCH WERE DESCRIBED AS TAKING NO CHANCES AS THEY CLOSED IN AROUND SAARBRUECKEN. THE ADVANCE SLOWED DOWN AFTER

THE CAPTURE OF EACH IMPORTANT POSITION TO GIVE THE MAIN BODIES TIME TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR LINES FOR THE NEXT DRIVE.

THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT IS STILL ONE IN WHICH GAINS ARE MEASURED IN YARDS INSTEAD OF MILES; A WAR IN WHICH THE CAPTURE OF SMALL CLUSTERS OF HOUSES TOO TINY TO APPEAR EVEN AS NAMES ON THE MAP FIGURES AS A DISTINCT ADVANTAGE.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE LINES APPEARED TONIGHT TO START AT THE SMALL VILLAGE OF BESCH, 2 1/2 MILES WITHIN GERMAN TERRITORY ON THE MOSELLE RIVER AND ON A RAILROAD LIV2,A 149. .3

THE GERMAN ADVANCE LINES APPEARED TONIGHT TO START AT THE SMALL VILLAGE OF BESCH, 2 1/2 MILES WITHIN GERMAN TERRITORY ON THE MOSELLE RIVER AND ON A RAILROAD LINE RUNNING FROM METZ TO TRIER.

FROM BESCH, A GERMAN LINE OF BLOCKHOUSES AND AND MACHINE-GUN NESTS RUNS PARALLEL TO THE FRONTIER 12 MILES SOUTHEAST TO MERZIG, WHERE IT REACHES THE SAAR RIVER. FROM MERZIG THE GERMAN POSITIONS RUN IN FRONT OF THE RIVER PAST THE TOWN OF SAARLOUIS TO SAARBRUECKEN.

IN THE EASTERN SUBURBS OF SAARBRUECKEN THE FRONT DIPS BACK IN A SHALLOW "V" WHICH IS TWO MILES DEEP AND, AT THE MOUTH, IS SIX MILES WIDE. AT THE EASTERN END OF THE "V" SECTOR THE FRONT STRAIGHTENS

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A SHALLOW "V" WHICH IS TWO MILES DEEP AND, AT THE MOUTH, IS SIX MILES WIDE. AT THE EASTERN END OF THE "V" SECTOR THE FRONT STRAIGHTENS BACK TO MEET THE SIEGFRIED LINE 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZQWEIBRUECKEN.

THE ENTIRE 60 MILES OF ACTIVE FRONT BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES TAKES THE GENERAL FORM OF A CURVE WHICH BULGES OUT TOWARD THE MAGINOT LINE.

(EDS: IN 9TH GRAPH OF FOREGOING STARTING "THE FRENCH REPORTED" MAKE READ X X X CAPTURED THE POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK HAD BEGUN).

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IT WAS LEARNED THAT A LARGE PART OF THE FOOD SUPPLIES WHICH CAME XXX FRONTIERS
OUT OF ITALY BY WAY OF THE ST.GOTHARD PASS WERE DESTINED FOR ENGLAND VIA FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS.

SWISS AGENTS OF ITALIAN SHIPPERS REPORTED THAT ITALIAN FIRMS ALREADY HELD SO MANY BLOCKED CREDITS IN GERMANY THAT THEY PREFERRED TO SEND FOODSTUFFS TO BRITAIN FOR CASH, RATHER THAN TAKE MORE GERMAN COAL IN EXCHANGE.

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THE SWISS HAVE A VITAL INTEREST IN THE ECONOMIC SIDE OF THE WAR. WHILE THEY DEPEND FOR IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER SUPPLIES ON THEIR NEIGHBORS, THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS ALREADY ARE REPORTED COMPLAINING THAT SOME SHIPMENTS SENT TO SWITZERLAND EVENTUALLY FIND THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ENEMY'S FRONTIERS.

THE SWISS ARE DEBATING THE FEASIBILITY OF A CONTROL BOARD, SIMILAR TO THE ONE WHICH OPERATED DURING THE WORLD WAR. THIS BOARD WOULD FURNISH GUARANTEES THAT GOODS MANUFACTURED IN A BELLIGERENT NATION WOULD NOT BE SENT TO ITS ENEMY. II

NIGHT LEAD BASEL

BY CHARLES FOLTZ, JR. SEP 16 1939

BASEL, SEPT. 15-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES WERE REPORTED HERE TONIGHT TO BE CLINGING TO HARD-WON ADVANTAGES ON THREE WESTERN FRONT BATTLE-GROUNDS, ON ONE OF WHICH THEY WERE SAID TO BE THREATENING MAIN

FORTS OF GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE.

THIS THREAT, MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID, WAS IN THE CENTER SECTOR OF THE 100-MILE FRONT WHERE THE FRENCH ARMY PRESSED AGAINST THE CAPITAL OF THE RICH SAAR INDUSTRIAL AREA, SAARBRUECKEN, AND THE RAIL LINE ALONG THE SAAR RIVER, WEST OF THE CITY.

MILITARY OBSERVERS DESCRIBED THIS LINE OF ACTION AS BEING IN THE SHAPE OF A GIANT SPOON. THE TIP OF THE SPOON'S BOWL WAS REPORTED HERE TO LIE ACROSS THE MAIN SAARBRUECKEN--ZWEIBRUCKEN HIGHWAY, WHERE THE VILLAGE OF FECHINGEN WAS SAID TO BE IN FRENCH HANDS.

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THE SPOON'S HANDLE WAS DESCRIBED BY THESE OBSERVERS AS LYING NORTH OF THE WARNDT FOREST, CLOSE AGAINST THE SAAR RIVER FROM BIST CREEK, NEAR THE VILLAGE OF DIFFERTEN, ACROSS ROSELLE CREEK AT LUDWEILER.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY REPORTS REACHED SWITZERLAND THAT FRENCH FORCES HAD REACHED THE SAAR RIVER AT WEHRDEN, BUT THESE COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.

MANY SMALL SAAR MINING VILLAGES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SAARBRUECKEN ITSELF WERE REPORTED REDUCED TO RUINS BY CONSTANT FIRE FROM MAGINOT LINE FORTS AND FROM FRENCH HEAVY ARTILLERY DRAGGED INTO CAPTURED POSITIONS IN THE WARNDT FOREST.

ON THE SECOND BATTLEGROUND AT THE EXTREME WESTERN END OF THE FRONT, FRENCH FORCES WERE REPORTED IN VIOLENT FIGHTING FOR TWO FRONTIER HILLS NEAR THE VILLAGES OF APACH AND PERL.

THE FRENCH, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REGAINED POSSESSION OF THE HILL EAST OF PERL WHICH RISES ABOUT 600-FEET ABOVE THE MOSELLE RIVER AT THE STRATEGIC THREE-COUNTRIES CORNER OF GERMANY, FRANCE AND LUXEMBOURG.

BEFORE THE WAR, THIS AREA, LITTLE MORE THAN THREE MILES

30.24-3363

30.24-3355

SQUARE, WAS A SLEEPY LITTLE LORRAINE VILLAGE WHERE FARM WORKERS DAILY CROSSED THE UNGUARDED HILL FRONTIERS TO WORK THEIR LANDS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE FRENCH TOWN OF APACH, WHICH STANDS ON THE THREE-COUNTRIES CORNER FACING THE MOSELLE, AND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BRIEFLY BY THE GERMANS, LOOKED LIKE A QUIET TOWN IN MIDDLE NEW YORK STATE.

APACH IS NOW A NO-MANS LAND, ALTHOUGH WELL BEHIND THE FRENCH ADVANCE, FOR IT LIES IN A HOLLOW UNDER EASY COMMAND OF GERMAN GUNS AT BOURG AND TETTINGEN.

BEHIND IT IS THE LITTLE HILL HAMLET OF MARCHWEILER, WITH ONE COBBLESTONE STREET AND MUD ALLEYS, NOW DESERTED AND COMMANDED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY. THE ARTILLERY WAS SAID TO BE ESTABLISHED IN OLD MARLBOROUGH CASTLE WHICH DOMINATES IT.

THE CASTLE, A PEACETIME SHOWPLACE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE, ORIGINALLY WAS CALLED MENSBERG CASTLE, BUT WAS RENAMED AFTER THE ENGLISH GENERAL MARLBOROUGH WHO MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS THERE ~~IN THE WORLD WAR.~~ during the war of SUCCESSION, EARLY IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

IT STANDS WELL ACROSS THE BORDER IN FRANCE, BUT THE FRENCH GUNS MOUNTED ON PARAPETS AND A HILL JUST NORTH OF THE CASTLE, DOMINATE GERMANS TOWNS OF EFT AND HELLENDORF, NOW REPORTED HELD BY THE FRENCH, AS WELL AS THE LARGER TOWN OF BORG, WHICH WAS REPORTED STILL IN GERMAN HANDS.

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ON THE OTHER END OF THE WINDING FRONT, ALONG WHICH FRENCH OUTPOSTS WERE REPORTED ALMOST EVERYWHERE ON GERMAN SOIL, IS THE THIRD BATTLEGROUND IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE VOSGES.

THE FRENCH ATTACKS IN THIS SECTOR WERE REPORTED HERE TO BE CAREFUL INFILTRATIONS NORTHEAST OF BITCHE FORTRESS WHICH OBSERVERS

BELIEVED WERE TAKING FRENCH TROOPS DEEP INTO THE PALATINATE FORESTS.

ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THIS DRIVE, THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETAKEN THE VILLAGE OF SCHWEIZ, WHICH ALREADY HAS CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES IN THE FIGHTING IN THIS AREA.

THE MAIN PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH TROOPS, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED TO BE ON THE WESTERN WING WHERE THE HEADWATERS OF SAUER RIVER FOLLOW THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS AND EVENTUALLY REACH THE RHINE THROUGH FRANCE.

BOTH GERMAN AND FRENCH FORTS WERE SAID TO BE WITHHOLDING THEIR FIRE FOR FEAR OF HITTING THEIR OWN PATROLS WHICH WERE REPORTED CLASHING AT VARIOUS POINTS DEEP IN THE WOODS.

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BERLIN-- S[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN BY WHITELEATHER

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BESIDES ADVANCING UPON WARSAW, THE GERMAN FORCES WERE SAID TO BE EQUALLY CONCERNED ABOUT CUTTING THE CAPITAL OFF FROM AVENUES OF ESCAPE OR SUPPLIES FROM THE EAST. SIMILARLY, ANOTHER SECTION OF THE EASTERN ARMY WAS REPORTED MOVING EAST OF THE BUG RIVER WITH THE OBVIOUS INTENTION OF SOON HEADING STRAIGHT SOUTHWARD FOR LWOW, ABOUT 220 MILES SOUTHEAST OF WARSAW, AS PART OF A GENERAL ENCIRCLEMENT MOVEMENT TOWARD THIS IMPORTANT CENTER WHICH IS THE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN POLAND.

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AROUND KUTNO, 70 MILES WEST OF WARSAW, A FIERCE BATTLE WAS SAID TO BE STILL RAGING.

THE FIRST COMMUNIQUE OF THE DAY SAID GERMAN TROOPS WHICH CROSSED THE NAREW RIVER EAST OF MODLIN HAD TAKEN JABLONA, A NEARBY TOWN, AND WERE APPROACHING PRAGA. EAST OF WARSAW FIVE IMPORTANT RAILWAY LINES WERE REPORTED ATTACKED AND INTERRUPTED IN MANY PLACES.

WARSAW, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED STILL IN POLISH HANDS.

(DEWITT MACKENZIE, IN HIS ANALYSIS OF THE FIGHTING, SAID GERMANY'S BIG OBJECTIVE WAS THE RUSSIAN BORDER OF POLAND TO PROVIDE THE REICH WITH QUICK COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE SOVIET STATE. HITLER IS EXPECTING RUSSIA TO PROVIDE HIM WITH SUPPLIES HE NOW LACKS, MACKENZIE SAID, ADDING THIS WOULD PROTRACT THE WAR INDEFINITELY).

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DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE, DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND SAID PEACE TO GERMANY MEANT NOT MERELY LAYING DOWN HER ARMS BUT CREATION OF A NEW ORDER IN EUROPE.

"BERLIN BELIEVES IT IS AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK OF A POSITIVE PEOPLE'S FRONT, THE COMMON OBJECT WHEREOF WOULD BE CREATION OF A NEW AND JUST PEACE AND ORDER," THE NEWS SERVICE CONTINUED.

"WHETHER THIS PROBLEM WILL BE SOLVED THROUGH PEACEFUL OR WARLIKE MEANS DEPENDS IN THE GERMAN VIEW ON WESTERN POWERS. THEY DECLARED WAR AND SHIFTED A GERMAN PEACEFUL ACTION IN THE EAST INTO A WESTERN WAR PROBLEM. IT THEREFORE LIES SOLELY IN THEIR HANDS WHETHER A PEACEFUL WAY CAN BE FOUND X X X .

"IF PEACE IS DISCUSSED IN GERMANY IT ISN'T DONE IN THE SENSE OF ENDING HOSTILITIES AT ANY PRICE, BUT SOLELY IN THE SENSE OF A NEW AND JUST ORDER, REALIZATION OF WHICH WESTERN POWERS UP TO NOW HAVE ALWAYS AVOIDED."

MEANWHILE, INTEREST WAS EXPRESSED IN NAZI CIRCLES OVER CHINA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ENGLAND. SHOULD CHINA DECLARE OPENLY FOR BRITAIN IT WAS BELIEVED HERE JAPAN, DESPITE HER DISAPPOINTMENT OVER GERMANY'S MAKING FRIENDS WITH RUSSIA, WOULD THROW HER LOT WITH

GERMANY.

NEWSPAPERS TONIGHT REVIEWED THE FIRST 15 DAYS OF WAR ASSERTING THEY BROUGHT REALIZATION TO BRITAIN THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH AID TO POLAND WAS IMPOSSIBLE AND THAT COUNTRIES SUCH AS TURKEY AND RUMANIA, UPON WHICH BRITAIN COUNTED IN A POLICY OF ENCIRCLING GERMANY, WERE ACTUALLY REMAINING NEUTRAL.

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THE WAR SHOWED, THE REVIEWS SAID, THAT THE POLISH ARMY WAS EQUIPPED FOR AN EASTERN WAR BUT NOT FOR A WESTERN ONE WHERE MASSES OF MOTORIZED UNITS MUST BE FACED. THE RENOWNED POLISH CAVALRY HAS BEEN HELPLESS AGAINST TANKS AND MACHINE GUNS, THE REVIEWS CONTINUED, WHILE GERMANY'S POWERFUL AIR FORCE CUT COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND THE LINES SO EFFECTIVELY THE POLISH ARMY COULD NOT MOVE.

HITLER HAS BEEN AT THE FRONT SINCE SHORTLY AFTER MILITARY ACTION BEGAN IN POLAND SEPT. 1. SINCE THEN DANZIG HAS BEEN ANNEXED; THE POLISH CORRIDOR, INDUSTRIAL SILESIA, GALICIA TO THE RUMANIAN BORDER, POLAND'S CENTER UP TO A SHORT DISTANCE WEST OF WARSAW, AND TERRITORY BETWEEN THE CAPITAL AND EAST PRUSSIA HAS BEEN TAKEN.

MORE THAN 100,000 PRISONERS WERE SAID TO BE IN GERMAN HANDS.

THE RICH INDUSTRIAL GAIN REPORTED FOR THE REICH INCLUDES THE GALICIAN OIL FIELDS FROM WHICH GERMANY EXPECTS TO GET GASOLINE FOR 77,500 MEDIUM SIZED AUTOMOBILES FOR A YEAR OR TO FLY BIG PASSENGER AIRPLANES 345,000 HOURS, IN ADDITION TO OIL PRODUCTS FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

A TRAINLOAD OF RUMANIAN OIL DESTINED FOR POLAND WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEIZED AFTER IT HAD CROSSED THE BORDER. THE PRIZE WAS SUFFICIENT, IT WAS SAID, TO RUN THE ARMY SEVERAL DAYS.

G10PED

30.24-3357

30.24-3357

FOLO CERNAUTI [redacted] POLISH

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 15--(AP)--MADAME JOZEF BECK, WIFE OF THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER, AND TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, AGE 7 SEVEN AND FOUR, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT FROM THE BORDER TOWN OF CERNAUTI FOR A TWO-DAY STAY BEFORE LEAVING FOR PARIS.

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ALSO IN BUCHAREST WERE THE WIDOW OF MARSHAL JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, POLISH NATIONAL HERO, AND AUGUST CARDINAL HLOND, Primate of Poland

MARSHAL. THE CARDINAL PLANNED TO [redacted] LEAVE TOMORROW FOR ROME.

MEANWHILE SEPT 15

NEWS OF HARLEYS DEATH

WAS SENT TO HIS WIDOW IN A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM ON MONDAY THE KENT MESSENGER SAID PARAGRAPH THE NEWSPAPER ALSO SAID THAT THE PARENTS OF FLIGHT SERGEANT DONALD JARVIS 24 OF CHATHAM KENT HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED THAT THEIR SON WAS QUOTE MISSING FOLLOWING WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A FLYING ACCIDENT ON SEPTEMBER 4 UNQUOTE THE DATE OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN AND BRUNSBUTTEL

SEP 16 1939

STARK

A103

OTTAWA, SEPT. 15-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MOVED TODAY TO REGULATE AND CONTROL FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

A FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOARD, HEADED BY GRAHAM TOWERS, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF CANADA, WAS CREATED WITH POWER TO LICENSE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL TYPES OF GOODS, INCLUDING MONEY AND SECURITIES.

ANOTHER ORDER-IN-COUNCIL MAKES EFFECTIVE CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE EXCHANGE FUND ACT, PROVIDING FOR USE OF THE EXCHANGE FUND CREATED IN 1935 BY THE REVALUATION OF GOLD.

"USE OF THIS FUND," THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID, "WILL ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT, THROUGH THE EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD, TO ASSIST EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE BY MAINTAINING MORE STABLE EXCHANGE RATES THAN WOULD OTHERWISE BE POSSIBLE."

THE NEW REGULATIONS BECOME EFFECTIVE TOMORROW.

G1035PED

SEP 16 1939

GIVEN.

PARIS, SEPT. 15-(AP)-IN A HUGE OFFICE CONVERTED FROM AN AUTOMOBILE SHOWROOM, THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS HANDLING THE OFFERS OF FOREIGNERS TO SERVE FRANCE.

[redacted].

THE VOLUNTEERS ARE EXAMINED AND PUT TO JOBS DEEMED BEST SUITED TO THEM.

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OFFICIALS TELL OF A SHY LITTLE CHINESE WHO ASKED TO HELP. --WITHOUT PAY-- THEY PUT HIM TO WORK UNDER A SIGN INSCRIBED WITH CHINESE CHARACTERS ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. A FEW DAYS LATER THEY LEARNED WHO HE IS-- ONE OF THE RICHEST MEN IN PARIS.

-PAM 530-LONG-220P-

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 15-(AP)-DECLARING IN AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE THE RUMANIA WOULD PROCEED ACCORDING TO STRICT NEUTRALITY RULES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, RUMANIA TONIGHT SAID SOLDIERS COMING INTO THE COUNTRY FROM POLAND WOULD BE INTERNED UNTIL THE END OF THE CONFLICT.

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THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT WOULD PROVIDE SHELTER FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN AND WOUNDED PERSONS. IT ALSO ANNOUNCED THREE POLES WHO HELD HIGH POLITICAL POSTS WOULD BE INTERNED AND FORCED TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITY. THEIR NAMES WERE NOT

SEPT 15 LONDON-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X STRUGGLE.

SEP 16 1939

THE ATTACKS ON GERMAN SUBMARINES ANNOUNCED TODAY WERE BRITAIN'S REPLY TO A SERIES OF SWIFT [redacted] RAIDS ON BRITISH SHIPPING FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER WAR WAS DECLARED, THE LINER ATHENIA, WITH A PASSENGER LIST THAT INCLUDED MORE THAN 300 AMERICANS,

30.24-3359

30.24-3359

WAS SUNK.

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(GREAT BRITAIN CHARGED THE ATHENIA WAS TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, BUT GERMAN OFFICIALS DENIED THE CHARGE.)

SUBSEQUENTLY HAVE COME ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ATTACKS ON MANY OTHER BRITISH SHIPS STOP WITHIN THE LAST TWO DAYS THE VANCOUVER CITY THE BRITISH INFLUENCE AND THE FANAD HEAD HAVE ALL BEEN REPORTED SUNK PARAGRAPH CHAMBERLAIN IN A A SPEECH BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WEDNESDAY EXPLAINED THAT EARLY LOSSES OF MERCHANT SHIPPING HAD BEEN EXPECTED QUOTE FOR THE REASON THAT WAR CAME AT A MOMENT WHEN LARGE NUMBERS OF OUR MERCHANT FLEET WERE SCATTERED OVER THE SEVEN SEAS MOVING UNDER PEACE CONDITIONS PARAGRAPH

SIXTH AND LAST BULLETIN: THE BRITISH HOWEVER EXPECT TO BOTTLE UP SUBMARINES RETURNING TO BASES FOR SUPPLIES, TO DISPOSE OF MOTHER SHIPS THAT COULD SUPPLY THEM IN MIDOCEAN, AND TO GET A CONVOY SYSTEM IN FULL OPERATION TO MAKE SUBMARINE WARFARE INEFFECTUAL PARAGRAPH DETAILED NEWS OF THE SUBMARINES SUNK IT WAS EXPLAINED OFFICIALLY IS BEING WITHHELD FOR TWO REASONS DASH TO PREVENT REPLACEMENT IN AREAS WHERE THEY ARE ELIMINATED AND FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF THE SIMPLE REPORT OF QUOTE MISSING UNQUOTE ON THE CREWS OF OTHER SUBMARINES AF

SEP 16 1939

LEAD MACKENZIE'S WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE REPORTED ARMISTICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN THEIR LITTLE WAR ALONG THE MANCHOUKUO-MONGOLIAN FRONTIER IS AN AFFAIR OF MOMENT, HOWEVER ONE VIEWS IT, AND IT WOULD SEEM TO REPRESENT A VICTORY FOR HERR HITLER.

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GERMANY HAS BEEN WORKING FEVERISHLY FOR A NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN AND AN ARMISTICE MIGHT BE THE FORERUNNER OF THE BROADER INSTRUMENT.

HITLER'S CHIEF PURPOSE IN ENSURING PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN PRESUMABLY WAS TO KEEP RUSSIA FREE OF ENTANGLEMENTS IN THE FAR EAST AND THUS ABLE AT LEAST TO FURNISH THE REICH WITH THE MILITARY AND FOOD SUPPLIES WHICH IT SO BADLY NEEDS. HE MAY EVEN HAVE HOPED FOR MILITARY AID FROM RUSSIA, TO JUDGE FROM SOME COMMENTS IN THE GERMAN PRESS.

GERMANY ALSO HAS BEEN REPORTED AS ANXIOUS TO SECURE JAPAN'S ADHESION TO A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS. A NON-AGGRESSION PACT MIGHT EASE THE WAY FOR THAT SOMEWHAT, ALTHOUGH JAPAN HAS SHOWN HERSELF INCLINED TO PLAY A LONE HAND IF FEASIBLE.

HITLER'S BLITZ KRIEG AGAINST POLAND CONTINUED TODAY TO LIVE UP TO ITS NAME--LIGHTNING WAR.

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THE POLES STILL BATTLED DOGGEDLY AND FIERCELY TO SAVE THEIR BELEAGUERED CAPITAL, AND IN THE KUTNO AREA JUST TO THE WEST OF WARSAW A "SUICIDE ARMY" OF SOME FIFTY THOUSAND REFUSED TO SURRENDER, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FOR DAYS WITHOUT REST AND ARE SURROUNDED.

STILL THE GERMAN WAR-MACHINE CRUSHED STEADILY ON IN MOST PLACES. DOWN IN THE STRATEGIC SOUTHEAST SECTION OF THE UNHAPPY COUNTRY,

IN THE LWOW (LEMBERG) AREA, THE GREAT GERMAN MOVEMENT TOWARD THE RUSSIAN BORDER PROCEEDED FAST.

LEMBERG STILL HELD OUT AT LATEST REPORTS, BUT WAS HARD PRESSED, AND THE POLISH TROOPS IN NEARBY SECTORS WERE SAID TO BE PULLING BACK IN SHATTERED CONDITION.

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LONG LINES OF REFUGEES--OLD MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN--WROTE A STORY OF TERROR ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE WHICH WAS THEIR HOME.

THIS LEMBURG DRIVE IS OF VAST MOMENT. ALREADY THE GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE CUT POLAND OFF FROM RAIL COMMUNICATIONS WITH RUMANIA AND HUNGARY. THE POLES HAD BANKED ON GETTING SUPPLIES FROM THESE TWO NEIGHBORS.

BUT THE BIG OBJECTIVE IS THE RUSSIAN BORDER--THE QUICK ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND GERMANY ACROSS BROKEN POLAND.

HITLER IS EXPECTING RUSSIA TO PROVIDE HIM WITH ALL THE FOODSTUFFS AND SINEWS OF WAR WHICH HE NOW LACKS--TO NULLIFY THE ALLIED ATTEMPT TO STARVE GERMANY OUT.

THIS FEEDING OF GERMANY WOULD TEND TO PROTRACT THE WAR INDEFINITELY. THE ALLIES HAVE RECONCILED THEMSELVES TO THAT, BUT JUST NOW HAS COME FURTHER DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS SET TONGUES RACING WITH SPECULATION AS TO JUST WHAT ROLE RUSSIA MAY PLAY.

ALL EUROPE HAS BEEN STIRRED BY THE MOBILIZATION OF A BIG RUSSIAN ARMY OPPOSITE THE POLISH BORDER AND YESTERDAY THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA ATTACKED POLAND'S HANDLING OF THE RUSSIAN MINORITIES WITHIN HER BORDERS.

PARIS AND OTHER CAPITALS GREW ANXIOUS BECAUSE OF THE WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT GERMANY MIGHT BE PREPARING TO TURN EASTERN POLAND OVER TO RUSSIA.

IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT WHEN POLAND WAS CREATED AFTER THE WORLD WAR, ABOUT 43,500 SQUARE MILES OF HER TERRITORY CAME FROM RUSSIA, 30,500 FROM AUSTRIA AND 16,000 FROM GERMANY.

THE MUSCOVITES, HOWEVER, REMAINED SILENT AND LET THE OUTSIDE WORLD DO THE SPECULATING. SO THE BIG QUESTION OF THE MOMENT IS, WHAT WILL RUSSIA DO. YOU TELL ME THAT, AND I WILL PRETTY WELL TELL YOU HOW THE WAR IS GOING TO GO.

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THE FRENCH AND GERMANS CONTINUED THEIR FIGHTING ABOUT THE INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF SAARBRUECKEN IN THE RICH GERMAN SAARLAND. THE FRENCH APPARENTLY ARE GETTING READY FOR A BIG ASSAULT ON THE GERMAN SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE NAZIS REPORTEDLY ARE MASSING A HUGE FORCE IN THAT ZONE FOR DEFENSE.

SPEAKING OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, OR WESTWALL AS IT GENERALLY IS CALLED, I'VE BEEN ASKED TO DESCRIBE "WHAT A GUY WOULD SEE GOING THROUGH THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES." WELL, THAT

SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE NAZIS REPORTEDLY ARE MASSING A HUGE FORCE IN THAT ZONE FOR DEFENSE.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT, AND ONE WHICH IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO AMERICANS, IS BRITAIN'S STATEMENT THAT SHE BELIEVES GERMANY WILL TRY TO ESTABLISH SUBMARINE AND AIR BASES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. THE NAZIS DENOUNCE THIS AS A "CLUMSY ATTEMPT TO CREATE PANIC AMONG LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS."

STILL, SOMETHING WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE DISTURBED THE UNEMOTIONAL ENGLISH. EVEN BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF WAR, BRITISH GUIANA AND THE IMPORTANT BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE RUM-PUNCH AND SWIZZLE-STICK AREA OF THE SPANISH MAIN HAD BEEN DECLARED TO BE UNDER A STATE OF EMERGEN-

CY. FOR PURPOSES OF DEFENSE.

APROPOS OF THIS, WHEN I WAS TOURING SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES THREE YEARS AGO I MADE WHAT WAS TO ME A STARTLING DISCOVERY AT TRINIDAD, BRITAIN'S BIG ISLAND-COLONY. I WAS TOLD BY QUARTERS USUALLY WELL-INFORMED THAT ENGLAND INTENDED TO ESTABLISH A NAVAL BASE IN THE BAY OF PARIA, BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND VENEZUELA, BOTH FOR WAR-SHIPS AND NAVAL PLANES. PARIA IS A NATURAL HARBOR, WELL DEFENDED BY NATURE, AND ABLE TO PROVIDE ANCHORAGE FOR A DOZEN NAVIES.

IT WOULD BE SURPRISING IF BRITAIN HADN'T PREPARED TO MAKE SUCH PLANS EFFECTIVE IF NECESSARY.

A NAVAL BASE AT PARIA WOULD PROVIDE DEFENSE FOR THE NUMEROUS OTHER BRITISH HOLDINGS IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD. IT WOULD GIVE QUICK ACCESS TO CANADA, AND TO BRITISH TERRITORY IN THE FAR EAST VIA THE PANAMA CANAL.

ALSO DON'T FORGET THAT VENEZUELA POSSESSES ONE OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST KNOWN OIL SUPPLIES. OIL IS WHAT MAKES THE WHEELS OF WAR TURN. AND A NAVAL BASE IN PARIA MIGHT ENABLE BRITAIN TO KEEP GERMANY FROM ACCESS TO VENEZUELA'S LAKES OF PETROLEUM.

JUST OFF THE VENEZUELAN COAST IS A PIN-POINT OF AN ISLAND CALLED ARUBA. IT IS DUTCH AND ON IT IS ONE OF THE GREATEST OIL REFINERIES IN EXISTENCE. MUCH HIGH GRADE AIRPLANE GAS IS MADE HERE.

WHILE THIS ISN'T BRITISH TERRITORY, IT'S CERTAIN ENGLAND WOULDN'T LET ANY ENEMY TAKE IT OVER OR GAIN CONTROL. THERE ALSO IS A HUGE REFINERY ON THE DUTCH ISLAND OF CURACAO NEARBY.

TRINIDAD WILL BE AN INTERESTING PLACE TO WATCH.

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30 24-3361

3024—3361

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN SIEGFRIED AND THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINES OF DEFENSE HAVE TAKEN THEIR PLACES AMONG THE WONDERS OF THE MODERN WORLD.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THEM IS INTENSIFIED BY THE SECRECY WITH WHICH THE AUTHORITIES CLOAK MANY OF THE DETAILS OF THESE VAST SUBTERRANEAN FORTIFICATIONS WHICH STRETCH ALONG THE FRONTIER. I'VE BEEN ASKED TO DESCRIBE WHAT ONE WOULD SEE IN THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THESE LINES. WELL, THAT'S A PRETTY HOT SPOT JUST NOW, BUT HERE GOES:

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WE ARE IN A VAST NO-MAN'S-LAND FROM 12 TO 14 MILES WIDE. TO BE SURE THERE ARE OCCASIONAL TOWNS WITHIN THIS AREA, AND IN PEACE TIMES IT IS TRANQUIL ENOUGH. BUT NOW THESE TOWNS ARE DESERTED AND DEAD, FOR THE QUIET COUNTRYSIDE HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A HELL IN WHICH MEN STRIVE TO TAKE EACH OTHER'S LIVES.

ALL ABOUT US ARE THE ADVANCE DEFENSES OF THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES--RUNNING OUT INTO NO-MAN'S-LAND FOR SEVERAL MILES UNTIL THEY ALMOST MEET. WE ARE SURROUNDED BY PILL-BOXES--THOSE LITTLE, ROUND-TOP FORTRESSES OF CONCRETE WHICH HOLD TWO OR THREE MEN AND SPOUT DEATH FROM THEIR MACHINE-GUNS.

EVERYWHERE ARE THOSE TERRIBLE BARBED-WIRE BARRIERS UPON WHICH WOUNDED MEN HANG AND DIE IN HEAT OF BATTLE. THERE ARE EMPLACEMENTS FOR ANTI-TANK GUNS, MACHINEGUN NESTS, BARRIERS FOR TANKS AND TRAPS TO CAPTURE THESE GREAT STEEL SCORPIONS. HERE AND THERE ARE MINES, LOADED WITH ENOUGH EXPLOSIVE TO BLOW A REGIMENT TO KINGDOM COME.

I SEE A LOT OF OTHER THINGS AS WELL, BUT IT ALL TOTALS UP TO ONE THING-- A LAND OF HORRORS.

THE GREAT LINES THEMSELVES? BOTH ARE ATTENUATED UNDERGROUND

CITIES. DOWN IN THOSE CONCRETE CAVERNS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS LIVE WHEN WAR IS ON.

THERE WE HAVE ALL THE NECESSITIES OF THE NORMAL CITY. THERE ARE ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS, RAILWAYS, LIVING QUARTERS, KITCHENS, FOOD STORE-HOUSES, HOT AND COLD WATER, VENTILATION SYSTEMS, ELEVATORS, REST ROOMS AND AMUSEMENTS. OH YES, AND THERE ARE THE HOSPITALS, FED WITH A STEADY STREAM OF WOUNDED FROM ABOVE.

AND OVER THESE CITIES AND BEHIND THEM ARE THE MODERN FORTRESSES FROM WHICH GUNS OF ALL SORTS BELCH FIRE AND STEEL. BEHIND THEM, TOO, ARE OTHER LINES, DETAILS OF WHICH ARE DENIED TO THE PUBLIC.

G546PED SEP 16 1939

UNDATED POLISH-GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWO WEEKS OF GERMANY'S BLITZKRIEG (LIGHTNING WAR) LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT FOUND THE LEGIONS OF ADOLF HITLER IN POSSESSION OF APPROXIMATELY ONEHALF OF POLAND. SEP 16 1939

THE COST OF GERMANY'S RAPID INVASION OF A NATION WHOSE TERRITORY IS SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WAS TOLD THUS FAR IN UNCOUNTED DEAD--BOTH CIVILIAN AND SOLDIERS--LONG LINES OF PRISONERS STREAMING TO THE REAR, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN PROPERTY.

POLAND'S CIVILIAN LIFE WAS SAID BY POLISH OFFICIALS TO HAVE BEEN HIT HARD BY THE WAR BUT NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER KILLED IN AIR RAIDS AND OTHER PHASES OF THE WAR. AT THE SAME TIME, THE OFFICIAL POLISH RADIO STATION AT WARSAW PRAISED THAT CITY'S POPULATION FOR HELPING IN WARSAW'S PROTRACTED RESISTANCE TO INTENSE GERMAN PRESSURE.

WHILE POLAND SAID LITTLE DURING THE LAST WEEK ON THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS SEIZED BY HER SOLDIERS, GERMANY ANNOUNCED THURSDAY THAT AT LEAST 120,000 TROOPS HAD BEEN CAPTURED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN AT DANZIG ON SEPT. 1. SEP 16 1939

GERMAN MILITARY REPORTS SAID 60,000 POLISH SOLDIERS SURRENDERED IN THE RADOM SECTOR SOUTH OF WARSAW DURING THE WEEK. GERMAN OFFICIALS HAVE SAID THAT 60,000 WERE SEIZED IN OTHER SECTORS.

STRIKING FROM THE NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST, THE NAZI TROOPS THUS FAR HAVE PUSHED TO THE MIDDLE OF POLAND AFTER CONQUERING ALL OF WESTERN POLAND EXCEPT FOR THE BITTERLY-CONTESTED AREA AROUND WARSAW.

LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT, THE GERMANS REPORTED THEY WERE POUNDING AT WARSAW AND KUTNO, TWO OF THE KEY POINTS IN POLAND'S DEFENSE. THE GERMANS ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE ENTERED POLISH FORTIFICATIONS AT BREST-LITOVSK (BRZESC NAD BUGIEM), 100 MILES EAST OF WARSAW.

30.24-3363

A CHECK OF GERMANY'S GAINS SHOWED THAT THE GREATER PORTION OF POLAND'S POPULATION OF 33,000,000 EITHER WERE IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY, OR WERE FLEEING TOWARD HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND LATVIA.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ITSELF, FLEEING FROM WARSAW FOR THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS, WAS LOCATED AT ZALESZCZYKI, ON THE DNIESTER RIVER AT THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER, SAID A REPORT BY STEFANI, THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY.

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HOW MANY DIVISIONS OF GERMAN AND POLISH TROOPS WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE FIGHT FOR THE REMAINDER OF POLAND COULD NOT BE ESTIMATED, BEING HID BY OFFICIAL SECRECY AND DISRUPTED COMMUNICATIONS.

AT THE START OF THE WEEK, HOWEVER, IT WAS ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF CONFUSED REPORTS FROM THE WARSAW FRONT, THAT AN ARMY OF 1,000,000 POLES WAS BEING MASSED FOR A STAND ON THE EAST BANK OF THE VISTULA RIVER WHILE OTHERS WERE BEING SENT TO POSITIONS ALONG THE BUG RIVER. GERMANY WAS SAID TO HAVE STARTED WITH 70 DIVISIONS OF 10,000 TO 12,000 MEN EACH AT THE OUTSET OF THE CONFLICT.

THROUGHOUT THE WEEK, POLAND HELD WARSAW AGAINST REPEATED GERMAN ATTACKS, BUT THE GERMANY HIGH COMMAND SAID THE CITY HAD BEEN ENCIRCLED.

AT THE WEEK'S END, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED IN A TREMENDOUS DRIVE IN THE SOUTHEAST IN AN ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE POLAND FROM RUMANIA. EXTENSIVE FIGHTING WAS REPORTED NEAR LWOW, 100 MILES NORTH OF THE POLISH-RUMANIAN BORDER AND THE LARGEST CITY IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND.

PMC 1022P

MONTREAL, SEPT. 15--(CANADIAN PRESS)--WAR RISK INSURANCE RATES FOR CARGOES ON VESSELS TRAVELLING BETWEEN PORTS ON CANADA'S ATLANTIC COAST AND FOR CARGOES ABOARD NON-NEUTRAL SHIPS GOING TO ANY PART OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COAST LINE WERE DOUBLED TODAY.

THE NEW RATE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE, IS 50 CENTS FOR EACH $100 OF CARGO VALUE.

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 15-(AP)-UNITED STATES MARINE INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS AGREED LATE TODAY AGAIN TO PERMIT THE PLACING OF WAR RISK INSURANCE ON SHIPMENTS CARRIED BY ITALIAN VESSELS.

WAR RISK INSURANCE ON ITALIAN AND GERMAN VESSELS WAS BANNED ABOUT A MONTH AGO, WHEN THE UNDERWRITERS DECIDED A EUROPEAN WAR WAS IMMINENT.

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THE UNDERWRITERS ALSO DECIDED TODAY ON A WAR RISK RATE OF 25 CENTS PER $100 ON GOODS SHIPPED BY UNITED STATES VESSELS TO

SOUTH AMERICA, BUT 50 CENTS ON SHIPMENTS TO CANADA. OTHER NEUTRALS VESSEL SHIPMENTS MUST PAY 50 CENTS IN BOTH CASES AND BELLIGERENT VESSELS-- EXCLUDING GERMAN --MUST PAY $1.

SEP 16 1939

G1044PED

NEW YORK,SEPT 15-(AP)-FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY L. STIMSON AND DR.NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TODAY URGED REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

IN LETTERS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES THE NATIONALLY KNOWN REPUBLICANS DISAGREED WITH THEIR FELLOW PARTISAN, SENATOR BORAH OF IDAHO, LEADER OF THE SENATE GROUP SEEKING TO RETAIN THE ACT.

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STIMSON, HOOVER CABINET MEMBER WHO FREQUENTLY CONFERS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, SAID REPEAL WAS THE ONLY SURE WAY FOR THE UNITED STATES TO KEEP OUT OF WAR.

ON THE OTHER HAND, DOCTOR BUTLER URGED REPEAL ON THE CONTENTION THE ACT REPRESENTED A POLICY OF ECONOMIC NATIONALISM NOW "THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE WORLD'S TROUBLES."

THE NEUTRALITY ACT, STIMSON SAID, HAS THROWN THE UNITED STATES INTO THE HANDS OF A GROUP OF NATIONS WHICH "HAS ARISEN IN THE WORLD BY WHOM THE PRACTICE OF MILITARY AGGRESSION UPON THEIR NEIGHBORS HAS BECOME A WELL DEVELOPED ART."

HE DECLARED THE ACT HAD MADE MORE DIFFICULT "THE DEFENSE AGAINST THEIR SKILLFUL AGGRESSION BY THE NATIONS WHOM THEY HAVE ATTACKED."

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TRADITION SUPPORT THE PRACTICE OF PURCHASE OF ARMS, HE SAID.

DOCTOR BUTLER DECLARED SENATOR BORAH'S SPEECH URGING RETENTION OF THE ACT "BELONGS TO AN AGE THAT IS PAST."

THE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT ASSERTED THE "PRESENT MISCALLED NEUTRALITY ACT PUTS US INTO THIS WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE AGGRESSOR."

SNIPSAID

NEW YORK, SEPT.15-(AP)-MARY CATHERINE UNDERWOOD, AN ENERGETIC YOUNG WOMAN FROM TEXAS WHO SURVIVED THE TORPEDOING OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA, CRIED "WHEE!" TODAY AND FLUNG HERSELF INTO THE ARMS OF HER MOTHER, MRS.ARCHIE UNDERWOOD OF ATHENS, TEX., HER GRANDMOTHER, MRS.FRED QUICKENSTAD, AND HER BROTHER, HARRIS.

THE REUNION WAS TYPICAL OF MANY OTHERS WHEN THE TRAIN WHICH BROUGHT 38 SURVIVORS OF THE TRAGEDY FROM MONTREAL ARRIVED AT PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

SEP 16 1939

IT WASN'T ALL HAPPINESS, THOUGH. THREE WOMEN, SISTERS, WHO HAD COME TO THE STATION IN THE HOPE OF FINDING THEIR MOTHER, MRS.KATHERINE LESLIE, 69, A WIDOW, OF BROOKLYN, WEPT WHEN THEY COULD NOT FIND HER. THEY HAD BELIEVED HER LOST, BUT A PICTURE OF SURVIVORS LANDING AT HALIFAX FROM THE FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT HAD GIVEN THEM HOPE. THEY THOUGHT THEY HAD RECOGNIZED HER IN THE HALIFAX CROWD.

IRONICALLY, ONE OF THEM SAID, THEIR FATHER, THOMAS WRIGHT LESLIE, HAD LOST HIS LIFE WHEN THE CITY OF MEXICO, OC WHICH HE WAS A SEAMAN IN THE WORLD WAR, WAS TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE ABOUT 200 MILES FROM THE SPOT WHERE THE ATHENIA WAS SUNK.

THE THREE WOMEN, MRS.GEORGINA HAMILTON, MRS.JOANNA JACKSON AND MRS.KATHLEEN TORRIE, ALL OF BROOKLYN, WERE WATCHING ANXIOUSLY THROUGH REDDENED EYES WHEN A PEAL OF LAUGHTER STARTLED THEM--8-YEAR-OLD JAMES GORDON, OF ASTORIA, QUEENS, HAD JUST FOUND HIS PARENTS. THE BOY HAD GONE TO SCOTLAND TO VISIT HIS GRANDPARENTS AND WAS ON HIS WAY HOME.

30.24-3365

MRS.ALEXANDER ELEFANT AND HER DAUGHTER, HELENE, WERE MET BY HER BROTHER, ARTHUR SCHWARTZ, OF (29 ODELL AVENUE) WHITE PLAINS. THEY CAME FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SPOKE NO ENGLISH.

HF1140AED

SHIPS

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 15-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS EXPRESSED HOPE TODAY THAT MORE SHIPS WOULD BE AVAILABLE NEXT WEEK TO SPEED THE EXODUS OF AMERICANS FROM EUROPE.

MORE THAN 20,000 PERSONS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWO WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 7, THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED.

THE BRITISH LINER AQUITANIA WAS EXPECTED TO DOCK IN NEW YORK TODAY WITH 1,633 PASSENGERS AND 2,649 ARRIVED ON THREE LINERS YESTERDAY. THEY INCLUDED 1,654 ON THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER STATENDAM, 791 ON THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICA LINER OSLOFJORD AND 204 ON THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT MONROE.

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THE ITALIAN LINER REX IS SCHEDULED TO REACH NEW YORK TOMORROW WITH 1,779 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING 1,431 AMERICANS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS REMAINING IN EUROPE WHO WISH TO RETURN HOME. IT SAID THAT EVERY OPERATOR OF A FREIGHT STEAMER FLYING THE AMERICAN FLAG HAD BEEN ASKED TO MAKE HIS VESSELS AVAILABLE TO AMERICANS AT ANY PORT OF CALL IN EUROPE. AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE EMERGENCY CERTIFICATES ENABLING SUCH SHIPS TO CARRY EXTRA PASSENGERS.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID FIVE SHIPS WITH A PASSENGER CAPACITY OF 3,920 HAD BEEN CHARTERED TO AID IN THE TASK OF BRINGING NATIONALS HOME FROM EUROPE. THE SS. ORIZABA AND THE SS. SHAWNEE

30.24-3365

ARE NOW HEADED FOR AN ENGLISH AND A FRENCH PORT, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE OTHER THREE SHIPS WILL SAIL SOON.

MD550AES

NEW YORK, SEPT.15-(AP)-SENATOR JOSEPH F.GUFFEY (D-PA.) SAID TODAY HE WOULD SUPPORT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF STATE HULL IN SEEKING REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

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THE SENATOR, WHO ARRIVED LAST NIGHT FROM PITTSBURGH, WAS ASKED AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE IF HE THOUGHT REVISION OF THE LAW WOULD MEAN THE ULTIMATE INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN A EUROPEAN WAR.

"I DON'T KNOW," HE SAID. "NOBODY KNOWS. ALL I DO KNOW IS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL DO EVERYTHING HE CAN TO KEEP US OUT OF IT."

GUFFEY SAID HE WAS GOING TO WASHINGTON LATE TODAY.

QG1130AED

WASHINGTON--ADD ANTARCTIC

SEPT 15

ALTHOUGH OFFICIALS ARE GOING AHEAD WITH PLANS FOR THIS EXPEDITION, THE EUROPEAN WAR, HAS CAUSED CANCELLATION OF ANOTHER PROPOSED EXPLORATORY TRIP.

SEP 16 1939

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, COOPERATING WITH THE COASTGUARD, HAD PLANNED AN EXTENSIVE RESEARCH OF MARINE, EARTHQUAKE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. IT HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR THAT EXPEDITION TO SAIL FROM SAN FRANCISCO NEXT TUESDAY ABOARD THE COASTGUARD CUTTER HAMILTON, BUT THE HAMILTON WAS ORDERED TO PATROL DUTY ON THE ATLANTIC COAST AND THE EXPEDITION'S SPONSORS CALLED OFF THE TRIP.

LT1033PES

1939

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, SEPT 15-(AP)- NO SOONER DO THE GALS GET A WAR THAN THEY MAKE IT A FASHION PARADE.

ACCORDING TO NORMAN HARTNELL, DEBENHAMS FREEBODY AND THE OTHERS WHO DRESS THE PLUSHIER MEMBERS OF THE WEST END THIS IS "DEFINITELY A STYLISH WAR."

SEP 16 1939

IT'S NOT ALL ON THE DISTAFF SIDE EITHER. MEN ARE SPORTING PIGSKIN GAS MASK CASES AND SIR NEVILE HENDERSON SPORTS A BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED CANE FOR BLACKOUT NIGHTS.

NORMAN HARTNELL, WHO DRESSES QUEEN ELIZABETH AMONG OTHERS, SAID THAT BUSINESS WAS GOOD AND THAT ALTHOUGH STYLES SHOWED A TREND TOWARD "SOBERER LINES AND TAILORED MODELS" THINGS WILL PROBABLY BRIGHTEN UP WHEN "WE GET USED TO THE SITUATION."

A HARTNELL SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THE HOUSE HADN'T MADE ANY UNIFORMS FOR QUEEN ELIZABETH, BUT ADDED "OF COURSE IF SHE DESIRES TO HAVE SOME MADE, WE WILL BE ONLY TOO GLAD TO OBLIGE."

BLACK AND NAVY BLUE ARE THE MOST POPULAR COLORS AND A BLACK AND WHITE COMBINATION VERY SMART, ACCORDING TO HARTNELL'S.

SOME OF THE SHOPS WHICH THE COCKNEYS CALL "VERY POSH" ARE CLOSING FOR A WHILE. MOLYNEUX ET CIE HAS CLOSED ITS GOWN DEPARTMENT "UNTIL THINGS QUIET DOWN A BIT." DEBENHAMS FREEBODY IS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT ITS NEW "AIR RAID SUIT," WHICH IS NOTHING MORE THAN OUR OLD FRIEND THE OVERALL COME BACK IN ANGORA AND A DOZEN DIFFERENT COLORS.

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT DISPLAYS AN ANTI-MUSTARD GAS SUIT MADE OF OILED SILK.

ALONG BOND STREET CAN BE SEEN DERBY HATS WITH WHITE BANDS AND WHITE GLOVES. THE BLACK AND WHITE IDEA IS FOR BLACKOUTS. ENGLAND IS FULL OF BLACK EYES AND BLOODY NOSES DUE TO BLACKOUT BANGUPS.

THE SHOPS ARE ALL FOR WHITE AND BLACK BUT THEY ARE HOLLERING AGAINST A FELLOW WHO SUGGESTED ALL THE GALS WEAR WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS A LA SUDETENLAND.

"OUR CUSTOMERS WOULD NEVER STAND FOR SUCH THINGS," SAID A FELLOW IN A FRENCH ACCESSORY SHOP. "EVERYTHING ELSE WE WILL DO--SANDBAGS, WHITE SHOES AND THE REST, BUT WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS--NEVER!"

K2251PED

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

LONDON, SEPT 15-(AP)-OLIVER HARDY AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ARE AS MUCH ALIKE AS BARON MAC MILLAN OF ABERFELDY, BRITAIN'S NEW MINISTER OF INFORMATION, AND DR.PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, WHO DOES THE SAME JOB FOR ADOLF HITLER.

LORD MAC MILLAN MET THE GENERAL PRESS FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY.

EXCEPT FOR HIS DEEP CHUCKLE, THIS TALL, BLACKCOATED SCOT OF 66 IS A RINGER FOR THE UNDER-TAKERISH FIGURE WHICH AMERICAN CARTOONISTS USED TO LABEL "PROHIBITION."

HIS GLISTNING BALD DOME SLOPES TO A WIDE FOREHEAD AND HORNRIMMED GLASSES: HIS FACE IS LONG, THIN AND CONCAVE. HE SITS HUNCHED UP LIKE A JUDGE AND HE TALKS LIKE A JUDGE CHARGING A JURY. IN FACT HE IS A JUDGE.

HE STUCK A CIGARET SQUARELY IN HIS MOUTH, LIT IT, TOSSED THE MATCH IN THE DIRECTION OF A "NO SMOKING" SIGN AND ASKED FOR COMPLAINTS.

HE GOT THEM.

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FOR THE NEXT HOUR HE LISTENED.

LISTENING IS LORD MAC MILLAN'S BUSINESS.

IN ADDITION TO HAVING BEEN A CONSERVATIVE LORD ADVOCATE IN RAMSAY MACDONALD'S SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT AND SERVING AS A LORD OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY FOR NINE YEARS, HE PROBABLY HAS HEADED

Next sheet has nothing vital

1939

30.24-3367

MORE INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONS THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN BRITAIN. THEY HAVE RANGED FROM COMMISSIONS ON LUNACY TO COMMISSIONS ON INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

HE IS FOLLOWING ANOTHER FAMILIAR LINE IN THIS WAR, TOO -- HIS INTEREST IN THE CARE OF CHILDREN. HIS COUNTRY PLACE IN SURREY IS HOST TO SEVERAL CHILDREN DISPERSED FROM LONDON'S EAST END. HE SAYS THEY ARE HAVING A SWELL TIME. HE HAS NO CHILDREN OF HIS OWN.

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HE LOVES TO WORK AND CAN TALK; AND IT IS A GOOD THING, TOO, BECAUSE THERE IS PLENTY FOR HIM TO DO. ONCE HE TALKED FOR FIVE DAYS IN A TANGLED COURT ACTION. EVEN GOEBBELS HASN'T MATCHED THAT.

G315PED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGY SHIPS SUNK (PREVIOUS SENT SEPT. 14)

SEPT. 15--FISHING TRAWLER DAVARA (BR) 291 GROSS TONS, SUNK OFF ENGLISH COAST. CREW OF 12 RESCUED.

SEP 16 1939

SEPT. 15-UNIDENTIFIED BELGIAN STEAMER SUNK IN ENGLISH CHANNEL. 49 SURVIVORS PICKED UP BY GREEK VESSEL.

SEP 16 1939

WD136PED

MANILA, SEPT.15-(AP)-AN EXTENSION OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH ASSEMBLY, POSSIBLY FOR CONSIDERATION OF NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION, WAS ORDERED TODAY BY PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID THE PRESIDENT MIGHT ASK LEGISLATION NEXT WEEK TO MAINTAIN PHILIPPINE NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. IT ALSO WAS THOUGHT HE MIGHT SUBMIT A NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED WOULD CUT THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM FROM SIX YEARS TO FOUR YEARS AND PERMIT RE-ELECTION AND ABOLISH THE UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE IN FAVOR OF TWO HOUSES.

X745PCS NM

30.24—3367

Retreating Nazis Blast Whole Villages ~~Civilians~~ Get 12 Hours to Quit Warsaw In Major Saar Battle, French Declare;

SEP 18 1939

Ultimatum Warns City Faces Ruin By Bombardment

SEP 18 1939

Leaflets Showered by Planes Declare Capital Is Now in Active War Area —Say Commander Refused to Surrender

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (Sunday) (AP).—A German army ultimatum to Warsaw to surrender without resistance expired some time after 3 a. m. today (10 p. m., New York time, Saturday), but there was no immediate report to Berlin as to what happened at the Polish capital.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED AT 4:30 A.M. THIS MORNING, ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS AFTER EXPIRATION OF THE ULTIMATUM, THAT ITS ARMY IN THE FIELD STILL HAD NO WORD FROM POLISH AUTHORITIES

Government officials here said they were without information.

The ultimatum said Warsaw would be regarded as a war area if the German terms were not accepted, meaning that the city would be bombarded by artillery and the air force.

German fliers during the afternoon dropped leaflets warning the civilian population of the Polish capital to get out.

The German terms specified that the military command of Warsaw had 12 hours to give up, and then rather ambiguously stated that civilians would have 12 hours to escape in the event the Polish military stood pat.

A propaganda ministry spokesman said a smashing bombardment and air attack on the Polish capital were not expected before 3 p. m. (10 a. m., New York time).

As he interpreted the ultimatum, "the first 12 hours was given the army after which, in the event of its rejection, the civilians have another 12 hours to flee."

The terms to the population were set forth in millions of leaflets distributed over the city by German planes late today.

Resistance Useless, Nazi Message Says

DNB said the German commander sent a message to the Polish commander in Warsaw saying resistance was useless and that the Germans were out of patience because of sniping.

The terms to the Warsaw civilian population were set forth in millions of leaflets distributed over the city by German planes late today.

Out Of Patience

DNB said the German commander sent a message to the Polish commander in Warsaw saying resistance was useless and that the Germans were out of patience because of sniping.

It was reported here the Warsaw commander refused to receive the German messenger or to heed the threat that the city would be subjected to bombardment if capitulation was not forthcoming immediately.

The news agency said the German command was reluctant to endanger innocent citizens and that it had good reason to suspect that "irresponsible Polish leadership" had failed to inform the citizens of the urgency of the situation.

Planes Drop Leaflets

So it was decided, DNB said, to inform the Warsaw population by leaflets showered from planes.

The civilians were told they had twelve hours to get out on two roads which the German army [illegible] and agreed to protect.

The planes started dropping the leaflets at 3.10 P. M. Therefore it was presumed a smashing German attack on the Polish capital might start soon after that hour tomorrow morning.

Three Demands Made

Th leaflets said the following demands had ben made on the military commander of Warsaw:

All parts of Warsaw and all Polish troops within it must surrender within twelve hours.

In case the order is complied with, the surrender must be reported to the nearest German military commander.

In the event this command is not obeyed, the civil population is given twelve hours to leave the city on the roads in the direction of Siedlce and Garwolin.

To Be Regarded As War Area

After twelve hours, the leaflets said, the entire city of Warsaw will be regarded as war area.

The final paragraph said the twelve-hour notice began with their distribution.

German military headquarters said a negotiator was sent to the Polish lines at 8 A. M. (2 A. M. E.S.T.) today with a request that he be taken to the commander of Warsaw's defense. Half an hour later the German officer found a Polish infantry commander who forwarded the German request to the city.

After a wait of an hour and a half, it was reported, the answer was received that the request was rejected.

Sufficient Time To Escape

In German quarters, it was said the ultimatum gave the civil population short but sufficient time to escape. It was added that today's warning was the last, and that if unheeded the authorities of Warsaw would be "completely responsible" for what might happen.

The German command was quoted as saying its patience had been exhausted by sniping and by military opposition that served no purpose and that it now was determined to smash an "annoying but insignificant hindrance which is an inhuman crime against the civil population."

Former experience, it was said, justified the high command in believing that the Polish population had information of the impending da[illegible]

Scattered Throughout City

Therefore, the pamphlets, it was added, were addressed to "Citizens of Warsaw' 'and scattered in every part of the city. The leaflets said:

"Your Government has made your city a war area. Your military leaders not only shot into the city with heavy artillery, but it was demanded of you that you erect street barricades and present the greatest opposition to German troops.

"By the demand that the civil population seize weapons and conduct a warfare of sniping, your Government has violated the commonly accepted rules of humane conduct.

"The fact that part of the population heeded this call to arms makes Warsaw a war area. In spite of this the Germans up to now, in conformity with the command of the Führer, bombed only the objects of military significance, such as railway stations, airfields, baracks, arterial highways and sections of the city in which military establishments were situated."

Upon being informed that the German army had given the Warsaw populace twelve hours in which to leave the city, under threat of "destroying" it, Poles here said that Warsaw would hold out "to the last man, woman and child."

10-Day Bombardment Cited

Poles here pointed out the city already had been subjected to a ten-day bombardment and still was holding out.

Many Polish towns were bombed heavily yesterday, Polish advices received here said. These included Wilno, in northwest Poland. It was said at the Polish legation that German losses so far have totaled at least 100,000 dead and wounded.

The army of General Kutrezebas at Kutno, seventy-five miles west of Warsaw, yesterday repulsed seventeen attacks which were aimed at uniting German forces trying to close in on Warsaw from the north and south, the Legation announced.

The Poles, pleased at the stubborn resistance of the defenders of Warsaw and Kutno, hoped that "general rain" and his reinforcements of mud yet might come soon enough to check the heavily motorized invaders.

All-Day Attack Described

The all-day attack on Warsaw was described late last night by a Polish Government radio announcer who said the attack was the "beginning of an apparent German attempt to take Warsaw at all costs."

He said 200 heavy Nazi guns were pouring shells into the capital's streets.

Through the scream of air-raid sirens, the speaker's voice could be heard here, saying there was constant bombing by large Nazi squadrons.

Hiding In Cellars

The Warsaw announcer, broadcasting at 8.50 P. M. (2.50 P. M., E.S.T.), said nearly all civilians in the capital were hiding as best they could in cellars, although buildings were collapsing on them.

The battered capital was said to be lacking adequate water and food supplies in the ninth day of the German siege.

The announcer said streets were piled with wreckage created by bombs and shells dropping into "nearly every block of the city."

Church Destroyed

"All day Warsaw has been under heavy fire," said the announcer. "Air raids destroyed the Protestant church while service was being held and the roof collapsed, killing one hundred persons.

"The Lithuanian Legation was destroyed by air bombs.

"All day airplanes have bombed and machine-gunned every inch of the city.

Germans Tossing Bombs

"German planes flying low over buildings tossed incendiary bombs. The capital now is almost a flaming torch.

"Shells crashed into houses and they, in turn, crashed into heaps of ruins with terrible detonations.

"The fire department is racing helplessly all over town for there have been more than 400 separate fires today.

"Women and children and old men—all the rest are fighting the invaders—are trying to extinguish the blazes with sand and the little water that can be spared from the drinking supply. Their faces are blackened by soot and pitifully lined by fatigue."

New Posters Appear

The announcer said new posters signed "Smigly-Rydz" (Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander-in-chief of the Polish Army) had been plastered on "those walls still left standing."

He quoted the posters as calling upon men, women and children to "defend Warsaw to the last drop of blood for the honor of Poland demands it. We must fight the barbarian invaders in every field in every manner with every weapon."

Shortly after 9 P. M. Warsaw's military commander, General Czuma, said over the microphone: "From the east the German artillery is bombarding the capital.

Tank Reported Captured

"In Wola (western suburb of Warsaw) we captured one tank and one machine gun. To the east of the city there was mostly reconnoitering activity.

"We took many prisoners in the western part of the city, including a colonel and much material."

Referring to the food situation in Warsaw, General Czuma said: "From today, restaurants can serve one plate of food—nourishing soup—only."

POLES REINFORCE WARSAW IN FACE OF EVACUATION ULTIMATUM FROM NAZIS

Between 40,000 And 50,000 Troops Join Defenders Of Besieged Capital Despite Terrific All-Day Bombardment

[*By the Associated Press*]

Budapest, *Sunday*, Sept. 17—Between 40,000 and 50,000 Polish troops under General Bartnowski, have joined the defenders of the besieged Polish capital of Warsaw, it was stated in Polish circles here early today.

General Bartnowski led three divisions to the relief of the capital despite a terrific all-day air and land bombardment by the surrounding German forces, it was said.

SEP 18 1939

Buoys Polish Hopes

The news buoyed Polish hopes here that the capital yet might be saved.

30.24- 3369

30.24— 3369

POLES CLAIM ARMIES NOW ARE IN CONTACT

Government, Just Across Border From Rumania, Makes Report

[By the Associated Press]

Cernauti, Rumania, Sept. 16—Polish authorities declared tonight contact had been reestablished among their different beleaguered armies, fighting against Germany on widely separated fronts.

The Poles said their Government, now across the border from this frontier city in the little town of Zaleszcyki, was being informed again of the armies' defense efforts in the various war zones. However, reports from the fronts were becoming increasingly infrequent here and no complete picture of the war's progress was available.

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Hotel accommodations in Cernauti were at a premium as thirty-seven foreign missions struggled to establish some sort of temporary headquarters while seeking to maintain contact with the Polish Government.

Biddle Keeps Contact

United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., has established himself here after a hazardous trek with his wife and staff from Warsaw. He returned to Poland by car today to make a fresh survey of the situation.

The refugee diplomats received a report that Zalsczczyki, where they made their last stand on the Polish side of the Rumanian border, was bombed today at 7.30 A. M. No details of casualties or damage were given.

It was reported French Ambassador Leon Noel conferred in Poland with Polish Foreign Minister, Josef Beck, at a point not far from the Rumanian frontier.

Beck's wife and children, who reached Bucharest last night, were said tonight to be on their way to Paris.

May Return To Moscow

Soviet-Russian Ambassador Nicholas Sharanov reported now at Spollunow, a Polish town on the Russian frontier, was reported to have declared he soon may return to Moscow.

Polish authorities dispatched food and clothing by rail to Sniatyn, a Polish town just across the border from Cernauti. Apparently they planned to aid thousands of refugees reported surging toward the Rumanian frontier in front of the German army.

An official Rumanian announcement said Rumanian hospitals were prepared to receive large numbers of Polish wounded.

Among the Polish refugees in Cernauti were the wives of the Polish President, Ignace Moscicki, and the commander in chief of Poland's armies, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz.

To Aid Jewish Refugees

It was reported an attempt was being made to run special trains for Jewish refugees with Palestinian citizenship through Rumania. Hundreds of such Jews were caught by the war while visiting relatives and friends in Poland.

A large group of both Poles and Jews without passports was understood to be surging closer to the frontier.

Rumanian authorities, in planning arrangements to handle the refugees, were confronted with a housing problem due to the approach of the rainy season in this section.

POLISH CHIEFS MAY SEEK PARIS

SEP 17 1939

Expected to Ask to Go Through Rumania.

BUCHAREST ISSUES WARNING

Moscicki Is Told That Politics Will Be Forbidden.

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Persons in diplomatic circles said today that Polish Government officials plan to circle to Paris, if they are forced to flee from their country, rather than remain in Rumania and halt all political activity.

Some minor officials were said to be already on the way.

Most of the officials were expected to remain in Poland as long as possible. Permission would be sought to travel across Rumania.

The Polish President, Ignace Moscicki, and other officials were notified they must remain under surveillance and stay at selected places if they enter Rumania. Even then they would be urged to leave the country as quickly as possible.

Many of the officials were reported residing in a little village just across the Dniester River from the Rumanian frontier.

Diplomats Cross Border.

At the same time many foreign diplomats who came here last night with their families and staffs, including the American Ambassador, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., returned to the Polish Government seat at Zaleszczyki, presumably for the day only.

The Rumanian envoys were instructed to tell Polish officials that Polish children and wounded would be given shelter upon crossing the border. Polish troops will be disarmed and placed in internment camps for the duration of the war.

"Those who have political occupations," the order said, "will be bound to occupy guarded domiciles and agree to shun politics."

Large numbers of Polish child refugees arrived here under supervision of Polish diplomatic authorities.

Rumors On Moscicki And Jews

An unconfirmed report persisted here, despite denials from the Polish legation, that Moscicki already had crossed the frontier secretly.

Another report circulated that Britain had asked Rumania to let 45,000 Polish Jews pass through the country to Palestine. This report said the British had agreed to allow them to enter Palestine. It could not be verified immediately.

POLES SAVE THEIR GOLD

SEP 17 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 16 — Half of the Bank of Poland's gold was reported authoritative ly today to have been shipped by a British steamer from Constanza, Rumania's chief port on the Black Sea.

The shipment was said to have reached Rumania by way of Sniatyn, on the Polish-Rumanian border. Its destination is believed to be England.

Reported Sending Rest

The other half of the Bank of Poland's gold, amounting to 200,000,000 zlotys ($37,640,000), was said to be en route to Constanza for transshipment abroad.

Both consignments were reported to have arrived in this country in heavily-guarded railroad cars.

6 Americans Carry On In Beleaguered Warsaw

Consulate Officers Keep Busy Amid Storm of Bombs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—In the heart of Poland's beleaguered capital city, entirely surrounded by German troops, a half-dozen American-born service officers are carrying on in the tradition of their corps.

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Cut off from outside communication for some days, these career men are conducting their work amid a storm of aerial bombs.

Although the American Embassy has just left Polish territory, the men of the American Consulate have stayed on. They may remain in German-occupied oland indefinitely. Since they are not accredited to the Polish government as the Embassy officials are, they may stay on by diplomatic custom and carry on under local authority.

They sent their wives and families to various Scandinavian cities before the fighting began.

If Warsaw falls, their work may be more arduous than before, since they will also represent British and French interests in the occupied territory. The United States is acting for those two countries in Germany.

At the head of the corps is John K. Davis, the Consul General, a veteran of nearly thirty years in the foreign service.

With Davis are American Foreign Officers George J. Haering, of New York; William M. Cramp, of Pennsylvania; Douglas Jenkins jr., of South Carolina; M. William Blake of Ohio, and E. Tomlin Bailey, of New Jersey.

NAZIS THROW MORE TROOPS AGAINST KUTNO

SEP 17 1939

Germany Considers Polish War Won, With Government On Run

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 16—Germany threw additional divisions of troops against Kutno, Poland, today in the hope of crushing a Polish "lost army" reported engaged in a bitter seven-day defense of the city.

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A German communique, revealing the new move, indicated the army's design was to destroy the Polish divisions at Kutno quickly, at the same time tightening the ring of steel around Warsaw, the capital.

Kutno, seventy-five miles from Warsaw, is a Polish buffer between Warsaw and the German army to the west.

Poles Still Holding Lwow

Another section of the German Eastern army was reported pressing southeast toward Lwow, Poland's second largest city and capital of the Polish Ukraine, 225 miles from Warsaw. The communique said the Poles still held Lwow, but that scattered divisions of their army were being swept backward.

Pryzemysl, fifty miles west of Lwow, was announced to be in German possession, as was Bialystok, one hundred miles northeast of Warsaw.

During fighting at Praga, a Warsaw suburb, the German announcement said, 8,000 Polish prisoners and 126 cannon were captured.

Meanwhile, a renewal of activity on the diplomatic front was seen in a semi-official "warning" to neutral states not to submit to the British "blockade."

This came as official circles said they saw in the Russian-Japanese armistic the "most important diplomatic event since the outbreak of the European war." The armistice, they said, was greeted in Berlin as "the first step toward further bettering of Russian-Japanese relations."

The "warning" to neutrals, especially the so-called Oslo group, contained a veiled threat of German retaliation if they did not take a strong stand against the British action.

Britain And Neutrals

The Nazi position was given as semi-official comment on an official Foreign Office press release stating that the German Government possessed proof that Britain in the last few days had sent notes to the neutrals defining economic neutrality.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—At The Hague, The Netherlands Government issued a statement that it had received no such note from Britain.]

"The notes confirm," the press release said, "that England intends to unscrupulously dominate the neutral states and, without regard to the rights of the peoples, ride roughshod over the vital necessities and neutrality rights of these states.

"The tone of the notes is categorical. Their contents go further than the worst fears raised in the neutral states during the past fourteen days as a result of their experiences in the World War and the latest British encroachment."

Warned Against England

The semi-official statement added:

"We, therefore, warn states to whom England sent threat notes against submitting to England. Especially we warn the Ministers of the Oslo conference who are meeting September 18 in Copenhagen (to discuss common neutral action by the Scandinavian nations, the Netherlands and Belgium in view of the blockade) to take up a position against the English attempt to overpower them. Germany's wish was and is to leave neutral states undisturbed by the conflict."

This new diplomatic attack on Britain came as Germany considered that the Polish war was won.

Consider Polish War Won

While the Polish Government was reported still on Polish soil, it was believed here that the Government intended to flee to Rumania. In that case, officials said, Germany would consider Poland without a government, inasmuch as Rumania, being neutral, could not permit the Polish Government to exercise its functions from Rumanian soil.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Dispatches from Cernauti, Rumania, just across the Polish frontier, said diplomatic circles understood that Polish Government officials planned to circle to Paris, if forced to flee their country, rather than remain in Rumania and halt their political activity.]

Asked whether Germany would then attempt to set up a new Polish government, German officials said they could not give a precise reply. At any rate, they said, the territory occupied by the German army would be under rule of the German high command or such persons as the high command might designate.

Gesture From Bucharest

That Rumania intended to remain on friendly terms with Germany was indicated by the arrival in Bucharest of a German trade delegation for the biennial ironing out of kinks in the German-Rumanian trade agreement.

Belgium also was seen as cultivating German trade, having sent a trade mission to Berlin. The Nazis interpreted this step as meaning that King Leopold's country wanted to assure itself of an overland trade route now that the British blockade was working.

What role Germany played in bringing Russia and Japan together could not be ascertained, but Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, immediately after the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression pact last month, attempted to induce Japan to follow suit.

Then Japan appeared disappointed that the Nazis had embraced the Soviets and a certain coolness toward Germany was expressed.

In their jubilation over the Russian-Japanese armistice, the Nazis merely have mentioned the hope that this would lead to wider understanding between Russia and Japan, without going so far as to say it was groundwork for a non-aggression pact and either Japan's active aid or benevolent neutrality in the European war.

Expected To Discuss Pact

It was expected a Russian-Japanese non-aggression pact would be discussed during the visit here starting tomorrow of Gen. Kazuichi Terauchi, former Japanese Minister of War who came to Europe as a member of the official Japanese delegation to the Nürnberg Nazi party Congress, which later was canceled.

The mission, en route when the Russian-German pact was signed, received orders not to come to Germany as a result of Japanese disappointment over the agreement. Arrangements later were made for Terauchi to come alone on the invitation of von Ribbentrop.

British "Threat Notes"

The British "threat notes" to neutrals, according to semi-official comment, contained three main things:

1. No neutral state may deliver to belligerents coal, petroleum, metals, nitrates or other raw materials that can be used for war purposes. Neutral states which, because of geographical position, can continue to trade with Germany must completely halt the exports of all materials named.
2. The English Government will not permit neutral countries to exchange so-called raw materials for other German products.
3. Transit of commercial goods through a neutral country to Germany will not be permitted by the English Government.

Finland "Lone Exception"

The single exception, this comment said, was Finland "because Finland's ships do not lie under British guns (because Germany claims mastery of the Baltic)."

Britain, it was said, granted Finland the right to continue "normal" trade with Germany.

The British notes, it was said, were couched in the following "threat":

"Non-observance of these regulations will be regarded as a breach of neutrality fundamentals and as sympathetic collaboration with the enemy."

It was said this "contrary-to-law English oppression of neutral States will, if these States accommodate themselves to the pressure, unavoidably call for counter action of similar nature."

Attack on Kutno.

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A German communique said today that additional divisions have been hurled against Kutno in a determined drive to crush a Polish "lost army" which has held out for six days and then to concentrate on Warsaw, sixty miles further east.

Kutno is a key to a diminishing circle of territory still held by the Poles west of Warsaw and a buffer between the beleaguered capital and the German Army to the west.

The importance of the position was demonstrated by the visit yesterday of Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, German Army Chief of Staff, to front lines.

The German announcement was taken to indicate that the plan is to destroy the divisions at Kutno quickly, while closing the ring of steel tighter around Warsaw in the hope that the capital may surrender.

The high command also said that 8,000 prisoners and 126 cannon had been captured by the Germans as they moved into Praga, a Warsaw suburb on the east bank of the Vistula River.

Meanwhile another section of the eastern army was reported pushing to the southeast with its principal objective Lwow, the principal city of southeastern Poland, 225 miles from Warsaw.

The communique said that scattered divisions of the Polish Army were being swept backward by the German advance. It added that the Poles still held Lwow and Bilgoraj, seventy miles to the northwest toward Warsaw.

At the same time the communique cited successes in drives to the northeast and southeast. Przemysl, fifty miles west of Lwow, and Bialystok, 110 miles northeast of Warsaw, were reported taken. The communique said that German planes had destroyed Polish transports east of Warsaw.

On the Western Front.

On the western front, the high command announced, activity was limited to the region around Saarbruecken. It was admitted that the city, residents of which have moved, was under French artillery fire.

There was no elaboration of the results of the fighting. Local advances by the French were reported repulsed. The High Command described the enemy losses as heavy.

In Berlin, midday editions of the German press had banner lines on the agreement between Russia and Japan to halt frontier fighting and to arbitrate. The stories recalled a statement by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia would

Reich May Mediate

Dispatches from Moscow while Von Ribbentrop was there last month quoted him:

"I am convinced that this treaty (the German-Russian pact) will have a favorable effect upon Russo-Japanese relations as also upon German-Japanese friendship."

In Government circles it was said Germany might take a part in directing mediation between Russia and Japan.

New Peace Move Hinted

There were vague hints here today of a new peace effort, possibly emanating from Rome.

German military experts said the full force which the army could apply to Kutno had not been exerted, but the Polish forces—which have been making occasional attempts to break out—no longer are in a position to cause much trouble.

Germany's air force and swift motorized detachments concentrated on pushing their drive far to the southeast.

Once the Polish troops at Kutno are out of the way, there will remain no opposition between Berlin and Warsaw except the snipers who still are giving the Germans trouble in hundreds of towns and villages.

At Brest-Litovsk, 100 miles east of Warsaw, where Germany imposed a world war peace on Russia, which was later swept aside by the Versailles treaty, a swiftly moving East Prussian army was pressing down from the north.

Brest-Litovsk is defended by a line of permanent fortifications and the Germans face a fierce battle for its possession. Dispatches from the front today, however, said the East Prussian army had taken some of the outer defenses.

Outside of these operations, the Polish campaign appeared to be developing into a chase to the southeast, where the Russian and Rumanian borders come together.

German forces were reported close to Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine. Speedy advance units, which strike swiftly and fall back when the need arises, were said to be nearly Stanislawow, seventy miles southeast of Lwow.

News and military dispatches reaching Berlin described the flight of Polish officials, diplomats, refugees and even some soldiers over the Rumanian border, increasing the problem facing the Rumanian Government.

Rumania, which a few days ago advised Berlin it was observing the strictest neutrality, was said to be troubled by the flood of refugees fleeing before the German advance and to have required those seeking asylum to refrain from political or military activity.

Official Germany meanwhile remained almost completely silent about the war in the west. The average German knew there was bitter fighting in Poland and was aware of the British blockade in the North Sea, but was relatively uninformed on other phases of the war.

West Front War Unreported.

There was no hint of activity along the Siegfried Line, and there appeared to be a general lack of animosity toward the French.

Nevertheless Germany was fighting actively in other directions in this modern war—the diplomatic, economic and propaganda fronts.

In the field of diplomacy informed sources say Germany has scored telling points by persuading Rumania to remain neutral, by the seeming reluctance of Turkey to become involved in the conflict and by arousing the smaller neutrals to protest against the sweeping character of Britain's blockade.

Another diplomatic triumph from the German viewpoint was the apparently increasing firendliness o Soviet Russia.

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German

Berlin, Sept. 16 (AP)—The German supreme high army command today issued the following communique:

Fighting around Lwow continues. Polish divisions encircled around Kutno still are offering resistance. Bialystok was captured.

Following is the text of a second communique issued today by the German supreme army command:

On September 15 the southern wing of the German Eastern Army again swept shattered units of the Polish Southern Army before it. Fights still are continuing with them at the gates of Lwow and at the Tanew river near Bilgoraj.

Przemysl was taken. Far eastward thereof motorized troops reached Wlodzimierz.

By sending new German forces, the ring around the Polish Army encircled at Kutno was strengthened and narrowed for attack.

After warding off the enemy's attempts to breakthrough southeastward of Warsaw, German troops stationed there captured 8,000 prisoners and 126 cannon. They now are close to Praga. Bialystok was captured.

The fight for the citadel of Brest still is in progress.

The air force frustrated an attempt of the last Polish transport movements to the eastern frontier.

In the west there was enemy artillery activity at Saarbrücken. Local enemy forward thrusts were warded off with heavy losses for the enemy. No air attacks on German territory occurred.

little aerial raiding today over Warsaw and Lwow. They said most German air activity was confined to scouting operations.

The Hungarian news agency declared German forces attacking Lwow, Poland's third largest city, had been beaten back with the loss of ten tanks and ten armored cars, while Polish aircraft brought down several Nazi planes.

The Polish Telegraph Agency quoted a Polish Army major as saying the Germans had not been able to destroy important military objectives around Lwow. The agency declared the Poles had captured 13,000 men and 350 officers, mostly aviators, forty-eight guns, 215 machine guns, 170 tanks, 1,000 armored cars and 280 planes.

The Warsaw radio station No. 2 went off the air "due to technical difficulties." Warsaw station No. 1 stopped broadcasting for the same reasons last week.

Southeast Drive Continues.

The smashing German drive through southeast Poland to cut off access to Rumania continued while refugees kept on streaming toward the frontier.

The Rumanian Government worked to establish refugee camps. The Hungarian news agency said Bucharest expected to receive an official Polish appeal to admit refugees.

Diplomats fleeing from Poland said the German southern offensive was being accelerated by vast numbers of reserves pouring from Germany.

In the diplomatic caravan which reached Cernauti, Rumania, just across the Polish frontier, yesterday, were United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., his wife and her daughter, Peggy Thompson Schulz, and Mrs. Biddle's secretary, Mary McKenzie.

Others in the party were Mme. Josef Beck, wife of the Polish Foreign Minister, and their three children, en route to Paris, and the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Tonight's official general staff communique acknowledged for the first time that French and German troops were in contact along the entire front.

Germans Abandon Towns

Following is the text of the night communique:

"There was heavy activity of the two artillery and contact elements all along the entire front.

"The enemy is being constantly reinforced before us.

Warsaw and Lwow Defenders Said to Have Pushed Back Foe

Budapest Dispatch Tells of German Losses —Berlin Announces Plan to Crush a Polish 'Lost Army.'

By Robert St. John

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BUDAPEST, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Hungarian diplomatic and press circles today received reports the Polish defenders of Warsaw and Lwow had pushed back their besiegers, inflicting severe losses on the German forces.

Although Warsaw and Lwow were holding out against ceaseless hammering of Nazi planes, artillery and tanks, reports from numerous sources said, the German lines had been extended 110 miles east of the Polish capital to Brest-Litovsk (Brzesc).

The newspaper Pesti Hirlap reported German forces west of Warsaw had suffered considerable losses from a Polish counter-attack and that skirmishes were continuous on the city's eastern site.

French news agency reports said heavy German attacks were repulsed at Vola, a Warsaw suburb, with the loss of some artillery and mechanized equipment.

Little Warsaw Air Raiding.

Other foreign sources reported Polish gains, but there was no further confirmation of the dispatches. Hungarian reports said there was

MAJOR BATTLE RAGING IN SAAR; NAZIS RETREAT, DESTROY OWN VILLAGES

Germans Bring Up Still More Reinforcements In Effort To Stem French Advance. Forty-Mile Front Ablaze

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 16—The European war's first real grand-scale battle on the western front appeared tonight to be developing by the hour, with hundreds of thousands of French and German troops engaged.

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German troops were reported retreating and methodically destroying small villages as they abandoned them.

French observers reported back to the general staff that the Germans, as they doggedly gave ground, blasted entire villages out of existence in an effort to slow the French drive through the no-man's-land toward the Siegfried line.

Nazis Bolster Lines

The general staff announced the Germans were "constantly" throwing reinforcements into the battle, which was swinging into its decisive stage tonight after two weeks of preliminary skirmishing.

This "battle of the Saar" was being waged along a forty-mile front from the Moselle Valley southeastward to Saarbrücken.

30.24 - 3371

30.24—3371

"At many points he abandoned and destroyed certain of his villages in retreating."

Civilians Cleared Out

Small crossroads hamlets in the battle zone have been cleared of all civilians and many of them already had been pounded almost beyond recognition by shells from both French and Germans guns in a ceaseless give-and-take warfare.

Premier Edouard Daladier, the "little dictator of France," who is his own Minister of National Defense and Foreign Affairs, left Paris suddenly today to make a surprise personal inspection of the Maginot fighting zone.

He left for the front in a military automobile on what, so far as is known, was his first inspection of the battlefront. The Premier, who entered the last war as a private soldier and fought the entire four years, winning promotion after promotion and three citations for valor under fire, started for the front without previous announcement.

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He was accompanied only by Gen. J. P. O. De Camp, head of his military cabinet, and their military aides.

During the German retreat, French units reported, the German destruction of villages was being carried out so systematically that even cellars were being filled and the ground leveled.

In this area typical Old World houses built centuries ago have mediæval cellars, which extend two or three levels down into the ground and provide excellent shelter for troops.

Such close contact has been made on the front, it was reported, that the no-man's land separating the front lines almost has disappeared. In some cases lines were said to overlap, with advance posts pushed forward between two similar enemy positions.

Strike At Three Points

In the fighting zone, military dispatches said the French struck at the German lines at three distinct points. Along the Moselle river valley in the north; at Saarbrücken at the south, and about midway between the two down the little Nied river, which is a tributary to the Saar.

What was described as the most important French advance of the last twenty-four hours was reported to have brought them into the angle formed by the two rivers east of their confluence.

From a high ridge and two heights which flank it, French guns were said to be able to dominate the opposite bank of the Saar from the town of Merzig to Saarlouis, a distance of ten miles.

Thirty Divisions Fighting

Military observers estimated that at least fifteen German divisions and about the same number, if not more, of French divisions had been drawn into the fighting for possession of the strategic area between the Siegfried and Maginot lines.

[Editor's Note—This would mean that approximately 300,000 men are locked in battle, as each French and German division consists of about 10,000 combatants.]

In the area of this battle between Saarbrücken and the Moselle Valley are Germany's strongest advance fortifications, guarding the central sector of the northern flank.

The Saar fighting has been growing increasingly desperate since Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, flew to France September 12 for the first secret meeting of the British-French supreme war council, called to discuss immediate measures of aid for their Polish allies.

Dispatches from Poland described the situation there as critical, but said all hope had not been abandoned.

"Some Progress" Made

The French morning communique told of "some progress" east of the Moselle river, where French troops have been engaged for six days in a projected march toward the German city of Trier.

The communique tersely reported "an excited night" south of Saarbrücken when German artillery went into action.

Completing a move that opened last Sunday, French troops were said to have captured a small woods northeast of Sierck in German territory near the Moselle.

Despite heavy fire from both large and small artillery in the rear of Germany's troops, the French reported the successful advance of reinforcements through the muddy countryside.

Saarbrücken Hemmed In

As if in retaliation at the other end of the forty-mile front, busy French guns were said to dominate the Saarbrücken area, which was reported being surrounded by Poilus. Already the guns were said to have halted operations of the area's mining industry, which supplies much of the coal, coke and iron needed by the German forces.

To understand the fighting on the western front it must be remembered that the war began as stabilized warfare with no chance for the rapid maneuvers which in the past always characterized the start of operations.

Germans as well as French were already entrenched in strong lines of fortifications which they had been years building. With the Germans resting on the defensive behind their fortifications, the French—if their aid was to mean anything to the Poles—had to strike that line with a major offensive.

Contact Means Victory

Military observers feel that if the French make contact with the main Siegfried Line, from which they still are some six or seven miles, they can be considered to have won the battle of the Saar.

If the Germans prevent the French from penetrating their advance lines, it will mean the French have lost this battle, these observers say.

The German theory of fortress warfare is that the best way to defend a line of fortifications is to make a stand in front of it and, if possible, prevent the attack from ever reaching it.

Apparently to carry out this theory the Germans have been slowly giving ground, thus tiring the French as much as possible. Then, with fresh men moved out from the comparative safety of the Siegfried Line, they strike at the French troops which have been under fire for several days.

Guns Pound French

During the whole time the heavy German guns pounded unceasingly at French advance positions; warplanes bombed and raked thin lines of troops with machine-gun fire.

After each German counter-attack, however, the French reported that although they may have dropped back some hundred yards, the Poilus had not yet failed to regain their original positions in the forward push.

Fighting along the Nied last night and this morning was described as typical of the whole front.

While heavy advance guard action was under way both in the east [illegible] west of this sector during [illegible] or three days, French troops claimed to have moved up across the German frontier into hills southeast of the Nied.

Resistance "Normal"

During these few days they were said to have met only "normal" resistance as the Germans withdrew, conserving the strength of the German troops, but at the same time harassing the advancing French.

Then yesterday the German guns began laying "interdictory" fire on the railroad and highways which follow the winding course of the river, intending to choke off French reinforcements and isolate the weary troops trying to consolidate the positions they had just taken.

This was followed by wave after wave of German infantry pouring across the Saar river, causing the French to recoil and reform their lines in the shelter of groves on a plateau from which heights rise along the river's banks.

French Reinforced

The French were declared to have been able to bring up sufficient reinforcements to hurl the Germans back across the river, where they again took shelter in their blockhouses.

The net result of the action, as viewed here, was that the French advanced their line about a quarter of a mile beyond their first positions and gained control of the hills from which they were able to toss shells along the whole valley on the heights held by the enemy and on the town of Saarlouis, which sits on the river at the foot of the French positions.

HITLER'S TROOPS SENT 'OVER TOP' 1914 STYLE

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Germans Repulsed After Resorting to Old War Technic—Paris Night Communique Tells of Heavy Artillery Duel.

PARIS, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Hundreds of thousands of French and German troops were reported engaged in a terrifc battle today along a forty-mile western front after two weeks of skirmishes.

The fighting, including a reported "over the top" advance by Nazi infantry, was said by military observers to be ranging all the way from the Moselle River southeast to the Saarbruecken area—rich industrial prize.

Observers estimate that at least fifteen German divisions and an equal if not larger number of French divisions had been drawn into the fighting between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines. The divisions range between 10,000 and 15,000 men each.

The French High Command reported tonight that German troops were destroying villages as they retreated before the French advance on the western front.

Germans Bring Up More Troops.

An official communique said that the Germans were bringing up more re-enforcements in an effort to halt the French drive against advance positions of the Siegfried Line.

The General Staff announcement confirmed reports that French and German troops were in contact all along the front which stretches through western Germany.

The Germans were reported to have gone "over the top" toward French lines in the lower Nied River valley under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment.

The French General Staff said the attack was "sharply repulsed."

The Germans apparently used the world war technic of sending their infantry in waves against French rifle and machine-gun fire.

After hours of fighting, the French command reported, the German charge was broken and the attackers were forced to retire to their original positions.

Premier Daladier, accompanied by his military aids, paid a surprise visit to the Maginot Line today. Mr. Daladier, who is also War Minister and Foreign Minister, left Paris in a military automobile with Gen. J. P. O. de Camp, chief of his military Cabinet, and other personal staff officers.

The following is the text of tonight's communique:

"There was heavy activity of the two artilleries and contact elements all along the entire front.

"The enemy is being constantly re-enforced before us.

"At many points he abandoned and destroyed certain of his villages in retreating."

Military observers paid tribute to the morale of the French troops operating from intrenched positions in the face of German infantry crossing the shell-pocked area, a new salient on the western front.

They said the troops held their positions against the charge and against blasting fire from German mortars and long-range guns.

Northeast of Sierck, in German territory, the French were reported to have captured a small woods which had been under German fire during a five-day battle that began September 10.

They were said to be holding consolidated positions gained after a temporary withdrawal and a later recovery of the disputed terrain.

French forces were reported today to have driven beyond the tiny German border village of Perl in an attempt to turn the flank of Germany's army in the Moselle Valley, near the Luxemburg frontier.

Dispatches said the Germans were giving ground slowly, fighting from every hilltop and woods, after having blown up the main railroad line between the French city of Metz and the German city of Trier. The railway parallels the border of neutral Luxemburg.

Perl, a typical Old World village a mile and a half within Germany, was the starting point of a German counter offensive up the Moselle Valley last Sunday in which the French were forced to give up some 500 yards of German territory.

A General Staff communique this morning mentioned a new salient bordering the lower Nied River Valley south of Merzig where the Nied joins the Saar River.

Previous communiques had said the French were driving from Sierck toward Trier in the north and from the general direction of Sarreguemines toward Saarbruecken in the south. The new salient is between these points.

The communique reported "some progress" east of the Moselle River, apparently indicating French troops had advanved toward Trier after five days of fighting to push their positions forward. It acknowledged that the Germans had attacked in the Nied Valley sector after pounding French positions with heavy guns but said the attack had been repulsed.

The communique said German artillery action against the French front lines south of Saarbruecken had caused an "excited night" on the western front.

Near the Luxemburg boundary, French dispatches reported French re-enforcements moving up through the muddy countryside under fire from heavy German guns attempting to break up French concentrations at that westernmost end of a forty-mile front extending eastward along the German-French border to Saarbruecken.

French Surround Saarbruecken.

Saarbruecken, industrial center of Germany's rich Saar Valley, was reported being surrounded by French forces. French guns were said to dominate the area, forcing to a standstill mining operations which supply a considerable percentage of the coal, coke and iron needed for the German war machine.

But French dispatches acknowledged the going has been tough.

Every conquered position has been taken first by a tank crew, they said, and has had to be widened and protected on all flanks before it has been possible to move men up.

German artillery constantly sought to break up French rearguard convoys and yesterday the Germans introduced low-flying aerial attack. French pursuit planes, however, poured out from airdromes behind France's Maginot Line and fought off the German ships. The French described their losses as slight and the enemy's as heavy.

Today's Communique.

The morning war communique said today: "There was an excited night in many parts of the front.

"There was very strong enemy reaction in the region south of Saarbruecken. Some progress has been realized by our troops east of the Moselle River.

"A strong enemy counter-attack with artillery preparation has been repulsed in the region neighboring the lower valley of the Nied River."

Military observers here saw a two-fold objective in the German tactics: First, to extract as heavy losses as possible before the French are able to reach the more formidable main Siegfried Line in large bodies, and, second, to delay the French advance in the hope that a crushing blow soon may be delivered to Poland in the east.

A completed campaign in Poland, they pointed out, would release Germany's full power to face the combined strength of British and French forces in the west.

Poland's position continued to cause anxiety in French circles. Advices indicated that the German strategy was preventing the Polish general staff from mobilizing its full manpower for a stand. Polish dispatches said Nazi forces were feinting with mechanized columns, then cutting through widely separated Polish areas without stopping for cleanup operations.

Russia Watched Closely

The attitudes of Russia and Rumania were followed closely. The German drive through Poland was reported to have left open only the easternmost part of the Polish-Rumanian frontier, and some quarters expressed fear that any action by Russian forces might involve Rumania.

Henry De Kerillis, rightist deputy and journalist, wrote today in his daily newspaper, L'Epoque, that he had requested the Air Ministry for special permission to join the air force.

He said he wanted no non-combatant, rearline job when it was "necessary to win the war, no matter what happens in Warsaw or Moscow."

Germans Counter-Attack.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—German troops were reported today to be fiercely counter-attacking against newly won French positions along a sixty-mile front between the Moselle River and the foothills of the Vosges.

The reports indicated the assault was the most extended yet undertaken on the western front by the German high command.

Previously the German defenders have confined their counter-attacks mostly to sharp local thrusts.

Results of the German offensive, which began last night and was continuing this morning, were not clear here.

It was reported, however, that the French had lost ground on their right flank in the Vosges forests northeast of Bitche.

Used Their New Planes.

During the fighting the Germans for the first time made use of warplanes based in underground hangars behind the Siegfried Line.

Fast fighters were said to have approached the lines in formation and roared low over the French forces between the Saar and Vosges, where comparatively level ground afforded the French little protection from strafing.

Despite heavy fire from French anti-aircraft batteries, the German planes were reported to have caused heavy casualties, particularly among French troops moving up as re-enforcements.

German bombers also participated in air attacks in the Saar sector, where the French previously had occupied Nazi advance fortified positions.

However, anti-aircraft fire was reported to have forced them to fly at too high an altitude to drop their bombs with any degree of accuracy.

British Planes in Action.

Swiss reports also said a number of British Royal Air Force planes had participated in air battles in the Palatinate, east of the Saar.

Numerical superiority of the German planes over the combined French and British air force now engaged in action was believed by the Swiss observers to account for the plan of attack mapped out by Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander of the Allied troops.

Despite geographical difficulties facing ground troops in the Saar and in the Vosges foothills, Gen. Gamelin apparently chose to stab at points where forests and hills made German air attacks most difficult and protection easiest, they said.

To meet the German air power, both the French and British were reported not only increasing their own plane production but increasing anti-aircraft artillery as well.

French officers were said to be jubilant over the ease with which scouting parties and artillery had removed the hazard of mine fields on which the Germans had counted heavily to protect the outlying defenses of the strongly fortified Siegfried Line.

Positions of most of the mine fields, it was said, were known to the French before the war began.

SWISS TROOPS PROVE COSTLY

The positions of most of the mine fields, it was said, were known to the French before the war began. German patrols captured in night attacks were said to have given information on the location of others by naming areas they had been ordered to avoid.

Some of the mines were exploded by heavy shelling. Others were reported to have been set off by French scouts working by night under cover of artillery barrages.

Change in Tactics Seen

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 16 (AP)—The German High Command on the Western front today abruptly changed its tactics from static defense and was reported to have launched a series of violent attacks on French positions in four main sectors.

Advices received here showed the Germans struck at the French in the Moselle Valley, the Nied Valley, the area around the city of Saarbruecken and in the Vosges Mountains.

On the Moselle front the counter-attacks of the Germans were reported to have been driven back by the French, who continued to advance slowly.

In the Nied Valley the Germans were said to have reoccupied a small section of a strategic plateau but to have suffered heavy losses. German casualties were reported heavier during this engagement than in any battle on the Western front since the war began on Sept. 3. French sources said hundreds of prisoners had been taken.

To the south, at Saarbruecken, the battle continued to rage tonight.

In the Palatinate foothills of the Vosges, French forest patrols were reported swept back near the frontier line by a numerically superior German force.

Military observers in Switzerland, who previously considered the French attacks in the Moselle Valley sector mere local actions for position, said they were amazed at the French progress in that region despite fierce resistance.

The observers said they were beginning to wonder if German defenses in the Moselle Valley were not overrated.

Mobilization Expense Put at $1,130,000 a Day.

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SEEK TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Commander of Army Advises His Soldiers to Be Economical.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Frugal Swiss, holding shut the neutral side door to French and German battle lines, learned with shock today that their general mobilization is costing about 5,000,000 Swiss francs ($1,130,000) a day.

Along with publication of this estimate, a staggering figure to many a Swiss citizen, an order of the day entitled "Economy is a soldier's duty" was issued by Gen. Henri Guisan, the gentleman farmer who heads Switzerland's 400,000 citizen soldiers.

Gen. Guisan urged soldiers to economize on gasoline and oil, to take no unnecessary train trips and to throw away nothing which might be of possible use in civilian or military life.

Mobilization a Strain.

Gen. Guisan acknowledged that continued mobilization was a strain on the economy of a nation whose total debt, including cantonal obligations, is about 8,000,000,000 Swiss francs ($1,808,000,000). Although the Swiss have 116.3 per cent gold coverage of their currency in circulation, which is the envy of most of the world, a long European war might be ruinous to Swiss economy.

Few Swiss, however, suggested that their army should be demobilized, even though confident their neutrality will not be violated.

Switzerland, like Belgium and The Netherlands, is operating on the principle a weak nation these days is an open invitation for molestation by stronger Powers.

Convenient Side Route.

Geographically Switzerland looks like a convenient side route around the south ends of the French Maginot and German Siegfried lines. The Basel region, however, bristles with fortifications and is teeming with crack sharpshooters of the Swiss citizen army. Furthermore, Switzerland intends for things to remain that way.

When France and Germany started massing troops on the Western Front, Switzerland called 500,000 men to arms. It was a tremendous effort for a nation with only 4,066,400 inhabitants.

Mobilization went through smoothly, aided by the ancient Swiss tradition that every able-bodied man keeps a rifle ready in his own home for defense of the nation.

After ten days of war along the Western Front without trouble touching the Rhineland area where the Swiss, German and French frontiers meet, cantonal authorities discreetly reminded Gen. Guisan that he had most of their best cowherds and farm hands under arms.

The General immediately gave temporary leaves to thousands but kept 400,000 still on duty.

His order today was another concession to the national economy.

Troops Urged To Help Others

Garrison officers and soldiers off duty were encouraged to help peasants with their crops and other tasks. Already it is a common sight in Swiss railway stations to see soldiers, with rifles crooked in their arms, helping women with their baggage.

Army officers said the majority of the troops would be kept at their posts to see what develops on the Rhineland front. If there are indications that inactivity will continue, there may be partial demobilization.

GERMANY PLEDGES HUMANE WARFARE

Note To France Cites Hitler's Address To Reichstag On September 1

Berlin Warns, However, Actions Of Opponents Will Be Final Guide

SEP 17 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 16—Germany sent a note to France tonight stating she was determined to abide by the rules of civilized warfare, but warned she must be guided by what her opponents do.

The note, transmitted through Sweden, was in reply to a British-French declaration at the beginning of war setting forth methods by which the Allies proposed to conduct the war.

France asked a German answer, which was given in tonight's note.

Hitler Speech Cited

Germany called attention to the fact that Hitler, on September 1, told the Reichstag that the Reich was not warring against women and children. The note emphasized that thereafter Hitler ordered the German air force to attack only military objectives.

Germany said she welcomed and applauded the plea by President Roosevelt that the war be conducted as humanely as possible and later told Britain she proposed to abide by the Geneva agreement of 1925 against use of poison gases.

Text Of Note

The Reich's note said:

"Germany intends in the future also to abide by the injunction of the Führer to conduct war on principles of chivalry and humanity. But the Reich must reserve the right to avenge with weapons at hand any violation of humanitarian principles by its opponents.

"In respect to England's determination to wage war on women and children with a hunger blockade, the Reich must answer with means at its disposal to demonstrate realistically to its foes of the methods they use."

The official Soviet news agency Tass, said the armistice, announced last night, would go into effect at 2 P. M. (7 A. M. New York time) today.

Military forces of the two Powers, who have been fighting intermittently for four months on the frontier of Sovietized Outer Mongolia and Japanese dominated Manchoukuo, would maintain positions which they held at 1 P. M. yesterday.

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The armistice culminated negotiations started not long after Soviet Russia on August 24 signed a non-aggression pact with Germany, Japan's partner in the anti-Comintern agreement. The discussions of long troubled Soviet-Japanese relations were carried out by Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, who is also Foreign Commissar, and Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo.

Fighting Has Been Severe.

The most recent hostilities on the Manchoukuo frontier started May 11, and at times reached great intensity as aerial and mechanized forces were brought into play. The outbreak was only one, however, of a series of difficulties the two nations have had along 1,000 miles of their twisting frontier.

The Tass announcement said a commission of two Soviet-Mongolian and two Japanese-Manchoukuan representatives would be organized at the earliest possible date to determine the boundary.

Within a few hours after announcement of the armistice, Russia named a new Ambassador to Japan, Constantin Smetanin, who had served as charge d'affaires in Tokio since June 5, 1938, when former Ambassador Mikhail Mikhailovitch Slavutsky returned to Moscow.

A Japanese communique announcing said prisoners and dead of the four-month conflict would be exchanged, while arrangements are

Soviet-Japanese War Halts

Armistice Ends Fighting and Commission Is to Establish Manchoukuo Frontier.

By WILLIAM HANCOCK

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—An armistice today in Far Eastern fighting between Soviet Russia and Japan was stipulated in an agreement which diplomatic quarters saw as foreshadowing a possible non-aggression pact between those traditional enemies.

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completed to establish the boundary.

War Damage Is Admitted.

The army section of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared both sides had suffered considerable damage during an outburst of bitter fighting between August 20 and September 1. No details were made known, however.

Moscow observers said a rumored Soviet-Japanese nonagression pact would be a blow to the British position in East Asia and possibly to Far Eastern interests of the United States.

It would have an even greater effect on the Japanese campaign in China. Russia has given material aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in his fight against Japan.

Throughout the Japanese-Chinese conflict reliable sources have reported that the flower of Japan's military forces have been concentrated in Manchoukuo in readiness for any major move by the Soviet Union.

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A reconciliation between Moscow and Tokio has been one of Germany's aims since the Soviet-German pact was signed, and would constitute a diplomatic triumph for Adolf Hitler.

Nazi officials have been strenuously active trying to stave off what they feared were British efforts to reach an understanding with Japan.

Russo-Japanese Anti-War Pact May Be Put Off

Points Still Under Dispute Cited; Border Truce Seen as Bolstering Moscow

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.—The Soviet Union, having made "peace" first with Germany and then Japan, cautiously watched the war in Europe tonight, convinced that her position strategically was greatly improved.

The Russian-Japanese armistice pact that called for the end today to four months of intermittent battling along the disputed 1,000-mile frontier between Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia and Japanese-dominated Manchukuo was viewed in Soviet circles as making both the [illegible] frontiers safe.

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Failure of Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo to make an expected call today on Viacheslav M. Molotov Premier and Foreign Commissar, was taken to indicate all details for the cessation of hostilities had been worked out.

Diplomatic sources speculated whether the next step would be a Russian-Japanese non-aggression pact like the one Russia and Germany signed Aug. 24. Some observers in Moscow said such a pact would be a blow to the British position in Eastern Asia and possibly to the interests there of the United States.

Soviet sources did not expect action on a possible pact at once. It was pointed out several points remained to be settled—including disputes over fishing rights in Eastern waters and Soviet aid to China. There was the belief, however, that a major obstacle to an agreement had been torn down by the armistice.

Appointment yesterday of Constantin Smetanin as new Ambassador to Japan also was said to have been desirable for obvious diplomatic reasons. He served as charge d'affaires in Tokio after former Ambassador Mikhail Mikhailovitch Slavutsky returned to Moscow on June 5, 1938.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, said Japanese and Russian forces would hold temporarily the same positions along the frontier they occupied yesterday. A commission of two Soviet-Mongolia and two Japanese-Manchukuo representatives was to be formed "at the earliest possible date" to detremine a permanent boundary.

(A Japanese communique said prisoners and dead of the frontier fighting would be exchanged. The army section of the Japanese imperial theadquarters announced both sides suffered "considerable damage" in the last bitter engagements from Aug. 20 to Sept. 1, but made known [illegible])

TRUCE LETS JAPAN PRESS CHINA WAR

SEP 17 1939

Renewed Activity Viewed As Prelude To Major Campaign

Advance South Of Nanchang Said To Have Driven Back Four Army Corps

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Sept. 16—Japanese troops were reported tonight to have opened a general offensive on one Central China front and observers predicted possible development of major campaigns to crush Chinese resistance.

The report of the Central China activity was from Domei, Japanese news agency. Coming after a year of only desultory operations, the attack was regarded as a possible prelude to major offensives by the Japanese, now relieved of their preoccupation on the Manchoukuo border by the new Tokyo-Moscow truce.

Expected To Strike In South

Domei said Japanese troops in northwestern Kiangsi province were driving westward south of Nanchang. Four Chinese Army Corps were said to have been hurled back by the advance.

Foreign observers expected the Japanese to strike in South China in an attempt to crush Kwangsi and Yunnan province forces and cut major communication and supply lines of Chungking, temporary Chinese capital.

Heretofore, it was said, Japanese had delayed further advance into the interior because of fear of a Soviet attack in the north. With conclusion of a truce, they apparently have a free hand to attempt to smash the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Seen As Capitulation

Foreign circles were watching for further signs of a Russian-Japanese reconciliation, which they said would strengthen Japan's position as against third powers in China.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In Chungking, Chinese declared the Moscow-Tokyo armistice indicated Japanese capitulation to force. They based their assertion on the ground that Japan could not defeat the Soviet-Mongolians in battle and, therefore, were obliged to make peace. Chinese semi-official circles professed to see no danger to Chinese in the agreement, saying that their present good relations with Russia, which has been a source of Chinese war supplies, were unimpaired.]

No Major Drive In Year

Since last October Japan has not engaged in a major military campaign on a grand scale in China, but has been content with attempts to consolidate her gains.

One phase of the war which started July 7, 1937, was brought to a close in central China with the capture of Hankow by Japanese forces on October 26, 1938. Its occupation completed Japanese conquest of the lower Yangtze River Valley.

Capitulation of Hankow came only five days after the fall of Canton, China's greatest southern city.

Truce Is Hailed In Japan As Freeing Force In China

Tokyo, Sept. 16 (AP)—Japanese today hailed the Tokyo-Moscow armistice generally as an important step which would permit Japan to devote greater attention to her China campaign.

Some officials warned, however, that the agreement which ended fighting on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border did not mean necessarily the settlement of all the numerous Japanese-Soviet problems.

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Zengo Yoshida, Navy Minister, expressed the hope the armistice would pave the way for diplomatic adjustment of the other issues, principally those regarding Sakhalin Island oil and coal concessions, long a center of friction between the two powers. Russia owns the northern half of Sakhalin, Japan the southern half.

Wants China War Speeded

Yoshida reiterated the necessity of a speedy conclusion to Japan's campaign in China.

Haruhiko Nishi, director of the West Asiatic bureau of the Foreign Office, in a speech at Osaka said it was difficult to expect the truce to settle other Japanese-Soviet problems "because of the relations of the two nations heretofore."

Japanese newspapers prominently displayed a Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Chungking, Chinese capital, saying the armistice was a severe blow to the pro-Communist faction of the Central Chinese Government.

Neutral observers here were not optimistic because of the indecisive results of an armistice that ended fighting between Japanese and Russians last summer at Changkufeng. Commissions named to settle the boundary dispute there thus far have failed to reach an agreement.

Japan's Naval Mission Leaves Italy For Home

Economic Group Sails For New York—General Expected In Berlin Today

Naples, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Japanese naval mission sailed today for home and a companion economic mission left for New York.

The naval mission, headed by Admiral Osumi, sailed aboard the Hakone Maru. It was uncertain whether the group would go by way of England or the United States. The economic mission, under Isaka Takasi, left on the Italian liner Conte de Savoia for New York.

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Meanwhile a Stefani (Italian news agency) dispatch from Berlin said General Kazuichi Terauchi, former Japanese Minister of War, was expected in the Nazi capital tomorrow for "important talks."

REICH DEMAND FOR RUMANIAN OIL HITS SNAG

Calls For Output Already Owned Or Pledged To Allies Or U. S.

SEP 17 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 16—Rumania's inability to meet German demands for increased oil exports is threatening to take a serious turn soon.

Diplomats as well as oil producers said tonight that a German mission headed by Dr. Karl Claudius, which now is in Bucharest, is seeking huge quantities of Rumanian oil to run German war equipment.

American Companies Involved

The snag, according to these quarters, is that the oil which Germany demands already is owned by or pledged to French, British or American companies.

The Germans, it was understood, ask for the Government's percentage of the annual output, but this oil, which amounts to 72,000 tank cars annually, is pledged to a French company as security for a Rumanian loan floated in France.

Largest Firms Termed Unwilling

The two largest Rumanian oil companies, the Astra Romana and the Steaua Romana, are owned by American and British concerns and are said to be unwilling to sell to Germany.

The Rumanian Government was said to be willing to sell Germany greater quantities of oil, but that the complications prevent it.

Soviet Steps Absorb London

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Soviet Russia's aims in the four-power European conflict absorbed British political quarters almost as deeply as the war itself today after the Russian-Japanese armistice in Far East borders fighting.

Among informed observers the consensus was that whatever Russia's intentions she had thus freed her hand in the East for assuming a more dominant role in European politics from which she long has been isolated. Whether she ultimately would throw the weight of her mobilized millions behind her new friend, Germany, in the war now two weeks old was the question to which all seemed looking for an answer here. British officials, however, were silent.

The diplomatic correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, in an article issued today, said: "Whether the confidence of the Russians in the truce will enable them to withdraw any of the 300,000 men now concentrated on the Soviet-Mongolian border is a somewhat moot point."

The liberal "Evening Star" editorializing on "The Russian Riddle," said that, despite the Russian-German pact, "the Russians cannot feel anything but alarm about the prospect of having the Germans as their next-door neighbors." Asserting that the attempt to bring Russia into the British-French front broke down "chiefly because the Poles declined to allow Russian troops on their soil," the "Star" continued:

"It would be a strange sequel if the result of the anti-aggression pact (German-Russian) was to bring the Red Army into Poland to arrest the advance of the Germans."

Italy Sees Trade Gain in Warfare

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Commentator Admits Move to Absorb Foreign Commerce

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Italian commentator, said today in Il Giornale d'Italia that Italy planned to gain additional wartime foreign trade while producing enough for her own needs.

As an important industrial power not involved in war, Italy was described as in a favorable position.

Special opportunity was seen in the Balkan market, with the possibility Italy might take over much of Germany's former trade there.

Gayda wrote that coal fields at Arsa, near Trieste and on the Island of Sardinia would be worked more extensively.

Oil production in Albania would be increased and an effort would be made to develop Albania's "vast rich beds" of iron ore.

Rumania Tells Poles League Would Have To Pass On Anti-Russ Pact

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Bucharest, Sept. 16 (AP).—A Polish inquiry regarding Rumania's attitude in the event Soviet Russia should attempt to occupy the Polish Ukraine was reported authoritatively tonight to have met with the response that Rumania would have to consult the League of Nations before putting into effect its anti-Russian treaty with Poland.

These sources said the Polish-Rumania mutual assistance pact was designed only to function in case of Russian attack and needs League action to become effective.

100 SAILORS DIE IN EXPLOSION ON FRENCH CRUISER

Blast, Followed by Fire, Occurred While Boat Was in Port.

BELGIAN MOTORSHIP SUNK

British Blame Germany for the Destruction of Four More Ships.

SEP 17 1939

PARIS, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—One hundred French sailors today were reported killed in an explosion aboard the 4,773-ton French cruiser-minelayer Pluton.

Advices reaching the French Government said the explosion, followed by fire, occurred aboard the warship while she was anchored in port.

The Pluton normally carries 450 mines and 400 officers and men. The number of wounded was not disclosed.

Only fragmentary information concerning the disaster could be obtained. This much was made known, French said, to counteract a report abroad that the warship was torpedoed.

The port where the explosion occurred was kept a military secret.

The Pluton carries the largest number of mines of any such vessel in the French Navy. She is ten years old.

At Least 100 Seamen Killed As French Cruiser Blows Up

Explosion And Fire Sweep Minelayer Pluton In Accident Off Coast Of Morocco

SEP 17 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 16—At least one hundred French sailors tonight were reported to have been killed in an explosion and fire which swept the cruiser Pluton, a main unit in France's mine-laying fleet.

It was believed possible that the final toll might be twice that number.

The explosion was understood to have occurred off Casa Blanca, French Morocco, last Tuesday.

Two hundred would be half the Pluton's normal crew of 400 officers and men.

The 4,773-ton cruiser, although smaller than other vessels of the mine-laying fleet, carries a normal cargo of 450 mines, which is twice that of some of the larger ships.

The first advices which penetrated official secrecy surrounding the disaster, failed to specify the port out of which the Pluton was operating and gave the impression she still was in port when a mine exploded accidentally.

Later information indicated, however, that the minelayer was out on an expedition in Moroccan waters.

The explosion was followed by fire which swept over the 10-year-old warship.

SUCH ACTION WAS DELAYED 3 YEARS BEFORE

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21 Vessels, Involving 122,843 Tons, Have Been Sunk In Two Weeks

Naval Quarters, However, Are Optimistic About Sea Situation

FROM MIDDLETON

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 16—The British Admiralty tonigh. pressed convoys for merchant shipping into service, after it was authoritatively disclosed that enemy craft have sunk twenty-one British ships, involving a tonnage of 122,843, during the first two weeks of the war.

The use of convoys was not instituted by the British in the last war until 1917.

While slim cruisers and racing destroyers roved and struck on the shipping lanes, planes of the royal aricraft patrolled the skies around the United Kingdom in redoubled efforts to halt the persistent shipping losses to U-boats or mines.

Despite the casualties, naval quarters expressed optimism about the situation at sea.

Success Is Indicated

Increasing patrol activity and the Admiralty's cautious announcement that "a number of U-boats have been destroyed" were taken by naval authorities to tell a story of far greater successes than the guarded statement indicated.

Britain placed responsibility on Germany for the sinking of the 8,000-ton Belgian motorship Alex van Opstal last night in the channel off Weymouth, claiming she was sunk by mine or torpedo in violation of international law.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In Brussels, Belgian authorities refrained from lodging a protest pending a report from the master of the vessel as to whether she was sunk by torpedo or mine.]

A British communique said there were no British mines in the neighborhood, that Germany had sent no notification of German mines there and that attack without warning was in violation of the submarine protocol to which Germany subscribed.

British Tanker Sunk

The Alex van Opstal left New York September 6 for Antwerp with eight passengers and 3,400 tons of grain.

Latest ship to be added to the list of British losses was the tanker Cheyenne, of the Anglo-American Oil Company, which was officially announced as attacked by a submarine off the southwest coast of Ireland.

Messages from the captain indicated she was shelled and set afire. The crew, like that of the Alex van Opstal, was rescued. The Norwegian steamer Ida Bakke, which already had saved the survivors of the sunken freighter British Influence, picked up all thirty-seven members of the Cheyenne's crew.

The crew of the British tanker Inverliffey, shelled to pieces September 9, told how they huddled around the conning tower of the German submarine which had attacked them while a tidal wave of fire rolled over the sea from their sinking ship.

U-Boat Offers Aid

Members of the Cheyenne's crew had a similar tale to tell. The submarine which attacked the tanker stayed on the surface until the Ida Bakke hove into sight. The undersea boat, they said, offered to tow the lifeboats toward the British coast.

Chief consolation to shipping men after announcement of plans for convoys was that the navy was hunting submarines on an efficient pattern. They had, moreover, every faith that submarines were speeding home for rest, food, fuel and fresh shells and torpedoes at Kiel and that many would be trapped en route.

Evidence that detection was increasing and that the patrol was widening its scope was given by crew members of the Cheyenne. They said a British destroyer was racing to the scene while the submarine was destroying the tanker. The destroyer later sank the wreck of the Cheyenne as a menace to navigation.

Hand in hand with British plans for the extinction of the submarine menace went the navy's prize offensive weapon—blockade of Germany and seizure of her sinews of war.

BRITISH CHARGE U-BOATS SANK 4 MORE SHIPS

Three Vessels Are English and One Belgian—No Deaths Reported.

LONDON CLAIMS ADVANTAGE

SEP 17 1939

Say Virtually All German Traffic Has Been Driven Off Seas—Have Faith in Convoys.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Great Britain today officially held Germany to blame for the sinking of a Belgian motorship in the English Channel last night, either by mine or torpedo.

Within a few hours after the Ministry of Information issued a communique to that effect, news was received of the sinking of a third British vessel within little more than twelve hours.

The 8,825-ton tanker Cheyenne, owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was sunk by a German submarine off the southwest coast of Ireland yesterday.

A message received by the ship's owners from the captain said the sunken tanker had been set on fire by shells.

Crews and passengers of all vessels were reported rescued.

Crewmen of the Cheyenne—the twenty-first British ship to go down in the war—were picked up by the Norwegian ship Ida Baake, making its second rescue of the war. They declared the attacking submarine first fired warning shots and sunk the vessel after the men were in lifeboats.

Then the submarine stood by until the Ida Baake hove to several hours later. They said the submarine commander had offered to tow the lifeboats toward the coast.

The Cheyenne was the second ship of the Anglo-American company to have been sunk, the Kennebec having been sent to the bottom on September 9. Her crew of thirty-two also was saved.

Blame 'Enemy Action.'

The Belgian vessel sunk off Shambles lightship near Weymouth was the 5,965-ton motorship Alex Van Opstal. While the Ministry of Information said the sinking was the result of "enemy action," the captain said:

"All I know is there was a terrific explosion and the ship broke in two."

The eight passengers and crew of forty-nine got away safely in the vessel's lifeboats and were picked up by the Gree ksteamer Atlanticos and brought ashore on the south coast of England.

One of the passengers, an unidentified woman from New York, was taken to a hotel with several ribs broken, he said.

[In Tenafly, N. J., it was stated this afternoon that Miss Germaine Fulchiron, 31 years old, was a passenger on the Alex Van Opstal. She is a Red Cross nurse returning to her homeland, France, to assume war duty. She had been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Fulchiron, for two years. Her home is in Lyons, France.]

The other British vessels sunk were the 5,200-ton cargo boat Kanad Head and the 291-ton trawler Davara. They were the nineteenth and twentieth British ships sunk since Britain declared war on Germany two weeks ago tomorrow.

These sinkings followed by a few hours a Government announcement that "a number of U-boats" had been destroyed by war vessels and planes and that the British were stepping up preparations for a protracted war.

The Ministry of Information said the Alex Van Opstal was either "torpedoed or, as her master believes, struck a mine."

The statement argued that the mine—if that was the cause of the sinking—must have been laid by the enemy because of the assertion that at no time have the British laid mines in the vicinity of the sinking.

[Welmouth is on the south coast of England, in the English Channel.]

British Claim Advantage

On the whole, they said, naval activity so far has been heavily in Britain's favor. The following reasons were cited:

1. Britian's drive against submarines has been much more effective than during the first two weeks of the world war, when only one U-boat was sunk.

2. Britain already has driven virtually all German shipping off the seas and during the first week of the war seized more than 76,000 tons of contraband cargo bound for Germany on neutral vessels.

These experts said losses of British vessels would diminish rapidly after the convoy system came fully into operation and that German submarines should not be a serious threat to British shipping.

The British press gave prominence to the announcement that "a number of U-boats" had been destroyed by the navy, but commented editorially the Government still was too grudging in giving out news of its operations.

"This is the first time that the authorities have alluded publicly to the success of operations against the submarine menace," the Daily Sketch said. "Even now the claim is modest enough, but reading between the lines we can see that already within a fortnight from the beginning of the war the U-boat as a weapon has been paralyzed."

Silence Still Criticized

The British press gave prominence to the official announcement yesterday that "a number of U-boats" had been destroyed by the navy, but commented editorially that the Government still was too grudging in giving out news of its operations.

"This is the first time that the authorities have alluded publicly to the success of operations against the submarine menace," said the *Daily Sketch*. "Even now the claim is modest enough, but reading between the lines we can see that already within a fortnight from the beginning of the war the U-boat as a weapon has been paralyzed."

"Grudging Announcement"

The *Daily Mail* said, "The Admiralty at last admits what Fleet Street has known for some time. 'A number of German U-boats have been destroyed.' Even now the announcement is grudging in character. We are not told how many."

The *Daily Telegraph* described the announcement as "a laconic but cheering message," and said that "for the first time a positive response has been officially made to public concern with this question."

The pressure of the press and the opposition leaders in Parliament, however, still has failed to bring from the Ministry of Information anything but the scantiest of news on the activities of the army and air force.

So far all that has been announced officially is that British troops have landed in France and that the air force is operating from French soil.

It also was disclosed, in line with Britain's wartime policy of detaining merchant ships to search for contraband cargo, that seventy vessels were being held under guard off the southeast coast.

Many Victims Represented.

Nearly every maritime nation in the world was represented in the fleet of detained vessels riding at anchor in a wide arc from Broadstairs to Dover.

Aboard each ship was a guard of British seamen under a junior officer. British escort ships lay anchored at strategic points among the merchantmen.

Patrolling the roadstead were two slim British destroyers and one of France's powerful new gunboats. At an eight knot speed, the patrols steamed steadily back and forth in front of the detained ships.

The patrol, it was explained, was keeping a lookout for enemy submarines as well as guarding against a possible getaway by any of the captive'sthe captive."

Out in the channel, yet within sight of the gray cliffs of Calais, other British warships stand guard to protect the vital sea lane to France. Fencing the lane is a barrier of mine fields.

U-Boats Didn't Worry Captain of Ill-fated Ship

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ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The captain of the Belgian vessel Alex Van Opstal, sunk in the English Channel near Weymouth, commented before leaving the Albany port on September 3: "Submarines will not be such a menace in this war as in the last."

"Airplanes have just about ended the peril from submarines," Capt. Vital Delgoffe said before the 5,965-ton boat left with grain en route to New York city and Antwerp, Belgium.

"It is easy for airplanes to spot them when submerged in the English Channel, for instance, where the water is only 20 or 30 fathoms deep," he added. "A depth bomb or two will knock them out."

SHIP STRIKE

SEP 17 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 16—A strike by seamen demanding cash bonus for entering war zones held up the departure today of three liners ordered by the State Department to pick up stranded Americans in Europe.

Gangplanks had been pulled up ready for sailing last night when the crews made last-minute demands for a bonus of $250 per man for plying submarine-infested waters.

Ships affected were the Scanstates of the American-Scantic Line and the United States liners American Traveler, with thirty-nine passengers, and the American Trader, with fifty-three.

Two Bound For England

The Traveler and Trader were bound for English ports, the Scanstates for Oslo and Copenhagen.

Stewards served dinner to the passengers, who later came on deck and relayed messages to watchmen a few

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feet away on the pier. Taking the delay nonchalantly, they were made comfortable by the crew and later given permission to leave. Most of the passengers were Britons returning to England for volunteer war duty.

Fried Warns Seamen

Capt. George Fried, head of the United Sttaes Bureau of Steamboat Inspection, and central figure in many sea rescues, warned the crews of the Traveler and Trader their certificates as seamen were jeopardized by their action.

Newbold T. Lawrence, general manager of the United States Lines, said seven members of the Trader crew of seventy agreed to sail, but others refused to obey orders of Capt. Harold Milde. He said no officers were involved.

CIO Denies Knowledge

Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union (C.I.O.), disclaimed knowledge of the tieup, but added that "no one can drive a man into what he thinks is extreme danger regardless of the type of articles signed."

This was the second instance of delayed departure since the return of Americans abroad got under way. The liner President Roosevelt sailed eight hours late September 6, when similar demands were made.

At that time seamen also asked war risk or disability insurance of $25,000 a man and a 40 per cent. increase in the manning scale. They finally sailed with the understanding that negotiations would continue and any settlement would be made retroactive.

Demands "Astronomical"

Shipping men have given some indication of allowing extra remuneration for seamen on ships traveling through war zones but they said the present demands were "astronomical."

Representatives of the operators went to Washington yesterday to discuss the matter with the Maritime Commission but apparently failed to reach a decision. Present at the conference were Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, and John B. Bryan, president of the Pacific American Shipowners Association.

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Two Liners Arrive

Two foreign liners arrinving today carried 3,402 passengers, mostly Americans. The British lone Acquitania whosecourse has been a mystery since she left Southampton ten days ago, reached quarantine at 3.22 A. M. (E.S.T.). She had 1,633 passengers.

The Rex, first large Italian ship to sail since war started, carried 1,43[illegible] Americans.

Kennedy Message Approved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—State Department officials said today that Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy did the right thing in warning American passengers on the British liner Aquitania that a convoyed vessel of a belligerent might be sunk without warning.

Passengers on the Aquitania, which arrived in New York today after much delay, protested that the Kennedy warning message, delivered just before the liner sailed from Southampton, caused them to be panic stricken.

Officials here said they approved the warning but they gave a slightly different version of the message from that reported by the passengers.

The Aquitania passengers said Mr. Kennedy's message stated that with regard to American travel on a belligerent ship "when such vessels are being convoyed, the opposing belligerent may take this opportunity to sink them without warning."

Officials here said Mr. Kennedy's message stated that "when such vessels are being convoyed, the opposing belligerent may claim the right to sink without warning."

State Department spokesmen said they knew Mr. Kennedy was to deliver the warning to Aquitania passengers. As to future warnings on travel on belligerent ships, the department said these would depend on the circumstances.

U-BOAT SINKS SHIP BUT SAVES SAILORS

Captain Lets Survivors Stand on Deck.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Members of the crew of the sunken British steamer Inverliffey were temporarily taken aboard a German submarine when they feared they were lost in a wall of flame, a survivor relayed today.

The submarine blew the Inverliffey to pieces Monday near Le Havre.

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"The submarine surfaced and ordered us to stop," Third Officer Land said. "We sent out an S O S and tried to get away but the shells continued to burst all around us and we knew it was no good.

"There were forty of us and we piled into the ship's lifeboats, and when we pulled away the submarine fired into the Inverliffey amidships. Flames and smoke shot up into the sky and it seemed as if we were almost under the wall of flame which began to rush at us like a tidal wave.

"We rowed for our lives and when we thought we were done for the submarine commander steered his ship alongside and said we could stand around the conning tower. But he told us that if any British warships turned up he would have to dive away from under us.

"We took the chance, although we were waist deep in water on that U-boat deck.

"No sooner were our feet on that deck than the submarine picked up sped and took us out of danger of the fire.

"The U-boat commander was a young fellow and he treated us decently. He asked why we didn't halt when he fired the first shot. When our captain told him it was our duty to try to escape he shrugged his shoulders.

"After a while the submarine got near one of our own boats and put us off. The R. G. Stewart (Standard Oil tanker) picked us up several hours later."

Report 3 Nazi Ships Tied Up At Curacao

Private Messages Say Vessels Sought Refuge In Dutch West Indies

San Pedro, Cal., Sept. 16 (AP)—Private messages received today said three Hamburg-American-North German Lloyd ships, which were on their way to or from here when war was declared, are now at Curacao, Dutch West Indies.

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They are the liners Seattle and Vancouver and the motor ship Este.

Passengers arriving on the British motor liner Pacific Grove saw the motor ship Weser and two other smaller and unidentified German craft tied up in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, to avoid capture.

U. S. Destroyers Due At Bordeaux Today

Two Craft To Escort Liner Manhattan Bearing Americans Through War Zone

Paris, Sept. 16 (AP)—The United States destroyers Badger and Jacob Jones were due at Bordeaux tomorrow to escort the United States liner Manhattan when she sails Thursday laden with Americans fleeing the European war.

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The destroyers are part of the American Mediterranean fleet. It was not considered likely the Manhattan would be escorted all the way home, but only as long as she is in dangerous European waters.

GERMAN ENVOY HINTS BRITISH HOLD BREMEN

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Ambassador to Moscow Says Churchill Should Tell Fate of Liner.

SUGGESTS U. S. HELPED OUT

Cites America's Delaying Ship 2 Days and Asserts Britain Has Fast Destroyers.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The German Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Count Friedrick von der Schulenburg, intimated today that the $20,000,000 German liner Bremen, mysteriously unreported since she sailed from New York on August 30 had been captured by Britain.

He said questions concerning the German merchant flagship should be referred to Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty.

"American authorities were so kind as to hold up the Bremen for hours and so far as I know the British have rather fast destroyers," the German diplomat said in response to queries about reports the Bremen had reached Murmansk, Soviet arctic port.

"I should think the joint efforts of the two powerful empires—the United States and British—should have been able to trap and take an unarmed German ship.

"So I think it would be more proper to ask Mr. Winston Churchill where the Bremen is," said the Ambassador.

Mystery About Liner.

The whereabouts of the $20,000,000 liner Bremen has been a mystery ever since it slipped out of New York Harbor without passengers on the night of August 30 after being held in port for two days while Government officials searched it from keel to truck.

In the meantime rumors have had it seized by the British, sunk at sea, en route to neutral ports and under the Italian flag after a change of nationality in midocean.

First reports on September 5 indicated the Bremen was heading for a port in Mexico, where seven German ships tied up soon after war was declared. On September 6 two lifebuoys marked "Bremen," washed ashore at Orleans, Mass., gave rise to the belief the ship had been sunk. This belief faded, however, when Coast Guardsmen said they were found before the Bremen had been out of New York four hours.

On the same day it was announced from Berlin that the liner was in a neutral port but the port was not named. Next reports on September 8 expressed the belief the Bremen was at anchor near Alexandrovsk, on Russia's Murmansk peninsula, or in port at Iceland.

On September 13 Rome denied reports the Bremen had become an Italian vessel and was heading for an Italian port. Last Thursday it was again reported from Berlin that the Bremen, taking the most northerly course possible, had entered the Arctic Ocean and was proceeding to Murmansk.

Conte di Savoia Sails for New York

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NAPLES, Italy, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Italian liner Conte di Savoia sailed for New York today with many Americans including Lincoln Ellsworth, the explorer, aboard.

Scores of travellers seeking last minute accommodations were disappointed.

SAILING ON THE VESSEL WAS TOSHIO SHIRATORI, JAP. AMB. TO ROME, WHO IS RETURNING TO TOKYO.

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ATHENIA CHILD BURIED

Girl, 10, First War Casualty To Be Interred In Canada

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 16 (Canadian Press)—High officials of the Dominion and provincial governments today attended the funeral of Margaret Hayworth, 10, the first casualty of the European war to be buried in Canadian soil.

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The girl died of injuries suffered in the sinking of the passenger liner Athenia on September 3. Her body was brought to Canada aboard the rescue ship City of Flint.

Ship Refusing To Carry Contraband Libeled

British Concern Acts Against Owner Of Greek Vessel Tied Up At Richmond

Richmond, Sept. 16 (AP)—While the Greek freighter Aspasia lay idle at the city dock with her crew refusing to carry contraband into war zones, a British corporation today filed in United States District Court here a libel against her owner asking $53,500 damages for alleged breach of contract.

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B. A. Delano, United States Deputy Marshal, posted attachment notices on the ship, preventing removal of the vessel unless bond, estimated to be about twice the amount sought by the libelant, is posted.

The British Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd., of London, as libelant brought the action against John Th. Galakis, now resident in Athens and owner of the ship, as respondent.

U. S. Lodges No Protest On Ships Held by British

Few of Seventy Detained Craft Believed American

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—State Department officials said today no protests had been made by the United States because of detention of American merchant ships by the British.

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Some seventy vessels, flying flags of nearly every maritime nation, are being held under guard off the southeast coast of England while a search is made for contraband cargo. Officials here said that they believed very few of these were American ships, although they had received no definite information.

126 Landed by Mormachawk

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16 (AP)—Reaching haven from warring Europe, 126 refugees, mostly Americans, dispersed to their destinations by train tonight after debarking from the American Scantic cargo liner Mormachawk. They had had a stormy nine-day passage from Oslo, Norway. The passengers were crowded in improvised sleeping quarters and took part in boat drills and life-belt inspections.

Seamen Who Refused To Sail Ship Are Cited

Twelve Members Of Liner's Crew To Appear Before Navigation Bureau Head

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—Twelve members of the crew of the United States liner American Trader who refused to sail the ship until the line met their demands for war-risk insurance and bonuses for going into the war zone were summoned today to appear before Capt. George Fried, head of the local Maritime Inspection and Navigation Bureau.

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Captain Fried boarded the ship last night and warned the men they were jeopardizing their seamen's certificates by refusing to obey orders after they had signed the ship's articles.

The ship's fifty-three passengers, mostly Britons, disembarked today and their passage money was refunded.

WAR RISK INSURING URGED FOR SHIPPING

Land Says It Is 'Axiomatic' That Legislation to Provide This Will Be Needed

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission declared today that the need for legislation to provide war risk insurance for American shipping was "axiomatic, but I'm not saying when."

With the vice chairman, Thomas M. Woodward, Admiral Land conferred with President Roosevelt, but said that he did not discuss the war risk subject. The Chief Executive has indicated that nothing but neutrality revision would be sought at the special session of Congress.

To reporters, the chairman said that the present situation was likely to become a "vicious circle of increasing war-risk rates and bonus compensation for ship crews and services like we had in 1918."

At that time, he added, war-risk rates and compensation went around "like a squirrel in a cage," a rise in one rate forcing an increase in another.

Asked about the tying up of United States ships at New York by crews demanding bonuses for entering danger zones, he said:

"We are trying to iron out the

bonus and other problems and find some stop-gap until Congress gives us legal relief. We've got to have some kind of control.

"The last Congress had a bill (the Bland proposal) which represented the best brains of five executive departments based on our 1918 experiences. There is no politics in it. It is not authoritative, as some have charged, but purely permissive."

Gibraltar Patrol Strengthened.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The British strengthened their Gibraltar Patrol today, assigning ten destroyers to halt vessels passing through the strait. The ships are to be searched for war contraband.

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Nazis Apologize to Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Otto Kocher, the German Minister to Switzerland, called today on the Chief of the Swiss Political Department, Giuseppe Motta, to express Germany's regrets for violation of the Swiss frontier by a Nazi civil plane at Schaffhausen Wednesday.

Pacific Coast Lines Raise Water Rates 20P.C.

Shipowners' Conference Sets $7.50 Ton Minimum On General Commodities

Portland, Ore., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Pacific Westbound Conference, including all Pacific Coast shipowners, announced today freight rates would be advanced twenty per cent., effective September 25.

The conference also established a minimum of $7.50 a ton for general commodities.

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Action was taken to "meet the conditions resulting from the war which affects . . . all countries served by ocean carriers," the conference declared. It asserted further increases were "highly probable as the difficulties increase."

Blast Shakes Offices Of Reich Air Ministry

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[By the Associated Press]

BERLIN, Sunday, Sept. 17—An explosion occurred in the Air Ministry headquarters on the Leipzigerstrasse early today. Firemen and police closed off an extensive area around the building.

The Propaganda Ministry acknowledged that there had been an explosion, but no immediate explanation was forthcoming. It was reported that no one had been injured. There was shattered glass in the street, but the extent of the damage was not immediately apparent.

The Propaganda Ministry refused to speculate whether the blast might have been caused by a bomb. It said merely that an investigation was under way.

"The persons responsible are being sought energetically," a Propaganda Ministry spokesman declared.

The blast came during the regular nightly blackout and the streets were deserted.

OSKAR FIRST HOHENZOLLERN TO DIE IN WAR

SEP 17 1939

Young Prince Is Killed "Somewhere In Poland" In Hitler's Service

Eight Of Former Kaiser's Family Listed As Under Arms

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 16—A grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm—Prince Oskar, Jr., of Prussia—was listed today as "killed in action," the first Hohenzollern victim of the German-Polish war.

The family received word yesterday that Oskar fell honorably "somewhere in Poland" while leading an attack by his company. A lieutenant, Oskar was 24 years old. He was a member of the Fifty-first Infantry Regiment.

Oskar's mother, the former Countess Ina Bassewitz, is seriously ill in a hospital in Mecklenburg.

His father, Prince Oskar, the fifth son of the former Kaiser, is in charge of a reserve regiment with the rank of colonel.

Eight Princes In Service

The young Prince's brother, Prince Burchard, is a member of the Ninth Infantry Regiment, also on the Polish front.

A Hohenzollern spokesman said eight princes of the family were in active service, but declined to give their names or locations.

From reliable sources, however, it was learned that the eight were: One son of the Kaiser—Oskar—and seven grandsons. Of the latter three are sons of former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, one a son of Prince Adalbert, one of the late Prince Joachim and the two sons of Oskar.

Of the former Crown Prince's sons, all three of whom are lieutenants, Wilhelm is on the Polish front with the First Infantry Regiment; Louis Ferdinand is with the Hindenburg bombing squadron, and Hubertus is with the air force "somewhere in Poland," it was said.

Fritz Feared Interned

The Crown Prince's fourth son, Friedrich—or Fritz, as he is popularly known—was feared to be interned in England. He was last reported as sick at a friend's home near London and too ill to move. He may have recovered too late to leave the country.

Adalbert's son, Prince Wilhelm-Viktor-Freund, is believed to be on the Western front, while Karl Franz Joseph, son of the late Prince Joachim, is believed to be on the Polish front with an armored car regiment.

The fact that only one of the Kaiser's five surviving sons is in active service was explained on the ground that none who received the rank of major general or higher in the World War was being admitted to service now, while officers of lower rank have been drafted as reserves. Oskar had the rank of colonel, while his older brothers were all generals.

Eldest of Four Children

Prince Oskar Jr. of Prussia was the eldest of the four children of Prince Oskar, fifth son of the former Kaiser, and Ina Countess von Bassewitz. He was born July 12, 1915, a year after the marriage of his parents, who were married just three days before the first World War started in August, 1914.

His father was a member of the governing board of the National People's party when it was forcibly put out of business by Chancellor Hitler in 1933. Though never active in politics, Prince Oskar was groomed to oppose President von Hindenberg in the 1932 election, but the scheme to have the Kaiser's son seek the Presidency of the republic was abandoned and the Nationalists threw their support to Colonel Duesterberg, candidate of the Steelhelmet faction.

His mother was a lady-in-waiting to Empress Augusta Victoria. The match between the then young Prince and the Countess was wholly an affair of the heart. It was opposed by the fathers of both the bride and the bridegroom. The Kaiser objected because she was not of royal birth. However, she was received into the royal family by the Kaiser and made Countess von Ruppin. In 1920 she obtained the title of Princess of Prussia.

During the first World War Prince Oskar, who was born in 1888, served as a colonel in th Royal Grenadiers.

KAISER'S GRANDSON KILLED IN POLAND

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First Hohenzollern to Die in Present War.

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Prince Oskar, Junior, of Prussia, a grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm and son of Prince Oskar has been killed in Poland, the first Hohenzollern victim of the German-Polish war.

The family received word yesterday that Oskar, who was born in Potsdam on July 12, 1915, fell honorably "somewhere in Poland" in an attack.

The young Prince, a lieutenant, was said to have led a company into a skirmish.

The news reached his family while his brother, Prince Burchard, a member of the Ninth Infantry Regiment, also was somewhere on the Polish front. His father, Prince Oskar, the fifth son of Wilhelm, is in charge of a regiment with the rank of Colonel. The family did not know his whereabouts.

GANDHI MAKES APPEAL

Asks England to Activate Faith in Democracy.

[By the Associated Press]

Wardha, India, Sept. 16—Mohanda K. Gandhi appealed to the British Government today for what he called "honest action to implement the declarations of faith in democracy made on the eve of the war."

The Indian Nationalist leader hinted that the degree of cooperation by India with Great Britain in the war might depend on the answer to his appeal.

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Asks Recognition

"The recognition of India," Gandhi declared, "and for that matter, of all those who are under the British crown as free and independent nations, seems to me to be a natural corollary of the British profession as to democracy.

"To put it still more plainly, all that is required is honest action to implement the declarations of faith in democracy made on the eve of the war and still being repeated from British platforms.

Willing Or Unwilling?

"Will Great Britain have an unwilling India dragged into the war or a willing ally cooperating with her in the prosecution of the defense of true democracy?"

Gandhi was commenting on the statement of the working committee of the Indian Congress party which invited Britain to declare her war aims in regard to democracy and imperialism. He said he found himself alone among the committee "in seeking that whatever support was given to the British sould be given unconditionally."

BULGARIA NEUTRAL; NATIONS NOTIFIED

SEP 17 1939

Declaration Follows Week of Conferences.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Bulgaria, Germany's ally in the first world war, officially declared her neutrality today.

Premier George Kiosseivanoff, a communique announced, has ordered diplomats to notify governments throughout the world that Bulgaria would remain "neutral and peaceful."

The declaration came at the end of a busy week of conferences between the Premier and foreign diplomats. Mr. Kiosseivanoff frequently met the envoys of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Italy as well as of the Balkan nations.

King Boris frequently talked on the telephone with the Bulgarian ministers to large European nations.

Bulgaria's decision was interpreted as meaning that she valued neutrality higher than her twenty-year dream of recovering the Dobruja region from Rumania.

Greece To Enforce Law Regarding Conscription

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Will Apply Act October 1 When Class Will Be Called—To Prohibit Sale Of Vessels

Athens, Greece, Sept. 16 (AP)—The War Ministry announced today the nation's conscription law hereafter would require twenty-four months of service.

The law, passed in 1937 but not rigidly applied, will be fully effective October 1, with a class to be called on that date.

The Government issued an order prohibiting the mortgage or sale of Greek vessels to foreigners.

Haiti Declares Herself Neutral.

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PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A presidential proclamation of Haitian neutrality in the European war was published today.

Quezon Asks Wide Power To Meet War Emergency

Would Curb Profiteering, Annul 8-Hour Law Control Ships

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 16 (AP).—President Manuel Quezon asked the Philippine Commonwealth Assembly today to enact legislation designed to meet any emergency that might arise "from the present critical state of affairs."

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He requested the Assembly to authorize him for a limited time to prevent profiteering through monopolization and speculation affecting articles of prime necessity; take over until March 31, 1941, for use and operation by the government and public service or enterprise; regulate transfer of vessels and shipping facilities and authorize suspension wholly or partly of the eight-hour labor law for the same period.

License For Imports Decreed In Finland

President Acts To Curb Speculation And Accumulation Of Non-Vital Goods

Helskinki, Finland, Sept. 16 (AP)—President Kyosti Kallio today issued a decree that a Government license for all imports was compulsory, effective Monday, to curb speculation and prevent excessive importation of non-vital goods.

Construction of the first section of a railway to Finland's Arctic harbor, Liinahamari, was expected to begin soon.

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Liinahamari, at present reached only by highway, is likely to become an important trade outlet to circumvent Baltic and North Sea war dangers.

Germany Fails To Reply To Relief Need Query

American Red Cross Head Says Other Belligerent Countries Have Answered

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross and the International League of Red Cross Societies, said today that inquiries as to relief needs of foreign societies had brought replies from all belligerent countries except Germany.

Davis, who had just discussed with President Roosevelt the Red Cross situation in the present emergency did not give details on the suggestions received from the other societies, but said quite a lengthy reply came from Poland.

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The question now was, he added, how to coordinate Red Cross work here as well as with the foreign societies. He said it had not reached the point where a new money-raising campaign might be necessary.

May Study Polish 'Atrocities'

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—The German Red Cross announced today a commission representing neutral and belligerent countries might be sent into the war area in Poland within the next few days to investigate its charges of Polish atrocities. The announcement said a Swiss delegate representing the International Red Cross had arrived from Geneva to arrange technical details.

30.24-3377

30.24—3377

French Decree Bars Food Price Rises.

PARIS, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A decree by Premier Daladier today prohibited raising wholesale or retail prices on merchandise or foodstuffs during the war without official authorization. The decree provided penalties of from 100 francs ($2.20) to 10,000 francs ($220) for infractions of the wholesale restrictions, and from 16 francs (32 cents) to 500 francs ($11) for retailers. Requests for price increases must be submitted in advance to the Government.

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Plan 'White Zones' Free of Bombing

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Sept. 16.—The international committee of "White Zones" met with International Red Cross officials today to discuss their plans for neutral areas in all belligerent nations where women, the aged, infirm and children might be concentrated under a guarantee against bombing.

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Red Cross officials said they had agreed to support the plan by asking national Red Cross units to establish headquarters in the proposed zones.

Victor Hugo Dua Duras of Washington is the United States delegate to the neutral zone committee.

Salvador Cancels Ship Tax

San Salvador, Salvador, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Government decree today canceled a tonnage tax against ocean steamships calling at Salvadorean ports. The move was intended to help business face the European war situation.

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Critics Of France's War Policy Jailed

Hungarian Chambermaid And Algerian Cook Disciplined For Pro-Hitler Talk

Paris, Sept. 16 (AP)—A man and woman who criticized France's position in the war were jailed and fined today.

Maria Rumbach, a chambermaid of Hungarian descent, was sentenced to eight months in prison and fined 1,000 francs (about $22) for saying:

"We should have given Danzig to Hitler, for the city should belong to him."

Idir Ben Said Hamrani, an Algerian cook, was sentenced to fifteen months in jail and fined 1,000 francs. It was testified he said: "Hitler is right. Everything he does is good. He will win."

King Confers On War

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—King George VI today conferred with War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha and Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the imperial general staff.

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FRANCE JAILS JEAN GIONO

Writer, a Pacifist, Accused of 'Defeatist Statements'

DIGNE, France, Sept. 16 (AP).—The French writer Jean Giono was arrested today under wartime regulations for having made what officials described as "defeatist statements."

Jean Giono has been an outspoken pacifist since his return from the front during the World War. He retired then to his native town of Manosque in the lower Alps, to which he has attracted as permanent residents hundreds of nature-loving Frenchmen who are willing, like himself, to till the soil and live the simple life.

He is opposed to all political parties and systems and has but one affiliation, membership in the Association des Ecrivains, which he joined in 1934 to support its anti-war program. His first novel, "Colline," was published soon after his return from the war. He is credited with bringing back to modern French literature the very soul of the peasants. More than a dozen books have followed, including "The Song of the World," "Harvest," "Hill of Destiny" and "Lovers Are Never Losers."

Annabella and Child In Spain; U. S. Bound

Hendaye, France, Sept. 16 (AP)—The French movie star Annabella, wife of Tyrone Power, crossed the frontier into Spain today on her way to Lisbon, where she will sail for the United States accompanied by her 3-year-old daughter by a previous marriage.

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Firing Squad For Pacifist

Berlin, Sept. 16 (AP)—Execution of Germany's first conscientious objector was reported today by authorities.

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August Dickmann, of Dinslaken, was shot by a firing squad on charges of refusing to go to the front.

Paul Mueller, of Halle, was shot for arson and sabotage.

WAR SHUTS NOTED FASHION HOUSES

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Only Two Leading Paris Couturiers Remain.

PARIS, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—French fashion houses were among the war's first casualties.

Only two of the great dressmakers who set modes for most of the world are open for business today—Lanvin and Creed.

Mainbocher, the only American among Paris couturiers, is on his way to the United States with the expressed intention of setting up shop in New York. He told a friend he would reopen in Paris after the war.

The directors of Patou, Vionnet, Piguet and Worth were called to the colors.

The director of Lanvin's, M. Labusquiere, also has gone to war, but Mme. Lanvin is making an effort to carry on.

The sudden exodus of clients caused the shutdown of houses like Alix, Schiaparelli, Chanel and Maggy Rouff.

Creed was able to carry on because it makes the kind of clothes women are looking for now—strictly tailored suits and businesslike topcoats suitable for women volunteer workers. Lower prices also have helped business.

Sandbags And Loose Earth Clutter Famed Cathedral

Canterbury's Ancient Shrine Turned Into Busy Workshop To Protect It Against Air Raids

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By the Associated Press.

Canterbury, England, Sept. 16—Wartime fear of bombing raids has turned Canterbury Cathedral, twelfth century shrine of devotion, into a busy workshop to protect the edifice in event of air raids.

A five-ton truck grunts methodically through the great west door, dumping loads of earth in front of the pulpit.

A two-foot gauge rail track mounted on rough wooden ties winds up the sanctuary steps, runs through the choir and terminates at the high altar.

Trucks And Carpenters

Dynamos, humming busily where the lectern normally stands, send a rail truck grinding through the church.

Sweating laborers dump the earth, shovel it into sandbags and send the truck back for more.

Carpenters toil at work benches that formerly were choir stalls.

Sandbags stand in place of the bishop's throne.

Harassed cathedral canons watch workmen root out prized, centuries-old ornaments, crate them in coffin-shaped boxes and haul them to secret hiding places.

A mound of sandbags hides the tomb of Thomas a'Becket, twelfth century churchman slain at the altar.

The apse behind the high altar, built to hold the archepiscopal chair of St. Augustine, stands empty. The chair—first cathedral treasure to be moved—was hurried to safety three weeks ago with the choicest of the stained glass.

"No Smoking" By Pulpit

What few church services there are now are held in the dim crypt. The vaulted arches are blocked up with double walls of wood filled with loose earth.

Pale blue lights give the only illumination for carpenters whose workshop is a bowshaped side chapel. Night and day they fashion rough supports for the delicately ornamented ceiling.

The cathedral, normally a magnet for tourists, gets few visitors now.

A big red sign by the pulpit says "no smoking."

CHURCH ATTENDANCE LIMITED IN GERMANY

Capacity of Air-Raid Shelters Not To Be Exceeded

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—German church authorities were instructed today not to permit more persons to attend services than could be accommodated in each church's air-raid shelters. The regulations forbid church services at night.

The restrictions are necessary, it was explained, because church air-raid cellars must be some distance from the churches, so that in the event of bombing debris will not fall on the shelters. It was regarded as unwise to require a crowd to run any distance through the darkness of blackouts to reach security.

Bishop Konrad von Preysing, a Roman Catholic, in a diocesan letter to be read in all pulpits tomorrow, prayed for "the blessed future of our people." He avoided political speculation or discussion of the merits of the conflict.

"In this hour I am moved to say how deeply I feel with you the earnestness and seriousness of the times," the Bishop wrote. "Your Bishop is father through Christ to all of you, so I am concerned with you for all who went into the field. I mourn with all who are in mourning. I pray for those God has called home. I pray for those standing in the field and for their safe return.

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"I pray for the future of our people, blessed by God. And you may, my children, well pray with me. The fruit of these supplications will be faith in God and moral strength, which will support you in these hours."

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE REGULATED

Board to Control Exports Imports and Exchange.

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OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (Canadian Press).—A newly created foreign exchange control board today took control of all Canadian exports of goods, money and securities.

An order-in-council created the board yesterday with wide powers to regulate and control transactions as part of Canada's program to put the nation on a wartime footing.

Graham Ford Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, was appointed chairman.

Licenses must be obtained for all types of exports or imports and the board will determine rates at which foreign exchange may be bought and sold.

The board has the authority to require all foreign securities owned or controlled by Canadians in excess of $1,000 be turned over to the Government in return for some compensation.

English Boy Admirer Of Hitler, Denied Nazi Broadcasts, Kills Self

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Birmingham, England, Sept. 16 (AP)—The body of a youth, 17, was found today with a Swastika armlet and Adolf Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" by his side.

A coroner's inquest found that he poisoned himself because he wanted Hitler to win the war and his father had forbidden him to listen to Nazi propaganda broadcasts. He was said to have been in love with a girl in Germany.

Air Raid Warning a Mistake.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Air raid sirens shrilled a warning at Aldershot during the night, but an official statement today said it was all a mistake. The warning was sounded in error, it was explained, after receipt of a test message sent to determine whether air raid precautions men were on the alert. Hundreds of persons slept through the alarm, which was followed in ten minutes by the all clear signal.

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Says Nazis Will Free Ukrainians

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PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16 (AP).—Alexander N. Granovsky, president of the American Ukrainian Liberation Committee, said Europe's 50,000,000 Ukrainians "welcome" the German invasion of Poland in the hope it will "liberate" the 8,000,000 Ukrainians in Poland.

The professor of philosophy at the University of Minnesota told the Ukrainian Club of Suburban McKees Rocks: "Our fellow men in Poland have weakened the Polish attack, simply because Poland has refused to set up a Ukrainian national state."

Omahans Get German Propaganda Leaflets

Folders, Printed In English, Mailed From Norwegian Cities, Including Oslo

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16 (AP)—Five Omahans today reported receiving German propaganda leaflets mailed from Norwegian cities.

There was no indication as to the source. None of the recipients was of German origin, and all said they couldn't explain the selection to receive them.

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The leaflets were entitled "Hitler's Appeal to the German People to Repel Polish Terrorization," "Germany's Proposals for a Peaceful Settlement Refused by Poland," and "Molotov on the Soviet Pact With Germany." They were printed in English.

Some were mailed in Oslo. Other cancellation marks were blurred.

25 Machine Guns Seized By U. S. Agents in Seattle

Apparently Not for Export; Storage Since '25 Hinted

SEATTLE, Sept. 16 (AP).—Twenty-five machine guns, valued at $6,000, were seized by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and city police today.

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Witnesses at police headquarters said one package of guns contained a New York newspaper dated April 15, 1925, described the weapons as of French make and expressed belief they had been stored for a considerable time.

The Federal agents dropped out of the case immediately on ascer-

taining that the guns apparently were not intended for export.

Who owned the guns, where they were found or for what purpose they were intended was not disclosed.

Two Britons Allowed To Cross Canadian Border

Passed By United States When Accepted By Dominion Army Recruiting Officer

Buffalo, Sept. 16 (AP)—Two British subjects, previously turned back at the Canadian border when they sought to enlist, were accepted for the Dominion's army today, Arthur J. Karnuth, United States immigration inspector, said.

Karnuth said the men, Saul Barnett, 35, London, England, and Hugh McGuigan, 24, Ayr, Scotland, were taken to Fort Erie, Ontario, after Canadian immigration authorities notified him they might enter if found eligible to enlist.

Both were accepted by a recruiting officer, he said, and deportation proceedings here were dismissed.

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Hull Holds Session With Key Officials

Neutrality And Safeguarding Of Americans Abroad Subjects Of Conference

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and key officials of four Government agencies conferred today on what State Department spokesman said were matters concerning neutrality and the safeguarding of American nationals abroad.

In addition to Hull the following State Department officials attended:

Assistant Secretary A. A. Berle.
Assistant Secretary George Messersmith.
Green Hackworth, legal adviser.
Harry Hawkins, chief of the trade-agreements division.

Acting Secretary Edison represented the Navy Department, Assistant Secretary Johnson and Gen. George Marshall, chief of staff, the War Department.

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Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson represented the Justice Department and Under Secretary John W. Hanes, the Treasury Department.

ROOSEVELT AT WORK

Quits Cruise to Clear Desk for Neutrality Speech.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt decided today to forgo a week-end cruise on the Potomac River in order to clear his desk of accumulated routine business. This will permit him to undertake as the first thing next week his message to Congress urging neutrality act revision.

He made few appointments for today and kept his afternoon clear for work on mail.

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Vandenberg Favors Embargo

Says We Can't Be Arsenal for One Side and Not Become Other's Target.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 16 (A. P.).—United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, said today that he would oppose any proposal to change provisions of the existing neutrality act.

"I do not believe America can be an arsenal for one belligerent," he said in an address prepared for delivery before a western Michigan Republican rally, "without ultimately becoming a target for the other."

The senior Michigan Senator, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that in 1937, "while we could still think objectively upon the subject," Congress adopted a neutrality code which he said represented our best thought as to what would be best for America in the event of another foreign war.

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"In my view," he said, "it is not 'neutrality' for us to change that code today to make it fit some favored belligerent, no matter what our sympathies. In my view, that is unneutrality. It is trying to be half in this war, and yet to safely stay half out. I do not believe there can be any such middle ground.

'Be Wholly Neutral.'

"Therefore, I favor the maintenance of the neutrality code, so that we shall be wholly neutral so long as we are neutral at all. And, barring direct challenge to our own sovereignty, I believe it is vital that we should remain neutral; first, for the sake of our own peace; second, so that there may remain at least one powerful voice in this chaotic world which may always be eligible to speak to all belligerents at all times in behalf of the humanities and in behalf of peace-with-reason at the earliest appropriate moment."

Mr. Vandenberg told his audience that the nation should "unite wholeheartedly with the President in combating every subversive influence in the United States and in giving the nation an invulnerable defense."

"In respect to foreign policy, after we have decided in free debate what our national course shall be," he continued, "The existence of foreign war requires all of us to close ranks and present an unprejudiced united front to the entire world. We shall not fail these obligations to America."

—NEUTRALITY—

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 16—Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed the view today that the Soviet-Japanese agreement to suspend fighting on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border might be a retaliatory move against the United States for serving notice of intention to terminate the 1911 commercial treaty with Japan.

Secretary Cordell Hull notified the Japanese Government in July that the 28-year-old treaty would lapse on January 26, 1940.

While Washington awaited the full significance of the Russo-Japanese truce, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh appealed to the United States in a radio address to stay out of the European war. In one of his infrequent public utterances, the famous flyer warned the nation not to be "misguided by this foreign propaganda to the effect that our frontiers lie in Europe."

Thomas Sees New Danger

Some diplomats in Moscow looked upon the Russo-Japanese armistice as the possible forerunner of a non-aggression pact between the two countries. Noting this, Senator Thomas told reporters:

"If it means an unfriendly Japan the danger would be closer to our shores. If it is a sincere non-aggression pact it is a peaceful move. If it is a cloak for something else it is not so good."

Blow To China

Thomas said a Russian-Japanese agreement would make it possible for Japan to withdraw troops from Manchoukuo and "fight all the harder in China." He added that he was not surprised, because the two countries "have been trying to get together for years."

Although Colonel Lindbergh made no mention of the arms-embargo clause of the Neutrality Act, which the Roosevelt Administration will seek to repeal at the special session starting next Thursday, two prominent Republicans spoke last night in support of the Administration's position.

Stimson Supports It

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, made their positions known in letters to the New York *Times*.

Stimson said repeal offered the only sure way for the United States to keep out of war, and Butler contended that the Neutrality Act represented a policy of economic nationalism which, he said, was "the chief cause of the world's troubles."

Hoover Has Idea

Former President Herbert Hoover suggested in New York the creation of an international commission composed of neutral nations of northern Europe to "determine where and when and whether these undertakings not to war on innocent men and women and children have been intentionally violated." He proposed that agents of the commission be given free movement in belligerent countries.

Discussing the Lindbergh speech Representative Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, commented that Lindbergh had voiced "what every American feels—that under no circumstances must this country enter the war." He added, however, that the flyer had "left unsaid anything about the arms embargo, which helps Hitler and actually is leading to the collapse of the western civilization he spoke of."

Burke Favors Repeal

Weeping Water, Neb., Sept. 16 (AP)—Senator Edward R. Burke (Dem., Neb.) told a county-fair audience today he favors lifting the arms embargo and amending the Neutrality Act to provide cash and carry on shipments of all goods to belligerents.

Burke said he would support President Roosevelt's proposals for amending the act as "the best method to keep this country out of war."

Van Nuys Backs Repeal

French Lick, Ind., Sept. 16 (AP)—Senator Van Nuys (Dem., Ind.), a frequent foe of the New Deal, tonight indorsed the plan for cash-and-carry sales of supplies to European belligerents.

Van Nuys, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that "for the protection of our own peace and economic security" he would support a "properly safeguarded" cash-and-carry plan in the approaching special session of Congress.

Opposed To Revision

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Sept. 16 (AP)—Senator Clark (Dem., Idaho) declared today he would oppose revision of the Neutrality Act "because I am against risking the life of one American boy to protect our foreign dollars."

He added:

"If we repeal the embargo and start selling guns and munitions, eventually we would start extending credits for the European nations to make their purchases. And then we would feel compelled to protect those credits and send our boys over there."

M'NUTT FOR 'CASH-CARRY'

Van Nuys Joins at Indiana Rally in Backing Roosevelt Plan

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Sept. 16 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, hailed by his hearers as "the best qualified man in all America" to succeed President Roosevelt, and Senator Van Nuys, Democrat, who has been a frequent foe of the New Deal, united here tonight in endorsement of the President's plan for "cash-and-carry" sales of supplies to European belligerents.

Both told an Indiana Democratic rally, arranged by Democratic editors, that they favored the Roosevelt plan rather than a policy of strict isolation under the present neutrality.

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Urging cash-and-carry sales of munitions and other American goods, Mr. McNutt said:

"If we wish isolation in the western world, we must recognize what it really means . . . It would not divorce us from the threat of militarism, but it would force us to maintain an armed camp from one end of the Americas to the other."

Mr. Van Nuys, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that "for the protection of our own peace and economic security," he would support a "properly safeguarded" cash-and-carry plan at the special session of Congress.

HOLT FIGHTS SHIFT IN NEUTRALITY LAW

Senator Arrives Home From Trip in Europe.

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PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16 (A. P.).—U. S. Senator Rush D. Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, returned from Europe today aboard the refugee-crowded motorship Mormachawk firmly opposed to revision of American neutrality legislation.

The American liner carried 125 other passengers who had been picked up at Baltic ports in days immediately after the opening of hostilities in Europe.

Among them were forty-six Mormon misionaries, ordered by their superiors to evacuate Germany. They were en route to New York for future reassignment.

Declaring he would fight changes in the neutrality law, Senator Holt said "a vote for revision is a vote for war."

"Overshadowing even news of battlefield progress is the interest in Europe as to whether we will repeal the arms embargo," said Senator Holt, an anti-New Deal Democrat.

"The administration's neutrality policy will lead us directly into war and there are those in Europe who want us involved and who would be glad to see such revision of the present law. The only way for the United States to stay neutral is to stay out."

During his visit to Europe, Senator Holt attended an international conference at Oslo, Norway.

active duty and the men who are being recruited will go into the fleet marine force, successor to the marine expeditionary force of world war fame. It was created five years ago to meet the need for a naval auxiliary landing force for operations in such areas as the Caribbean, carrying out the traditional marine function to land and get the situation well in hand.

The force now numbers only 4,478 officers and men, including flyers, only a fourth of war strength. The additional officers and men will swell it to double

6000 Additional Men to Be Recruited to Double Present Force.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Revised army-navy plans for defense of the Western Hemisphere, military sources reported today, include expansion of the Marine Corps' mobile, hard-hitting fleet marine force.

President Roosevelt's limited national emergency decree to safeguard American armed neutrality gave the marines 6,000 additional men, the largest relative increase of any of the armed services.

Most of the reserves recalled to

Marine Force to Be Expanded

30.24-3379

30.24-3379

this figure within a few months under reported plans. The force is divided now between bases on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with one brigade each at San Diego, Cal., and Quantico, Va.

New Equipment Tested.

New equipment for which Congress provided funds, such as specially-built boats for landing men and five-ton tanks on a beach, already have been tested in war games at Culebra Island, off Puerto Rico.

The Marine Corps has opened fourteen new enlistment stations and forty substations in an attempt to accelerate recruiting from a recent average of 83 to 1,000 a month.

The fleet force expansion is in line with a recommendation by Gen. Malin Craig that the army create five mobile divisions, available to re-enforce quickly garrisons at the Panama Canal, Hawaii or other exposed positions.

Regulars Got 17,000 More.

Mr. Roosevelt's executive orders adding about 100,000 officers and men to the armed forces gave the regular army only 17,000 additional men, insufficient to meet the recommendation, which the former chief of staff estimated would require about 25,000.

The marine expeditionary force had only 3,000 men just prior to American entry into the war in 1917, but was expanded to 31,315 by the time the marines were fighting at Belleau Wood in France. It numbered 24,000 at the armistice.

Citizenship Bureau Gets Wartime Rush

90,000 Aliens, Including Many Who Have Lived Here For Years, File Petitions At Ellis Island

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—The European war has stepped up naturalization proceedings in the United States.

Byron H. Uhl, district director of the immigration and naturalization bureau at Ellis Island, said the bureau's work had been increased so that "even if war conditions were removed tomorrow it would take two years to return to normal."

Uhl said that applications for certificates of arrival—the first step toward United States citizenship—had been filed by 90,000 persons, including some who had lived here for years without attempting to become American citizens.

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—THE SUBMARINE WAR—

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By Albert W. Wilson
[Associated Press Staff Writer]

Tremendous strides in the science of radio have revolutionized the war now being fought by and against submarines.

The British Admiralty is proud of the new listening devices it has developed. They have a great range under water, and are being used on many British naval ships, particularly destroyers and new speedy pursuit motor boats designed to run down submarines.

A Sub-Spotting Device

While reporting the international naval conferences held in recent years in London, the writer heard much talk of a powerful directional wireless. When a submarine prowling off the British Isles felt the urge to communicate with its base in Germany, this apparatus in London would intercept the message, quickly locate the sub, and notify the nearest British destroyer.

But American naval men, with long experience on submarines, point out that the destroyer has to be "Johnny on the spot" to catch its prey.

The Vessels' Radius

The cruising radius of submarines on the surface, where they are run by Diesel engines, has greatly increased since the World War. But little improvement has been made in underwater travel. They still must run by electricity when submerged, a costly operation, and must come to the surface in a limited time to recharge batteries.

Germany's largest submarines, only half the size of the ill-fated Squalus and other recent American submarines, are credited with a cruising radius of 7,000 miles, but under water they probably cannot exceed 200 miles in a continuous run at a speed of only about seven to ten miles an hour.

Reich Believed To Have 77

Germany officially reported last December that it had 49 submarines and 28 more under construction. These are craft of 750, 500 and 250 tons, which take from eight months to a year to build. Therefore, most of the 28 should now be completed.

Although Chamberlain has said he will never believe Hitler again, naval authorities are inclined to accept these figures as true. They point out that the yards are on river banks at Hamburg and Bremen and on the Kiel Canal, all frequented by commercial vessels, so that the general nature of ships under construction would be difficult to conceal.

More intensified building may be expected now that war has begun. In the last war Germany lost 205 submarines, many of which were built during the war years.

The Submarine's Ears

The United States, on its subchasers, introduced a device at the end of the last war which now is invaluable to both subs and destroyers. The invention soon became everyone's property. It is a sound detector placed on each side of the submarine. A man sitting in the center with earphones, listening to both mechanisms, soon can locate a ship. At that moment, the torpedo is pointed directly at its prey. This means that a submarine does not have to rise to the surface and locate a ship through its periscope before firing.

In fighting submarines, depth bombs were used only toward the end of the last war and are much improved today. More widespread use of convoys to guard ships already has been indicated by dispatches from abroad.

Subs Best Sub-Catchers

Germany's greatest losses in the last war were in the mine "hells"—five U-boats were sunk in one day after the United States laid a North Sea mine barrage.

Another lesson of the last war was that submarines were more effective than any other type of ship in catching submarines. Toward the end of the war—when the Q-boats, those disguised tramps and sailing ships with concealed arms, could no longer decoy the subs—Britain put its own submarines on the routes taken by the German boats. Waiting under water for their prey, they took a heavy toll

Larger Mechanized Cavalry Brigade Contemplated. Navy Enlistments Gain

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 16—The War Department disclosed today that the regular army's combat divisions would be reorganized into swift-moving, compact fighting units.

Infantry divisions are to be "streamlined" into mobile units less than half the size of their World War counterparts, after the general pattern of European armies. Expansion of an existing mechanized cavalry brigade into a full division also is contemplated.

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Tested At Fort Sam Houston

In a fast-moving provisional division, under test since early this year at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be the model for other infantry units, it was announced.

Moving in some 1,100 motor vehicles, the new division has been able to speed across country at an average of thirty miles an hour, contrasted with less than three miles covered by marching troops in the mass. At war strength, the division numbers 11,500 men, compared with 27,000 in American Expeditionary Force infantry divisions.

For the present, no changes are planned for the National Guard, it was said.

Put On Voluntary Basis

The announcement was coupled with the statement that the emergency expansion of the regular army by 17,000 men, ordered last week by President Roosevelt, would be effected entirely on a voluntary basis. The regular army reserve of 23,000 former soldiers will be held "for quick call when it is evident that their services are actually needed to meet a critical emergency," the War Department said.

In another defense development, the navy reported enlistments increased materially this week, in the wake of the President's order expanding the navy by 29,000 men. There were 1,320 first enlistments and 278 former sailors were reenlisted.

ARMY TO SPEED UP COMBAT DIVISIONS

Will Make Infantry Units Mobile, Less Than Half Size Of Old Groups

Navy Takes 1,000 Weekly

The normal naval recruiting rate has been about 1,000 a week. There is still a substantial list of applicants.

The army's "streamlining" order was in accord with recommendations of General Malin Craig, retiring chief of staff, who reported this summer the army lacked a single seasoned division "to seize, or hold naval and air bases, or to destroy enemy bases."

'SUPER-GUERRILLA' WAR IS ADVOCATED

Capt. Liddell Hart, In New Book, Warns Allies On Direct Offensive

Forces Should Not Be Wasted On Gamble With Long Odds, He Says

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 16—Present activities on the German Western front may be part of a carefully prepared and understood plan which has had advocates for a long while in Britain, Capt. Liddell Hart, international authority on armies and their use, indicates.

Captain Hart is the man who writes a large share of the British staff manuals, not to mention dozens of articles in various important English papers and some eighteen books on his specialty.

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Hart, eighteen months ago, was asked by the British Secretary of State for War to help formulate plans for the modernization of British defenses, and some of his ideas are included in a book to be published in America October 19, by Random House.

Advises Against Offensive

"A sober survey of the balance of forces," writes Captain Hart in "The Defense of Britain," "should rule out the idea that an offensive campaign could be waged on the northern frontiers of France with an effect proportionate to its cost.

"On that side the strategic defense is indicated.

"And in considering what contribution we (the British) might make to it, we have to take account not merely of the defense of France but of other contingencies linked with it. One of these is a fresh violation of Belgium's neutrality; another is an invasion of Holland.

Suggests Indirect Aid

"A reinforcement of their defense might be even more important than that of France herself, not least as an indirect aid to the latter. We, as well as the Belgians, paid so heavily for our failure to give prompt support to her defense in 1914, by reason of our participation in the French plan, that we should have learned by this hard experience."

And Captain Hart adds:

"It is not difficult to find places, most of them more suited to infantry, where a reinforcement might be required simultaneously with any that was called for in France. It would be unwise to leave ourselves without the means, by sending all we have to one quarter."

Yet Hart believes prospects of defense in Holland, Belgium and in theoretically "safe" Switzerland to be fair, and in the first named countries to be on the whole improved over 1914.

Recommends "Super-Guerrilla"

A "super-guerrilla" type of warfare is recommended by the captain, developed, he suggests, from the military history of Britain and using the most effective resources of the national character and physical possessions.

"The advantage of the general defensive could be enhanced, its risks diminished and its common value increased by combining it with a 'harassing offensive,'" he says. "This could be pursued by:

"(A) Carrying out local or limited attacks, carefully mounted as a surprise, and with the maximum fire-power, against weak points on the main front;

"(B) Utilizing artillery fire and air bombing to harass the enemy's routes of supply and rest camps;

"(C) Utilizing sea power to isolate, and then to concentrate a decisive superiority of land force against detached bases and territories which the opponent cannot reinforce . . . ;

"(D) Utilizing sea power and air power combined to cause a general disturbance of the enemy's system of supply and internal life."

Captain Hart insists that even modern weapons, the machine-gun, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, and mustard gas are peculiarly adapted to his form of warfare, one primary purpose of which would be to "convince the enemy that he has nothing to gain and much to lose by pursuing a war."

"To organize and train an army primarily for the offensive," says Hart in an analysis of the tactics of war, "is to stake the national fortunes on a very dark horse. As a policy it seems too much like the optimism of a man who makes a practice of backing hundred to one chances. . . .

"Analysis shows that in the majority of the battles which are engraved in the pages of history, the loser was the army which was the first to commit itself to the attack. . . . It is thus our responsibility to dissuade any Allies from endangering their defensive prospects by pursuing an offensive strategy."

Captain Hart continues with a suggestion which possibly has been followed to the letter on the Western front: "The first need is to make it clear that any force we lend shall not be wasted in an offensive gamble which would now have longer odds against it than ever before."

Discusses Infantry Role

The captain also sees a new approach to the problem of infantry in war. A proper approach should lead them to be regarded, he says, as a *"corps d'elite,* not as cannon fodder.

"Their essential value lies in their power to be, or at least to become, a stinging swarm of skilled individual fighters working in combination, not mere cogs in a machine-like operation . . . automatic soldiers, manufactured on the parade ground, are out of place on the modern battlefield."

Captain Hart believes that, between forces equal in armament and organization, modern war favors the infantry which can think and act for itself, which, he says, is equivalent to saying that modern war favors the democracies.

Armies Collapse

In the last war, he points out, the armies which collapsed were those of the autocratic states—Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia in reverse chronological order. The best fighting troops were the Canadian and the Australian, he says. These felt perfectly free to criticize a foolish order, and did so generously.

On the old and ever-present question of the invasion of England, Captain Hart has some partially reassuring words. He considers all the standard methods, and finds possibilities but no certainties in these. He includes even such untried methods as parachute troops, and believes these most valuable as accessories to air bombardment.

and as a means of introducing saboteurs.

The only first-rate danger to the soil of England is still, he believes, an overwhelming air attack, and it is his idea that to be most effective this should (and probably would) come in the first weeks of war.

Value Of Air Force

"Of all types of force," says Hart, "an air force has the greatest mobility and flexibility, especially when it is operating in its own territory, where there is likely to be a close-linked chain of aerodromes.

"By contrast, the invader's resources are rigidly limited unless he cannot only make good his landing but occupy a sufficiently large stretch of the country to establish aerodromes. Only against some isolated colony, out of reach of air reinforcements from the mother country, does there seem to be a chance of overseas invasion succeeding under present conditions.

"In case of war that factor might seriously hamper our Mediterranean strategy, and prevent us applying our historic method of amphibious operations.

Expedition Might Fail

"A new Gallipoli expedition, against a different Mediterranean opponent, might not merely end in failure, but meet disaster at the outset.

"But England herself, in consequence, is at least more secure than ever before against invasion in the familiar sense.

"So far as there is any chance of a decisive stroke directly against us it would only come from overwhelming air attack. This would not be invasion in the normal sense of the word, since it would be delivered by forces operating from, and returning after each attack to, another country. It would really be super-scale raiding."

Although he wrote before war began, his implied opinion that air attacks against England might not be an immediately decisive factor have been borne out by events to date.

Militia to Get New Rifles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The 107th Regiment of the New York National Guard is soon to be equipped with the army's new semi-automatic rifles, Major Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the War Department's National Guard Bureau, said today.

HANES IS HOPEFUL OF QUICK RECOVERY

Under Secretary Says That At Last Money Is Coming Out Of Hiding

Cites Increase In Miscellaneous Tax Revenues In September

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 16—Expressing the opinion that money is at last "coming out of the storm cellar," John W Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said today he was "extremely hopeful" that business recovery would absorb the majority of unemployment.

The undersecretary, a former Wall street investment banker, said in an inerview that he was "optimistic on the business outlook because the "profit motive is returning," whereas in the last five years people were "concerned chiefly with safety."

Cites Revenue Upswing

With the recent improvement in business sentiment, "money—the most timid of all commodities—has been coming out of storm cellars," he said. "This, together with such Treasury statistics as the upswing in miscellaneous revenues, indicates a healthy increase in the tone of business in my opinion."

The Treasury's miscellaneous internal revenue collections, which included manufacturers' excise taxes, amounted to $192,514,173 for the first two weeks of September, compared with $96,165,827 in the like period of last year.

Hanes made it clear that he believed American business would get a boost from the war in Europe. This strife, he said, has thrown a "large percentage" of competing production to wartime uses and leaves the United States in an advantageous position.

He declared that industry would be wise, however, to take steps to prevent the building up of "stepladder" prices, as was done during the World War.

Urges A "Spread"

"It would be smart if it spread this thing out—by stepping up production and keeping down the cost per unit basis," he said. "In this way, public purchasing power would not be cramped by high prices to the consumer."

As to evidences of business improvement, anes said that to his own personal knowledge, the textile industry in New England and the South is gathering momentum. In this connection, he said that in Gaston county, North Carolina, it had been impossible to complete a WPA project because of the demand for labor at mills.

No less significant, he asserted, is the reemployment under way in the durable goods indsutries, including steel. He said, however, he believed there is a need for a quick poll of unemployment in many industries.

One important factor in the business outlook, he said, is what he termed the "lag in the plant and equipment account of industry." This lag, he said, amounts to about $31,000,000,000. Ten years ago this account stood at about $42,000,000,000. Now, he said, it is around $31,000,000,000 whereas it should be approximately $52,000,000,000.

Funds Moving Faster

As a result of the quickening of business confidence, he said, business executives are now more freely putting accumulated company funds into plant equipment and improvement. He contrasted this with the fact that not so long ago some Government obligations were quoted at a minus interest rate.

"In other words," he said, "people were paying the Government money to keep their funds safe."

Thus far, however, he said, he has seen little evidence of increased equity, or enterprise, financing.

VAST ARMAMENTS URGED BY BARUCH

Army, Navy and Air Force So Strong as to Awe Powers Held Our Best Peace Insurance

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QUICK ACTION SEEN NEED

'Cash-and-Carry' Sales to All Recommended—Would Woo Latin-American Trade

N.Y.-SEPT. 16 (AP)

By The Associated Press.

There is one best way the United States can keep out of war, no matter what happens in Europe or Asia, Bernard M. Baruch said yesterday.

That way, he said, is to create immediately an army, navy and air force so strong that no power or possible combination of powers would risk fighting us.

Mr. Baruch said he believed it was possible to keep out of war and that every effort should be made by the nation to do so.

After his return from Washington, where he conferred with President Roosevelt and others on the subject of national defense, the man who had charge of industrial mobilization during the last great war as head of the War Industries Board, asserted that America is "seriously unprepared."

The outcome in both Europe and Asia is doubtful, he said, in an interview, adding "there is definitely a possibility which we must prepare against—a combination of powers might attack us on one or both oceans in the not distant future."

"God help the United States if they ever get by our one-ocean navy," he said. "They have what may seem to them reasonable inducements. They might try to take our vast resources from us.

Army "Very Deficient"

"Our army, as Generals Pershing and Drum have recently said, is, to put it mildly, very deficient, unable to put up any real defense against a strong invasion.

"The tragedy is that every one knows it except the people of the United States. Every foreign power knows it.

"This is no reflection on the personnel of our army; but the army is pitifully small, untrained, lacking modern arms and up-to-date munitions.

"Up to the present time our whole system of national defense has been based upon maintaining a navy good enough and strong enough to delay an enemy power's landing on our shores until we could raise, train and equip an adequate army—which might take a year.

"For the first time, that is no longer sufficient defense. We have a good one-ocean navy. But recent political realignments in Europe and Asia have opened up the possibility (let us pray it is not a probability) that combinations of powers could attack us on both oceans simultaneously without interference from the British Navy.

"In the last war it took us more than a year of costly effort to create an army, and there was great waste of life and money because of its meager training and equipment.

"We have still not taken far-reaching steps to organize an adequate enough national defense against all contingencies."

Present Plans Held Inadequate

While declining to go into details, Mr. Baruch said that preparedness plans thus far initiated in Washington, although large, were "inadequate" in scale, both as to industrial mobilization and as to creation of defense man power. He said he had confidence that the deficiencies would be filled as the authorities were cognizant of the changing need, but that it should be done with all speed possible.

Mr. Baruch outlined a course for this nation which he said would go far to keep us out of war no matter what happened.

Our foreign trade, he said, should be concentrated as much as possible in Latin America.

United States producers and exporters, he said, must exercise self-discipline to keep export prices to Latin America down to a level which "will make it enduring and keep competitors out of this hemisphere."

"We can destroy the barter system," he said, "if we keep our prices down low enough so the Latin Americans will always want to do their trading with us."

"Cash and Carry" Plan Urged

He thought we should also sell to warring nations and their neighbors, but only on the "cash and carry" plan in United States harbors, the goods to be shipped in foreign bottoms. This would remove a great potential cause of our involvement in war, he said. This policy would, of course, involve United States restriction of movement of our nationals.

But having laid down such a policy, he continued, we should be thoroughly prepared to enforce it. He explained:

"Our policy should be: 'Justice backed by might.'

"Neutrality is going to be just what the United States makes it. Secretary of State Hull has announced that we will stand on our rights under international law and I have unlimited confidence that he will make that policy a just one.

"But, realistically, those rights will be what we make them.

"Both the Germans and the English will hesitate to risk trouble with us by interfering with our foreign commerce if we are right backed by might."

Mr. Baruch, who has long argued publicly against war "profiteering," as a result of his wartime experiences, said he believed that in the event we do become involved in war, that the Administration would "put a ceiling over prices."

Second Week of the War

By The Associated Press

SUNDAY

Germany opens counter attack on Western Front to halt invading French forces who, thus checked in Northern end, shift attack to the South and report advances in New Vosges foothills. Canada declares war on Germany, following Great Britain by exactly a week. Germans and Poles fight bitterly for Warsaw. Germany reports capture of Lodz, textile center 80 miles southwest of Warsaw.

MONDAY

Polish Army halts German advance on Warsaw in battle raging from the Capital's gates to a point 60 miles westward. Warsaw radio says many houses are aflame and women and children killed and wounded. German bombers active over Polish forces. Hitler flies to battle area around Lodz. British troops land in France.

TUESDAY

Poles again turn back Germans at Warsaw. Nine German divisions (approximately 100,000 men) are shifted from Warsaw battle to other fronts, Warsaw radio says. French report advance units enter Saarbruecken suburbs on Western Front. Germans announce Polish resistance blasted in Radom sector and Nazis advancing rapidly on Lwow (Lemberg), Ukrainian capital.

WEDNESDAY

Germans announce Warsaw is encircled and Polish army is retreating Eastward; that Nazi troops continue push toward Lwow and that Modlin, Northern keystone to Warsaw defense, is surrounded. French form new war Cabinet, say several hundred thousand British troops arrive in France and that the Poilus move about a mile further into Nazi territory. Germany publishes contraband law as "defense" against British "blockade." President Roosevelt calls special session of Congress Sept.

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THURSDAY

Germans reported plunging deeper into heart of Poland, but giving ground to French troops on Western Front. Germans announce they have severed communications between Lublin and Lwow, southeast of Warsaw, and that Gdynia, Poland's only seaport, has fallen. Prime Minister Chamberlain tells House of Commons Britain would claim right to take "appropriate action" if Germany bombs civilians. Britain loses her 18th ship to German submarines or mines.

FRIDAY

Britain announces she has destroyed "a number of U-boats." French report new gains on Western Front as Germans tell of further gains in Poland. Unofficial estimates in Moscow are that about 1,000,000 recruits are being called up under regular annual draft. Unofficial talk of [illegible] heard in Berlin.

SATURDAY

Germany throws more divisions against Kutno in effort to crush Polish "Lost Army," tightens ring of steel around Warsaw, presses towards Lwow. First grand scale battle on Western Front appears developing with hundreds of thousands of French and Germans engaged. Britain presses convoys into service for merchant shipping; reports 21 British ships sunk in first two weeks of war.

Division Strength Varies In the Armies of Europe

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The following figures give the approximate war strength of the divisions of the various warring nations:

Germany

Infantry Division—15,224 officers and men.

"Panzer" (Armored) Division—425 to 475 tanks, 3,000 vehicles, 11,000 men.

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Poland

Infantry Division—About 12,000 officers and men.

Britain

Infantry Division—19,000 to 20,000 officers and men.

Armored Division—About 15,000 officers and men.

Motorized Division—About 12,000 officers and men.

France

Infantry Division — 367 officers and 14,050 men.

Italy

Infantry Division — About 17,000 officers and men.

The infantry division is the standard combat unit of all armies, but nearly all infantry divisions now have motor vehicles as an integral part of their transportation and supply systems. Special divisions, like cavalry and armored divisions, vary sharply in composition, organization and numbers.

IN PEACETIME LITTLE MORE THAN A HANDY NAVAL COALING STATION, DOVER TODAY WATCHES THE BRITISH NAVY POLICING THE ISLAND'S "SEA WALL."

FROM THE TURF CLAD WHITE CLIFFS IN THE SHADOW OF BATTLEMENTED DOVER CASTLE YOU GET OCCASIONAL GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY AT WORK.

THREE DESTROYERS STEAMING LEISURELY IN LINE FORMATION ENTER THE HARBOR AND DROP ANCHOR, THEIR LEAD-GREY HULLS BRIGHT IN THE MORNING SUN.

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BACK FROM CHANNEL DUTY THEY HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY OTHER SHIPS OF THE EMERGENCY "BARRAGE SQUADRON."

THREE MILES FROM SHORE, SLIM ON THE PALE SEA, TWO PATROL SHIPS MOVE ALMOST IMPERCEITIBLY A HALF MILE APART. WESTWARD A THIRD STANDS OVER THE FRENCH COAST, BARELY VISIBLE THROUGH WHITE SEA MIST.

AWAY TO THE EAST IN A DIM IRREGULAR LINE A GROUP OF WAR CRAFT STAND AS POISED TO STRIKE.

THEY FADE AS CLOUDS SCREEN THE SUN, REAPPEAR AS VAGUE SHAPES IN THE DISTANCE. BEYOND THEM, INVISIBLE, YOU KNOW THERE ARE OTHER SHIPS OF THE "KING'S NAVY."

AN OCCASIONAL NAVAL SEAPLANE DRONES OVERHEAD, WHEELING ABOVE THE SEA LIKE THE GULLS THAT STILL, OBLIVIOUS TO WAR, CRY ACROSS THE RED-PEBBLED BEACH.

WHO LEADS THE 1939 VERSION OF THE WORLD WAR DOVER PA

UNDATED--SECOND ADD WAR DAY BY DAY (BY THE AP) XXX OF

ARMY OF 40,000 TO 50,000 POLES REPORTED TO HAVE JOINED WARSAW DEFENDERS.

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-- SUNDAY --

EXPLOSION SHAKES GERMAN AIR MINISTRY IN BERLIN. EXTENT OF DAMAGE AND CAUSE NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED. GERMAN ARMY ULTIMATUM TO WARSAW TO SURRENDER EXPIRES WITHOUT IMMEDIATE REPORT TO BERLIN WHETHER THREAT TO BOMBARD CAPITAL IS CARRIED OUT. GERMANS ORDER CIVILIANS TO LEAVE WARSAW UNDER THREAT OF BOMBARDMENT.

SN1228AED

DOVER PATROL (AMS BUDGET) (NEW)

BY JOHN W.CULMER

DOVER, ENGLAND, SEPT 16-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NAVY, TUNED TO FIGHTING EFFICIENCY WEEKS BEFORE WAR STARTED, HAS REESTABLISHED THE FAMED DOVER PATROL THAT KEPT CONSTANT WORLD WAR GUARD OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

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SEA LIKE THE GULLS THAT STILL, OBLIVIOUS TO WAR, CRY ACROSS THE RED-PEBBLED BEACH.

WHO LEADS THE 1939 VERSION OF THE WORLD WAR DOVER PATROL IS AN ADMIRALTY SECRET.

WHETHER HE IS USING THE SAME TACTICS THAT WON MEDALS AND PROMOTION

FOR RETIRED ADMIRAL SIR ROGER KEYES IS THE NAVY'S BUSINESS.

ASHORE DOVER FOLK SAY THEY ARE GRIMLY CONFIDENT THAT LAND DEFENSES VASTLY IMPROVED FROM MAKESHIFT WORLD WAR STANDARDS ARE ADEQUATE TO MEET ENEMY ATTACKS.

DOVER HAS BITTER MEMORIES OF THE LAST WAR.

GERMAN SEAPLANES ATTACKED THE TOWN; ZEPPELINS DROPPED BOMBS. IN THE STRAIGHTS, SUBMARINES STRUCK AT MERCHANT VESSELS AND TORPEDOED A BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP.

"THINGS ARE DIFFERENT NOW," A RETIRED NAVY MAN SAID. "FRITZ GAVE US ONE GOOD LESSON. WE DON'T FORGET QUICKLY."

HF130PED

PARIS, SEPT 16-(AP)-PARIS CONTINUES TO EAT WELL DESPITE THE WAR.

THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT OF FOODSTUFFS WAS REGISTERED TODAY AT CENTRAL MARKET:

252,000 POUNDS OF MEAT.

127,600 POUNDS OF CHICKEN AND OTHER FOWL.

94,380 POUNDS OF BUTTER.

97,800 POUNDS OF EGGS.

229,240 POUNDS OF FISH EXCEPT SOLES AND OYSTERS.

225 TONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

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THE MAJORITY OF PRICES WERE NORMAL OR SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN THE LAST FEW DAYS, SINCE THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS BEGAN RETURNING TO NORMAL SCHEDULE.

PORTERS 01420 LET-960AED

LONDON, SEPT. 16--(AP)--LONDONERS LOOKED INQUISITIVELY AT THE SKY TODAY AND WONDERED AT THE ABSENCE OF THE BARRAGE OF BALLOONS WHICH USUALLY HOVER OVER THE CITY LIKE STUDY [illegible].

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION EXPLAINED THAT THE GROUNDING OF THE BALLOONS, WHICH CARRY NETS TO TRAP LOW-FLYING ENEMY AIRPLANES, WAS DUE "SIMPLY TO A MEASURE OF ROUTINE".

IT ADDED THAT THE BALLOONS CAN BE HOISTED IF AND WHEN REQUIRED, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

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LONDON, SEPT. 16-(AP)-A NUMBER OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN REFUGEES WHO SERVED IN THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE IN THE SPANISH

1939

30.24 - 3383

30.24 — 3383

CIVIL WAR WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO FIGHT WITH BRITISH FORCES AGAINST GERMANY.

MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OFNTHE BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES IN SPAIN, INFORMED THE GOVERNMENT THAT CAPT. FRANZ PIXNER AND LIEUT. COL. HANS RAHLE WROTE HER THAT THE BRIGADIERS WANTED TO JOIN IN THE "FIGHT AGAINST HITLER."

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THE NUMBER WHO WANTED TO VOLUNTEER WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

HR

BERLIN, SEPT 16-(AP)-LEGAL EXPERTS TONIGHT STUDIED GERMAN TENTATIVE LIST OF WAR CONTRABAND ARTICLES TO DETERMINE WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE BETWEEN OUTRIGHT WAR MATERIALS AND THOSE WHICH MIGHT PROVE OF INDIRECT AID TO THE ENEMY.

THEIR DECISION, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, WOULD BE A FACTOR IN DETERMINING THE REICH'S POLICY AT SEA.

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PRESENT LISTS ARE DIVIDED INTO THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF "UNCONDITIONAL" AND "CONDITIONAL" CONTRABAND.

"UNCONDITIONAL" CONTRABAND, WHICH WOULD BE DESTROYED OR SEIZED WITHOUT FORMALITY WHENEVER POSSIBLE, WAS DEFINED BY GERMAN SOURCES AS EVERYTHING HITHERTO RECOGNIZED AS SUCH IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THAT WOULD INCLUDE MUNITIONS, CHEMICALS, GUNS, FUEL, WAR VESSELS, WARPLANES, SPARE PARTS FOR WAR EQUIPMENT AND ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL FOR USE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN BATTLE.

UNDER "CONDITIONAL" CONTRABAND THE LIST INCLUDES ARTICLES GERMAN SOURCES SAID WERE PLACED ON CONTRABAND LISTS BY BRITAIN IN CONTRAVENTION OF ACCEPTED INTERNATIONAL LAW.

GERMANY HAS SAID SHE MIGHT TREAT SUCH ARTICLESIAS CONTRABAND IF BRITAIN DOES.

THIS CLASSIFICATION COVERS MATERIAL THAT WOULD AFFECT THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN WARTIME--FOODSTUFFS, LIVE ANIMALS, CLOTHING AND MACHINERY.

MR310PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 16--(AP)--THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TWO FRENCH AVIATORS HAD BEEN BURIED BY THE GERMANS IN SAARBRUCKEN CEMETERY WITH MILITARY HONORS.

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THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT A FRENCH CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT, WHOSE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN EAST WEDNESDAY, WERE GIVEN GERMAN MILITARY HONORS "FOR THE COURAGEOUS FIGHT THAT WON OUR ESTEEM."

SEVEN GERMAN SERGEANTS LOWERED THE COFFINS INTO GRAVES WHILE THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS SOUNDED TAPS, WHILE THE GERMAN

COMMANDING OFFICER LAID WREATHS ON THE GRAVES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

ROME, SEPT. 16--(AP)--A STEFANI (ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM THE POLISH-RUMANIAN FRONTIER TODAY SAID GERMAN WAR-PLANES HAD BOMBED THE ZALESZCYKI RAILROAD STATION.

"IN THE VILLAGE (WHERE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SET UP TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS) WE SAW MANY FUNCTIONARIES OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY WITH BECK (FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK) IN A COLONEL'S UNIFORM."

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THE DISPATCH SAID THE POPULATION WAS IN PANIC DUE TO THE LACK OF BOMB SHELTERS, THAT BREAD WAS BEING RATIONED AND REFUGEES WERE JAMMING TRAFFIC. IT ADDED THAT MANY POLISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES HAD MOVED TO KUTY, ON THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER. THE FLOW OF FOOD STOCKS WAS REPORTED EXHAUSTED.

THE DISPATCH SAID COLUMNS OF AMBULANCES WERE BRINGING WOUNDED TO THE VILLAGE AND THEN RETURNING TO THE FRONT.

PRAGUE, SEPT. 16-(AP)-POLICE BROKE UP A CROWD WHICH WITNESSES SAID GATHERED AND CHEERED 19 POLISH PRISONERS OF WAR HERE TODAY. THE PRISONERS WERE BROUGHT [redacted] THROUGH PRAGUE AND TRANSFERRED FROM ONE RAILROAD STATION TO ANOTHER.

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CGO NYC OUT

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16-(AP)-WESTERN UNION SAID TODAY THAT BECAUSE OF "UNSETTLED CONDITIONS" IN POLAND, PAYMENT OF MONEY ORDERS CABLED THERE HAD BEEN SUSPENDED. CABLE MESSAGES ARE STILL BEING ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO DELAY "AND POSSIBLE NON-DELIVERY.

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BRUSSELS, SEPT 16-(AP)-JOSEPH E.DAVIES, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, AND CAPT. J.A.GADE, NAVAL ATTACHE, ARRIVED TODAY FROM ROTTERDAM WHERE THEY LANDED FROM THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER NIEUW AMSTERDAM WHICH WAS DELAYED THREE DAYS BY THE BRITISH NAVY.

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NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (WITH [redacted]

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, SEPT. 16-(AP)-SENATOR CLARK (D-MO) ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT THE ISSUE IN THE IMPENDING CONGRESSIONAL STRUGGLE OVER REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO WAS WHETHER THIS COUNTRY WANTED TO TAKE SIDES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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"THOSE WHO FAVOR THE COURSE OF TAKING SIDES AND FIGHTING SHOULD NATURALLY VOTE FOR REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO AS A STEP IN THAT DIRECTION," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT. "THOSE WHO FAVOR KEEPING OUT OF THE WAR SHOULD VOTE FOR THE RETENTION OF OUR PRESENT SAFEGUARDS AND THE ADDITION OF ANY OTHERS THAT MAY BE NECESSARY."

ALTHOUGH THE NEUTRALITY DEBATE HAS CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY FOR MONTHS, THE MISSOURI SENATOR'S STATEMENT WAS REGARDED AS A FURTHER LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE FIGHT TO BE CONDUCTED BY HIMSELF, SENATORS BORAH (R-IDAHO), NYE (R-ND) AND OTHERS AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OPENING THURSDAY AGAINST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EFFORTS TO WIN REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO.

WHILE ADVOCATES OF REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO HAVE, FOR THE MOST PART, REMAINED SILENT, THE CLARK-BORAH-NYE BLOC HAS BEEN ACTIVELY ORGANIZING FOR THE STRUGGLE. BORAH BROADCAST AN APPEAL EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT THIS COUNTRY CONTINUE TO REFUSE TO SELL ARMS TO WARRING NATIONS.

SOME SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES, TOO, ALREADY HAVE BEEN "TAKING THE QUESTION TO THE COUNTRY."

SENATOR VANDENBURG (R-MICH) PRESENTED TO A REPUBLICAN RALLY AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., TODAY HIS VIEW THAT THE EMBARGO SHOULD NOT BE REPEALED.

"IN MY VIEW," HE SAID, "IT IS NOT 'NEUTRALITY' FOR US TO CHANGE THAT CODE TODAY TO MAKE IT FIT SOME FAVORED BELLIGERENT, NO MATTER WHAT OUR SYMPATHIES. IN MY VIEW, THAT IS UNNEUTRALITY. IT IS TRYING TO BE HALF IN THIS WAR AND YET TO SAFELY STAY OUT. I DO NOT BELIEVE THERE CAN BE ANY SUCH MIDDLE GROUND."

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REPRESENTING THE OPPOSING VIEWPOINT ON THE QUESTION, SENATOR VAN NUYS (D-IND) TOLD A GATHERING OF INDIANA EDITORS AT FRENCH LICK THAT IF TO REPEAL THE ARMS EMBARGO OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW MEANT THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE COULD OBTAIN SUPPLIES IN THIS COUNTRY WHILE GERMANY COULD NOT THAT COURSE WOULD BE "WELCOMED BY MANY AMERICANS

CLARK SAID HE THOUGHT EVENTS HAD DEMONSTRATED THE WISDOM OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE'S MAJORITY VOTE LAST SESSION TO POSTPONE ACTION ON NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION. CLARK MADE THE MOTION FOR DELAY WHICH WAS ADOPTED BY A 12 TO 11 VOTE.

"BUT FOR THE NECESSITY OF CALLING CONGRESS, WE WOULD ALREADY HAVE GONE VERY FAR IN THE DIRECTION OF GOVERNMENT BY DECREE," CLARK'S STATEMENT ADDED.

"ALREADY REMARKABLE THINGS HAVE TAKEN PLACE. ALREADY---BY WHAT AUTHORITY OF LAW IT IS NOT CLEAR---A WAR RESOURCES BOARD HAS BEEN SET UP WITH ITS DOMINANT PERSONNEL CLOSELY AFFILIATED WITH J.P.MORGAN AND COMPANY (NEW YORK BANKING HOUSE) TO SIEZE CONTROL OF ALL OF THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

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"ALREADY, WHEN WE HAVE NOT EVEN A SERIOUS DISPUTE PENDING WITH ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS WORKING AS FEVERISHLY ON MOBILIZATION PLANS AS IF WAR WERE CERTAIN TO BE DECLARED TOMORROW. ALREADY PLANS ARE BEING DRAWN FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF EXTRAORDINARY POWERS, INCLUDING POSSIBLY A CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS."

CLARK SAID THAT OPPONENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM, WHOM HE

TERMED "INSULATIONISTS" AGAINST WAR RATHER THAN "ISOLATIONISTS," HAD NOT CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF A SENATE FILIBUSTER. HE CHARGED THAT "THE SUGGESTIONS OF A FILIBUSTER" HAD BEEN PUT OUT FROM ADMINISTRATION SOURCES AND WERE "DESIGNED TO PROMOTE GAG RULE AND STIFLE FREE AND FAIR DISCUSSION."

AT THE CAPITOL, LEGISLATORS WHO HAVE ARRAYED THEMSELVES ON OPPOSING SIDES OF THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION WERE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE APPEAL OF COL.CHARLES A.LINDBERGH, OVER THE RADIO LAST NIGHT, THAT THIS COUNTRY STAY OUT OF EUROPE'S WARS.

SENATOR BORAH OBVIOUSLY WAS ELATED AT THE TONE OF LINDBERGH'S SPEECH, ALTHOUGH HE DECLINED TO COMMENT DIRECTLY ON IT.

SENATOR GURNEY (R-ND) OBSERVED THAT HE BELIEVED THE TALK "SHOULD HAVE A GOOD EFFECT ON PUBLIC OPINION."

SENATOR HAYDEN (D-ARIZ), AN ADVOCATE OF REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO, SAID LINDBERGH HAD SOUNDED WHAT WAS AN ALMOST UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE---THAT THIS COUNTRY SHOULD NOT BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR.

"BUT I DID NOT TAKE IT," HE SAID, "THAT COLONEL LINDBERGH WAS SUGGESTING HOW WE MIGHT KEEP OUT OF WAR AND THAT SEEMS TO ME THE BIG QUESTION."

DURING THE DAY, FULTON LEWIS, JR., MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY NEWS COMMENTATOR, ISSUED A STATEMENT IN EXPLANATION OF HOW LINDBERGH CAME TO MAKE THE ADDRESS, AND IN ORDER, HE SAID, "TO CLARIFY ANY CONJECTURES THAT THE APPEARANCE OR COLONEL LINDBERGH OR THE VIEWS HE EXPRESSED IN HIS RADIO BROADCAST MAY HAVE BEEN PROMPTED BY SOME GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL."

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LEWIS WENT ON TO SAY THAT HE HAD INVITED LINDBERGH THREE WEEKS AGO TO USE HIS TIME ON THE RADIO, BUT THAT THE COLONEL FIRST REFUSED, THEN ACCEPTED LAST SUNDAY, AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

RZ637PES

FOLO LONDON ALEX VAN OPSTAL

NEW YORK, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE ALEX VAN OPSTAL, BELGIAN MOTORSHIP SUNK IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL NEAR WEYMOUTH, LEFT NEW YORK SEPT. 6 FOR ANTWERP WITH EIGHT PASSENGERS AND 3,400 TONS OF GRAIN.

J.A.MAGH & CO., AGENTS HERE FOR THE BELGIAN LINE, SAID THE FOLLOWING PASSENGERS WERE ABOARD:

MISS GERMAINE FULCHIRON, TENAFLY, N.J., MARCEL HARPE, AN ESTHONIAN LIVING IN NEW YORK, JULES DEROECK, ARMAND ROTSAERT, MR. & MRS. AUGUST ANDRE, AND MRS.YOURI SMIRNOW ALL BELGIAN TOURISTS AND PATRICK DROUGHTON, BRITISH TOURIST.

LONDON REPORTS SAID THE PASSENGERS AND CREW WERE RESCUED BY A GREEK STEAMER AND TAKEN TO THE SOUTHERN COAST OF IRELAND.

THE BELGIAN VESSEL, REGULARLY IN CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ANTWERP WITH OCCASIONAL CALLS AT ALBANY, N.Y., CARRIED A CREW OF 60.

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IN ADDITION TO THE GRAIN SHE CARRIED 1,000 TONS OF GENERAL CARGO.

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED SEA WARFARE

BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 3RD

SEP 17 1939

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

(NY)-THE TOLL OF SHIPS SENT TO THE BOTTOM OR WRECKED ON FOREIGN SHORES ROSE TO AT LEAST 36 YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) AS GERMAN SUBMARINES AND BRITISH AND FRENCH WARSHIPS ENDED THE SECOND WEEK OF

30.24-3387

THEIR STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE SEVEN SEAS.

AS IF IN ANSWER TO THE BRITISH CLAIM THAT "MANY" SUBMARINES HAD BEEN DESTROYED, NAZI UBOATS STRUCK LIGHTNING BLOWS TO SINK THREE MORE BRITISH VESSELS, RAISING THE ENGLISH LOSS TO 21.

MEANWHILE, ENGLAND BLAMED GERMANY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NEUTRAL ALEX VAN OPSTAL, BELGIAN FREIGHTER, SUNK IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL NEAR WEYMOUTH. THE ENGLISH SAID A GERMAN MINE OR SUBMARINE SANK THE VESSEL, BUT THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT WITHHELD ACTION UNTIL THE VESSEL'S MASTER REPORTED.

THE KNOWN DEATH TOLL ROSE TO 183 WHEN 31 OF THE CREW OF THE TORPEDOED BRITISH FREIGHTER VANCOUVER CITY ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL AND REPORTED THREE COMRADES WERE KILLED WHEN A U-BOAT ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING SEPT. 14.

IN ADDITION, 100 FRENCH SAILORS WERE REPORTED KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION ABOARD THE WARSHIP PLUTON, A 4,773-TON CRUISER-MINELAYER, IN AN UNNAMED FRENCH HARBOR.

THE SHIP CASUALTY LIST SHOWED THE FOLLOWING:

BRITISH--21; GERMAN--9; NEUTRAL--5; FRENCH--1.

THE KNOWN GROSS TONNAGE LOSS ROSE TO 164,926 TONS, EXCLUDING CARGOES WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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THE VAN OPSTAL CARRIED A CREW OF 60, 8 PASSENGERS, 3,400 TONS OF GRAIN AND 1,000 TONS OF GENERAL CARGO FROM ALBANY AND NEW YORK. NO LIVES WERE LOST.

SINKING OF THE CHEYENNE, AN OIL TANKER OWNED BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, A SUBSIDIARY OF STANDARD OIL OF N.J., WAS THE SECOND LOSS FOR THE COMPANY IN A WEEK. THE KENNEBEC WAS TORPEDOED

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SEPT. 9 AND HER CREW OF 32 SAVED.

THE OTHER NEW BRITISH LOSSES WERE THE TRAWLER DAVARA, DESTROYED IN THE IRISH SEA, AND THE FREIGHTER FANAD HEAD, TORPEDOED IN THE ATLANTIC NEAR THE ENGLISH COAST. THE CREWS WERE RESCUED.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

BRITAIN ANNOUNCED THE FAMED DOVER PATROL HAD BEEN REESTABLISHED AND THAT 70 SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS WERE BEING HELD AT DOVER FOR CONTRABAND SEARCH.

THE U.S.NAVY ANNOUNCED IT WOULD SEARCH ALL SHIPS BEFORE ALLOWING THEM TO USE THE PANAMA CANAL. IT SAID THIS WAS BEING DONE TO ENFORCE THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

BERLIN ISSUED A "WARNING" TO NEUTRAL NATIONS NOT TO SUBMIT TO THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

THE BREMEN CONTINUED TO BE THE MYSTERY SHIP OF THE WAR. COUNT FRIEDRICH VON DER SCHULENBURG, NAZI AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, INTIMATED THAT THE $20,000,000 SHIP HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY ENGLAND AFTER "AMERICAN AUTHORITIES WERE SO KIND TO HOLD" HER FOR 22 HOURS. (SHE WAS DELAYED BY A CUSTOMS SEARCH IN NEW YORK). UNOFFICIAL BERLIN SOURCES HAVE SAID THE BREMEN REACHED A NEUTRAL PORT SAFELY.

G949PED

NIGHT LEAD SHIPS

BY ED WALLACE

NINE

SEP 17 1939

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16-(AP)-EIGHT AMERICAN LINERS, POISED FOR A DASH TO EUROPE TO BRING HOME UNITED STATES CITIZENS, IDLED AT THEIR PIERS TODAY, TRAPPED BY A STRIKE OF SEAMEN DEMANDING BONUSES FOR SAILING IN WAR ZONES.

WHILE MASTERS OF THE SHIPS WAITED IMPATIENTLY FOR SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, THE BRITISH LINER AQUITANIA, FIRST ARMED MERCHANTMAN OF A BELLIGERENT NATION TO REACH NEW YORK, LANDED 1,625 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING 669 AMERICANS. IN HER WAKE CAME THE ITALIAN SHIP REX, CARRYING 1,820 PASSENGERS, 1,454 OF THEM AMERICANS.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE AQUITANIA TOUCHED OFF A RESENTFUL CHORUS BY AMERICANS ABOARD BECAUSE OF A MESSAGE TO THEM FROM AMBASSADOR KENNEDY JUST BEFORE THE SHIP SAILED FROM ENGLAND.

ONE PASSENGER, GILBERT MILLER, THEATRICAL PRODUCER, SAID THE MESSAGE "SCARED THE GIZZARD OUT OF US."

MILLER SAID G.K.DONALD, AMERICAN CONSUL AT SOUTHAMPTON, CAME ABOARD THE SHIP AND READ THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

"AMBASSADOR KENNEDY FEELS THAT IN ADDITION TO OTHER STATEMENTS HE HAS MADE, IT IS HIS DUTY TO WARN AMERICAN CITIZENS TAKING PASSAGE ON VESSELS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS THAT WHEN SUCH VESSELS ARE BEING CONVOYED, THE OPPOSING BELLIGERENT MAY TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SINK THEM WITHOUT WARNING. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT CONVOYED VESSELS ARE MORE UNSAFE THAN UNCONVOYED VESSELS, BUT IT IS MADE PURELY TO ACQUAINT AMERICAN PASSENGERS WITH THE CONTINGENCIES THAT MAY ARISE."

MILLER SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF THE MESSAGE "MANY PEOPLE BECAME PANIC-STRICKEN." A PROTEST WAS SENT TO KENNEDY, WHO REPLIED HE WAS SORRY HE HAD CAUSED ALARM, BUT THAT HE FELT CONSTRAINED TO GIVE THE WARNING.

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IN WASHINGTON, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID KENNEDY DID THE RIGHT THING, BUT THEY GAVE A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT VERSION OF THE MESSAGE. THEY STATED THAT KENNEDY SAID "WHEN SUCH VESSELS ARE BEING CONVOYED, THE OPPOSING BELLIGERENT MAY CLAIM THE RIGHT TO SINK WITHOUT WARNING.

THE AQUITANIA WAS CONVOYED FOR A DAY, THEN SAILED ON ALONE. HER AFTER DECK WAS CLEARED FOR ACTION AND TWO 12-POUNDERS WERE MOUNTED, ONE ON EITHER SIDE. OFFICERS SAID THEY WERE FOR DEFENSIVE PURPOSES, AND THAT NONE WERE MOUNTED FORWARD, BECAUSE THAT MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS AN OFFENSIVE POSITION.

MEANTIME, OFFICIALS OF THE VARIOUS STEAMSHIP LINES, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO), REPRESENTING THE STRIKING SEAMEN, AND CAPT. GEORGE FRIED, SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF THE NEW YORK DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION, STROVE TO END THE TIE-UP OF THE AMERICAN SHIPS.

THE STRIKE BEGAN YESTERDAY, WHEN 70 SEAMEN ABOARD THE AMERICAN TRADER AND 29 ON THE AMERICAN TRAVELER, BOTH OF THE U.S. LINES, REFUSED TO CAST OFF HAWSERS.

THE STRIKE, MEANWHILE, SPREAD TO SIX OTHER SHIPS SCHEDULED TO SAIL DURING THE DAY.

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THE STRIKERS DEMAND A $250 MONTHLY BONUS, $25,000 LIFE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE POLICIES AND A 40 PERCENT INCREASE IN PERSONNEL. THEY ALSO DEMANDED THAT IF A SHIP WERE INTERNED, WAGES CONTINUE DURING THE PERIOD OF INTERNMENT.

CHAIRMAN EMORY S.LAND OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION DECLARED THE PRESENT SITUATION WAS LIKELY TO BECOME A "VICIOUS CIRCLE OF INCREASING WAR RATES AND BONUS COMPENSATION FOR SHIP CREWS AND SERVICES

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LIKE WE HAD IN 1918.

"WE'RE TRYING TO IRON OUT THE BONUS AND OTHER PROBLEMS AND FIND SOME STOP GAP UNTIL CONGRESS GIVES US LEGAL RELIEF. WE'VE GOT TO HAVE SOME KIND OF CONTROL."

OTHER SHIPS HALTED BY THE STRIKE WERE THE SCANSTATES OF THE AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE, BOUND FOR OSLO AND COPENHAGEN; THE IROQUOIS, OF THE NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL LINE, UNDER CHARTER TO THE UNITED STATES LINES; THE LIBERTY, OPERATED BY THE HAMPTON ROADS LINE; THE BLACK DIAMOND LINE STEAMER, BLACK GULL; THE ~~CALMAR,~~ OF THE AMERICAN ORIOLE LINE, AND THE EXCAMBION, AN AMERICAN EXPORT LINE SHIP WITH 123 PASSENGERS ABOARD, BOUND FOR MEDITERRANEAN PORTS. SHE WAS TO PICK UP AMERICANS ON THE RETURN TRIP, FROM ITALY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINER, THE KUNGSHOLM, SAILED TODAY FOR GOTHENBERG, SWEDEN, WITH 214 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING 12 AMERICANS. THREE SHIPS OF THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE ALSO SAILED FOR ROTTERDAM; THE STATENDAM, WITH 300 PASSENGERS INCLUDING GROVER WHALEN, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, THE NOORDAM, BEARING 23 PASSENGERS, NONE AMERICANS, AND THE WESTERNLAND, WHICH HAD NO PASSENGERS BUT CARRIED A HEAVY CARGO.

THE U.S.LINES' WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN SHIPPER ARE EXPECTED TO REACH NEW YORK MONDAY WITH 1,904 PASSENGERS, MOST OF THEM AMERICANS.

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TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE IN NIGHT LEAD SHIPS (BY WALLACE):

IN FIRST PGH, MAKE IT READ AT START, "NINE AMERICAN, ETC. (IN PLACE OF EIGHT).

IN 16TH PGH, BEGINNING "OTHER SHIPS, ETC." CORRECT YOUR COPY TO READ X X X UNDER CHARTER TO THE UNITED STATES LINES; THE ACADIA, OF THE EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, UNDER CHARTER TO THE UNITED STATES LINES; THE ST.JOHN, SIMILARLY CHARTERED FROM THE EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES; THE BLACK DIAMOND LINE STEAMER, BLACK GULL; THE COLLAMER OF THE AMERICAN FRANCE LINE (CORRECT), AND THE EXCAMBION, ETC.

AFTER 16TH PGH, ENDING X X X SOUTHERN FRANCE, THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE INSERTED:

THE LIBERTY OF THE ORIOLE LINE, A FREIGHTER CHARTERED FROM THE MARITIME COMMISSION, SAILED FOR LIVERPOOL.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINER, ETC., PICKING UP IN 17TH PGH PREVIOUS.

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FIRST LEAD SHIPS

NEW YORK, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH LINER AQUITANIA, THE FIRST ARMED MERCHANTMAN OF A BELLIGERENT NATION TO REACH NEW YORK SINCE THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED, ARRIVED TODAY WITH 1,625 PASSENGERS, 669 OF THEM AMERICANS.

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THEIR NERVES WERE RAGGED AFTER THE CAUTIOUS CROSSING AND MANY OF THE AMERICANS EXPRESSED RESENTMENT OVER A WARNING THEY SAID AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY HAD SENT THEM BEFORE THE SHIP SAILED. THE MESSAGE, SAID GILBERT MILLER, THEATRICAL PRODUCER, "SCARED THE GIZZARD OUT OF US."

THE CUNARD LINER'S AFTER DECK WAS CLEARED FOR ACTION THE DAY BEFORE SHE SAILED. ABOUT 100 FEET OF RAILING WAS REMOVED AT THE STERN AND TWO 12-POUNDERS WERE MOUNTED, ONE ON EITHER SIDE.

OFFICERS SAID THE GUNS WERE PURELY FOR DEFENSIVE PURPOSES. NO WEAPONS WERE MOUNTED FORWARD, THEY SAID, BECAUSE THERE THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSTRUED AS BEING IN AN OFFENSIVE POSITION.

THE SHIP HAD A DESTROYER CONVOY FOR ONE DAY AND THEN SAILED ALONE, BUT CAPT.GEORGE GIBBONS, MASTER OF THE LINER, DECLINED TO TELL WHAT COURSE HE HAD FOLLOWED IN THE SIX-DAY VOYAGE. PASSENGERS ASSUMED THE SHIP HAD GONE FAR NORTH BECAUSE THEY SAW NO OTHER VESSELS AND THE WEATHER WAS COLD AND FOGGY.

MILLER SAID G.K.DONALD, AMERICAN CONSUL AT SOUTHAMPTON, SUMMONED THE AMERICANS TO THE LOUNGE JUST BEFORE SAILING AND READ THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM AMBASSADOR KENNEDY:

"AMBASSADOR KENNEDY FEELS THAT IN ADDITION TO THE OTHER STATEMENTS HE HAS MADE, IT IS HIS DUTY TO WARN AMERICAN CITIZENS TAKING PASSAGE ON VESSELS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS THAT WHEN SUCH VESSELS ARE BEING CONVOYED, THE OPPOSING BELLIGERENT MAY TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SINK THEM WITHOUT WARNING. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT CONVOYED VESSELS ARE MORE UNSAFE THAN UNCONVOYED VESSELS, BUT IT IS MADE PURELY TO ACQUAINT AMERICAN PASSENGERS WITH THE CONTINGENCIES THAT MIGHT ARISE."

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MILLER SAID "THIS VERY NEGATIVE MESSAGE" LEFT THE ASSEMBLY "MOST IRATE AND RESENTFUL."

"THE SPIRIT OF THE SHIP UP TO THAT TIME WAS VERY HIGH," HE EXPLAINED. "THAT (THE MESSAGE) SCARED THE GIZZARD OUT OF US. HEARING THAT, MANY PEOPLE BECAME PANIC-STRICKEN."

ROBERT J.LANDRY, RADIO EDITOR OF VARIETY, THE THEATRICAL WEEKLY, SAID HE HAD "NEVER SEEN SUCH BAD MOB PSYCHOLOGY IN ALL MY LIFE OF PROFESSIONAL THEATRE-GOING."

"THIS STATEMENT DID NOT TELL US WHAT TO DO, AND THE CONSUL REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OR TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITIES," HE SAID.

VAN VECHTEN SHAFFER, BANKER OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, AND A NEPHEW OF CARL VAN VECHTEN THE WRITER, ASKED THE GATHERING WHETHER IT WAS AGREED TO PROTEST TO KENNEDY THE TONE OF THE MESSAGE.

THE MESSAGE WAS SENT.

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KENNEDY REPLIED THAT HE WAS SORRY HE HAD CAUSED ANY ALARM, BUT THAT HE FELT CONSTRAINED TO WARN THE PASSENGERS.

SIR ASHLEY SPARKS, RESIDENT DIRECTOR IN NEW YORK OF THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE, SAID HE THOUGHT THE AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE "WAS PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT FROM THE AMBASSADOR'S POINT OF VIEW, BUT I CERTAINLY THINK IT DISTURBED THE PEOPLE WHO HAD TO SAIL."

HE SAID HE BELIEVED ONLY SIX PASSENGERS LEFT THE SHIP AFTER THE MESSAGE WAS READ.

MEANWHILE THE DEPARTURE OF THREE AMERICAN SHIPS, ORDERED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO PICK UP STRANDED AMERICANS IN EUROPE, WAS HELD UP BY A STRIKE OF SEAMEN DEMANDING A CASH BONUS FOR ENTERING WAR ZONES.

THE SHIPS AFFECTED WERE THE SCANSTATES OF THE AMERICAN-SCANTIC LINE, AND THE UNITED STATES LINERS AMERICAN TRAVELER AND THE AMERICAN TRADER WITH 39 AND 53 PASSENGERS RESPECTIVELY, MOST OF THEM BRITONS. THE LAST TWO LINERS WERE SCHEDULED TO SAIL LAST NIGHT FOR ENGLISH PORTS, AND THE SCANSTATES FOR OSLO AND COPENHAGEN.

GANGPLANKS HAD BEEN HAULED IN AND THE CREW DEMANDED A BONUS OF

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$250 A MAN FOR RUNNING THROUGH SUBMARINE-INFESTED WATERS.

THE AQUITANIA LEFT SOUTHAMPTON LAST SATUEDAY NIGHT, DROPPED DOWN TO PORTSMOUTH AND ANCHORED OVER NIGHT. IT SAILED IN THE MORNING WITH A DESTROYER CONVOYING IT UNTIL SOMETIME SUNDAY NIGHT.

SHIP'S OFFICERS WERE RELUCTANT TO TALK, AND PASSENGERS SAID NO OTHER CRAFT WAS SIGHTED UNTIL TWO DAYS AGO WHEN THEY SIGHTED A CANADIAN PLANE, AND YESTERDAY SAW AN AMERICAN DESTROYER.

CAPT.GEORGE FRIED, ETC. PICKING UP AT SIXTH GRAPH PREV.

THE ITALIAN LINER REX, FIRST ITALIAN VESSEL TO SAIL INTO NEW YORK HARBOR SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, ARRIVED CARRYING 1,820 PASSENGERS, 1,454 OF THEM AMERICANS.

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AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE JAMES H.R.CROMWELL AND HIS WIFE, THE FORMER DORIS DUKE; ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH SCHREMBS, OF CLEVELAND; GIOVANNI MARTINELLI, THE OPERATIC TENOR; MONSIGNOR ALEXANDER SYSKI, A PROFESSOR AT THE POLISH SEMINARY, ORCHARD LAKES, MICH., AND TWELVE CHESTER HALE GIRLS--MEMBERS OF A DANCING TROUPE WHICH WAS STRANDED FOR A WHILE ON THE RIVIERA.

THE REX SAILED FROM GENOA SEPTEMBER 8 AND FROM NAPLES THE FOLLOWING DAY. MANY OF THE PASSENGERS COMPLAINED ABOUT THE INCREASED TRAVEL RATES. CROMWELL SAID HE FIGURED HE PAID ALMOST THE DOUBLE RATE, PAYING ABOUT $2,000 FOR ACCOMODATIONS OF TWO ROOMS FOR HIMSELF, HIS WIFE, AND HER MAID.

CROMWELL SAID HE THOUGHT "THE UNITED STATES WILL BE DRAGGED INTO WAR."

"WE HAVEN'T MISSED YET," HE SAID. "WE HAVE TO CARRY ON OUR COMMERCE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, AND I DON'T SEE HOW THAT CAN BE DONE WITHOUT RUNNING AFOUL OF GERMAN SUBMARINES."

CAPT.GEORGE FRIED, ETC 6TH GRAPH.

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ADD CHRONOLOGICAL UNDATED SHIPS SUNK X X X BY GREEK VESSEL.

SEPT. 15--IRISH FREIGHTER FANAD HEAD, 3,200 TONS, EN ROUTE TO BELFAST FROM MONTREAL, SUNK IN ATLANTIC OFF IRELAND BY SUBMARINE.

SEPT. A[illegible] GREEK OIL TANKER OWNED BY ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., [illegible] OIL [illegible], SUBSIDIARY, 8,825 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED AND SHELLED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF SOUTHWEST COAST OF IRELAND, CREW RESCUED BY NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER IDA BAKKE.

SEPT. 15--ALEX VAN OPSTAL (BELG), [illegible] GROSS TONS, SUNK NEAR WEYMOUTH IN ENGLISH CHANNEL. CREW OF 40 AND 8 PASSENGERS RESCUED BY GREEK STEAMER ATLANTICOS, TAKEN TO SOUTHERN IRELAND. BRITISH CLAIMED TORPEDO; CAPTAIN OF SHIP THOUGHT IT HIT MINE.

(EDS: ABOVE SHOULD BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SEPT. 15 UNIDENTIFIED BELGIAN STEAMER SUNK).

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ADD JAPS. NAPLES - SEPT 16 XXX JALES 11

GENERAL TERAUCHI HEADED THE MILITARY MISSION WHICH WAS EN ROUTE TO GERMANY FOR THE NUERNBERG NAZI PARTY CONGRESS WHEN THE RUSSIAN-GERMANY NON-AGGRESSION PACT WAS SIGNED. THE MISSION WENT SIGHTSEEING AFTER [illegible] RECEIVING ORDERS NOT TO GO TO GERMANY BECAUSE OF THE AGREEME

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LATER IT WAS ARRANGED FOR GENERAL TERAUCHI TO CONFER ALONE WITH RIBBENTROP.

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BUCHAREST—SEPT 16 ADD 1ST.

THE PACT, WHICH WAS RENEWED THREE YEARS AGO, THESE SOURCES SAID, STIPULATES THAT THE LEAGUE MUST DECIDE WHO IS THE AGGRESSOR AND RUMANIA COULD ACT ONLY AFTER SUCH A DECISION WAS MADE AT GENEVA. THIS WOULD MEAN CONSIDERABLE DELAY, DIPLOMATS POINTED OUT, EVEN IF THE INTERNATIONAL BODY COULD BE ASSEMBLED AT THIS TIME.

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NEW YORK AND PARIS

CROMWELL SAID HE HAD INTENDED GOING TO GERMANY TO STUDY TH ECONOMIC SITUATION WHEN HE AND MRS.CROMWELL SAILED ON AUGUST 2 IN BRUSSELS HE WAS ADVISED AGAINST IT.

HE WAS IN PARIS WHEN THE FIRST AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED AFTER THE START OF HOSTILITIES. MRS.CROMWELL WAS IN DEAUVILLE. THEY BROUGHT HOME WITH THEM THE GAS MASKS THEY HAD BOUGHT IN LO NDON.

ASKED ABOUT HIS PLANS FOR RUNNING FOR CONGRESS, HE SAID:

"IF I DO GET TO CONGRESS I'LL TAKE MY GAS MASK WITH ME."

IN A PREPARED STATEMENT CROMWELL SAID:

"EVEN THOUGH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FEEL THEY HAVE NO INTEREST IN THIS BATTLE OF 'LAW AND ORDER' VERSUS 'MIGHT IS RIGHT,' I CANNOT BELIEVE THAT THEY WOULD KNOWINGLY SWING OUR TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC POWE AGAINST THE DEMOCRACIES. YET THIS IS PRECISELY THE EFFECT OF OUR EXISTING SO-CALLED NEUTRALITY ACT.

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"TO BE NEUTRAL HAS ALWAYS BEEN, HERETOFORE, TO ACCORD THT SAME PRIVILEGES TO BOTH BELLIGERENTS. IT SURELY CANNOT MEAN TO DENY THE SAME PRIVILEGES TO BOTH BELLIGERENTS WHEN SUCH DENIAL IS VERY LIKELY TO ASSURE THE DEFEAT OF ONE.

"THE ADVANTAGE OF THE DEMOCRACIES WHICH OFFSETS THE STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY OF THE NAZIS IS THE FACT THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE SEVERAL BILLIONS OF CREDITS IN AMERICA AND THROUGH THEIR CONTROL OF THE SEA COULD PURCHASE AND TRANSPORT WAR MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"WHEN, THEREFORE, WE DENY TO THE DEMOCRACIES THE TRADITIONAL PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING WAR MATERIALS FROM A NEUTRAL NATION WE ARE DELIBERATELY DESTROYING THEIR SOLE ADVANTAGE OVER THE NAZIS AND, IN MY OPINION, PROBABLY UNDERWRITING THEIR EVENTUAL DEFEAT."

CROMWELL SAID HE AND HIS WIFE WOULD GO DIRECT TO THEIR HOME IN SOMERVILLE, N.J. HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT HIS IMMEDIATE POLITICAL PLANS, EXPLAINING HE HAD BEEN "OUT OF TOUCH."

THE REX HAD NO CONVOY NOR DID IT TAKE ANY DEFENSE MEASURES, SAVE THAT ITALIAN FLAGS WERE PAINTED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SHIP AND ON THE SUN DECK.

ADD BASEL—SEPT. 16 EXAGGERATED

AFTER GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS EARLIER THIS WEEK AND FIERCER ATTACKS THIS MORNING, THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED NOT ONLY HOLDING THEIR GAINS BUT DRIVING CLOSE TO BORG, TEN KILOMETERS (6 1/4 MILES) FROM THE FRONTIER.

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THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED SLIGHTLY MORE SUCCESSFUL IN THE SOUTHEAST AT THE COST OF HEAVY CASUALTIES.

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AT THE TIME THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED FROM THE EDGE OF THE NIED RIVER PLATEAU DOMINATING SAARLAUTERN (SAARLOUIS), THE FRENCH, BY A SERIES OF CAREFULLY-PLANNED LOCAL ATTACKS, HELD POSITIONS ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL RAIL LINE DOMINATING THE VILLAGE OF KEMRICHHEMMERSDORF AND GAINED A FOOTHOLD ON THE PLATEAU TO THE SOUTH.

THE GERMANS, IN MASS ATTACKS BEHIND TANKS REMINISCENT OF WORLD WAR DAYS, WERE SAID TO HAVE APPARENTLY WON BACK PART OF THE PLATEAU BUT THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED HOLDING THE MAJORITY OF THEIR GAINS.

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THE FRENCH PRESSURE ON SAARLAUTERN CONTINUED, WITH THE POILUS' WARNDT FOREST POSITIONS APPARENTLY UNCHANGED BY THE LEFT WING OF THE GERMANS IN THE NIED DRIVE AND BY THE RIGHT WING OF THEIR SAARBRUECKEN FRONT.

AT SAARBRUECKEN, THE GERMAN DEFENDERS APPARENTLY RELIED ON THE CITY'S FORTS TO WITHSTAND FRONTAL ATTACKS BUT LAUNCHED TWO WING ATTACKS TO THE SOUTHWEST AND THE SOUTHEAST.

THE SOUTHWESTERN DRIVE WAS SAID TO HAVE GAINED LITTLE BUT UNOFFICIAL GERMAN SOURCES DECLARED THE FRENCH WERE FORCED BACK TO POSITIONS NEAR THEIR FRONTIER NORTH OF SAARGUEMINES BY THE SOUTH-EASTERN ATTACK.

IN THE PALATINATE FOREST, WHERE THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN SLOWLY PENETRATING WITH PATROLS OPERATING FROM THE BITCHE-WISSEMBOURG ROAD, THE GERMANS LAUNCHED ATTACKS FROM THEIR PRELIMINARY SIEGFRIED DEFENSE FORTIFICATIONS IN THE LUDWIGSWINKEL-FISCHBACH AREA.

THEY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SWEPT BACK FRENCH PATROLS TO TRENCHES NEAR THE FRONTIER LINES, CLEARING OUT THE CENTER OF THE FOREST BUT LEAVING THE FRENCH HOLDING THE WESTERN PART NORTH OF BITCHE AND HIGH HILL POSITIONS NEAR HOHENBOURG CASTLE.

ACTION ALONG THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE LINE FROM WISSEMBOURG TO LAUTERBOURG WAS LIMITED TO ARTILLERY DUELS.

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TOKYO--FIRST ADD MOSCOW TRUCE.

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AN AGREEMENT.

IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY THAT

THE ARMISTICE FOUND THE SOVIET-MONGOLIAN TROOPS IN A POSITION WITHIN THE DISPUTED KHALKA RIVER AREA AFTER REINFORCED TROOPS FOUGHT BACK DURING THE THIRD MAJOR BATTLE OF NOMONHAN HILL.

THE JAPANESE CONTEND THE KHALKA IS THE TRUE BORDER BETWEEN MANCHOUKUO AND OUTER MONGOLIA; THE RUSSIANS CLAIM IT IS EAST OF THE STREAM.)

SOME REPORTS SAID THAT MONGOL TANKS, IN A NORTHERN FLANKING MANEUVER REACHED KANJURMIAO, 70 KILOMETERS (ABOUT 43 1/2 MILES) NORTHWEST OF NOMONHAN.

DOMEI, OFFICIAL JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT CHANG CHUMIAO, 50 KILOMETERS (ABOUT 31 MILES) FROM NOMONHAN, WAS SHELLED BY ARTILLERY.

THE BORDER WARFARE IN WHICH THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN ALMOST CONTINUOUS SINCE MAY 11 WAS SAID TO HAVE INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES

ON BOTH SIDES AND CAUSED BOTH TO RUSH REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BARREN PRAIRIE.

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THREE MAJOR BATTLES HAVE BEEN FOUGHT IN THE VICINITY OF NOMONHAN ON MAY 24, JULY 2 AND AUG. 20. THE JAPANESE CLAIMED VICTORY IN THE FIRST TWO, IN WHICH THEY REPORTED THEY DROVE ALL EXCEPT REMNANTS OF THEIR OPPONENTS ACROSS THE KHALKA.

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EDITORS: SEPT. 16

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER 4TH GRAPH, BUDAPEST, NIGHT LEAD POLISH X X X ON THEM.

(IN BERLIN, DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THE NAZI ARMY HAD GIVEN CITIZENS OF WARSAW 12 HOURS, UNTIL 3 A.M. (9 P.M. EST SATURDAY), TO LEAVE THE CITY, WHICH WAS DECLARED AN ACTIVE WAR AREA.

(STILL IN WARSAW AND CUT OFF FROM OUTSIDE COMMUNICATION WERE SIX UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFFICERS, HEADED BY JOHN K.DAVIS, A VETERAN OF 30 YEARS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE).

POLISH AUTHORITIES IN BUDAPEST REPORTED A POLISH ARMY OF UNANNOUNCED STRENGTH HAD ARRIVED IN WARSAW TODAY AFTER BREAKING THROUGH GERMAN FORCES IN POMERANIA AND IMMEDIATELY REINFORCED WARSAW'S DEFENDERS.

THE BATTERED CAPITAL, ETC., 5TH GRAPH.

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MADE TO DEVELOP AL[illegible]

ADD RIME - SEPT 16 - ITALY

ITALY WAS DESCRIBED AS HAVING ENOUGH ZINC AND ALUMINUM AND ALMOST ENOUGH LEAD, BUT INSUFFICIENT COPPER, NICKEL AND TIN.

COTTON PRODUCTION, WHICH AMOUNTED LAST YEAR TO 44,000 BALES, WOULD BE INCREASED AND THE OUTPUT OF ARTIFICIAL COTTON, SILK AND WOOL STEPPED UP. A LARGE FACTORY AT FERRARA HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO PRODUCE ARTIFICIAL RUBBER.

THE FOOD SUPPLY IS ADEQUATE, ACCORDING TO GAYDA, BUT HOUSEWIVES WERE URGED TO EXERCISE THE SAME ECONOMY AS INDUSTRY.

ITALY'S ECONOMIC POLICY WAS TERMED "RESOLUTE REDUCTION OF CONSUMPTION AND INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL AND INDUSTRIAL FIELDS."

THIS WOULD NOT ONLY PROVIDE HOME SUPPLIES, GAYDA WROTE, BUT WOULD ALLOW EXPORTS TO THE WORLD MARKETS. THESE, HE SAID, WOULD BRING IN FOREIGN MONEY ESSENTIAL IN PURCHASING RAW MATERIALS THAT ARE INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN BECAUSE OF WARTIME RESTRICTIONS, GENERAL CONSERVATION AND HIGHER FREIGHT AND SHIPPING RATES.

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ADD-LONDON-SEPT-16 GERMANS

CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH RUSSIA'S POSITION ALSO WAS TURKEY WITH WHOM BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACTS COVERING "WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA."

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TURKEY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE EUROPEAN WAR THUS FAR HA

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE EUROPEAN WAR THUS FAR HAS BEEN GOVERNED APPARENTLY BY ITALY'S NEUTRALITY. BUT TURKEY AND RUSSIA HAVE CLOSE RELATIONS AND THE EFFECT OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY ON TURKEY IS A MATTER OF DISCUSSION IN POLITICAL QUARTERS HERE.

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SEPT 16

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X SINEWS OF WAR.

TO GERMAN PROTESTS THAT THE BLOCKADE WAS "ILLEGAL," THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION MADE TART ANSWER. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE NAVY WAS FOLLOWING "THE PRACTICE ESTABLISHED DURING THE LAST WAR NOT ONLY BY GREAT BRITAIN, BUT BY THE UNITED STATES."

THE GERMAN PROTEST CONTENDED THE BLOCKADE WAS ILLEGAL ON THE GROUND THE BRITISH CONTRABAND LIST INCLUDED GOODS OTHER THAN ARMAMENTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE MENTIONING "THE IMPORTANCE TO THE GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE OF PETROLEUM IMPORTS IS WELL KNOWN," AND THEN REITERATED THAT 28,500 TONS OF CONTRABAND PETROLEUM HAD BEEN CAPTURED DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9 AND THAT CARGOES INCLUDING LARGE QUANTITIES OF IRON ORE, MANGANESE, WOOD PULP AND PHOSPHATE HAD BEEN SEIZED DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

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THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT "IMPATIENCE" HAD BEEN EXPRESSED IN ANTWERP OVER THE DETENTION AT CONTRABAND CONTROL BASES OF GRAIN CARGOES CONSIGNED TO BELGIUM. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT ANTWERP IS A NORMAL PORT FOR THE ENTRY OF FOODSTUFFS FROM SOUTH AMERICA TO GERMANY. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE MINISTRY EXPLAINED, A NUMBER OF SHIPS CARRYING CEREALS TO BELGIUM WERE DETAINED PENDING INFORMATION AS TO THEIR ULTIMATE DESTINATION. THEY WERE ALLOWED TO PROCEED, HOWEVER, AFTER AN ASSURANCE WAS RECEIVED FROM THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON THAT THEIR CARGOES WERE FOR BELGIAN CONSUMPTION.

THE MINISTRY ADDED THAT MANY OF THE SHIPS ARE NOW ON THEIR WAY TO ANTWERP "IF THEY HAVE NOT ALREADY REACHED THAT PORT."

COMMENT ON WESTERN FRONT WARFARE WAS STILL CONFINED OFFICIALLY TO AMBIGUOUS PHRASES, BUT NEWS OF GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE FRENCH PROMISED SOMETHING MORE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

NEUTRAL MILITARY MEN STILL FELT AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE WAS IN THE MAKING, BUT ADMITTED IT MIGHT BE DELAYED AND PREPARATION LENGTHENED AND INTENSIFIED SHOULD GERMANY DIVERT TROOPS FROM THE POLISH FRONT TO MAN THE WESTWALL.

IT WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED BY THE SAME OBSERVERS A MAJOR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BY POLES AGAINST ENCIRCLING GERMANS WAS IMPOSSIBLE AS LONG AS GERMANY COMMANDED THE AIR.

SOLE HOPE TO MOST WAS AN ORDERLY POLISH WITHDRAWAL TO THE EAST OR THE SLIM CHANCE THAT EXTENDED GERMAN LINES OF COMMUNICATION WOULD BE HARRIED AND BROKEN BY POLISH LIGHT COLUMNS.

BRITISH POLITICAL AND MILITARY QUARTERS MEANTIME VIEWED WITH THE UTMOST GRAVITY THESE EASTERN EVENTS:

FIRST, SOVIET RUSSIA'S ACTION IN SETTLING HER EASTERN BORDER SCORES WITH JAPAN AND THUS FREEING HERSELF FOR A POWERFUL ROLE IN THE WEST.

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SECOND, RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION ON HER WESTERN BORDER WITH POLAND OPPOSITE THE FURIOUS WEST-EAST LINE OF MARCH OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN PLLAND.

THESE GERMAN FORCES, HAVING SEIZED POLAND'S RICH MINERAL LANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST, PRESUMABLY ARE CLOSING IN ON THE POLISH OIL LANDS NORTH OF THE RUMANIAN BORDER.

AT THE SAME TIME POLISH ARMIES OF THE NORTH ARE FIGHTING TO

BREAK THROUGH TWO GREAT POCKETS UNDER ASSAULT FROM THE NORTH ON THE WARSAW-BRZESC-NAD-BUGIEM LINE.

FD-G7AAPED

SEPT. 16

BERLIN, FIRST ADD GERMAN X X X SOVIET RUSSIA.

TALK OF POSSIBLE PEACE EFFORTS BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS GIVEN IMPETUS BY THE RETURN TO BERLIN OF THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR, BERNARDO ATTOLICO, WHO EARLIER IN THE WEEK MADE A FLYING VISIT TO ROME AFTER CONFERRING WITH NAZI STATE SECRETARY BARON ERNEST VON WEIZSAECKER.

WHILE OFFICIAL QUARTERS MADE NO COMMENT, THE INFORMED NEWS SERVICE, DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, SAID "BERLIN POLITICAL CIRCLES ARE NOTING WITH INTEREST THE FACT THAT THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS IS AGAIN DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE."

SOME DIPLOMATS EXPRESSED BELIEF "SOMETHING WAS IN THE WIND", BUT SAW SMALL HOPE FOR SUCCESS OF ANY PEACE MOVE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT, THE REICH WAS TAKING ENERGETIC MEASURES TO OFFSET THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

SOME MILITARY LEADERS SAID FLATLY "THE BLOCKADE IS LICKED". THEY ARGUED THAT WITH THE ACQUISITION OF THE POLISH MINING REGION, GERMANY BECOMES EUROPE'S GREATEST COAL PRODUCER AND IN THE WHOLE WORLD IS EXCEEDED ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES.

WITH POLISH NAVAL RESISTANCE SHATTERED, THEY SAID, THE BALTIC WAS FAST BECOMING A GERMAN LAKE OVER WHICH ESSENTIAL ORES MIGHT BE BROUGHT IN FROM THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE BLOCKADE, CONSEQUENTLY, COULD BE NO MAJOR DISASTER.

SEP 17 1939

VAST REORGANIZATION IS UNDER WAY AT HAMBURG, GERMANY'S WORLD PORT TO REPLACE BY TRADE WITH THE BALTIC STATES AND THE EAST THE TRAFFIC BEING HELD OUT OF GERMANY BY THE BRITISH NAVY.

IT WAS INDICATED RUSSIA WOULD PROVIDE A LAND OUTLET FOR COMMERCE VITAL TO GERMANY. THAT SHIPPERS REGARDED THIS OUTLET SAFE WAS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT INSURANCE RATES WHICH WERE RAISED AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR TO ONE PER CENT OF THE VALUE OF CARGOES WERE SLASHED TODAY TO ONE FOURTH OF ONE PERCENT.

ON THE PROPAGANDA FRONT, A MIGHTY EFFORT TO KEEP ON GOOD TERMS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND PERSUADE ALL INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL WAS APPARENT.

NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN PLAYING UP SENATOR WILLIAM E.BORAH'S STAND AGAINST CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY LAW. REPORTS OF POLLS IN THE UNITED STATES INDICATING A SENTIMENT FOR NEUTRALITY ATTRACTED WIDE INTEREST AND PLEASED COMMENT.

WHAT IS IN THE MIND OF THE GERMAN PUBLIC AND WHAT IT IS TALKING ABOUT IS BEST SHOWN BY THE CONTROLLED PRESS.

HITLER'S "VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER" TODAY PRINTED ON PAGE ONE A PICTURE OF GERMAN TROOPS ENTERING GDYNIA, AND A PHOTOGRAPH OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITISH FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SMOKING A CIGAR ACCOMPANIED BY A FLATTERING ARTICLE ON HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

WXPX

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SEP 17 1939

SEP 16 1939

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT 15-(AP)-PIERRE MONTEUX, CONDUCTOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, AND HIS NIECE, VIRGINIA DAVIS, DAUGHTER OF MEYER DAVIS, WELL KNOWN PHILADELPHIA DANCE ORCHESTRA LEADER.

1939

30.24-3397

30.24 3397

HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN LES BEAUX, FRANCE, RELATIVES SAID TODAY.

MRS. DAVIS, WHO ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT A WEEK AGO TO SEARCH FOR HER BROTHER-IN-LAW AND DAUGHTER, SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL THAT THEY WOULD REMAIN ABROAD UNTIL NEXT MONTH.

SEP 16 1939

MRS. DAVIS PREVIOUSLY HAD RECEIVED NO WORD IN ALMOST A MONTH FROM HER DAUGHTER AND MONTEUX. MISS DAVIS WENT ABROAD TO STUDY VOICE WHILE MONTEUX HAS BEEN CONDUCTING CLASSES ABROAD.

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TEX-OKLA OUT

HITLER (PMS BJT-NEW)

SEP 16 1939

BY OLEN W.CLEMENTS

EAST BERNARD,TEX.,SEPT.15-(AP)-EIGHTY-THREE YEAR OLD ALOIS KOZELSKY SAT IN HIS WHEEL CHAIR AND WONDERED IF ONE OF THE CHARACTERS IN THE EUROPEAN DRAMA WAS HIS LONG LOST NEPHEW, ADOLF HITLER.

THE OLD MAN, AN INVALID 30 YEARS, WAS NOT SURE. ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO, HE REMARKED HE HAD LOST TRACK OF A NEPHEW ADOLF HITLER. THE STORY SPREAD. ALL KOZELSKY COULD RECALL WAS HIS SISTER MARRIED A MAN NAMED HITLER AND SHE HAD A SON ADOLF WHO DISAPPEARED FROM HOME AT THE AGE OF 12. THE SISTER HAS BEEN DEAD MANY YEARS.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS CZECH-BOHEMIAN-GERMAN COMMUNITY ARE DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION. THEY SAY SOME OF THE SIX KOZELSKY CHILDREN PHYSICALLY RESEMBLE GERMANY'S FUEHRER.

JOE KOZELSKY, THE ELDEST, A CATTLEMAN AND EAST BERNARD BUSINESS MAN, DOESN'T KNOW WHETHER HE IS THE DICTATOR'S FIRST COUSIN.

"WE DO NOT KNOW," HE EXPLAINED. "A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO THE NEWSPAPERS PRINTED STORIES THAT HITLER WAS MY FATHER'S NEPHEW. ALL THEY HAD TO SUPPORT THAT CLAIM WAS THE MEMORY OF AN OLD, OLD MAN, WHO HAS NOT BEEN IN GERMANY IN 50 YEARS.

"MY FATHER THINKS GERMAN'S ADOLF HITLER MAY BE HIS LOST NEPHEW BUT NEITHER HE NOR MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY IN AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA REALLY KNOW."

HE WISHES PEOPLE WOULD FORGET THE WHOLE THING AND LET THE KOZELSKY FAMILY CONTINUE THE QUIET LIFE THEY HAVE FOLLOWED HALF A CENTURY ON THE GREAT TEXAS COASTAL PLAIN.

NEWSPAPER STORIES TWO YEARS AGO BROUGHT OFFERS FROM NEW YORK PROMOTERS FOR PUBLIC APPEARANCES.

"WE DON'T WANT THAT," KOZELSKY SAID. "WE HOPE PEOPLE WILL UNDERSTAND THE WHOLE THING STARTED WHEN PAPA HAPPENED TO REMEMBER HAVING A LOST NEPHEW NAMED ADOLF HITLER. THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE NAMED HITLER IN GERMANY."

FJ227ACS

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 17)

NEUTRALITY ARGUMENTS

SEP 17 1939

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,SEPT. 16-(AP)-HERE ARE SOME OF THE PROS AND CONS OF THE ARGUMENT OVER REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO PROVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT WHICH CONGRESS WILL CONSIDER IN THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION STARTING THURSDAY:

SEP 17 1939

THE ADMINISTRATION: THE EMBARGO IS A HAZARDOUS DEPARTURE FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW WHICH RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT OF BELLIGERENTS TO TRADE WITH NEUTRALS.

THE OPPOSITION: BECAUSE THE SUPERIOR SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN PREVENTS GERMANY FROM TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF IMPARTIAL SALE OF ARMS BY THE UNITED STATES TO ALL BELLIGERENTS, THE OBJECTIVE OF "IMPARTIALITY" IS NOT ATTAINED.

THE ADMINISTRATION: THE PRESENT LAW IS UNNEUTRAL. IF ONE BELLIGERENT, BECAUSE OF GEOGRAPHICAL OR MILITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, IS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO, NO RESPONSIBILITY ATTACHES TO THIS COUNTRY, WHEREAS IN THE PRESENCE OF AN EMBARGO, THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS COUNTRY FOR THE CREATION OF THE CONDITION IS INEVITABLY DIRECT AND CLEAR.

SEP 17 1939

THE OPPOSITION: THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THOSE ADVOCATING REPEAL IS TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES TO FURNISH ARMS TO ONE GROUP OF NATIONS. THIS WOULD BE LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR INTERVENTION IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT--LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED BY AMERICA'S ARMED PARTICIPATION.

BEYOND THE ARGUMENTS OVER THIS PARTICULAR SECTION, THERE IS A FURTHER QUARREL AS TO HOW MUCH DISCRETIONARY POWER SHOULD BE LODGED IN THE EXECUTIVE. HERE THE PRINCIPAL CONTENTIONS ARE:

THE ADMINISTRATION: IT IS INADVISABLE TO LAY DOWN HARD AND FAST RULES BECAUSE EVERY SITUATION IS DIFFERENT IN SOME PARTICULARS FROM EVERY OTHER. FURTHERMORE, THE CONSTITUTION VESTS CONTROL OF FOREIGN POLICY IN THE PRESIDENT.

THE OPPOSITION: A MANDATORY NEUTRALITY LAW IS DESIRABLE BECAUSE OF INEVITABLE PRESSURE UPON THE EXECUTIVE TO "TAKE SIDES." THE STATUTE SHOULD BE INFLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY DRIFT FROM A STRICT KEEP-OUT-OF-WAR POLICY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY SEPT. 17--SENT SEPT. 16)

VX1207AES NM

SEP 18 1939

To Occupy Two Districts

MOSCOW, Sunday, Sept. 17 (AP).—Soviet Russia has decided to send her army across the Polish frontier today and to occupy the Polish Ukraine and White Russia.

The government was understood unofficially to have sent a note last night to the Polish Ambassador here saying that the Red Army would enter the Polish Ukraine and White Russia today from Polozk to Kamanets-Podolski.

Copies of this note were said also to have been sent simultaneously to all diplomatic representatives here saying the action was taken because Poland no longer exists. It was said to have declared there no longer is a Polish Government because its whereabouts are unknown.

The note was said to have declared that "the Soviet Union will retain neutrality, but feels it necessary to protect White Russian and Ukrainian minorities in Poland and will do everything to keep peace and order."

SEP 18 1939

[Poland has only has a non-aggression pact with Russia but in mutual assistance treaties by which the British and French are pledged to aid Poland in defense of her independence against any aggression. Polish invocation of this treaty brought Great Britain and France into war against Germany on Sept. 3, two days after a German army invaded Western Poland.]

Covers Entire Frontier

The scene of the Russian action would extend across the whole of Russia's Polish frontier.

It would increase considerably Russia's frontier with Rumania. Rumania holds Bessarabia, wrested from Russia after the World War, and the Soviet Government never has relinquished its claims on this territory.

Russia's decision to act came after she had sent a vast number of men to her western frontier in semi-mobilization and had followed with her "peace" with Japan.

It was believed here that the Polish Embassy in Moscow would leave and that, possibly, the British also would leave, since they are allies of Poland.

Man Power Is Threat

If necessary, Soviet Russia could throw nearly 2,000,000 trained soldiers against the struggling Poles.

The official Communist party newspaper Pravda this Spring estimated Russia's peacetime army at 1,800,000. This estimate did not include the millions of semi-trained reserves who could be called up by conscription.

In addition to this manpower, the newspaper credited Russia with 9,000 airplanes, 30,000 light machine guns, 23,000 heavy machine guns, 1,600 pieces of heavy artillery and between 6,000 and 10,000 tanks.

During the past week Russia called up part of her army reserves in a mobilization move, and foreign observers said most of the troops were sent to the western frontier, facing Poland.

SEP 18 1939

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER

MOSCOW-SUN-SEPT-17

FIRST GRAF, MOSCOW, POLISH, X X X WHITE RUSSIA.

THE TIME WHEN THE RUSSIANS WOULD MARCH WAS NOT SPECI-

FIED BUT UNOFFICIAL REPORTS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN MOSCOW SAID

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SEP 18 1939

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FIRST GRAPH, MOSCOW, POLISH, X X X WHITE RUSSIA.

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SEP 18 1939

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1939

30.24-3399

30.24 3399

CUPY THE POLISH UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA REGIONS OF POLAND THAT ONCE BELONGED TO RUSSIA.

BUT POLISH AMBASSADOR WACLAW GRZYBOWSKI FORMALLY REFUSED TO ACCEPT IT.

SEP 17 1939

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, HE REFERRED THE MATTER TO HIS GOVERNMENT ASKING FOR INDSTRUCTIONS. HE HAD CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH VLADIMIR ~~HERR~~ POTEMKIN, SOVIET VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SUBJECT OF THE DISCUSSION WAS N O T DISCLOSED.

RUSSIA'S NOTE WAS SAID UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE DECLARED THE RED ARMY WOULD CROSS THE BORDER AT 6 A.M. TODAY (10 P.M.,E.S.T. LAST NIGHT) ON A LINE FROM POLOTZK TO KAMANETZ-PODOLSK.

RUSSIAN PREMIER - FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, IT WAS LEARNED, CONFERRED WITH GRZYBOWSKI AT 4 A.M. (8 P.M., E.S.T. SATURDAY NIGHT), PRESUMABLY AFTER A MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE OF SOVIET LEADERS.

COPIES OF ETC., SEVENTH GRAPH.

A136

BULLETIN

BERLIN, SEPT 17-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY FROM MOSCOW THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA THAT SOVIET TROOPS WOULD CROSS THE RUSSIAN-POLISH FRONTIER AT 4 A.M., MIDDLE EUROPEAN TIME (10 P.M., E.S.T., LAST NIGHT.)

ACCORDING TO DNB, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PRESENTED THE POLISH AMBASSADOR A NOTE SAYING THAT RUSSIA, IN ITS OWN INTEREST AS WELL AS IN THE INTEREST OF WHITE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN MINORITIES IN POLAND, HAD BEEN FORCED TO ISSUE ORDERS FOR THE ARMY TO CROSS THE BORDER INTO POLAND.

SEP 17 1939

FD105AED

THE AGENCY SAID SOVIET FORCES WOULD ADVANCE SIMULTANEOUSLY ON THE ENTIRE FRONTIER LINE FROM POLOZK IN THE NORTH TO KAMANEZ-PODOLSK IN THE SOUTH.

THE REPORT SAID THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY INTO EASTERN POLAND WOULD TAKE PLACE UNDER FULL OBSERVANCE OF RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT.

AS THE POLISH STATE MUST NOW BE REGARDED AS NON-EXISTENT, THE DNB REPORT CONTINUED, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ARRIVED AT THE OPINION THAT FORMER TREATIES CONCLUDED WITH POLAND ARE NULL AND VOID.

IT SAID THE RUSSIAN NOTE WAS SUBMITTED TO ALL FOREIGN MISSIONS ACCREDITED IN MOSCOW.

SEP 17 1939

FD155AED

REDS OVERRUN EAST POLAND

ARMY REPORTS CAPTURE OF MANY TOWNS; FLYERS SHOOT DOWN 7 PLANES

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 17 - (SUNDAY) -- (AP) -- AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE HERE SAID TODAY INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM MOSCOW THAT RUSSIAN FORCES CROSSED THE FRONTIER INTO POLAND AT 6 A.M., MOSCOW TIME, (10 P.M., E.S.T., 1939 NIGHT.)

THE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS SAID TO HAVE ENTERED WHITE RUSSIAN NORTHEAST POLAND AND THE POLISH UKRAINE IN THE SOUTH.

DASH MATTER FOLLOW MOSCOW

UKRAINIAN AGENCIES ESTIMATE 46,723 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY ARE INCLUDED IN THE POLISH UKRAINE WHICH RUSSIA HAS ANNOUNCED SHE WILL OCCUPY.

THE WHOLE UKRAINE DISTRICT BELONGED TO THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN EMPIRE UNTIL 1667, WHEN PART OF IT WAS CEDED TO RUSSIA. RUSSIA TOOK THE REST OF THE UKRAINE IN 1793 IN THE SECOND PARTITION OF POLAND.

DURING THE MIDDLE OF THE 19TH CENTURY, THE UKRAINIANS STARTED A MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH A SEPARATE REPUBLIC WHICH ACHIEVED A SHORT-LIVED SUCCESS WITH THE FALL OF CZARIST RUSSIA IN 1917.

THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC WAS THEN INVADED BY GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, RUSSIAN AND POLISH ARMIES AND FOLLOWING THE FALL OF THE CENTRAL POWERS THE DISTRICT WAS ONCE AGAIN DIVIDED.

POLAND RECEIVED THE SECTION OF THE UKRAINE AROUND GALICIA. SOVIET RUSSIA FINALLY OBTAINED THE LARGEST SECTION AND RUMANIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA ACQUIRED OTHER UNITS IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE WORLD WAR.

IN LAST YEAR'S PARTITIONING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY TOOK OVER THE AREA KNOWN AS THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE.

UKRAINIAN SOURCES ESTIMATE 7,500,000 NATIVE UKRAINIANS LIVE IN THE POLISH AREA SOUGHT BY RUSSIA.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, DNB SAID, EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS ACTING ONLY UNDER A DESIRE TO RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER IN EASTERN POLAND.

IT CONTENDED PEACE AND ORDER WERE NOT SAFEGUARDED AT THIS MOMENT BECAUSE OF WHAT IT SAID WAS THE COLLAPSE OF THE POLISH STATE AND THE PLIGHT OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

FD157AED

30.24-3401

30.24 3401

Soviet To Maintain Neutrality In War, Moscow Says—Molotoff Blames Invasion On "Ill-Starred" Polish Leaders

SEP 18 1939

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Sept. 17—Soviet Russia's great Red army, marching on orders to "liberate" their "brothers" in Poland, moved into that embattled country today along the entire frontier, from Latvia to Rumania.

With the army sweeping west through Poland, the Government at Moscow assured other nations, including Great Britain, France and Rumania, that Russia would maintain neutrality in the European war.

Dozen Towns Captured

A general staff communique tonight reported occupation of a dozen towns along a 500-mile front on the first day's march, penetrating as far as fifty miles inside the Polish border at the farthest point.

The Russians reported capturing the Ukrainian city of Tarnopol, which would mean that their swift drive carried them to within forty-eight miles of the nearest German forces—those at Przemyslany, southeast of Lwow, which the Germans were reported to have reached last week.

Tarnopol normally is of 35,000 population. Other large towns reported were Rowno, of 40,000 population, and Kolomea, of 33,000, both also in the Ukraine.

"Weak" Resistance Cited

The communique said the Reds defeated "weak advance units and reserves of the Polish army." Earlier both Soviet and German radio broadcasts disclosed heavy fighting at some points.

The general staff said seven Polish fighting planes were brought down and three heavy bombers forced to land.

The Soviet troops marched on a line from the Zapadnaya Dvina river, at the Latvian border on the north, to the Dniester river, at the Rumanian border to the south.

The northernmost town reported occupied was Glubokoye, and the southernmost Kolomea, 485 airline miles away.

Air Force Assists

The farthest thrust into Poland was reported made after the German air force had assisted in the attack.

This was at Baranovichi, a railway center fifty miles from the Russian border, which the general staff reported captured at the end of the day's march. Earlier German and Russian broadcasts had told of heavy German air raids against the city, which is in the northeast about 120 miles south of Wilno.

Tonight's communique ended:

"The population everywhere meets the Red army units with jubilation."

Neutrality Claimed

Government officials at Moscow, in assuring other nations that Russia would maintain neutrality in the war, announced that their intention was to "take under their protection" about 11,000,000 Ukrainians and White Russians in eastern and southern Poland.

[Editor's Note—White Russia and the Polish Ukraine, where most of these minorities live, comprise approximately 46,723 square miles of Poland's territory.]

The Polish Embassy, as well as the French and British, immediately asked for instructions from their Governments.

Red Army forces crossed the Polish frontier at 6 a. m. (11 p. m Saturday New York time), putting Poland in a tightening vise oetween German troops advancing from the west and Russian troops marching from the east. Five and one-half hours later, Viacheslav M. Molotov Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, said in a radio broadcast that the Soviet move was made because Poland had "virtually ceased to exist" as a result of the German invasion which started on Sept. 1.

Assails Polish Leaders

"Poland has become a fertile field for any accidental and unexpected contingency which may create a menace to the Soviet Union," said Molotoff, charging that "ill-starred" Polish leaders had abandoned the Polish people to their fate.

"No one knows the whereabouts of the Polish Government," he said.

"In view of this state of affairs, treaties concluded between the Soviet Union and Poland have ceased to operate."

A note announcing the Soviet decision to send troops into Poland was handed Waclaw Grzybowski, Polish Ambassador, early today after a late night conference of high Soviet officials. The Polish envoy immediately rejected the communication.

The extent of Polish territory which Russia planned to occupy was not made known.

[Editor's Note—When Poland was created after the World War, 101,196 square miles of former Russian territory were included, much of it won after bitter Polish-Soviet warfare which ended in 1920. Part of that territory, notably sections around Warsaw and in the southeast near Lwow, already is in the hands of the Germans.]

Polish Defenses Pool

Poland was understood to have good fortifications on her eastern frontier and, before Germany struck into Poland from the west, troops were stationed along the eastern frontier. However, it was not known how many of them might have been diverted to try to stem the German invasion.

Military reserves already have been called up to bolster Russia's standing army, which the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* last spring said totaled 1,800,000 men in peacetime.

The Soviet advance into Poland followed conclusion September 15 of an armistice with Japan ending conflict along the frontier between Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo. Another important factor in the picture was the non-aggression agreement with Germany signed August 24.

Armistice Bid Expected

Moscow diplomatic quarters expressed the belief that either the Soviet Union or Italy, Germany's Axis partner, would propose an armistice in the European war as soon as the fate of Poland had been settled by Germany and Russia.

These quarters believed Germany's terms would call for retaining Danzig, Silesia and other former German sections of Poland, the creation of a small Polish buffer state and the cession of White Russia and the Polish Ukraine to the Soviet Union.

Neutral sources were of the opinion, however, that such a proposal would be rejected by Britain and France.

[Editor's Note—Poland is linked with France and Britain by mutual-assistance treaties pledging British and French aid if Polish independence were threatened from any source. Invocation of these treaties by Poland brought France and Britain into the war September 3 following the German invasion.]

Hits Polish "Impotence"

Molotoff declared "nobody could have expected that the Polish state would have betrayed such impotence and such swift collapse as has now taken place all over Poland."

He said Poland's rulers had "suffered bankruptcy" and that "Warsaw as the capital of the Polish state no longer exists."

His broadcast laid stress on the plight of Byelo-Russians (White Russians) and Ukrainians who were incorporated in Poland after the World War.

These minorities "were without rights," under Warsaw's rule and "now have been abandoned entirely to their fate," he said.

Cites "Sacred Duty"

"The Soviet Government deems it its sacred duty to extend the hand of assistance to its brother Ukrainians and brother Byelo-Russians inhabiting Poland."

Molotoff said the Red armies had been instructed "to take under their protection the lives and property" of these minorities, promising "to deliver the Polish people from the disastrous war into which they have been plunged by their unwise leaders."

The Soviet Government at the same time sought to reassure its own citizens through a statement declaring food rationing would not be instituted "despite measures of state necessitated by foreign events should be prolonged for some time."

Denies Food Shortage

The statement said that after military reserves were called up "some of our citizens have shown a tendency to accumulate hoards of food and other commodities for fear that the ration system of supply may be introduced.

"Our country is provided with all it requires and can get along without the ration system," the statement declared.

Workers' groups in many sections of the Soviet Union held meetings this afternoon to voice approval of the Government's decision. Molotoff's speech was read and cheered.

Rumania and the small northern nations bordering Russia were among the twenty-four countries which received copies of the Soviet note to Poland and an additional note pledging that Russia would "pursue a policy of neutrality" toward them.

U. S. Gets Assurances

The United States was the only nation of the Western Hemisphere also to receive the assurances.

Occupation of sections of Poland would give the Soviet Union more extensive frontiers with Latvia and Rumania, both of which include former Russian territory. Lithuania would also be brought into direct contact with Russia.

The note to Poland said "the Polish Government has fallen to pieces and shows no signs of life" and that, therefore, Poland as a state "ceased to exist." After rejecting the note Ambassador Grzybowski and his diplomatic staff were expected to depart from Moscow soon.

The Polish Embassy spokesman referred bitterly to "the obvious contradiction in the fact that Soviet authorities addressed a note to the envoy of a state they claim is existing no longer."

Hitler Denounced Treaty

"Even Hitler denounced his treaty with Poland, while the Soviets, who have several treaties with us, did not even denounce them before declaring their intention to send troops into our territory," he said.

The spokesman said that during the World War the existence of two governments—those of Belgium and Serbia were recognized even though they were outside their own countries.

Premier Molotoff's broadcast was the first intimation that the huge Soviet forces massed on Polish eastern borders had gone into action.

Morning newspapers carried no mention of the plans, even though the Polish Ambassador had been summoned to Mr. Molotoff's office at an early hour and received notice of Soviet intentions to march.

Red Army Communiqué

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Red Army General Staff published tonight the following communiqué on the first day of its operations in Poland:

"On the morning of Sept. 17 troops of the workers' and peasants' Red Army crossed the Western frontier along the whole line from the River Zapadnaya Dvina [The border of the Soviet Union with Latvia] to the River Dniester [the border of the Soviet Union with Rumania].

Throwing back weak advance units and reserves of the Polish army, the Soviet troops reached by the evening of Sept. 17:

"In the North—in Western Byelo-Russia [White Russia]—the town of Glubokoye [Glebokie], its station, and the station of Paraffianovo, and took possession of the railway junction of Molodechno [Molodeczno] and the town of Volozhin [Wolozyn].

"In the direction of Baranovichi [Baranowicze] the Red Army troops crossed the River Niemen and occupied the towns of Korelitse and Mirpolonechka, the railway junction of Baranovichi and Snov.

"In the South—the Western Ukraine—Soviet troops occupied the towns of Rowno [Rowne], Dubno, Zbarazh [Zbaraz], Tarnopol and Kolomea.

"Soviet aviation brought down seven Polish fighters and forced three heavy bombers to land. Their crews were detained.

"The population everywhere meets the Red Army units with jubilation."

LEADERS IN FLIGHT

Moscicki and Beck Are in Rumania—Officers Also Cross Frontier

NAZI FORCES DRIVE ON

Reich Reports Warsaw Agrees to Confer on Evacuation Terms

By The Associated Press.

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Monday, Sept. 18—Large sections of the Polish Army were pouring across the frontier into Rumania early today following the flight of President Ignace Moscicki and the apparent collapse of the Polish Republic.

M. Moscicki arrived during the day with Foreign Minister Josef Beck and a government party of fifty-six.

Colonel Beck immediately arranged to meet with the heads of diplomatic missions to Poland, now established here, and was expected to tell them that their mission was "now ended."

The plans of the Polish Government, however, were not immediately clear. There were some reports that it would go on to Bucharest, Rumania's capital.

The Polish soldiers came with arms and equipment and immediately were disarmed by the Rumanian border patrol.

Many of the soldiers declared their intention of joining a foreign legion to continue the fight against Germany.

132 Polish Planes Land

By 10 o'clock last night 132 Polish

planes had landed in groups at Cernauti and more were landing early today.

Two of the planes crashed. The crush was so great at the small airport that one plane landed on top of three others, destroying all four. The planes and crews were interned.

Hundreds of refugees swarmed across the frontier in wagons, automobiles and autobuses.

They proceeded to Cernauti, where the Rumanian Government established rigid inspection service.

Poland's twenty-year republic appeared to have received a knockout blow as German and Russian armies struck from the west and east.

The Russian invasion blasted the hopes of high Polish officials here that Polish forces could make a stand through the Winter in marshes along the Russian border.

The national archives and Poland's gold fund already have been brought to Rumania.

The Rumanian Government notified the thirty-seven countries' diplomats accredited to Poland that they must leave their temporary quarters here and go either to Bucharest or home.

The French and British diplomatic missions to Poland, including the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard arrived here yesterday.

Resistance Is Denied

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 17 (AP).—A report from Wilno (Vilna) today said invading Soviet troops had reached Wileika and Molodeczno, Polish towns, twenty-five miles from the Russian border.

When the troops passed through the village of Postavy it still was being bombed by German planes, the report said.

Witnesses said the Poles were offering no resistance to the advancing troops.

Poles Report Battle

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Polish Embassy announced today that Polish troops were resisting Russian invasion of Poland at at least one point. A one-sentence communique said: "Russian troops crossed the Polish frontier this morning near Molodeczno and encountered immediate resistance of Polish troops there."

MOSCICKI PROTEST SENT TO ROOSEVELT

Polish Leader Reports Nazi Planes Bombed Civilian Centers Deliberately

DENIES MILITARY PURPOSE

Reply to President's Plea for Humane Curbs Tells of Thousands of Victims

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 17 (AP)—President Ignace Moscicki of Poland, in a telegram to President Roosevelt, charged today that German planes had "bombarded methodically and with premeditation open Polish towns and villages."

President Moscicki said his message was in reply to Mr. Roosevelt's message, "in which you recommended that open cities must not be bombed." The telegram was sent through Franklin Mott Gunther, United States Minister to Bucharest.

"There are thousands of dead and wounded in the civil population," M. Moscicki said, "in cities without a military objetcive."

The text of the message follows:

"In answer to your telegram in which you recommended open cities must not be bombed, the Polish Government sends a clear and unequivocal response. I consider it, therefore, my duty to inform you, Mr. President, that for several days German planes have bombed methodically and with premeditation open Polish towns and villages which without doubt contained no classed [listed] military objective.

"There are thousands of dead and wounded in the civil population. Because it is a question here of a matter which concerns the whole civilized world and for which you, Mr. President, showed special interest, I wish to inform you of these facts."

President Roosevelt, in identical messages on Sept. 1 to Great Britain, France, Germany and Poland, asked each for a pledge that she would not bombard civilian populations and unfortified cities. The heads of the four countries replied favorably.

THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE OCCUPIED ZALESZCZYKI VILLAGE ON THE POLISH-RUMANIAN FRONTIER, WHICH WAS TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS FOR FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS, INCLUDING THE AMERICAN, UP UNTIL YESTERDAY WHEN THEY CAME HERE.

THE VILLAGE IS ABOUT 30 MILES FROM THE NEAREST POINT OF THE RUSSIAN-POLISH BORDER.

SEP 18 1939

HEAVY FORCES WERE DISPATCHED BY THE RUMANIAN ARMY COMMAND TO GUARD THE FRONTIER AGAINST ANY TRANSGRDSSION.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT RUSSIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS WOULD MEET NEAR THE POLISH-RUMANIAN BORDER.

RUMANIA'S OLD FEAR THAT RUSSIA WOULD TRY TO TAKE BACK BESSARABIA, RUMANIAN REGION WHICH WAS RUSSIA'S BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, WAS ALLAYED SOMEWHAT BY ASSURANCES MADE BY THE SOVIET MINISTER IN BUCHAREST TODAY THAT RUMANIAN TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY WOULD BE RESPECTED.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT GERMANY'S INTENTIONS TOWARD RUMANIA WOULD NOW BE CONFINED TO ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION.

SEP 18 1939

MQ729PED

GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BOMBED A 50-MILE STRIP OF THE POLISH-RUMANIAN BORDER AND DESTROYED THE ZALESCZYZKI BRIDGE ACROSS THE DNIESTER RIVER, A MISDIRECTED BOMB KILLING AND INJURING MANY IN

SEP 18 1939

BULLETIN

CERNAUTI, RUMANIA, SEPT 17-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE ADVANCED 35 MILES INTO POLAND DURING THE FIRST DAY OF THEIR INVASION.

SEP 18 1939

MQ531PED

THE NEARBY RUMANIAN VILLAGE OF WIGNITZ.

THE RUMANIAN ARMY DREW UP LARGE REINFORCEMENTS TO PROTECT THE FRONTIER.

SEP 18 1939

MQ325PED

ANOTHER POLISH EMBASSY COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS REMAINING ON ITS OWN SOIL DESPITE INVASION FROM TWO SIDES.

PARIS-SEPT-17-AP-

SEP 18 1939

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"THE POLISH EMBASSY IN PARIS," IT SAID, "DENIES CATEGORICALLY ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SPEECH WHICH MOLOTOFF (SOVIET PREMIER - FOREIGN COMMISSAR) DELIVER D LAST NIGHT AND ACCORDING TO WHICH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WOULD N O LONGER BE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE (POLISH) REPUBLIC.

SEP 18 1939

"THE EMBASSY ASCERTAINS THAT BOTH THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ARE ON POLISH TERRITORY."

HCC FOURTH 1125 BB734A

Texts of Molotoff Talks Explaining Military Action

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 17—Following is the text of a radio speech today by the Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, as distributed by Tass, the official Soviet News Agency:

Comrades, men and women citizens of our great country:

Events arising out of the Polish-German War have revealed the internal insolvency and obvious impotence of the Polish state.

Polish ruling circles have suffered bankruptcy.

All this has happened in the briefest space of time. A mere fortnight has passed and Poland already has lost all her industrial centers.

Warsaw as the capital of the Polish state no longer exists. No one knows the whereabouts of the Polish Government.

The population of Poland have been abandoned by their ill-starred leaders to their fate. The Polish state and its government have virtually ceased to exist.

In view of this state of affairs, treaties concluded between the Soviet Union and Poland have ceased to operate. A situation has arisen in Poland which demands of the Soviet Government especial concern for the security of its State.

Poland has become a fertile field for any accidental and unexpected contingency that may create a menace to the Soviet Union.

Until the last moment the Soviet Government has remained neutral. But in view of the circumstances mentioned, it can no longer maintain a neutral attitude toward the situation that has arisen.

Nor can it be demanded of the Soviet Government that it remain indifferent to the fate of its blood brothers, the Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians [White Russians] inhabiting Poland, who even formerly were without rights and who now have been abandoned entirely to their fate.

The Soviet Government deems it its sacred duty to extend the hand of assistance to its brothers, Ukrainians and brother Byelo-Russians inhabiting Poland.

In view of all the above, the government of the Soviet Union has this morning handed a note to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow announcing that the Soviet Government has instructed the higher command of the Red Army to order troops to cross the frontier and take under their protection the lives and property of the populations of the western Ukraine and western Byelo-Russia.

The Soviet Government also stated in this note that at the same time it intends to take every measure to deliver the Polish people from the disastrous war into which they have been plunged by their unwise leaders and give them an opportunity to live a life of peace.

In the early part of September when a partial mobilization of Red Army reserves was undertaken in the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia and in four other military areas, the situation in Poland was not clear and this mobilization was undertaken as a precautionary measure.

Nobody could have expected that the Polish State would have revealed such impotence and such swift collapse as has now already taken place all over Poland.

But inasmuch as this collapse is a fact and Polish statesmen have revealed their utter bankruptcy and are incapable of changing the situation in Poland, our Red Army, having received large reinforcements as the result of the recent calling up of reserves, must perform with credit the honorable duty placed upon it.

The government expresses the firm conviction that our Workers and Peasants Red Army will this time too display its combative might, conscientiousness and discipline and that in the performance of its emancipatory task it will distinguish itself by new feats of heroism and glory.

Simultaneously the Soviet Government handed copies of its note to the Polish Ambassador and to all the governments with which the Soviet Union has diplomatic relations, at the same time declaring that the Soviet Union will pursue a policy of neutrality toward all these countries.

This determines our recent steps in foreign policy.

Notes Sent by Soviet

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 17—Following are the texts of the Soviet note to Poland and the notes to nations maintaining diplomatic relations with Russia, as made public by Tass, the official Soviet News Agency:

The Note to Poland

Mr. Ambassador:

The Polish-German war has revealed the internal insolvency of the Polish State.

In ten days of hostilities Poland has lost all her industrial regions and cultural centers. Warsaw, as the capital of Poland no longer exists. The Polish Government has fallen to pieces and shows no signs of life.

This means that the Polish State and its government have virtually ceased to exist.

Treaties concluded between the U. S. S. R. and Poland have thereby ceased to operate.

Abandoned to her fate and left without leadership, Poland has become a fertile field for any accidental and unexpected contingency which may create a menace to the U. S. S. R.

Hence, while it was neutral hitherto, the Soviet Government can no longer maintain a neutral attitude toward these facts. Nor can the Soviet Government remain indifferent when its blood brothers, Ukranians and Byelo-Russians [White Russians] in Polish territory, having been abandoned to their fate, are left without protection.

In view of this state of affairs, the Soviet Government has instructed the higher command of the Red Army to order troops to cross the frontier and take under their protection the lives and property of the population of Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia.

At the same time the Soviet Government intends to take every measure to deliver the Polish people from the disastrous war into which they have been plunged by their unwise leaders and to give them an opportunity to live a life of peace.

I have the honor, etc.

MOLOTOFF,
Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

The Note to Other Powers

Mr. Ambassador (or Minister):

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a note of the Soviet Government of Sept. 17, 1939, to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow, I have the honor on instructions of my government to inform you that the U.S.S.R. will pursue a policy of neutrality in relations between the U.S.S.R. and your country.

I have the honor, etc.

MOLOTOFF,
Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

The latter note was handed the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, China, Japan, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Finland, Bulgaria, Latvia, Denmark, Estonia, Sweden, Greece, Belgium, Rumania, Lithuania, Norway, Hungary, the Mongolian Peoples' Republic and the Tuva Peoples' Republic.

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POLISH SURRENDER EXPECTED BY REICH

Warsaw's Defenders Agree to Confer on Capitulation—Nazis Take 3 Strongholds

BREST-LITOVSK FALLS

Leblin Also Goes to Invaders —Kutno Surrenders After a Long Battle

SEP 18 1939

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Germans tonight expressed the belief that the complete surrender of Poland was a matter of only a few hours.

Noting that the forces of Soviet Russia were marching into Eastern Poland on a 500-mile front, the German high command stated that the capitulation of long-besieged Warsaw was imminent.

In response to abroadcast appeal for the Polish capital's surrender, the high command reported that the defenders had agreed to dispatch emissaries to the German lines.

Germans then stipulated that under traditional white flags one Polish officer and a member of the diplomatic corps should report to German advance lines at 10 P. M. Previously the high command had subbarized a series of vital blows at te crumbling defense of Poland.

Three Strongholds Fall

Three strongholds of stratigic importance were announced to have fallen:

Kutno, seventy-five miles west of the embattled capital.

Beblin, seventy miles southeast of Warsaw.

The citadel of Brest-Litovsk where 600 prisoners were reported taken. Th city outside the fort had already been reported captured by German troops striking from East Prussia. Brest-Litovsk is 110 miles due east of Warsaw.

Dramatic requirements for the meeting of the expected Polish emissaries from Warsaw were outlined by the High Command.

Out from the beleaguered capital, the army officer and the diplomatic representative were to ride in separate automobiles. Their protection from the surrounding masses of German troops, lying invisibly in wait in the night, was to be the specified illuminations in the lights and the white flags fluttering plainly in front of them. They were to proceed until halted.

Eevnts leading up to the capitulation of Warsaw began yesterday. The Warsaw military commander was then reported to have refused to receive a German emissary with an ultimatum that the city lay down its arms within twelve hours. If the ultimatur were refused, civilians were to receive an additional twelve hours to leave the city.

These hours of grace, according to the ultimatum, expired at 3 P. M. today [10 A. M. New York time] and thereafter the city was to be open to unrestricted assault of artillery and aerial bombing.

Germans Back Soviet Move

As far as was known in Berlin, this was not begun before the report of the Polish commander's change of mind—to discuss surrender on German terms.

Russia's invasion of Eastern Poland, official Berlin sources said, was undertaken in complete agreement with Chancellor Hitler. Germany and Russia, these sources added, had been in "closest collaboration." Official quarters would not say how far the Russian troops would penetrate westward.

It was intimated, however, that Russian and German Armies might greet each other as friends in the vicinity of Lwow in the south, Brest-Litvosk in Central Eastern Poland and Bialystok in the north.

Unofficial but informed quarters professed to see one complication to such an amicable meeting. They said they had reports the Lituanian Army might join in administering what all Berlin confidently expected to be Poland's "knockout blow."

According to their outline, the Lithuanians would march into Vilna and retake their lost capital that

the "rebel" General Zeligowski seized Oct. 10, 1920. Vilna, the birthplace of Marshal Pilsudski, Poland's late general and hero, has been a constant source of dispute since Poland took it nineteen years ago. The Lithuanian-Polish frontier has never been settled from the Lithuanian viewpoint.

More than 250,000 White Russians, whom Moscow has proclaimed it would "protect" as an underprivileged Polish minority, live in this disputed area.

Polish Terrorism Cited

The Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, Foreign Office mouthpiece, had this to say of the Russian invasion:

"The terrorism against the German population in the Western Polish Provinces which finally gave the Reich reason to counter-attack now have found their sad, horrorful parallel in the Polish Eastern Provinces. White Russians and Ukrainians inhabiting these regions were refused their vital rights for twenty years.

"There also a small population of Poles thier through terrorism to denationalize and expel original inhabitants and to efface the ethnical character of these regions. The inhuman atrocities committeed by the vanquished and retreating Polish army exhausted the patience of these populations numbering several millions of persons.

"Moscow this morning decided to watch this conduct no longer without doing something about it. Germany has good memory for such methods of political action and recalls them in this hour."

Text of German Communique

The text of the communique issued by the German army high command today follows:

"Mopping up in East Galicia continued Sept. 16.

"Lwow is surrounded on three sides and retreat of Polish forces toward the southeast is cut between Lwow and Przemysl.

"North of the mouth of the San River, German troops are pushing steadily toward Lublin.

"Deblin was taken. One hundred undamaged airplanes fell into our hands there.

"Near Wlodawa, south of Brest-Litovsk, advance guards and scouting forces from the East Prussian, Upper Silesian and Slovakian armies joined each other and shook hands.

"The battle around Kutno continues according to plan. Kutno was taken from the west and the Bzura River crossed in a northerly direction.

"Warsaw is tightly closed in. In order to protect the population of the Polish capital from heavy suffering and terror, the German Army undertook to convince the Warsaw military command of the futility of further resistance. The Polish military command in Warsaw nevertheless refused to receive a German officer.

"An attempt to escape over Siedice toward the southeast ended with 12,000 being taken prisoner. Eighty guns, six armored cars and eleven planes also were seized.

"Despite overcast skies, the air force continued activity, notably east of the Vistula, where groups of retreating troops were so badly bombarded that the enemy was unable to avoid confusion in retreat.

"Radio stations at Wilno (Vilna) and Baranovitsy were destroyed by air attacks.

"On the western front the enemy attempted several local operations near Zweibruecken and suffered considerable losses. An adversary balloon was destroyed. No air attacks against Reich territory took place."

With the subsequent capture of the Brest-Litovsk citadel and the announcement that Lwow was now being besieged from three sides, it was evident that the high command regarded hard-pressed Polish divisions north of Lodz and Warsaw itself as the only trouble spots where Poles were holding out.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Polish radio station at Warsaw announced tonight that foreign consuls, include the veteran United States Consul General John K. Davis and his staff of a half-dozen Americans, would be permitted to leave the besieged city tomorrow morning under a German-Polish agreement.

The decision was reached tonight at a brief meeting of German and Polish plenipotentiaries outside Warsaw. Shortly before that announcement, the Polish legation here had announced the city would be defended to the "bitter end" despite the Nazi threat to annihilate it.

Consul General Davis has a record of nearly thirty years in the service. With him in Warsaw, it was reported, were Foreign Officers George J. Haering of New York, William M. Cramp of Pennsylvania, Douglas Jenkins Jr. of South Carolina, M. Williams Blake of Ohio and E. Tomlin Bailey of New Jersey.

The meeting of the plenipotentiaries began at 10 P. M. [5 P. M. New York time] and the announcement of plans for foreign consuls was broadcast at 11:40 P. M. [6:40 P. M. New York time].

The German utlimatum to Warsaw to surrender had expired. However, the meeting of the Polish and German representatives was arranged during the day while the Warsaw station broadcast appeals for continued resistance.

The broadcast of the action regarding foreigners came during a berak in what officials said was the "pamming" of the Warsaw station by Nazi broadcasts.

A German station broadcasting on the same wave length as Warsaw declared "Warsaw cannot hold out." This was said by observers to mean the city's leaders refused to accede to the Nazi ultimatum for its surrender despite Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's threat to blast it to pieces.

Up to widnight there was no indication here whether the German air and land forces had taken the threatened action.

Warsaw has charged, however, that Nazi planes and artillery have blasted civilian centers for many days.

The civilian population has been reduced to one plate of soup daily under what Polish officials said was a steady rain of shells and bombs from the Germans.

When the ultimatum expired this afternoon, the Warsaw station played Polish anthems and broadcast patriotic talks.

The weather in Poland was described as [illegible] bad, with heavy rains hampering the advance of the Nazi motorized equipment, especially around Lwow, where heavy fighting was said to be in progress.

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Warsaw radio station at 9:15 P. M. tonight [4:15 P. M. New York time] began broadcasting pro-German addresses and attacks on Great Britain. Listeners took the development as indicating probable occupation of Warsaw by Nazi troops.

Germans Shift Troops to West, Hammer Lines

French Say Entire Divisions March Up From Poland as War Theater Moves

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The French high command reported tonight that activity had slowed down after earlier German attacks on the western front.

Heavy movements of German troops from the east were seen by France as shifting the European war's main theater to the western front, where two forceful German attacks were begun. Simultaneously with the Soviet Russian advance on Poland, which might release German forces for use on the west, Nazi contingents struck twice at French advance positions.

French advices said their troops were holding firm at Perl, a mile and a half inside German territory near Luxemburg, and had turned back wave after wave of Germans attacking east of Saarbruecken, forty miles southeast of Perl.

The following is the text of the French high command's night communique:

"There is nothing of importance to note. Aerial activity has been reduced, due to weather conditions."

The French General Staff declared Germany was shifting entire divisions of troops and large air force units from the eastern front, where they have been fighting Poland, to the western front facing France.

Soviet Russia's march into Poland caught France unaware. Premier Edouard Daladier cut short a weekend inspection tour of the front lines and returned to Paris to assume charge of resulting diplomatic activity. Before arrival of the Premier, who also is War Minister and Foreign Minister, Under Secretary Auguste Champetier de Ribes held a long discussion with American Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

The head of Daladier's secretariat, Robert Coulondre, former French envoy to Berlin, conferred with Polish Ambassador Julius Luskaisewicz. The French and British governments were understood to be in almost continuous consultation on the new situation created by Russia's move.

Informed French said that if a major conflict developed between Poland and Russia, France might be faced with a state of war between herself and the Soviet Union, since France has pledged to aid Poland against any threat to Polish independence. Invocation of that pact brought France into war against Germany on Sept. 3.

French said their forces were clinging tenaciously to German territory won in the first two weeks of war. A semi-official summary of military developments reported the French lines were about twelve miles in advance of the Maginot fortifications all the way from the Moselle River, near the Luxemburg frontier, to the point where the frontier touches the Rhine. Since the French-German frontier twists continually, only part of that twelve-mile advance would be in German territory.

The French war communique issued this morning said:

"Late yesterday there were enemy attacks on two points of our front: east of the Moselle Valley, the other toward the center of the front between the Saar and Vosges. These attacks were repulsed.

"The latest information confirms the return on our front reported for several days of German forces returning from Poland. (Aviation and heavy units)."

The War Ministry, in summarizing the first two weeks of war, said "our mobilization has been completed perfectly," and asserted "we have assured the integrity of our national territory."

Announcement that German troops were being moved westward was said to indicate that the two-week attack on the Reich finally was bringing the effect desired by the French, but whether it was too late to relieve pressure on Poland remained to be seen.

Havas, the French news agency which has official connections, declared Russia's entry into Poland as yet contained no proof it was made in co-operation with Germany.

"Despite efforts of German propaganda" to make it appear the Russian advance was by Hitler's agreement, Havas declared, there was no evidence "that the Russian act is [illegible] entry of the Soviet Union into the war on Germany's side."

In Kaunas (Kovno), the French, Polish and British Ministers to Lithuania, reports to Paris said, held an emergency meeting while Foreign Minister Urbsyd conferred with German and Russian diplomatic representatives. Lithuanian forces along the Russian frontier were reinforced and the border with Poland was closed.

France continued to settle a war regime on the civilian population. The Paris prefecture of police issued notice that all radios must be removed from autos within forty-eight hours under military orders.

FASCIST HOSTILITY TO SOVIET DROPPED

Press Suddenly Begins Giving Space to Stories Praising Activities in Russia

FAR EAST PACT ACCLAIMED

No Immediate Comment on Polish Entry—Solidarity With Nazis Newly Evidenced

ROME, Sept. 17 (AP)—Fascist Italy greeted Russia's invasion of Poland today with indications that she had dropped her former animosity toward the U.S.S.R. and with signs of solidarity with Germany, her military ally.

While no official or semi-official comment was made immediately on the Russian advance into Poland, the Fascist press acclaimed the Soviet-Japanese accord to halt Mongolian-border fighting. The comments were written before news of the Polish move by Russia.

Foreign Minister Ciano's paper, the Telegrafo, Leghorn, said that the accord "must be received with lively satisfaction as an important contribution to the defense of what might be called the residue of peace still existing in the world."

The paper added that the accord served the laudable end of limiting the present struggle in Europe and expressed the hope that it would help "the triumph of order and civilization in the Far East."

Stress Berlin Reaction

Newspapers emphasized the favorable reception the accord received in Berlin.

While the first reaction of some diplomats was that the new role of Russia would lessen the chances of Italian participation in the war on Germany's side, the Fascist press gave no such indication.

Although up to a short time ago almost all news in Italian newspapers about Russia was unfavorable, dispatches appeared today reporting various achievements there.

A Milan paper published on the front page a picture and biographical sketch of the Russian War Commissar, Klementi I. Voroshiloff.

The newspapers in general, while not attacking Britain and France, continued to praise German soldiers in Poland for valor and efficiency.

Indications were that the Russian-Japanese understanding might have brought Japan once more into cooperation with the Rome-Berlin Axis, since General Juichi Terauchi, head of a Japanese mission, left yesterday for Berlin in the company of an Italian general, an Italian admiral, and a German admiral who came here a few days ago.

Revised Attitude Surmised

The mission came originally for important talks with Italian and German officials. The German-Russian non-aggression pact resulted in such a change of opinion that the mission changed its plans and spent its time mainly sightseeing.

Observers thought today, however, that General Terauchi might have resumed to some extent his original plans.

In the face of developments over the week-end there were indications in Rome that Italy was redoubling her preparation for any eventuality but for the present would not abandon her officially undeclared neutrality.

Italian ships are at sea and others are continuing to sail, but the newspapers are calling on the people to help the government in measures to conserve the country's resources, saying it is their duty to consume less.

Polish Envoy Protests 'Act Of Direct Aggression'

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Polish Embassy, charging that the entry of Soviet Russian troops into Poland constituted an "act of direct aggression," hurried a representative to the British Foreign Office tonight to confer on the new turn of events.

Factors in the enigmatic situation included:

1. The Soviet Government informed Sir William that it would pursue a policy of neutrality with Britain.
2. The Polish Ambassador remained in Moscow.
3. While the Polish Ambassador branded the Russian thrust as "wanton aggression," the British diplomatic view was that the attitude of the Polish Government itself is not clear and that if it flees into Rumania it cannot operate.

Official quarters said there could be no speculation on implications under the pact that binds Great Britain to fight aggressors of Poland until the precise facts are determined.

Pledge To Be Honored

Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons, asserted repercussions of Russia's action "cannot yet be foreseen."

"One thing, however, is certain, whatever may happen," he added, "Britain's pledge to Poland will be honored. Polish freedom is a symbol of all the hopes which we cherish—the final overthrow of tyranny and the liberation of the forces of democracy and freedom."

The Polish Embassy statement recalled the Polish-Russian non-aggression pact concluded in Moscow in 1932 and a protocol extending it until 1945 and added:

"Thus by this act of wanton aggression the Soviet Government stands self-condemned as a violator of its international obligations."

There was no comment from the Russian Embassy here. A spokesman said "the situation calls for nothing from us."

Registration Set For Sept. 29

Britain, pressing detailed preparations for efficient prosecution of a long war, set September 29 for registration of every man, woman and child in the nation. The only exceptions will be members of the fighting forces.

The census of personnel will be compiled by 65,000 enumerators to pro-

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vide a comprehensive register of all residents, both native and alien, to meet as far as possible all contingencies of war conditions.

Registration will form the basis for issuance of ration cards and the cards may be used as a voucher of identity in support of claims for payments under war benefit plans.

New Leaflets Dropped

The British Information Ministry disclosed tonight that Royal Air Force planes have dropped three different sets of leaflets over Germany.

The third set, as released by the Ministry, read:

"Germans . . . we hate war as much as we know you do, but remember Britain never give[s] way. . . . We shall never give up.

The message, like the other, reiterated "despite the efforts of all men of good will to avert the catastrophe, the Nazi Government has plunged the world into war."

The Ministry of Information announced also that neutral ships under detention in the British Isles numbered thirty-three yesterday and twenty-five this morning. They were held for search for possible contraband.

British Ministry Denies Its War Aims As Stated By Reich In Broadcast

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Information Ministry announced tonight the British Government "has not yet made known a precise definition of its war aims," which it said a German broadcast had listed as restoration of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria and Polish annexation of Danzig.

Terming the German report "completely without foundation," the Ministry said Prime Minister Chamberlain had made clear "certain fixed principles" of Britain's war aims. Chamberlain has reiterated his aim is to smash Hitlerism.

In another "rebuttal" statement, the Ministry said Germany, accusing Britain of warring against women and children by blockade, threatened retaliation.

Official circles in London interpreted the German statement, said the Ministry, as an indication the Nazis recognize the efficacy of the blockade, which "has for its aim the early termination of hostilities with a minimum of violence and is recognized by all civilized nations as a perfectly legitimate and proper weapon."

Declaring Germany could not blockade England, the Ministry added Germany "has resorted to means internationally recognized as illegal . . . by inhumane attacks on merchant shipping."

Scandinavian Leaders To Discuss War Problems

Meet Today on Heels of Soviet March Into Poland

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are to meet in Copenhagen tomorrow to discuss mutual problems growing out of the European war.

The meeting will follow closely on the heels of the Russian Army's march into Poland, which has complicated further the precarious position of the neutral northern countries between British and German blockades.

The conferees will include:

Prime Ministers Aimo Kaarlo Cajander of Finland, Johann Nygaardsvold of Norway, Per Albin Hansson of Sweden and Thovald Stauning of Denmark, and Foreign Ministers Eljas Ersko of Finland, Halvdan Koht of Norway, Richard J. Sandler of Sweden and Dr. Peter Munch of Denmark. Each will be accompanied by a secretary, but no experts from the respective ministries were expected to participate.

No agenda have been published, but it is understood discussion will touch on all problems of neutrality, trade and other repercussions of the hostilities. No communique was expected until after the conference closed Tuesday night.

Bulgarians Hail Soviet Invasion of Polish Soil

Successful Campaign May Mean Return of Dobruja Region

SOFIA, Sept. 17 (AP).—Soviet Russia's entry into Poland was hailed today in many Bulgarian quarters as heralding the beginning of active Soviet help in changing Europe's post-World War boundaries.

Bulgaria is racially and linguistically close to Russia. The belief was expressed in Sofia that Bulgaria would get back the Dobruja region whic hshe lost to Rumania in the event Russia launched a successful campaign to regain Bessarabia from Rumania.

Turkey and Soviet Said To Plan New Amity Pact

Ankara Neutrality Would Close Black Sea to Allies

ANKARA, Sept. 17 (AP).—Diplomatic circles heard persistent reports today of negotiations for a new pact between Turkey and Soviet Russia to reinforce their friendship. It was understood Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu would leave within a few days for Moscow, at the invitation of Josef V. Stalin, for discussions to "prevent the war from spreading into a world war."

Observers pointed out that despite Turkey's mutual assistance obligations to Britain and France, she lost no time making plain a desire for continued warm friendship with the Soviet Union, whose troops are massed along her frontiers.

The state-inspired Turkish press has stressed since the Russian-German non-aggression treaty that the country has no quarrel with the Reich" and that Turkey's friendship with the Soviet is more important than any other consideration.

Some diplomats said they felt there was slight doubt that Turkey would remain neutral should Russia become an active participant in the war. Such a stand would close the Black Sea to British-French naval forces as in the World War, since war vessels would be unable to pass through the Dardanelles without violating Turkey's neutrality. With the Black Sea closed, Russia could send raw materials up the Danube to Germany, observers pointed out.

Belgian Mobilization Calls Army Veterans

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (AP).—The National Defense Ministry ordered further mobilization measures today, calling up mainly army veterans.

The Ministry previously ordered its air patrol brought to full strength in defense of Belgian frontiers. All leaves of army officers have been canceled.

The Ministry said the order was a "precautionary move."

CARGO SEIZED AT HONGKONG

British Declare Metal On Danish Ship From Hamburg Contraband

Hongkong, Sept. 17 (AP)—Cargo alleged to be contraband consisting of iron and steel consigned to Shanghai was sized aboard the Danish steamer Malaya by British officials today.

The Malaya came from Hamburg, Germany.

SURPRISE FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Russia's Invasion Of Poland Brings Neutrality Warning

Belgrade, Sept. 17 (AP)—Reports that Russian troops had invaded Poland came as a tremendous surprise in Yugoslavia today. Informed quarters stressed that Yugoslavia must maintain absolute neutrality pending developments.

Zoo to Lend Elephants To Farmers in Germany

They'll Serve as Tractors; Camels to Pull Plows

HAMBURG, Germany, Sept. 17 (AP).—The elephants, camels and shetland ponies of the world-famous Hagenbeck Zoo are being given special war courses these days.

Elephants will be lent to farmers as substitutes for tractors as soon as they have been trained by their guards. (Gasoline and oil for the war machine will be saved).

The camels are attending daily courses in pulling plows—while the ponies have learned to take the Hagenbeck brothers to places formerly reached by automobile. (More gasoline and oil savings).

Even the fish have been hit by the war—for Hagenbeck's Aquarium has been converted into an air-raid shelter.

Polish Submarine Limps Into Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17 (AP).—The damaged Polish submarine Sep, with an exhausted crew of sixty-seven aboard, was taken to a harbor near here today and disarmed. Food supplies for the crew were depleted and several men were ill.

The Sep (Vulture) was damaged in an encounter in Gdynia Harbor and could not dive. The vessel is a 273-foot craft equipped for mine laying and was built in 1936. A sistership, the Orzel, took refuge at Tallinn (Reval), Estonia, several days ago.

Singapore Sets Tin Price

Singapore, Sept. 17 (AP)—The maximum price of unwrought tin from here and Selangor was fixed officially today at £230 (about $920) a ton.

Trawler Is Sunk

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Fleetwood trawler Rudyard Kipling was sunk today by a German submarine which allowed a lifeboat containing the crew to within five miles of the coast.

Lavender Sandbags Add Dash to Unter Den Linden

Berlin Resorting to Shaving Mugs to Store Marmalade

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP).—War oddities in Berlin:

A hausfrau in a china store buying twelve shaving mugs. "Just the thing for marmalade," she observed. Because of a shortage of butter and the possibility of rationing all products, householders are making as much marmalade as possible. As a result, no jelly glasses could be bought anywhere in Berlin.

There has been a brisk sale of canes and walking sticks. Women are buying them, as well as men, because they find them handy to tap along the sidewalk giving warning of the approach these nights of blackout.

A hard question which is bothering many merchants: Is a can of sardines in oil to be regarded as fish or oil? The question is important because on the decision depends which coupon is to be clipped from the customers' ration cards.

Esthetic note from Unter den Linden: Sandbags with lavender stripes. They are more attractive and were used by a smart millinery shop to give an artistic touch to war measures, which otherwise are drab.

Complaint of belated Americans trying to get home: We need a police permit to get out, which means standing in line anywhere from three to seven hours. We also need a certificate from the tax office and special permits to move baggage. This may be done within a week—but then arises the question of which neighboring country will permit Americans to enter to catch a boat. Denmark, for example, requires approval by the police, which must be obtained from Copenhagen before going to the border.

3 LATIN REPUBLICS COORDINATE NAVIES

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay Set Up Neutrality Patrol

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17 (AP)—South America's three Atlantic seaboard nations, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, established today a coordinated naval patrol of their territorial waters to safeguard their neutrality in the European war.

As Argentina's fleet patrolled that nation's coast from Buenos Aires to Southern Patagonia, the Uruguayan cruiser Uruguay, aided by three small gunboats, the Zapican, Huracan and Corsario, watched over the coast from Montevideo northward for seventy-five miles to Punta del Este, Uruguay. Three armed cutters moved along the Plata River estuary off Montevideo.

Brazilian vigilance was concentrated north of Punta del Este to Belem.

The foreign ministries of the three nations were busy preparing diplomatic measures further to enforce their neutrality.

Dr. Jose Maria Cantilo, Argentine foreign minister, studied the results of a conference held yesterday with the ambassadors of Brazil and Uruguay. All three countries have been important exporters of foodstuffs and raw materials to Europe. Argentina and Uruguay particularly shared the Eureopean meat and cereal markets.

With the prices of these staples rising and transatlantic navigation becoming even more risky, the Uruguayan and Argentine Finance Ministers were expected to have much to discuss in a meeting to be held here soon.

Another topic is expected to be development of home industries with an interchange of products by South American nations.

Brazil and Argentina have industries which became important after the World War. In common with the rest of South America, they may now become larger markets than before for North American manufactured products, but also may contribute products of their own to an enhanced trade within the Western Hemisphere.

2 AMERICANS DIE AS SHIP HITS MINE

Four Others Among Survivors Reaching Netherlands After Nazi Craft Blows Up

DRIFTED IN PERIL 2 NIGHTS

Milwaukee Youth Called Hero —U. S. Liner Saves 29 as Freighter Sinks

FLUSHING, the Netherlands, Sept. 17 (AP)—Four battered American survivors of the Norwegian freighter Ronda, sunk by a mine off northern Holland, described graphically today two days and nights without food or water in a tiny lifeboat before they were rescued by an Italian steamer. Seventeen persons, including two Americans, were lost with the ship.

Karl Hilgendorf of Milwaukee, described as a hero in the struggle to stay afloat, summed up the attitude of the survivors with three words—"We were lucky."

"How we ever made it I don't know," declared Josephine Allen Duncan of Richmond, Va., who was carried overboard by waves.

"We bailed out the lifeboat continuously with only our shoes for buckets," said Douglas Miller, son of George Miller of Ann Arbor, Mich., a university Michigan student.

Woman Girl, 13, Drowns

Mrs. Elizabeth Etchison of Richmond, an aunt of Miss Duncan, and sixteen members of the crew were the other survivors. Ann, 13-year-old daughter of Mrs. Etchison, and Gordon Felts of Odessa, Mo., singer, who had been studying in Germany—the only other passengers—and fifteen crew members drowned.

The Ronda struck a mine off the Island of Terschelling in the North Sea Wednesday, exploded and broke into three pieces. The Americans, en route from Antwerp to New York fleeing war dangers, were rescued Friday by the Italian steamer Provvidenza, which brought them here late last night.

Mrs. Etchison, suffering from shock and exhaustion, rested at a hotel. The other Americans were bruised and shaky, but able to be about, though several crew members were hospitalized.

Mr. Hilgendorf was credited with saving Mrs. Etchison, who was unable to swim, by tying her to two floating planks until a Norwegian sailor helped them into a boat.

"We were eating luncheon about 1 P. M. when the mine went off," Miss Duncan related. "Three other explosions followed immediately. Somehow we rushed to deck. I was by the bridge when water rushed up to a terrific height as one end of the ship went down. I was thrown inside and kept hitting my head. I thought I was done for.

Made a Raft of Planks

"Then I was in the water holding to a barrel. Two Norwegians improvised a raft with planks. Other people kept swimming up to us all the time. The wireless operator, who was among those rescued, was able to send an S O S, but lacked time to give the name of the ship or her position.

"The ship's carpenter grabbed a rope, to which was tied a small boat trailing the ship, and broke the rope with his hands. There was no time to use lifeboats and that tiny boat, built for ten people, was the only one available. Sailors rowed

about collecting all they could. All except officers were without coats, many were without shirts and some had on only their pajamas.

"The Norwegian sailors were magnificent. Five built a raft to keep from loading the little boat too much. They stayed on the raft two nights, hooked to the boat by an oar.

"There was lots of rain, and I cupped my hands to drink some, since we had no food or water in the boat. The raft began to collapse Friday, so we all had to use the boat—literally crushed atop one another. It was cold and we stayed close together to keep warm.

"The boat was never used before and was not watertight, so the boys bailed day and night. Then we jammed a hole in the side of the boat. One man had on a leather jacket. The sailors took all the rubbery pieces of it to plug the leak."

Saw Three Planes at Sea

Miss Duncan said that during the two and a half days adrift the party saw three planes they believed them German but saw no ships until Friday afternoon.

"The sailors sighted smoke and rowed hard toward a point they believed Holland," she said. "About sunset we saw fishing boats and lights, which we were certain were from Holland, but the men decided to wait until morning before landing.

"The current was very strong and made their task exceedingly difficult. It was cold and stormy, too. About 11 P. M. we saw a ship—the Provvidenza—headed in our direction. The second mate of our boat whistled and the captain heard him. Thus we were rescued.

"Somehow we got to the side of the boat and the excited Italians lowered rope ladders. We took on renewed strength and got aboard. The Italians took us into a huge kitchen and fed us water, whisky and food in front of a big fire. Then they put us to bed, where we got a good rest. We arrived at Flushing about midnight but stayed aboard until late this morning."

Miss Duncan said her mother, Mrs. T. B. Scanes, with whom she had been living in England for the last three and a half years, had wanted her to go to America after the war started but she planned to remain in Europe to do war work.

Her aunt, Mrs. Etchison, "bore up splendidly and, despite the loss of her child, kept up faith in all of us that we'd be saved," the American girl said. Mrs. Etchison has been living in Brussels for two years, teaching in an American school.

Mr. Miller, the Michigan youth, said he had "quite a cold, but I feel pretty good since I got some rest."

"I was washed off the deck by water as the back end of the boat went down," he related. "I struggled to get to the surface and I thought I'd never do it. I was never under water that long before—must have been two minutes."

Mr. Miller said he had gone to London Aug. 1 for a vacation, but planned to go home on the next available boat.

"We are all going to Rotterdam tomorrow to see the American consul about what can be done," he explained.

Mr. Hilgendorf said he had landed in London July 1, cycled through England and France and was in Germany when the war started.

"I heard Hitler's speech of Sept. 1 and headed for Paris," he said. "Then I went to Antwerp, where I caught the Ronda. I thought we had hit another ship when the first explosion came. I ran to the top deck and had started down, when more explosions came. I was thrown into the water and felt everything was getting black before I came up.

"There was a Norwegian near by with sort of a raft. I saw Mrs. Etchison, who couldn't swim, and went over to her. I tried her to two planks and paddled with my feet until the Norwegian saw the boat and we managed to get aboard. All of us were very sick from oil spilled by the Ronda. I came ashore with one shoe, having used the other for bailing."

Felts Known Here as Singer

ODESSA, Mo., Sept. 17 (AP)—Gordon Lee Felts, 26 years old, reported drowned in the sinking of the Norwegian motorship Ronda, was returning home from Germany, where a singing contract was interrupted by the war.

Accompanied by his teacher, Franjo Stoffer of Vienna, he was to have begun a ten-month singing engagement with the State Opera at Saarbruecken on Sept. 1.

The last word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Felts, was a letter from Rotterdam, dated Sept. 4, in which he said he was sailing for home as soon as he could obtain passage on a neutral boat.

Mr. Felts was graduated from Park College, Parkville, Mo., in 1934. Later he went to Long Island, N. Y., and sang one season with the Schubert Chorus at Jones Beach. Before going to Germany last December he sang with the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

Survivors, besides his parents, include a sister, Mrs. Helen Van Ness of New York City, and a brother, Robert, of Seattle.

Hero Was on Bicycle Tour

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17 (AP)—Karl Hilgendorf, described as a hero in the rescue and struggle of four Americans to stay afloat after the Norwegian freighter Ronda was sunk by a mine, was on a bicycle tour of Europe when the war broke out.

With Mr. Hilgendorf's safe arrival in [illegible]shing, it was the first word h[illegible]ther, F. C. Hilgendorf of subu[illegible] Whitefish Bay, had received [illegible]s son for several weeks.

Mr. [illegible]endorf landed in London July 1 and cycled through England and France and was in Germany when the war started, the father said. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Journalism School two years ago.

Trawler Sunk by Submarine

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Fleetwood trawler Rudyard Kipling was sunk today by a German submarine, which towed a lifeboat containing the crew to within five miles of the coast.

"Stood by until we arrived. Submarine also offered towage toward Ireland if not located.

Plane And Sub Battle

"Survivors cheered submarine commander.

"During rescue operation airplane suddenly appeared, bombarded submarine. Submarine responded with machine-gun fire, then disappeared, leaving very heavy white smoke on surface.

"Survivors' health generally good. PEDERSEN."

Lloyd's gives the Kafiristan as of 5,193 gross tons and owned by the Hindustan Steam Shipping Company, Ltd., with Newcastle the port of registry.

The American Farmer left London presumably last Friday with about 135 passengers aboard, the United States Lines said.

Trawler Is Sunk

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Fleetwood trawler Rudyard Kipling was sunk today by a German submarine which towed a lifeboat containing the crew to within five miles of the coast.

Plane Bombs Nazi Sub That Sinks British Ship

Captain Of American Farmer Reports Battle At Sea After Rescuing 29 Of Kafiristan's Crew

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 17— Capt. H. A. Pedersen, master of the United States liner, American Farmer, reported to line officers tonight that as he was rescuing twenty-nine persons from the sinking British ship, Kafiristan, an airplane bombed the submarine which had torpedoded the Kafiristan.

Pedersen said the submarine, apparently German, replied with machine guns and "disappeared, leaving a very heavy white smoke on the surface."

The line said that Pedersen and those aboard the American Farmer apparently witnessed the battle between the British airplane and submarine far off the coast of Ireland.

Captain Pedersen's Message

The message from Captain Pedersen read:

"Rescued twenty-nine members of the crew British steamer Kafiristan sunk by submarine 400 miles west of Scilly (Isles). Six men missing due to submarine action.

"Submarine assisted us to locate boats, using rockets and blinker. Survivors report submarine commander very humane.

28 AMERICANS ON ATHENIA IN MISSING LIST

State Department Adds Efforts To Locate Them Continue

Suggests Some May Have Been Saved, Unknown To Officials

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 17—The State Department announced today that twenty-eight Americans believed to have been passengers on the torpedoed British steamer Athenia still were unaccounted for.

The department said efforts were continuing by the United States representatives in Great Britain and Ireland to locate the missing persons.

The department listed these as missing:

JOHN LUCIAN BERNARD, Somerville, Massachusetts.
PETER BIRCHALL, Los Angeles, Cal.
HUBERT BOWN, Minneapolis.
WILLIAM BROWN, Chicago.
MRS. SARAH J. BURDETT, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
MRS. MARGARET CAMPBELL, no address.
CORA AND JOHN CLARK GILROY, Detroit.
[illegible] ELLEN HANNAH, Elizabeth, N. J.
[illegible] HARRINGTON, South Boston, Massachusetts.
ROBERT SHENTON HARRIS, Fredericksburg, Va.
MRS. ELLEN SWANN HOWLAND, Philadelphia.
BRIDGET MCERLEAN, Philadelphia.
MARGARET K. MCGOORTY, Woodside, Long Island.
ALEXANDER NICOL, North Andover, Massachusetts.
MRS. EDITH NICOL and Marion Edith Nicol, North Andover, Mass.
ALEXANDER ROSS PARK, Philadelphia.
MRS. ANNE QUINE, Fullerton, Cal.
MRS. (GERTRUDE) FRANK GEORGE REED, Buffalo, N. Y.
MRS. (ALICE GRAHAM) WILLIAM ROBINSON, New York city.
FRED TINNEY, Madison, Wis.
MADELINE TINNEY, Madison, Wis.
HARRIET TOLLEY, Ponca City, Okla.
SARAH WARENREICH (unable to identify).
MRS. (MATHILDE) E. T. WILKES, New York city.
JONATHAN WILKES, New York city.
DAVID WRIGHT, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Not Certain

The department said it was unable to say with certainty that the addresses were correct.

"It is possible some of the persons whose names are listed may have been landed somewhere and failed to communicate with local officials or with our ambassador or minister," it added. "If any friend or relative have received a communication from any person whose name appears on this list, indicating that that person has survived, the Department of State will be glad indeed to receive that information."

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(THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THE TORPEDOING AND SINKING OF THE BRITISH SHIP ATHENIA WAS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM BUCHANAN, STAFF WRITER FOR THE DANVILLE (VA.) REGISTER, WHO WAS VACATIONING IN EUROPE WHEN THE GERMAN-POLISH WAR BROKE OUT. BUCHANAN, WHO WAS ABOARD THE ATHENIA WHEN SHE WAS STRUCK, MAILED THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH FROM GLASGOW).

BY WILLIAM BUCHANAN

STAFF WRITER DANVILLE (VA.) REGISTER.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 6—(BY MAIL)—(AP)—THE ATHENIA WAS CROWDED. SHE WAS BUILT TO CARRY 450, BUT UNDER THE EMERGENCY CONDITIONS, SHE HAD ABOARD HER ABOUT 1,500, MORE THAN THE QUEEN MARY USUALLY CARRIES.

AS WE WENT DOWN TO DINNER THE SECOND DAY OUT, THERE WAS A NOTICE THAT SINCE HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WAS AT WAR WITH GERMANY, PRE-

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CAUTIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE EVEN MORE STRICTLY ENFORCED. "NO SMOKING! NO LIGHTING OF CIGARETS ON DECK AFTER DARK; NO PORTHOLES THAT WILL LET OUT LIGHT."

I WAS CHATTING WITH SOME CHAPS AT THE STERN WHEN THERE WAS A TREMENDOUS CLANG, AS IF A HUGE IRON DOOR SLAMMED. CHAIRS LEAPED SEVERAL INCHES STRAIGHT UP FROM THE DECK AND SMASHED BACK DOWN. SLIVERS OF WOOD SHOWERED THE DECK, PEOPLE THROWN TO THE FLOOR, LEAPED UP AND MILLED ABOUT SHRIEKING.

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AS I RAN TO SHELTER FROM THE FALLING DEBRIS, I SAW AND HEARD ANOTHER EXPLOSION AND A GEYSER OF WATER SOME HUNDRED YARDS OFF TO THE PORT SIDE.

THE SHIP WAS CANTING, AND SINKING VISIBLY, AS I WALKED CAREFULLY AMONG THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO WERE MILLING ABOUT AND CRYING IN A LITTER OF DECK CHAIRS.

I STARTED FOR MY CABIN BUT THERE WERE NO STAIRS THERE, JUST A HOLE IN THE WALL AND, CLIMBING OUT OF THE HOLE WHERE THE STARS HAD BEEN, WAS A WOMAN WITH BLOOD ON HER FACE.

AS THE SHIP APPARENTLY STOPPED SINKING, I CONSIDERED STAYING ABOARD HER, BUT CHANGED MY MIND AND WENT FOR THE LAST LIFE BOAT. THE NEAREST THING TO A SEAMAN IN OUR BOAT WAS A BARTENDER, SO WE APPOINTED HIM SKIPPER. THERE COULDN'T HAVE BEEN A WORST CHOICE. HE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO HANDLE THE RUDDER; HE DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO FIND THE OAR LOCKS OR THE FLARES.

HE STOOD IN THE STERN, AND POINTING: "TURN 'ER THIS WAY," OR "TURN 'ER THAT WAY."

I FUNCTIONED AS AN OAR LOCK, THE OAR BETWEEN MY ARMPITS AS I LEANED OVER THE SIDE OF THE BOAT WHILE A UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PROFESSOR PULLED ON THE OAR AND A SCOTCH SHIP-BUILDER PUSHED. THE ROWERS TIRED AND WE DRIFTED THROUGH THE NIGHT SIDE-LONG, ROCKING IN THE TROUGH OF THE WAVES--I WAS SEASICK AND VERY THIRSTY.

WE DRIFTED NEAR ONE OF THE RESCUE SHIPS, NEAR ENOUGH TO SEE THE OTHER BOATS BEING PICKED UP, BUT WERE SO TIRED WE COULDN'T ROW TO IT. WE DRIFTED PAST IT AND BACK INTO THE BLACKNESS AROUND THE CIRCLE OF ITS LIGHT.

THEN, ABOUT 10 HOURS AFTER WE HAD LEFT THE SHIP, A NAVAL VESSEL ROLLED UP, THREW US A LINE, LOWERED LADDERS, TOSSED DOWN NOOSES TO PULL THE WOMEN UP, AND IN 15 MINUTES ALL 70 OF US WERE ABOARD. ALTHOUGH GROGGY FROM THE STRAIN, WE WERE WELL ENOUGH OFF TO HAVE A GOOD LAUGH WHEN ONE OLD GENTLEMAN LOST HIS PANTS CLIMBING UP THE ROPE LADDER.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE OTHERS DID, BUT I SLEPT ALMOST STEADILY UNTIL THE NEXT MORNING. WE WERE RATHER CROWDED, AND MANY WERE STILL SEASICK, BUT THOSE IRON BULKHEADS WERE SO SUBSTANTIAL THEY LOOKED LUXURIOUS.

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WE WERE LANDED ON A WHARF IN GREENOCK. OTHER RESCUE SHIPS PULLED ALONGSIDE AND AS WE LEFT FOR GLASGOW, 10 BUSES FULL OF US, THE CITIZENS PACKED THE SIDEWALKS, WAVING AND CHEERING. THEY CARRIED US TO THE BIGGEST HOTEL HERE, GAVE US A SUMPTUOUS DINNER, PROVIDED US WITH LUXURIOUS ROOMS, PAJAMAS, SEVERAL DOLLARS FOR INDIVIDUAL EXPENSES, AND BEST OF ALL, TOOTH BRUSHES AND TOOTH PASTE.

TODAY WE WERE GIVEN CLOTHES ENOUGH TO TIDE US OVER. I TOOK A SHIRT, TIE, SOCKS, UNDERWEAR, AND SINCE THEY HAD NO OTHERS TO FIT, AN IMMENSE PAIR OF HIGH-QUARTER SHOES--AND A GAS MASK.

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(NYC IN)

INSERT UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 13--NORWEGIAN MOTORSHIP RONDA. 5,136 TONS. STRUCK MINE OFF ISLAND OF TERSCHELLING, NEAR NORTHERN COAST OF NETHERLANDS. 17 PERSONS INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS DROWNED WHEN SHIP BROKE IN THREE PARTS. AT LEAST 20 PERSONS SURVIVED, RESCUED BY STEAMER PROVIDANTIA. RONDA WAS ENROUTE TO UNITED STATES FROM ANTWERP.

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BULLETIN

FIRST LEAD POLISH

BERLIN, SEPT 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TONIGHT BROADCAST DIRECT TO WARSAW DIRECTIONS FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND FOREIGNERS TO NEGOTIATE UNDER WHITE FLAGS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE BELEAGURED CITY.

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BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD POLISH X X X BELEAGURED CITY.

THE BROADCAST WAS IN REPLY TO A RADIO MESSAGE ANNOUNCED AS RECEIVED FROM INSIDE THE CITY ASKING THE NAZIS TO RECEIVE POLISH REPRESENTATIVES TO DISCUSS A GERMAN ULTIMATUM THAT WARSAW SURRENDER.

THE HIGH COMMAND'S MESSAGE WENT TO WARSAW AT 6:10 P.M. (12:10 P.M. E.S.T.) AND SAID THE PROPER REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BE EXPECTED TO APPEAR UNDER WHITE FLAGS AT 10 P.M. (4 P.M. E.S.T.)

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THE HIGH COMMAND'S MESSAGE SAID:

"REPLYING TO YOUR APPEAL, WE STATE THAT OFFICERS WITH A WHITE FLAG FOR THE EVACUATION OF THE WARSAW POPULATION AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS FOR THE EVACUATION OF THE WARSAW DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND FOREIGN COLONIES ARE EXPECTED TONIGHT AT 10 O'CLOCK.

"EACH MUST COME IN A MOTOR CAR ALONG THE PRAGA-MINSK MAZOWIECKI ROAD (EAST OF WARSAW) TO THE GERMAN ADVANCE GUARDS. THE CARS MUST HAVE FULL HEADLIGHTS AND WHITE FLAGS.

"POLES MUST TAKE CARE THAT ON 2,000 METERS (ONE AND ONE-FOURTH MILES) TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT OF THE STREET ALL FIRING CEASES. THE GERMANS WILL ACT SIMILARLY. THIS MESSAGE MUST BE CONFIRMED IMMEDIATELY ON 1,790 KILOCYCLES."

THE MESSAGE WAS BROADCAST ON THE REGULAR AIR WAVES AND WAS HEARD BY ORDINARY RADIO LISTENERS.

IT WAS REPEATED FREQUENTLY WITH THE INTRODUCTION "ATTENTION, ATTENTION, WARSAW!"

THE GERMAN RADIO EARLIER HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THE GERMAN ARMY OUTSIDE WARSAW HAD BEEN ASKED BY RADIO FROM INSIDE WARSAW TO RECEIVE POLISH REPRESENTATIVES.

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DNB, GERMAN X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH.

MQ233PED

A14

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD POLISH X X X CITY SURRENDER.

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DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SUBSEQUENTLY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH UNDER A BERLIN DATE:

1939

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"AFTER HAVING YESTERDAY REFUSED TO RECEIVE A GERMAN EMISSARY SENT TO CONFER WITH HIM, THE WARSAW COMMANDER TODAY BY RADIO ASKED THE GERMAN ARMY COMMAND TO RECEIVE A POLISH EMISSARY. WILLINGNESS TO RECEIVE A POLISH EMISSARY WAS TRANSMITTED BY THE GERMAN SIDE TO THE WARSAW COMMANDER."

THE HIGH COMMAND IN BERLIN SAID NEGOTIATIONS FOR WARSAW'S SURRENDER HAD NOT GONE FAR ENOUGH FOR IT TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT REGARDING THE WARSAW COMMANDER'S ACTION.

WARSAW REPRESENTED ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING STRONGHOLDS OF POLISH RESISTANCE TO GERMAN ARMS AS SOVIET RUSSIAN TROOPS ALSO BEGAN POURING INTO THE POLISH STATE.

EARLIER, THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND HAD ANNOUNCED THE FALL OF KUTNO, 75 MILES WEST OF WARSAW, AND OF DEBLIN, SOUTHEAST OF THE EMBATTLED CAPITAL.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT ALSO SAID THAT GERMANS HAD CAPTURED THE CITADEL OF BREST-LITOVSK (BRZESC), EAST OF WARSAW, AND THAT THE CITY'S ENTIRE FORTIFIED WORKS THUS HAD FALLEN INTO NAZI HANDS.

THE CITY OUTSIDE THE CITADEL ALREADY HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS WERE REPORTED TAKEN WHEN THE CITADEL FELL.

HEAVY GERMAN BATTERIES HAD BEEN TRAINED ON WARSAW AWAITING THE END TODAY OF A 12-HOUR ULTIMATUM GIVEN YESTERDAY FOR THE POLISH FORCES DEFENDING THE CITY TO SURRENDER.

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BERLIN-SEPT-17

MEANWHILE, BERLIN ITSELF WAS CONCERNED ABOUT TWO MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY. BOTH OCCURRED IN DOORWAYS DURING LAST NIGHT'S BLACKOUT.

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THE FIRST AT THE AIR MINISTRY--HEADQUARTERS OF FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING--SHATTERED HALF-A-DOZEN BIG FRONT WINDOWS IN STORES ACROSS THE STREET, THE LEIPZIGERSTRASSE. THE FORCE OF THE SECOND BLAST POCKMARKED THE DOORWAY OF THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

POLICE BLOCKED OFF THE RESPECTIVE STREETS AND OFFICIALS DECLINED TO COMMENT FURTHER THAN TO SAY THAT INVESTIGATORS "WERE ON THE TRAIL OF THE PERPETRATORS."

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NO ONE WAS INJURED.

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BULLETIN

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 17-(AP)-THE POLISH LEGATION TODAY ANNOUNCED IT HAD RECEIVED RADIO REPORTS FROM A POLISH RADIO STATION THAT A SOVIET RUSSIAN ATTACK ON MOLODECZNO, ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER, HAD BEEN REPULSED BY POLISH TROOPS.

MQ234PED

SEP 18 1939

THE LEGATION SAID THE RUSSIANS APPARENTLY WERE AIMING THREE SEPARATE DRIVES AGAINST WILNO, POLAND'S NORTHERNMOST PROVINCE, AND TWO OTHER ATTACKS AGAINST PINSK IN CENTRAL EASTERN POLAND.

THE ATTACKS, SWIFTLY FOLLOWING THE SOVIET UNION'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO TAKE OVER THE EASTERN SECTIONS OF POLAND, WERE SAID TO BE FOLLOWING THE MAIN EAST-WEST RAILWAY LINES.

MQ239PED

A130

WITH FRENCH

SEP 18 1939

PARIS, SEPT 17-(AP)-PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER RETURNED TO HIS HEADQUARTERS HERE TONIGHT AFTER VISITING HIS ARMY OF POILUS IN FRONT LINE TRENCHES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE 55-YEAR-OLD PREMIER LEFT HIS PARIS OFFICE YESTERDAY AT 1:30 P.M. (7:30 A.M. EST) AND DEVOTED A DAY AND A HALF TO AN INSPECTION

OF ADVANCED POSITIONS IN THE SAAR AREA AND FRATERNIZING WITH HIS SOLDIERS.

THE LINES VISITED BY THE PREMIER WERE SAID TO BE IN GERMAN TERRITORY WRESTED FROM GERMAN TROOPS IN RECENT HEAVY FIGHTING.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME DALADIER HAD SET FOOT ON GERMAN SOIL SINCE HE ATTENDED THE MUNICH CONFERENCE LAST SEPTEMBER.

SO SECRET WAS THE PREMIER'S DEPARTURE THAT ONLY THE BARE NEWS HE HAD GONE WITH GENERAL JULES DE CAMP, CHIEF OF HIS PERSONAL MILITARY STAFF, LEAKED OUT.

WHEN HE CAME BACK TONIGHT, HOWEVER, FRENCH OFFICIALS DISCUSSED THE TRIP MORE FREELY.

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THEY SAID HE CONVERSED WITH SOLDIERS AND DISCUSSED TACTICAL PROBLEMS WITH OFFICERS.

IT WAS NO NEW EXPERIENCE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER TO BE IN THE FRONT LINES. HE FOUGHT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WAR, ENTERING AS A PRIVATE AND BEING DEMOBILIZED AS AN OFFICER.

A SPOKESMAN SAID DALADIER RETURNED "CONVINCED OF THE COURAGE AND RESOLUTION OF OUR MEN. AMONG ALL OF OUR TROOPS HE SAW EVIDENCES OF THIS COURAGE WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED OUR ADVANCE."

IT WAS EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FRENCH ADVANCE HAD BEEN SLOWED UP BY THE "ENEMY FIRE, ACTS OF DESTRUCTION, MINES AND TRAPS."

DURING THE TRIP DALADIER VISITED BORDER TOWNS AND VILLAGES, SOME OF WHICH WERE SAID STILL TO BE UNDER THE MENACE OF GERMAN GUNS. HE MADE THE TRIP BY AUTOMOBILE.

ONCE MORE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS, DALADIER PLUNGED INTO A STUDY OF THE COMPLICATED SITUATION BROUGHT ON BY THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF POLAND.

MQ751PED

RURAL ENGLAND HAS WAR FEVER

Placid Life Is Interrupted by Preparedness

SEP 18 1939

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—To see England at war one must quit the comparative calm and near-normalcy of London for the urgent preparedness of the countryside.

Motoring from town one quickly finds signs of wartime interruptions of placid rural life.

Driving south from the city recently one could see a suburban park pitted with gaping holes where heavy trucks loaded fresh-dug earth to fill sandbags.

Further out, barely clear of close-packed suburbs, gunners from anti-aircraft batteries played football. In a nearby field a barrage balloon squad tended its miniature blimp with affectionate care.

At the gateway of a naval barracks beneath a six-foot gold coat of arms a sergeant of marines blocked the road. Besides him a police officer carried a revolver. In peacetime Britain's police go unarmed. This is war.

Sector is all Prepared.

Behind the tall barrack walls topped with barbed wire and broken glass navy men worked with ant-like industry.

Through back streets of this naval port town marched a squad of seamen, gas masks stowed in khaki knapsacks.

Everywhere in these southern towns and villages you find the same urgency of preparedness.

In the town, navy and army officers drive commandeered automobiles.

In the country soldiers are billeted in a village, filling every room in the place. The local saloon, doing its best business in history, adapts itself to war conditions by earmarking a private room for non-commissioned officers.

Ammunition Guarded.

Down the road in a private park trucks loaded with ammunition are lined up beneath broad oaks and guarded by armed sentries.

The trim Georgian mansion nearby is a battalion headquarters. Sacks for bayonet practice swing from a row of elms.

Fields off lonely narrow roads hide anti-aircraft batteries. Close by sentries guard a searchlight post—five lamp units nestled in with sandbag emplacements for the personnel, patched cleverly with brown and green shrubs, merge into field and tree.

England is tuned for war.

SEP 18 1939

EUROPEAN ROUNDUP (BUDGET)

BY MILO M. THOMPSON

SEP 18 1939

COPENHAGEN, SEPT 17-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA'S DECISION TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY INTO POLAND LEFT THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AT THE END OF THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR MORE MUDDLED THAN EVER, POSING A GRAVE QUESTION FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND ALARMING ALL SMALL NATIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

SHOULD BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECIDE THIS IS A FURTHER THREAT TO POLISH INDEPENDENCE, WHICH POLAND RESISTS, THEY WOULD BE OBLIGATED UNDER THEIR INDEPENDENCE GUARANTEE TO POLAND TO ACCEPT A STATE OF WAR WITH THEIR ERSTWHILE HOPED-FOR ALLY, RUSSIA.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT COUPLED ITS DECISION TO ENTER POLAND WITH THE ASSERTION THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT NO LONGER WAS EFFECTIVE AND THAT OCCUPATION OF POLISH WHITE RUSSIA AND THE POLISH UKRAINE WAS NECESSARY TO KEEP ORDER AND PROTECT RUSSIAN BORDERS.

SOME DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED THE OPINION IT WAS

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A POSSIBLE MOVE TO DISCLOSE WHAT WAS TO BE RUSSIA'S REWARD FOR HER RECENTLY SIGNED NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIA WAS IDENTIFYING HERSELF WITH POWERS INTENT UPON REMAKING THE MAP OF THE WORLD ENGINEERED A FLOOD OF SPECULATION CONCERNING THE RESULTING ATTITUDE OF THE BALTIC STATES, ALSO RUMANIA AND TURKEY. THERE ALSO WAS SPECULATION CONCERNING ITALY'S REACTION.

THE NEW UPSET CAME WITH GERMAN FORCES STANDING BEFORE LWOW, POLAND'S SECOND CITY, AFTER HAVING DECLARED POSSESSION OF BIALYSTOK ON THE NORTHEAST FRONTIER.

WARSAW, THOUGH ENTERED AS EARLY AS SEPT. 8 BY GERMAN MOTORIZED SCOUTS AND ENCIRCLED BY GERMAN FORCES, WAS STANDING THOUGH GERMANY THREW FRESH REGIMENTS INTO THE ATTACK TO BREAK STIFF RESISTANCE. KUTNO, ONE OF THE KEYS TO WARSAW, AND DEBLIN WERE REPORTED BY THE GERMANS TO HAVE FALLEN.

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(MORE)

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COPENHAGEN: FIRST ADD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP X X HAVE FALLEN.

SIGNS THAT WARSAW'S DEFENSE MIGHT BE CRACKING WERE SEEN IN BERLIN REPORTS THAT A RADIO MESSAGE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM INSIDE THE POLISH CAPITAL ASKING NAZIS TO RECEIVE POLISH REPRESENTATIVES TO DISCUSS A GERMAN ULTIMATUM THAT WARSAW SURRENDER.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND FOLLOWED QUICKLY WITH A BROADCAST DIRECT TO WARSAW FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND FOREIGNERS TO NEGOTIATE UNDER WHITE FLAGS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

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PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI OF POLAND ARRIVED AT THE RUMANIAN BORDER TOWN OF CERNAUTI, RUMANIA, SIGNALLING THE RETREAT OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT FROM ITS INVADED HOMELAND. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT TRANSFER ITS OPERATIONS TO PARIS.

GERMANY HAD CLAIMED FINALLY MASTERY OVER THE BALTIC SEA THROUGH CAPTURE OF POLAND'S BRIGHT, AMERICAN-LIKE PORT, GDYNIA, BEFORE THE RUSSIAN MOVE CAME.

THE BRITISH-FRENCH POLICY STILL WAS LARGELY SHROUDED IN MYSTERY. IT WAS REPORTED FROM LONDON BRITAIN HAD UNDERTAKEN IN THE FIRST FORTNIGHT TO ORGANIZE HER WAR EFFORT ALONG BROAD LINES WHICH HAD ENTAILED TWO OR THREE YEARS OF ARGUMENT AND WORK IN THE WORLD WAR. INVOLVED WERE THE FORMATION OF A SUPREME WAR COUNCIL AND PERFECTING OF MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

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CONSCRIPTION IS NOW MOVING ALONG A REGULAR PATTERN. THE SECOND BATCH OF MILITIA AUTHORIZED LAST SPRING WAS CALLED UP TWO DAYS AGO.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS PLAYED UP PICTURES OF TOMMIES WITH FRENCH SOLDIERS, ALONG WITH STORIES OF THE NAVY'S MIGHTY EFFORTS TO CHOKE OFF A PERSISTENT GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE, AND TIGHTEN THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY. MEAGER REPORTS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT WHERE THE ALLIES ARE PRESSING INTO THE SAAR BASIN, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SIEGFRIED LINE, INDICATED SLIGHT GAINS BUT SUGGESTED A BIG PUSH IN PREPARATION.

OBSERVERS WERE PAYING CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE ATTITUDE OF RUMANIA, WHERE AN ESTIMATED 50,000 REFUGEES WERE CENTERING.

IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, TURKEY, ~~WHICH~~ who is ALLIED ~~[redacted]~~ WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ~~IN THE WORLD WAR~~, STILL SHOWED NO INTENTION OF GOING TO WAR AGAINST GERMANY. JUST PRIOR TO RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION TO MARCH INTO POLAND SHE HAD REAFFIRMED HER CLOSE FRIENDSHIP WITH THAT POWER.

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OTHER SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS STILL ARE HOLDING TO NEUTRALITY. BULGARIA FOLLOWED GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA IN DECLARING ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY. IN HUNGARY, FOREIGN MINISTER CSAKY ASSUMED "WATCHFUL WAITING."

OF THESE NATIONS, IT IS RUMANIA WHICH IS MOST ACTIVE, INCREASING HER FRONTIER GUARD UNTIL MORE THAN A MILLION MEN ARE UNDER ARMS. FEAR IS EXPRESSED IN RUMANIA THAT RUSSIA MIGHT INCLUDE BESSARABIA AMONG HER OBJECTIVES.

WHAT ALSO DISTURBS THE COUNTRY IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT GERMANY WILL TAKE POLAND'S PLACE AT HER FRONTIER AND THEN SEEK A MONOPOLY OF HER OIL.

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THROUGHOUT SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE SMALL NATIONS CONTINUE TO ARM MORE MEN, INSTRUCT CIVILIAN POPULATIONS IN ANTI-AIR RAID, ANTI-GAS DEFENSE, RATION FOOD, RESTRICT USE OF RAW MATERIALS AND APPLY CLOSER CENSORSHIP.

THIS ALSO DESCRIBES GENERALLY THE ACTIVITIES IN NORTHEASTERN AND NORTHERN NEUTRAL NATIONS WHOSE FEARS OF SAFEGUARDING NEUTRALITY ARE INCREASED BY THE NEW RUSSIAN ACTION.

CONCERN NATURALLY IS GREATEST IN THE EASTERN BALTIC AREA WHERE IT IS KNOWN RUSSIA COULD USE BETTER WINTER PORTS THAN LENINGRAD AND MIGHT NOT LIMIT HER WESTWARD MOVEMENTS TO THE POLISH TERRITORY.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES CONTINUED THEIR VIGILANCE IN THE PRESENCE OF MANY REMINDERS OF THE PROXIMITY OF THE CONFLICT. IN DENMARK WATERS ALONE IT IS ESTIMATED ABOUT 20,000 TONS OF SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK BY MINES AND AT LEAST 36 PERSONS HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

THE NETHERLANDS HAD 350,000 MEN UNDER ARMS COMPARED WITH A NORMAL 30,000 AND WAS KEEPING ALERT TO GUARD AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF HER NEUTRALITY, ESPECIALLY IN THE AIR. PLANES WERE FORBIDDEN TO CROSS HER TERRITORY. ONE FOREIGN PLANE HAD BEEN FIRED UPON IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR AND A GERMAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN.

COPENHAGEN: SECOND ADD EUROPEAN ROUNDUP X X SHOT DOWN.

IN VIEW OF THESE INCIDENTS THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT WAS MAINTAINING A RESERVED ATTITUDE IN ORDER TO LESSEN THE DANGER OF A GRAVE BREACH WITH ANY GOVERNMENT. IT ALSO TOOK COGNIZANCE OF THE BRITISH STOPPAGE OF THE LINERS NIEUW AMSTERDAM AND REMOVAL OF THREE GERMAN PASSENGERS AND 16 OF THE CREW FOR INVESTIGATION ALTHOUGH 50 GERMAN PASSENGERS WERE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE.

THE NETHERLANDS ISSUED FOOD CARDS AND NEW PERMITS PURCHASE OF ONE WEEK'S FOOD SUPPLY.

SWITZERLAND, WHICH HAD MOBILIZED 500,000 MEN IN HER CITIZEN ARMY TWO DAYS BEFORE BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR, KEPT THEM UNDER ARMS, NOTWITHSTANDING THE ECONOMIC STRAIN ON THE COUNTRY OF 4,000,000 PPEOPLE. SWISS GEN. HENRI GUISAN WAS ELECTED TO HEAD AN ALPINE CONFEDERATION ARMY AUG. 30. HE CONVERTED THE CITY OF BASEL, WHERE FRENCH, GERMAN AND SWISS FRONTIERS MEET AT THE RHINE, INTO A HUGE FORTRESS. ITS STREETS ARE BARRICADED WITH LARGE STEEL GIRDERS, ANTITANK SPIKES AND CONCRETE FORTS. MACHINEGUN NESTS TOP THE BUILDINGS. ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS CIRCLE THE CITY.

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THE SWISS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WHICH HAS FULL POWER TO DEFEND THE NATION ORDERED MEASURES LEST BELLIGERENTS ATTEMPT TO SKIRT THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES THROUGH SWITZERLAND. THOUGH THE ENTIRE NATION GEARED ITSELF TO A WAR BASIS, THE WAR BROUGHT FEW DANGEROUS INCIDENTS. SWISS TOWNS ON THE BORDER WERE BOMBED IN ERROR A FEW TIMES AND ONE PLANE WAS FIRED ON BY THE SWISS AT SCHAFFHAUSEN, WHEREUPON THE GERMAN MINISTER APOLOGIZED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SITUATION FOUND SPAIN'S GENERALISSIMO FRANCO STILL FIRMLY RESOLVED TO KEEP HIS COUNTRY OUT OF THE CONFLICT AND CONCENTRATE ON INTER-

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NATL PROBLEMS. CONTRARY TO THE GENERAL EUROPEAN TREND, SPAIN IS DEMOB-
ILIZING HER TROOPS. FRANCO SELECTED 11 GENERALS AND 79 OTHERS TO FORM
THE FALANGE COUNCIL AND GIVE THE PEOPLE A VOICE IN GOVERNMENT TO SPEED
RECONSTRUCTION.

PORTUGAL, LIKE SPAIN, WITNESSED A CONTINUED FLIGHT OF NEUTRALS.
A STRONG EFFORT IS BEING MADE AT LISBON TO KEEP THE PRESS NEUTRAL
NOTWITHSTANDING THAT IT IS APPARENT TO IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS PUBLIC
OPINION SIDES AGAINST GERMANY.

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THE GREAT QUESTION MARK STILL IS OVER ITALIAN POLICY. THIS AXIS
PARTNER OF GERMANY CONTINUED AN UNDECLARED NEUTRALITY WHILE THE BRITISH
AMBASSADOR CALLED SEVERAL TIMES ON FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO. IT
WAS ANNOUNCED FRENCH AMBASSADOR ANDRE FRANCOIS-PONCET RETURNING FROM
A PARIS CONFERENCE, INTENDED TO DO LIKEWISE. THE GERMANS ALSO WERE
REPORTED IN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH ITALIANS, WHO STILL ARE THEIR
MILITARY ALLIES.

OBSERVERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF MUSSOLINI WAS WAITING FOR A TURN IN
EVENTS AND STUDYING AMERICAN REACTIONS BEFORE DECLARING A PROGRAM.
THE CONTROLLED PRESS IS REFRAINING FROM COMMENT ON THE SITUATION.

THE WAR ATMOSPHERE IN ITALY STILL IS SLIGHT. ITALIAN SHIPS ARE
SAILING AGAIN TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. AIRLINES ARE OPERATING
NORMALLY EXCEPT TO BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES. FOOD AND GASOLINE DECREES
ARE STRICTLY ENFORCED. THE USE OF CARS FOR ANY PLEASURE DRIVING
COSTS DRIVERS THEIR PERMITS AND MANY HAVE BEEN PENALIZED FOR FOOD
HOARDING.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEW RUSSIAN MOVE ON ITALIAN POLICY INTRIGUED
OBSERVERS WHO ARE WONDERING WHETHER VAST RESERVES OF SOVIETS MOVED
WESTWARD MIGHT THREATEN ITALIAN PRESTIGE IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE OR
WHETHER IT WOULD CONVINCE ITALY THE PARTITIONERS OF POLAND LIKELY
WOULD BE THE WINNING SIDE, THEREFORE THE BEST TO JOIN.

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SWISS

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 17-(AP)-GERMAN FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT,
STRENGTHENED BY MEN AND MATERIAL WITHDRAWN FROM THE POLISH CAMPAIGN,
WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE STRUCK AT FRENCH LINES WHICH HAVE BEEN
SLOWLY TIGHTENING ON THE MOSELLE RIVER VALLEY.

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THE APPEARANCE OF ADDITIONAL GERMAN TROOPS ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE
WAS REPORTED TO BE A TREMENDOUS STIMULUS TO THE GERMAN MORALE.
FURTHERMORE, THE REGULAR WEST WALL TROOPS, WHO UNTIL THE LAST TWO
DAYS HAVE RELIED MAINLY ON DEFENSIVE WARFARE, NOW WERE DECLARED IN
DISPATCHES TO HAVE OBTAINED THE EQUIPMENT, IF NOT THE ACTUAL
ORDERS, FOR AN OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS SAID TO HAVE SENT MUCH CAPTURED
POLISH MATERIAL IN ADDITION TO GERMAN FIRST-LINE MOTORIZED
EQUIPMENT TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

REPORTS REACHING BASEL SAID A HEAVY GERMAN ATTACK BEGAN AT DAWN
TODAY AGAINST THE AREA 10 MILES EAST OF THE MOSELLE.

THE FRENCH WERE SAID TO HAVE GAINED CONTROL OF AN IMPORTANT
HIGHWAY FROM THE MOSELLE ALMOST TO THE SAAR RIVER. BASING THEIR ACTIO
ON THE GERMAN VILLAGES OF BUSCHDORF AND TUNSDORF, THE FRENCH HAVE
BEEN PUSHING STEADILY TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST.

THIS MOVEMENT, IT WAS SAID, THREATENED TO ISOLATE GERMAN FORCES
STILL HOLDING FORTS BETWEEN PERL AND TETTINGEN.

THE GERMAN ATTACK, BASED ON THE SAARBURG FOREST AND THE SAAR RIVER NEAR ORSCHOLZ, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STRUCK SOUTHWARD, SUPPORTING ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK WEST FROM MERZIG.

BOTH GERMAN ACTIONS WERE SUPPORTED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AIMED AT ROADS OVER THE FRONTIER HILLS ACROSS WHICH THE FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS MUST CROSS TO REINFORCE THEIR COMRADES IN GERMANY.

SOUTHWARD ALONG THE SAAR RIVER, THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO TAKE THE DEFENSIVE IN FACE OF A STUBBORN FRENCH DRIVE DESIGNED TO REACH THE NIED RIVER HEIGHTS COMMANDING SAARLAUTERN, IT WAS SAID.

SUPPORTING THIS ACTION, A STRONG FRENCH FORCE BRANCHED OUT TO THE NORTH FROM THE MAIN BOUZONVILLE-SAARLAUTERN HIGHWAY TO ATTACK THE LEFT FLANK OF THE GERMANS DEFENDING THE NIED RIVER VALLEY. THIS FRENCH FORCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF KERLINGEN DURING THE AFTERNOON AFTER A BATTLE WITH GERMAN TROOPS ON NEARBY HILLS OVERLOOKING THE SAAR VALLEY.

IN FRONT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SAARBRUECKEN ITSELF, THE OPPOSING FORCES SEEMED CONTENT FOR THE TIME BEING WITH ARTILLERY DUELS AND CLASHES OF SMALL PATROLS BUT BOTH SEEMED TO BE PREPARING FOR A MAJOR ENGAGEMENT IN THAT AREA.

EASTWARD TOWARD THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS, THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE RESISTING SUCCESSFULLY THE FRENCH EFFORTS TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD ON THE WOODED WATERSHED NORTHWEST OF BITCHE, WHICH WOULD GIVE THEM A ROLLING DESCENT TOWARD THE LITTLE MANUFACTURING TOWN OF PIRMASENS.

STILL FARTHER EAST, FRENCH SOURCES REPORTED CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN THEIR ADVANCES THROUGH THE PALATINATE FORESTS AROUND FISCHBACH AND LUDWIGSWINKEL, OUTPOSTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

ON THE EXTREME EASTERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT BETWEEN WISSEMBOURG AND THE RHINE AT LAUTERBOURG, FRENCH PATROLS ADVANCED CAUTIOUSLY DESPITE THE ALMOST COMPLETE LACK OF RESISTANCE.

IT WAS REPORTED THE GERMANS APPARENTLY LEFT THIS WAY OPEN IN THE KNOWLEDGE THEY COULD CATCH ANY STRONG FRENCH FORCE WHICH ATTEMPTED TO FOLLOW IT IN A TRAP BETWEEN THE HAARDT MOUNTAINS AND THE RHINE. THE FRENCH COMMAND, HOWEVER, GAVE NO INDICATION OF ANYTHING BEYOND LOCAL ATTACKS IN THIS AREA.

SEP 18 1939

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UNDATED POLISH [illegible] WITH MOSCOW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE POLISH UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIAN TERRITORY WHICH SOVIET RUSSIA YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) DECLARED SHE WAS TAKING UNDER HER "PROTECTION" ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO SHARPLY-CONTRASTED PROVINCES.

THEY ARE EAST GALICIA--OR EAST LITTLE POLAND--WHICH WAS AUSTRIAN BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, AND VOLHYNIA, WHICH WAS RUSSIAN.

IN HER TROUBLED HISTORY, POLAND WAS PARTITIONED THREE TIMES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BY PRUSSIA, RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

HER INDEPENDENCE AGAIN WAS DECLARED IN 1916 AND THREE YEARS LATER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES RECOGNIZED POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

OF HER TERRITORY, 101,196 SQUARE MILES WAS TAKEN FROM RUSSIA, 30,914 SQUARE MILES FROM AUSTRIA AND 6,973 SQUARE MILES FROM PRUSSIA. IN 1938 POLAND ANNEXED 419 SQUARE MILES, WITH A POPULATION OF 241,698, FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE POLISH UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIAN TERRITORY COMPRISE APPROXIMATELY 46,723 SQUARE MILES AND HAVE A POPULATION OF 7,500,000, ACCORDING TO UKRAINE AGENCIES.

PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN IN MOSCOW, ON THURSDAY LISTED 8,000,000 UKRAINIANS AND ABOUT 3,000,000 WHITE RUSSIANS AMONG

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FOREIGN-NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 17-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS INDICATED TONIGHT THAT THIS GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA'S INVASION OF POLAND WOULD AWAIT FURTHER ADVICES REGARDING THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE SOVIET MOVE.

A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE NOTE GIVEN TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT IN MOSCOW AND ANNOUNCING THE DECISION OF THE SOVIET TO SEND TROOPS INTO POLAND HAD BEEN RECEIVED HERE, BUT THAT THE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE TIME BEING, HAD NO ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING IT.

THIS WAS TAKEN TO MEAN THAT UNTIL THE SITUATION WAS CLEARER THERE WOULD BE NO DECISION ON WHETHER ANY ACTION BY THIS COUNTRY WAS NECESSARY, SUCH AS POSSIBLE APPLICATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW.

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IF THE LAW SHOULD BE APPLIED, AN EMBARGO ON ARMS SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA WOULD BE DECLARED AND THE LAW'S OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH BELLIGERENTS PUT INTO EFFECT.

THE QUESTION WAS RAISED IN NON-OFFICIAL CIRCLES, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE APPARENT IMMINENT COLLAPSE OF POLAND MIGHT NOT END ANY POSSIBILITY OF AN ACTUAL STATE OF WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND POLAND.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL WAS AT HIS OFFICE FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL MID-AFTERNOON TO GO OVER THE DISPATCHES FROM ABROAD AND CONFER WITH AIDES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BROKE HIS CLOSE VIGIL OVER THE EUROPEAN EVENTS TO MAKE A SHORT AFTERNOON CRUISE ON THE POTOMAC.

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THE RUSSIAN-POLISH DEVELOPMENT FURNISHED FRESH FUEL FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTROVERSY OVER PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO.

SENATOR BORAH (R-IDAHO) SAID IT SHOULD STRENGTHEN THIS COUNTRY'S DETERMINATION TO KEEP OUT OF THE CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

THE VETERAN IDAHO SENATOR SAID IT APPEARED TO HIM THAT THE SOVIET INVASION OF EASTERN POLAND COULD MEAN ONLY THAT RUSSIA AND GERMANY WERE OPERATING UNDER AN UNDERSTANDING TO DIVIDE POLAND.

HE VOICED THE OPINION, HOWEVER, THAT RUSSIA, ONCE IT HAS RECLAIMED THE UKRAINIAN AND WHITE RUSSIAN SECTIONS WHICH IT HELD BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, WOULD BE LOATHE TO FIGHT ON THE WESTERN FRONT IF THE COLLAPSE OF POLAND MOVES THE MAJOR THEATER OF WAR THERE.

"IT SEEMS TO ME," HE ADDED, "THAT EACH NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN SITUATION REVEALS MORE AND MORE REASONS WHY WE SHOULD HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

POLAND'S ENTIRE POPULATION. THE GROUP WAS TERMED LARGER THAN THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA.

MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN RULE LEFT A GREAT DIFFERENCE OF FEELING AMONG THE POPULACE OF THE TWO PROVINCES. THE UKRAINIANS OF VOLHYNIA ARE GREEK ORTHODOX AND THE GALICIANS ARE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE UNIATE RITE.

VOLHYNIANS POSSESS RADIO SETS BUT SELDOM LISTEN TO UKRAINIAN BROADCASTS FROM VIENNA OR BRATISLAVIA. THEY PICK UP PROGRAMS FROM KIEV AND WINITZA.

HEADS OF THE UNDO, LEADING POLITICAL PARTY IN GALICIA, CAME TO TERMS WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN 1934 FOLLOWING THE POLISH-GERMAN NONAGGRESSION PACT.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM OF THE TERRITORY HAS BEEN DIVIDED, HOWEVER, AS MORE THAN 1,000,000 RUTHENIANS FORM THEIR OWN PARTY.

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BORAH HAS BEEN A VIGOROUS ADVOCATE OF RETAINING THE ARMS EMBARGO OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW, CONTENDING THAT REFUSAL OF THIS COUNTRY TO SELL ARMS TO ANY BELLIGERENT NATION IS THE SUREST WAY OF KEEPING OUT OF WAR.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS EXPECTED TO ASK CONGRESS, WHEN IT CONVENES IN SPECIAL SESSION THURSDAY, TO REPEAL THE EMBARGO.

OPPONENTS HAVE CHARGED THAT THIS WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO OPENING THIS COUNTRY'S MUNITIONS MARKETS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE, WHILE THEY WOULD REMAIN CLOSED TO GERMANY BECAUSE OF THE ALLIES' SUPERIOR SEAPOWER.

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SENATOR GUFFEY (D-PA), STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF THE PRESIDENT AND A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, PREDICTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE EMBARGO CLAUSE WOULD BE REPEALED, THAT THERE WOULD BE NO SENATE FILIBUSTER AND THAT CONGRESS WOULD BE OUT OF WASHINGTON BY THANKSGIVING.

A VIEW THAT IT WAS "UNWISE" FOR THE PRESIDENT TO CALL CONGRESS INTO SPECIAL SESSION WAS EXPRESSED BY REP.DIES (D-TEX). HE SAID MOST CONGRESSMEN WITH WHOM HE HAD TALKED BELIEVED THAT "NO EMBARGO LAW OR ABSENCE OF IT IS GOING TO KEEP US OUT OF WAR."

"I THINK THAT MOST MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARE DEFINITELY OPPOSED TO CONVERTING THE UNITED STATES INTO A MUNITIONS CENTER FOR THE WORLD," HE DECLARED. "THAT'S THE UNWISE ECONOMIC POLICY IN EUROPE THAT WE HAVE BEEN CONDEMNING.

"PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS THE ONLY THING THAT CAN KEEP THIS COUNTRY OUT OF THAT MESS. I CERTAINLY BELIEVE THAT WE OUGHT TO STAY OUT OF THE WAR AND THAT WE CAN."

CITING ANOTHER SIDE OF THE ARGUMENT, HOWEVER, SENATOR HAYDEN (D-ARIZ) SAID HE COULD SEE NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SALE OF COPPER TO A BELLIGERENT NATION AS NOW PERMITTED UNDER THE LAW, AND THE SALE OF A SHELL MADE OUT OF COPPER.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Sept-17-1939

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RUSSIA'S MILITARY OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND IS AN UNESCAPABLE REMINDER THAT THE TREND OF THE EUROPEAN WAR DEPENDS IN LARGE DEGREE AT THIS JUNCTURE ON THE SOVIET UNION'S INTENTIONS.

EVEN THE POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF THE WAR INTO A WORLD CONFLICT MAY HINGE ON MOSCOW.

EUROPE NOW STANDS AT THE FIRST BIG CROSS-ROADS OF THE GENERAL UPHEAVAL. THE TURNING THAT IS TAKEN WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE INTERPRETATION WHICH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES PLACE ON RUSSIA'S ACTION.

NEITHER PARIS NOR LONDON THUS FAR HAS EXPRESSED ANY OFFICIAL OPINION REGARDING THIS DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS STAGGERED BOTH OF THEM, EVEN THOUGH IT WASN'T UNEXPECTED. THEY MUST DECIDE QUICKLY, HOWEVER, WHETHER TO ACCEPT:

1. RUSSIA'S DECLARATION THAT THE OCCUPATION IS MERELY TO PROTECT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLES OF POLAND, AND THAT THE SOVIET INTENDS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. ON THE FACE OF IT THIS WOULD PRESAGE A WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN FORCES WHEN THE NEED OF PROTECTION PASSED.

2. POLAND'S CHARGE THAT THE RUSSIAN MOVE CONSTITUTES AGGRESSION WHICH WOULD MEAN THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA HAVE PARTITIONED POLAND BETWEEN THEM -- AN EVENT WHICH HAD BEEN WIDELY PREDICTED BY THE EUROPEAN PRESS. THIS WOULD PLACE ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN THE POSITION OF CHALLENGING RUSSIA TO WAR.

HOWEVER THE ALLIES MAY CHOOSE TO REGARD THAT NOW, THE FACT REMAINS

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THAT THEY HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO FREE POLAND FROM INVASION. THAT MEANS NOT ONLY INVASION FROM GERMANY, BUT FROM ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

SHOULD THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD DEFEAT GERMANY, THEN THEY WOUL BE BOUND BY THE BOND WITH POLAND TO TRY TO EJECT FROM POLAND ANY FOREIGN FORCE OF OCCUPATION WHICH REFUSED TO MOVE OUT.

SINCE POLAND ALREADY WAS TOTTERING BEFORE THE OVERWHELMING GERMAN ONSLAUGHT, THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION CAN SCARCELY MAKE THE LITTLE NATION'S POSITION WORSE. INDEED, IT MAY SAVE THE POLES FROM SHEDDING MORE OF THEIR BLOOD IN AN EPIC BUT HOPELESS EFFORT TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH STRATEGY, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, HADN'T ANTICIPATED THAT POLAND WOULD BE ABLE TO STAND OFF THE GERMANS, OR THAT THE ALLIES WOULD BE ABLE TO GIVE THE POLES THE IMMEDIATE AID NECESSARY TO WITHSTAND THE ASSAULT.

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RATHER HAVE BRITAIN AND FRANCE BEEN TAKING A LONG VIEW OF THE WAR AND PLANNING TO REESTABLISH POLAND IN FULL SOVEREIGNTY AT THE END OF THE CONFLICT.

OTHER IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF THE INVASION ARE SUCH AS TO CAUSE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES DEEP CONCERN.

HUNGARY AND THE BALKANS ALREADY HAD FELT THE BREEZE OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT AND WERE TREADING CIRCUMSPECTLY.

HUNGARY LAST WEEK DECLINED TO ANNOUNCE HER NEUTRALITY, AND THIS WAS GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS BEING FAVORABLE TO GERMANY. TURKEY, RECENTLY PLEDGED TO BRITAIN IN A DEFENSIVE PACT, LET IT BE KNOWN THROUGH THE INSPIRED PRESS THAT SHE IS THE SOVIET'S GREATEST FRIEND.

THE SUPPORT OF TURKEY IS OF VAST IMPORTANCE TO EITHER SIDE IN THE WAR, SINCE SHE CONTROLS THE STRATEGIC DARDANELLES.

RUMANIA NATURALLY IS SHAKING IN HER BOOTS OVER THE RUSSIAN INVASION JUST ACROSS HER BORDER. FOR YEARS SHE HAS BEEN LIVING IN FEAR THAT THE SOVIET WOULD DEMAND RETURN OF BESSARABIA, WHICH WAS TAKEN FROM RUSSIA AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR. RUMANIA'S HEART IS WITH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, BUT HIDDEN SYMPATHY IS ALL SHE CAN GIVE THEM NOW.

IN SHORT, HUNGARY AND THE WHOLE BALKAN PENINSULA WOULD SEEM TO HAVE BEEN DRAWN CLOSER WITHIN THE NETWORK OF GERMAN CONTROL BY THE RUSSIAN MOVE.

THE SOVIET OCCUPATION HAS RELEASED MASSES OF GERMAN TROOPS WHICH ARE BEING RUSHED TO THE WESTERN FRONT TO COMBAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK.

THE FIGHTING IN THIS THEATRE WAS SUMMED UP BY A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE THIS MORNING: "THE NIGHT WAS CALM ON THE ENTIRETY OF THE FRONT."

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GERMAN AND SOVIET OFFICERS BEGIN TALKS

Leaders of Armies Invading Poland Meet at Brest-Litovsk—Revision of Minorities' Status Reported Agreed On.

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Nazi swastika and the Russian hammer and sickle met today in the fallen Polish city of Brest-Litovsk, where Russian revolutionists and Germans signed their separate peace in the world war.

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The Soviet Russians came in from the east, according to German advices from the front, and shook hands with German officers at the head of troops who completed the conquest of Brest-Litovsk, 105 miles east of Warsaw, yesterday.

German and Russian officers were said tonight to be engaged in fixing a line beyond which their respective forces would not go in Poland.

In the east, Russian forces which crossed the border yesterday were reported bearing down all along the extensive frontier which divides Poland from the Soviet.

Wilno's Fall Rumored.

[A Russian General Staff communique in Moscow last night indicated their forces had penetrated as far as Baranowicze, a railroad center about fifty miles inside Poland from the Russian frontier, and there was a rumor in Paris that the advancing Russian troops had occupied Wilno.]

Seven Points of Agreement.

Informed quarters said the following general points already were agreed upon:

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1. No Polish State exists.

2. From this fact, the two Governments draw the natural consequences.

3. The two governments are agreed that the situation of minorities under the former Polish Government demands revision along the lines of ethnical development of each minority. (Officials would not say whether this meant complete or modified self-government for the minorities.)

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4. The task of each government is to bring about a new order and establish quiet.

5. Germany and Russia alone are interested in the reconstruction of this area, for in every respect the former Polish State was the natural sphere of influence of Germany and Russia.

6. The contention of France and England that they must come to the aid of Poland has proven an impossible realization and their treaties with Poland have become pointless.

7. France and England once again are faced with the question of why they want to wage war against Germany.

Officials said there was a possibility that the Poles might be granted the right to hold a small strip of territory of a buffer between Germany and Russia but this "depends a great deal on the attitude the Poles assume."

DNB, German official news agency, today announced an explanation of the activities of German and Soviet Russian troops in Poland "to avoid unfounded rumors regarding the tasks" of these troops.

Say They Restore Order.

"The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. declare that the actions these groups are pursuing have no aims whatever which contravene the interests of Germany or the Soviet Union, or contradict the spirit and letter of the non-aggression pact concluded between Germany and the Soviet Union.

"On the contrary, the task of these troops consists of establishing law and order in Poland which has been destroyed through the dissolution of the Polish State and to help Poland's population regulate the basis of their public existence."

Polish Buffer State Hinted.

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Germany and Soviet Russia today gave what was interpreted as a strong hint of intentions to create a small Polish buffer State when their invading armies finish conquering Poland.

A joint Soviet-German communique was issued declaring that the intention of their armies was to help the Polish people "reconstruct conditions of their State existence."

"These troops do not pursue any aims which are against the interests of Germany or the U. S. S. R. or against the spirit and letter of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact," said the communique.

"The mission of the troops is to bring order and peace to Poland."

(The official German news agency issued a substantially similar announcement in Berlin.)

The joint communique was broadcast from Russian radio stations as Soviet troops moved deeper into war-weakened Poland.

Word from the Red army general staff of a constantly narrowing wedge between Russian and German troops revived reports an armistice in the European war will be proposed as soon as Poland's fate is determined. Such a proposal, diplomatic sources said, might be made by Russia or Germany's Axis partner, Italy.

With the first move from the east that pinned Poland in a vise yesterday, Moscow informed Poland's allies, Britain and France, the Soviet Union would follow a neutral policy toward them.

In a radio broadcast by Premier-Foreign Commissar Yvacheslav Molotov and in his notes to twenty-four governments represented in Moscow, crossing of the frontier was described as necessary to protect once-Russian minorities in eastern Poland.

Molotov said the Polish Government had "ceased to exist," and the minorities—11,000,000 White Russians and Ukrainians—were "abandoned entirely to their fate."

Tell of Joyous Greetings.

A Russian broadcast said Red army troops had been given jubilant welcomes by the population of White Russia and in the Polish Ukraine.

It made no mention of fighting, although the radio last night acknowledged the Poles were putting up resistance.

The broadcast said inhabitants of the previously Russian regions were greeting Soviet soldiers with flowers, and that political workers attached to the Russian Army already had organized meetings to propound benefits of life in the Soviet Union and promise the same to Ukrainians and White Russians. Newspapers here were filled with accounts of meetings in factories and on collective farms throughout Russia acclaiming the Government's decision to march into Poland.

Along 500-mile Front.

The Red Army advance was reported general along a 500-mile frontier between Latvia on the north and Rumania on the south.

Deepest thrusts were said to be far to the north—center of Poland's White Russian minority—and in southeastern Poland—the Ukrainian minority territory. Towns as far as fifty miles from the frontier were listed as captured in the first day's invasion.

Russians said they took Glebokie, northeast of Wilno; Baranowicze, railway center fifty miles from the frontier; Dubno, northeast of Lwow, and Tarnopol, in the Ukrainian section southeast of Lwow.

That would place the Russian and German armies within sixty-eight miles of each other. That is the distance from Dubno to Wlodzimierz, reported held by German troops north of Lwow.

Advance guards of the two forces would be even closer southeast of Lwow. German mechanized units were reported to have crossed a railway southeast of Lwow. Russian advance troops were said to be in Tarnopol, within fifty miles of the railroad.

Strike at Same Goal.

At Baranowicze, German planes and Russian troops struck at the same objective. The Russian General staff announced the capture after Russian and German radio broadcasts told of heavy German air raids against the city.

A general staff communique said the Russians defeated several "weak advance units and reserves of the Polish Army" at points where there was resistance.

[The Polish legation at Berne, Switzerland, said it heard a Polish radio broadcast that Russian troops had been repulsed at Molodeczno, twenty miles from the northeastern frontier. At Paris, it was reported the Red army had taken Zaleszczyki, in the southeast, on the Polish-Rumanian border.]

The General Staff said ten Polish warplanes were brought down.

Invasion from the east, reported started yesterday at 6 A. M. (11 P. M., New York time, Saturday), same two days after Russia and Japan called an armistice along the border of Soviet-controlled outer Mongolia and Japanese-dominated Manchoukuo. Four months of intermittent battling there had kept Russia's attention turned to the east. Military reserves already had been called to bolster Russia's army which the Communist party newspaper Pravda has said totaled 1,800,000 men in peace time.

First intimation that Russian troops were crossing the border came in a radio broadcast by Molotov.

A note giving Russia's reasons for sending troops into Poland was handed Polish Ambassador Waclaw Grzybowski after a conference with Soviet officials. He rejected the note. A spokesman for the Polish embassy referred bitterly to the "obvious contradiction in the fact that Soviet authorities addressed a note to the envoy of a State they claim is existing no longer."

Extent of the territory Russia intends to occupy was not disclosed. After the world war, 101,196 square miles of former Russian territory were included in Poland. Part of that territory already has been occupied by German troops.

Moscow diplomatic quarters said that Germany might ask to retain Danzig, Silesia and other one-time German sections, and call for return of White Russia and Ukrainia to Russia and creation of a narrow Polish buffer State between.

At workers' meetings in many parts of the Soviet Union cheers greeted the reading of Molotov's speech and the news Poland had been entered from the east.

SOVIET ARMY SEIZES TWO BORDER TOWNS

Red Soldiers Take Zaleszczzki and Sniatyn and Advance on Kuty—Paris Hears Rumor of Wilno's Fall.

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—It was reported here today that the Russian Army, striking swiftly since its entry into Poland yesterday, now held the Polish-Rumanian border towns of Zaleszczzki and Sniatyn and was closing in on Kuty.

Zaleszczki and Kuty are about forty miles apart; Sniatyn is about midway between them on a line running southwest.

Germans in their eastward drive still were reported more than fifty kilometers (about thirty-one miles) from Kuty. Foreign circles considered it likely the Soviet divisions would seek to sweep the entire length of the Polish-Rumania frontier and meet the Germans on the Polish-Hungarian border.

Battered remnants of the Polish Army fled headlong across the Rumania frontier, barely escaping the advancing Russian troops.

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Polish Troops Surrender.

Tanks, planes and artillery as well as hundreds of Polish soldiers were said to have surrendered to the Red Army.

Two planes of undetermined nationality were reported to have dropped incendiary bombs on Crisceatec, Rumanian border town which already was suffering from a similar raid of last night when a sugar refinery was set on fire. Eight peasant homes were destroyed and six persons were killed in the second attack, advices reaching here said.

Four were killed by bombs at another Rumanian border town—Kotringeni—Rumanian dispatches reported.

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Two powerful forces—the mighty German military machine on the west and the vast Soviet Russian Army on the east—were crushing Poland today under the weight of overwhelming odds.

At the very gates of Warsaw, abandoned by fleeing Government leaders, German troops waited impatiently for the Polish capital to capitulate.

In the east, Russian forces which crossed the border yesterday were reported bearing down all along the extensive frontier which divides Poland from the Soviet.

News reaching Berlin indicated that the Red troops had penetrated as much as twenty-eight miles into Poland with little opposition, and no one here could guess where they proposed to stop.

Wilno's Fall Rumored.

(A Russian General Staff communique in Moscow last night indicated their point of furthest preparation was Baranowicze, a railroad center about fifty miles inside Poland from Russian frontier, and there was a rumor in Paris that the advancing Russian troops had occupied Wilno.)

It seemed certain, however, that the Russian and German armies would meet somewhere in mid-Poland.

Meanwhile German forces continued their drive to the southeast. The high command announced that opposition was crumbling and that defeated and shattered remnants of the Polish army were in virtual rout.

The German Army's communique today again emphasized the complete dissolution of Polish forces by an encirclement movement.

The situation in Warsaw, the Polish capital, was left unanswered. The communique merely said that no Polish negotiator had appeared by last midnight although Warsaw has asked for his reception. Authoritative information, however, said that the threatened bombardment of the city had not begun.

See Lwow's Fate Sealed.

The fate of Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine, 225 miles southeast of Warsaw, seemed sealed after its complete encirclement and after Lublin, about midway on the Warsaw-Lwow road, had been captured, the Germans said.

One-fourth of the Polish Army, the communique claimed, faced destruction or dissolution in a narrow compressed space southwest of Wyszogrod, which is about forty miles west of Warsaw.

The communique described the Western Front as quiet except that one French plane was shot down.

With the German military machine on the west and the vast Soviet Russian army on the east, placing Poland in a mighty vise, authoratative quarters here intimated that they had information of an outbreak of civil war in Warsaw. They said one group was desirous of capitulating and another was determined to fight the invaders.

Pending settlement of this issue, they said, there was little likelihood of German forces doing anything about the capital, from which Polish Government leaders have fled and which is reported surrounded by German troops. They

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pointed out that Bismarck also refrained from bombarding Paris in 1871 while the Commune was fighting.

Authoritative sources declared they were unable to say anything about German-Russian conferences reported as scheduled for Brest-litovsk.

The Berlin radio, in dramatic messages to the Warsaw commander which all Europe could hear last night, gave instructions as to the manner in which Polish emissaries were to leave the capital to meet the German commander. The message was repeated numerous times, both in Polish and in German, and the Poles were asked to respond by radio.

The high command reported the defenders had agreed to dispatch emissaries to the German lines, but no response was heard here over the ordinary wavelengths.

History via an Assembly Line.

German forces encircling Warsaw are so powerful, official circles said, they would have little difficulty in virtually destroying the capital, if they wished to apply pressure.

"You are seeing history being turned out with assembly line efficiency," one foreign office spokesman declared.

Possibly significant in this connection were repeated German radio assertions early today that "the peoples in Africa and Asia now dominated by England await the day of final settlement of their score with the British Empire."

"It's Warsaw today, but the story is by no means finished," an informed spokesman said.

Another asked why England had not declared war on Russia in view of the Soviet advance into Poland.

"According to the mutual assistance pact with Poland," he said, "Britain is obliged to resist anyone undertaking an invasion of Poland. The case seems to be clear."

Russian Move Is Hailed.

Only hearty expressions of agreement with Russia were heard in Berlin today. Russia, the Germans argued, has vital interests in suppressed minorities in Poland to whose aid, they said, she is obliged to go.

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"But Stalin is the shrewdest diplomat of all," it was observed in one quarter. "He waited until Germany had performed the major part of smashing the Polish Army before stepping in."

Part of the Polish Army, which had been surrounded by Nazi troops at Kutno, surrendered yesterday and two other Polish strongholds were reported to have fallen simultaneously with Kutno, which is seventy-five miles west of beleaguered Warsaw. These were Deblin, seventy miles southeast of the capital, and Brest-Litovsk, 100 miles due east, where 600 prisoners were said to have been taken.

Detailed reports on the western front were lacking in Berlin, although the High Command reported heavy losses had been inflicted on the French and there had been local engagements near Zweibruecken.

ARMY STAFFS FIX LINES OF OCCUPATION

Forces Of Stalin And Hitler Join Hands At Brest-Litovsk

Berlin And Moscow Agreed That Polish State No Longer Exists

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By MELVIN K. WHITE-BEACHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 18—German and Russian army officers were drawing up an occupation line for their armies in Poland tonight as it was reported the Nazi's were resuming their battle to force the surrender of Warsaw.

Detachments of the two armies of occupation met at Brest-Litovsk, the fallen Polish city where Russian revolutionists and Germans signed their separate peace in the World War.

Officers bearing the Nazi swastika exchanged friendly greetings with officers bearing the Communist hammer and sickle.

Fixing Line In Poland

The two commands were concerned with fixing a line in Poland beyond which the German and Russian armies would not go.

Reports were heard here that the best the Poles could hope for was a possible protectorate similar to Bohemia and Moravia in what was Czecho-Slovakia, with Warsaw as the capital.

About 120 miles to the west of Brest-Litovsk the attack on Warsaw began again, D. N. B. (official German news agency) reported. It was not stated, however, whether the city was being bombed or shelled.

Surrender Bid Ignored

The reported action at Warsaw followed the asserted failure of the Poles to send a negotiator to discuss the capital's surrender. The Germans had been waiting since 10 o'clock last night for the emissary and during that time hostilities had ceased at Warsaw.

In Berlin, German officials watched closely proposals for changing the United States neutrality law.

Officials declared that any change in the United States act which would make it possible for Great Britain and France to obtain arms "could only mean the first step toward the United States' entrance into the war."

Points Agreed Upon

While the Russian and German armies pushed their occupation of Poland, informed quarters said several general points already had been agreed upon. Among these were:

No Polish state exists.

From this fact, the two governments draw the natural consequences.

The two governments are agreed the situation of minorities under the former Polish Government demands revision along the lines of racial development of each minority. (Officials would not say whether this meant complete or modified self-government for the minorities.)

The task of each Government is to bring about a new order and establish quiet.

Germany and Russia alone are interested in the reconstruction of this area, for in every respect the former Polish state was the natural sphere of influence of Germany and Russia.

The contention of France and England that they must come to the aid of Poland has proven an impossible realization and their treaties with Poland have become pointless.

France and England once again are faced with the question of why they want to wage war against Germany.

May Hold Small Strip

It was said officially there was a possibility the Poles might be allowed to hold a small strip of territory as a buffer between Germany and Russia, but this "depends a great deal on the attitude the Poles assume."

German sources disclosed plans already were being made to absorb the Poles in West Poland into the Reich industry which badly needs laborers. Other workers also will be needed to rebuild the war-torn western part of Poland.

The reported failure of an emissary to negotiate with the Germans for civilians to leave Warsaw was explained by statements that chaos reigns within the capital.

It was the German view that the Poles were divided among themselves as to whether they should give up.

The German high command's instructions for the emissary to appear at the German lines were repeated many times by radio last night but from Warsaw came nothing but silence.

The Polish campaign was said to be considered by the high command as won, so that "strong units" of the air force were sent to the West last night to participate in what is being termed here as the "leaflets war on the Western front."

It was explained that this reference was to propaganda leaflets which the British have dropped by the millions on Reich territory.

Nazis Await Russians

Military activities in Poland were relatively minor while Germans awaited the Russians coming across the marshes and mountains of eastern Poland.

No news was given about the battle north of Lodz, where Germans were said earlier to be squeezing the only remaining substantial Polish forces. But military sources said that in the Carpathian foothills the right wing of the so-called southern army pushed farther into the oil fields, taking Drohobycz on the Tysmienica river, the most important oil center of the region.

The German army, it was indicated, would halt along its present line of occupation, running northward from Lwow to Brest-Litovsk to Bialystok, and comprising roughly the western two-thirds of Poland.

All territory east of that line—unless Lithuania is permitted to retake its capital, Wilno (Vilna)—will be Russian, it was believed. With Russians reported already in Wilno, it may be too late for the Lithuanians, who were reported partially mobilizing, to act.

Officials said the "squatter's right" rule might obtain in Wilno, thereby indicating the Lithuanians were to be ignored.

"Noted As Interesting"

Two other items were "noted as interesting" tonight in officialdom.

One was that Britain and France have not declared war on Russia for entering Poland, with whom both had assistance pacts. In the German view, this signified acknowledgment by the British and French that the Polish state no longer exists.

The other was the presence in Germany of Gen. Kayuichi Terauchi, former Japanese Minister of War. His acceptance of an official invitation was called "very symptomatic," indicating Japan has not cut loose from Germany because of the latter's friendship with Russia, generally considered Japan's enemy. General Terauchi will visit the Polish front Wednesday and confer with Führer Adolf Hitler.

German Communique

The communique issued today by the German high command follows:

"The campaign in Poland is nearing its end. After the complete encirclement of Lemberg (Lwow) and the capture of Lublin, part of the Eastern Army is drawn up along a line touching Lemberg, Wlodzimierz, Brest-Litovsk (Erzesc) and Belostok (Bialystok), thereby having occupied the greatest part of Poland.

"Beyond this line the annihilation and capture of individual scattered remnants of the former Polish Army proceeds apace at several points. The strongest of these encircled Polish fighting groups, constituting approximately one-fourth of the Polish Army, is pressed together in the narrowest of space southwest of Wyszogrod between the Bzura and Vistula Rivers, and since yesterday is facing dissolution.

"On Sept. 17 a request was addressed to the supreme command of th eGerman Army by the Polish broadcasting station from encircled Warsaw to receive a Polish negotiator. The suprem ecommand of the army declare dits readiness so to do. Until midnight of Sept. 17, however, no negotiator arrived at our troops.

"The air force effectively attacked Polish forces encircled southwest of Wyszogrod. Polish aviation forces n olonger figured anywhere along the entire front. The German air force, thereby, on the whole, accomplished the task set before it in the east. Numerous units of air force, troops and anti-aircraft artillery have been drawn together and stand ready for service elsewhere.

"There is no noteworthy war activity in the west. Near Saarbruecken a French plane was shot down by a German pursuit plane. During Sept. 17 no air attacks on German soil occurred."

Nazi Freighter's Wreckage Found

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP).—Indications that British warcraft might be operating in the North Atlantic reached Berlin today in a report that a Norwegian fishing vessel had found two empty lifeboats and wreckage of the German freighter Johannes Molkenbuhr, near Trondheim, Norway. ("Lloyd's Register" lists the Johannes Molkenbuhr's home port as Hamburg and its tonnage as 5,294.)

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GERMANS RESUME MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST WARSAW

SEP 19 1939

Act as No Negotiations Develop — Polish Chiefs Flee to Rumania.

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—DNB (German Official News Agency) reported tonight that the German military effort to force Warsaw to surrender had been resumed after failure of Poles to negotiate for withdrawal of the city's inhabitants. It was not stated whether the beleagured capital was being shelled.

"Day before yesterday we thought the great onslaught had broken Warsaw's spirit, but . . ."

Here the broadcast was broken off.

It was the first heard from the War- radio in many hours. It was silent all last night.

3 Polish Armies Keep On Fighting Despite Odds

SEP 19 1939

By [illegible]
Associated Press Correspondent

Cernauti, Rumania, *Tuesday*, Sept. 19—Three widely separated Polish armies, badly battered and almost surrounded, today were reported continuing to fight against overwhelming German armies despite the flight of the Polish Government from the nation.

Advices received at this border town showed the Polish armies were entrenched as follows:

1. In Warsaw and west of the city still holding out after a twelve-day siege.
2. Along the Bug river north of Pinsk and in the Bailystok sector.
3. Along the San river west of Lwow, capital of the Ukraine territory now being invaded by the Russian and German armies.

SEP 20 1939

Leaders Cross Border

As the Polish President, Ignace Mosscicki, Foreign Minister Josef Beck and Marshal Edward Smigly-Ridz, Polish army commander, crossed the border, the Cernauti chief of police estimated that at least 100,000 refugees had fled Poland for safety in Rumania.

The Polish infantry and artillery were said to be fighting practically without aerial assistance as most of the Polish aircraft has been destroyed or interned in Rumania.

The three armies were said to be resisting the Germans as individual units, without unified direction from the Polish general staff.

Observers here said the opening days of the Polish-German war were made up of long distance warfare.

German planes have bombed troops

Warsaw Broadcaster Heard Again, Only To Be Broken Off

Radio Falls Silent In Midst Of Description Of Siege. Poles Flee By Thousands

SEP 19 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 18 — The Warsaw radio fell silent suddenly at 10.10 o'clock tonight as Col. Vaclav Lipinski was telling of fighting against German besiegers in the Polish capital.

He had said fighting in the Praga district of east Warsaw was violent last night with heavy shelling. The west sector was quiet.

Colonel Lipinski claimed the Poles had taken many prisoners.

Yesterday, he asserted, German artillery had shelled the center of the city. "And yet," continued the radio announcement, "we have comparative order here.

"We have lived through yesterday and today despite bombing, machine gunning and shelling.

and communications in cities far behind the battle lines while most of the German advances have been achieved by motorized and mechanized units speedily encircling towns and cities rather than by direct frontal attacks.

Polish Losses Kept Down

Polish staff officers and foreign military observers estimate that—because of that type of warfare—Polish combatant losses have been not more than 50,000 to 100,000 killed.

Before the war the Poles figured they could lose a million men before Warsaw could be taken.

German losses were estimated by the same observers at between 35,000 and 50,000 killed.

As the Polish leaders crossed the border, they were reported on their way to Bucharest from where, it was said they planned to go to Paris.

Moscicki entrained yesterday for Craiova, near the Bulgarian frontier, while Beck motored to the Slasikul-Modovja district and Marshal Smigly-Rydz to Bikaz in the Carpathian Mountains.

Polish Leaders Quarrel

There was a bitter argument between Beck and Smigly-Rydz at the station during the farewell to Moscicki. The army chief stalked off to an automobile, ignoring Beck's aides.

Poland's "big three" were now separated.

The Russian army, striking swiftly since its entry into Poland Sunday, was rolling westward through the Ukraine. The motorized forces were reported advancing through the province of Tarnopol, through Zaleszczyki (which was a temporary seat of the Polish Government) and Sniatyn.

Military observers believed the Russians had reached Kolomija sometime today and were approaching Kuty.

[Editor's Note—These towns are all in the extreme southeast corner of Poland. Zaleszczyki is on the Polish-Rumanian frontier about thirty miles from Russia's western border; Sniatyn is about twenty miles farther in Poland to the southwest; Kuty twenty miles farther on almost a direct line. Kolomija is just north and east of Sniatyn.]

Soviet tanks and motorized forces apparently planned to occupy the territory along the entire length of the Polish-Rumanian frontier. Eastward driving German troops were reported fifty kilometers (about thirty-one miles) from Kuty. Observers considered it likely the German and Russian forces would meet at the Polish-Hungarian frontier.

Major W. H. Colbern, United States military attache in Poland, reported that a Russian tank commander told him the Russians were "against the Germans."

Major Colbern had crossed the Dniester river in Poland yesterday and was on the road to Horodenka, about forty miles northwest of here, when he said he saw a column of eleven-ton tanks going in the same direction as some Polish troops.

Told To Halt

He said one pulled aside and told him to halt. A Soviet officer who was cordial and polite, Major Colbern said, came out to speak to him.

Major Colbern said he later talked to the tank commander and quoted him as saying "We are against the Germans." The American officer said Polish troops fraternized with the Russians and gave them cigarettes.

United States, French, British and other foreign envoys to Poland have crossed the border as well as the French and military missions and are now in Cernauti, Bucharest or on their way to the Rumanian capital.

Scene Of Confusion

The Rumanian-Polish border is the scene of almost unbelieveable confusion with a steady stream of fleeing refugees and Polish troops.

All through Sunday, Sunday night and yesterday they were climbing Cernauti's slippery, hilly streets in the rain.

Polish troops, especially air force men and equipment, including 270 Polish army planes, crossed the frontier. The Poles were being interned by Rumanian military authorities.

The Cernauti chief of police said they crossed the border in automobiles, on bicycles, horses and on foot, and the stream of humanity still came winding across the bridge through the Rumanian countryside and then up Cernauti's cobblestone streets.

SEP 19 1939

Taxis From Warsaw

Even taxis came from Warsaw loaded with refugees and their baggage. A fire engine and hook-and-ladder truck from Krakow entered.

The backwash of war has made a grim pageant in little Cernauti, suddenly transformed into a pseudo-international capital.

Seriously wounded Polish airmen filled the military hospital. Concentration camps for fleeing Polish troops sprang up overnight like boom mining towns. The soldiers were sorted out acording to rank. Most Poles said they willingly faced internment, glad to have escaped the chaotic struggle in their homeland.

Personal tragedy was on every hand. Families were separated, with husbands or wives or children still trapped in Poland.

Diplomatic representatives of more than a score of nations rubbed shoulders in the two small hotels. Many slept on cots in the corridors.

A constant stream of Rumanian troops marched toward the troubled frontier. The uncertainty of the future weighed heavily on Rumanians and refugees alike.

Observers commented that Rumania was obviously in a critical position and the lightning pace of the war made many fear the worst.

Germans' Faith In Mechanized Arm Borne Out

London Military Men Also Emphasize Value of Nazi Planes in Polish Conquest

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP).—Military men in London drew tonight from the first two weeks of the Polish campaign some of the initial lessons of the 1939 war, as Polish resistance crumbled.

SEP 19 1939

They said they included:

1. The mechanized arm of the German Army proved itself capable of swift, sure advances. The legend, carefully cultivated after the Austrian invasion, of its structural deficiencies has been dissipated. The speed with which its forces took military objectives was staggering in comparison with similar attacks in Spain's civil war.

2. Afforded every opportunity by the rolling, dry terrain of Poland, the mechanized forces nevertheless had to be followed by cavalry and infantry. The former arm was especially useful in moving speedily to positions already stormed by tanks and armored cars.

3. It was established that aerial bombardment is a most effective weapon against the preparation of counter-attacks in open country, and that the air strength of warring powers must be somewhere near equal if the war is to be fought on anything like even terms.

Attacks Broken Up

They said that to these points must be added three observations on a broader scale:

First, that the German general staff appears more flexible and adaptable in strategy than in 1914.

Second, that the sweep through Poland might have been accomplished in a week had the Poles not exhibited desperate bravery throughout.

Third, that the downfall of the Polish armies was accomplished as much through the superior—almost uncanny—work of the German intelligence service as through any other agency.

Speaking of the mechanized arm, one neutral officer who fought through the World War, said:

"I was skeptical of its efficiency until the last two weeks. But its performances, attested by neutrals, have been prodigious. It performs today many functions of cavalry in the nineteenth century, but it moves faster than any cavalry, even your Jeb Stuarts, ever moved.

"If the Maginot Line is ever broken, this mechanized arm will be of inestimable value even in the rougher terrain of the western front. It may be early to make the prediction, but I believe that in mechanized columns, such as the German, the World War advantage of the defense over the offense in casualties has been adjusted."

Although the advancing Germans used cavalry to follow tanks and armored cars into new positions in Poland, observers pointed out that this was made possible by the character of the country.

"In the rugged terrain of western Europe these same cavalry divisions would be slowed down to the pace of infantry," said one, "but cavalry always will be useful over such ground."

Planes Prove Worth

The German air force was used chiefly to bomb and strafe with machine guns the concentrations of Polish infantry and artillery for counter-assaults. In this it was invaluable.

"A large part of the German success must be laid to this source," said a soldier who had just returned from Germany. "The Poles planned counter-offensive after counter-offensive, only to see them broken up as German planes swooped on troops getting ready for these offensives and scattered them."

To this task military men add invaluable aid in reconnaissance and bombing preparation for German offenses as the main work of the German air force.

"PERHAPS IT IS TOO EARLY TO SAY" REPORTED AN OFFICER WHO HAD FOLLOWED LUDENDORFF IN THE WORLD WAR, "BUT I BELIEVE THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF'S POLICY TODAY IS MORE FLEXIBLE THAN IT WAS IN THE WORLD WAR. IT WAS ABLE TO DIVERT A DIRECT ASSAULT ON WARSAW INTO A FLANKING MOVEMENT ON BOTH FLANKS WHICH WOULD ENCIRCLE THE ENEMY AND AT THE SAME TIME CONSOLIDATE GAINS MADE BY OTHER ARMIES.

"THIS SHOWS STAFF WORK OF A HIGH DEGREE OF IMAGINATION AS WELL AS THOROUGHNESS---THE GERMAN FORTE."

SEP 19 1939

THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE OF THE GERMANS RECEIVED HIGH PRAISE. OBSERVERS NOTED THAT THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE POLISH GENERAL STAFF APPEARED NEVER UNKNOWN TO THE GERMAN, THAT POLISH GENERALS WERE CONTINUALLY ON THE MOVE, HARASSED BY GERMAN BOMBERS AND ARTILLERY.

ALLIED AND NEUTRAL OBSERVERS ALIKE SWORE BY THE STEADY COURAGE OF THE POLISH SOLDIER.

"THEIR BRAVERY WAS ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE," SAID ONE EXPERT. "STRAFED AND BOMBED FROM THE AIR WITHOUT EVER SEEING EFFECTIVE AERIAL RESISTANCE TO THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, THEIR COMMUNICATIONS DISORGANIZED, THEIR

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COUNTRY OVERRUN, THEIR GENERALS COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF RETREAT AND DEFENSE, THEY NEVERTHELESS KEPT THEIR COURAGE AND THEIR MORALE HIGH, AS A FRENCH OBSERVER SAID OF GENERAL PICKETT'S CHARGE AT YOUR BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG: "IT WAS MAGNIFICENT BUT IT WAS NOT WAR!"

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SEP 19 1939

SOVIET ACCUSES ESTONIA, SETS NAVY IN MOTION

Charges Baltic State Connived In Disappearance Of Polish Sub

SEP 20 1939

By the Associated Press

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Sept. 19—The Soviet Russian Baltic fleet is "taking measures" against Polish submarines believed hiding in Baltic waters, the official news agency, Tass, announced today.

The announcement strongly indicated the steps being taken by the Soviet Baltic command were aimed specifically at Estonia, one of the small Baltic states north of Poland and adjoining Russia.

"On September 18 a Polish submarine previously interned in Tallinn, port of Estonia, escaped and disappeared in an unknown direction," said Tass. "This is believed to be a case of abetment on the part of Estonian authorities."

Covert Support Charged

"As reported from Leningrad, according to reliable information, Polish submarines are hiding in ports of the Baltic states and find there covert support on the part of certain government personages," the Tass statement began.

"According to information available, besides Polish submarines, also submarines of certain other states are hiding in those ports."

Creation of Buffer Polish State By Reich and Russia Indicated

SEP 19 1939

Joint Communique Says Aim Is to Help Poles Rebuild Existence; Soviet Army Reports Steady Advance, Seizure of 13 More Towns

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (AP).—Germany and Soviet Russia gave today what was interpreted as a strong hint of intentions to create a small Polish buffer state when their invading armies finish conquering Poland

A joint Soviet-German communique was issued declaring that the intention of their armies was to help the Polish people "reconstruct conditions of their state existence." (The official German news agency issued a substantially similar announcement in Berlin.)

The Soviet general staff announced a continued advance along the entire 500-mile front of yesterday's invasion with the capture of thirteen additional towns and cities. One of these is Stanislavov (Stanislowow) in the Ukraine, of 60,000 population and the largest yet taken by Soviet troops. The farthest thrust was at Volkovysk (Wolkowysk), 119 miles from the Russian border and representing a sixty-mile advance from Baranovichi (Baranowicze), the farthest point reached Sunday.

[Volkovysk is eighty miles north of Brest-Litvok (Brezeos), which the Germans captured on Sunday and at which Berlin dispatches on Monday reported Russian and Germon officers met to discuss where their respective lines would be drawn. It was assumed the Soviet officers went on in advance of larger forces.]

The general staff closed with the statement that "advance columns of the Red Army are approaching Lemberg (Lwow) and Vilna (Wilno) by Germans. The Russians reported capturing Krasne, railway point only thirty miles east of Lemberg. The nearest they reported being to Vilna, old Lithuanian capital, was at Sventsiany (Sweiciany), fifty miles to the northeast.

[The United Press reported from Moscow that the Russian advance on Vilna was being led personally by War Commissar Klementi E. Voroshilov.]

The text of the second Red Army communique on its operations in Poland, covering Monday's activities, follows:

"During the day of Sept. 18, Red Army troops continued throwing back Polish Army units and by evening had occupied:

"In the north, in western Byelo-Russia (White Russia) the town of Sventsiany, the railway junction of Lida, the town of Novogrudok (Nowogrodek), the town of Oryla (Orla) on the Niemen River, the towns of Slonim, Volkovysk (Wolkowysk) and the station at Yaglevichi on the railway line between Minsk and Brest-Litovsk;

"In the south, in the western Ukraine, the railway junction of Sarny, the towns of Lutsk, Stanislavov, Galich, Krasne and Bubach.

"Advance columns of the Red Army are approaching Lemberg and Vilna."

Lemberg, capital of the Polish Ukraine and third largest city in Poland, was still held by Polish troops, although almost encircled

CARRIER SANK IN HALF HOUR AFTER ATTACK

Members Of Crew Sang And Cheered While Swimming In Sea

Britons Believe Submarine Was Sent To Bottom By Destroyers

SEP 20 1939

By the Associated Press

London, *Tuesday*, Sept. 19—The British Admiralty issued today a list of 438 survivors of the torpedoed aircraft carrier Courageous, first warship casualty in the war with Germany.

The Admiralty emphasized that the list was not complete. The ship's company numbered slightly more than 1,100 when she went down at an unnamed spot yesterday.

About 400 of the survivors were landed in England tonight by a destroyer, some of them telling vivid stories of the sinking. Others were reported on merchant ships.

Sub Reported Sunk

The British declared their belief the attacking submarine had been sent to the same grave with the Courageous by a spirited onslaught from British destroyers.

The first list of survivors included Commander E. M. C. Abel-Smith, former equerry to King George, the ship's chaplain, the commanding engineer and various officers.

Commander C. W. G. M. Woodhouse also was listed, but there was no immediate mention of Captain W. T. Makeig-Jones, who was last reported by survivors on the bridge directing his men to abandon ship.

The ship had two commanders, Abel-Smith for the air arm, Woodhouse for the executive, while Captain Makeig-Jones was in direct command of the ship.

Survivors Sang And Cheered

The survivors reported crewmen sang and cheered while they swam after the Courageous foundered.

This loss of a powerful unit of the world's greatest navy shocked a nation already angered by the loss of twenty four merchant ships—among them the liner Athenia—in what the British Government described as unrestricted submarine warfare.

The admiralty's communique on the sinking, was barren of detail. It said only the Courageous had "been lost by enemy submarine action," that an undisclosed number of survivors had been picked up by destroyers and merchant ships and that the submarine was "heavily attacked by destroyers and is believed to have been sunk."

"After her bows had submerged and her stern had cocked up into the air," one survivor reported, "she actually foundered within fifteen to thirty minutes after being hit. Some boats on the starboard side were got out but those on the port side could not be used as she heeled over too quickly."

Hit Without Warning

Survivors said the Courageous was struck without warning although the submarine was quickly spotted after the attack.

There was a moderate sea and it was still daylight.

The captain's secretary said he reached one of the destroyers after swimming forty minutes. "Everybody behaved with calm and men cracked jokes," he said. "There was no panic or disorder."

How a German undersea boat could have slipped past the screen of destroyers which ordinarily protects the floating airbases that carry the "eyes of the fleet" was not explained officially.

Perhaps A Deep Dive

Neutral observers conjectured a submarine could have slipped upon the Courageous and her destroyers by a dangerously deep dive and then attacked in full knowledge that her chances for escape were slim.

Where the Courageous went down was not disclosed. The Admiralty said she had been "performing very good service in protecting ships of the mercantile marine against U-boat attacks."

This was taken to mean she had been convoying merchantmen as well as carrying planes in Britain's effort to drive enemy submarines and shipping from the seas.

Six Other Aircraft Carriers

The loss of the Courageous, while a severe blow, left Great Britain with six other, newer aircraft carriers—the Albatross, Ark Royal, Eagle, Furious, Glorious and Hermes. Five more are under construction.

A communique tonight reviewing England's air patrol of the sea said "many submarines" have been found and attacked, some sunk and others severely damaged "with little opposition from the German airforce."

The communique also gave an eyewitness account by a young South African pilot, telling how he sighted a submarine in the Atlantic, approached under cover of a cloud and sank the craft with bombs.

He said he opened fire at a man on the conning tower. His first bombs hit the water fifteen to twenty yards ahead of the submarine as it rapidly submerged, and the explosions blew her back to the surface, he said. His account continued:

"The nearest bomb of my second salvo was a direct hit on the submarine's portside and there was a colossal explosion and her whole stern lifted out of the water. She dived into the sea at an angle of thirty degrees.

"There were two distinct bangs at intervals of about a second," related one of the survivors. "After that there were a few minor explosions and most of the crew jumped into the water. The order to abandon ship came within five minutes and the Courageous foundered thirty minutes after the first explosion. The ship heeled so badly some lifeboats could not be used."

One officer reported Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones last was seen on the bridge ordering his men to abandon ship.

The number of survivors of the ship's company of slightly more than 1,100 could not be determined until other vessels have reported the number they picked up. One survivor said those members of the crew who could not swim supported themselves with pieces of wood and rafts until they were rescued.

"She immediately began to list to port," he said, "and within five minutes the captain gave orders to abandon her, and after her bows had submerged and her stern had cocked up into the air, she actually foundered within fifteen to thirty minutes after being hit. Some boats on the starboard side were got out, but those on the port side could not be used, as she heeled over too quickly."

Lists of the survivors were posted, and joy and tears were mixed in the crowds around the bulletins. There were joyful reunions, and there were relatives who turned away in tears of disappointment.

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In 1918, before the Courageous was converted from a cruiser, she claimed an Atlantic record with a crossing to the United States in less than four days. She made the return journey almost as rapidly

"Jane's Fighting Ships," authoritative work on world fleets, described the Courageous as a converted cruiser of 22,500 tons (26,500 tons full load). She originally was intended for Baltic service.

First built in February, 1916, "Jane's" figures showed her to be the oldest but one of the largest of the six British aircraft carriers. "Jane's" gave her thickest armor plate as three inches on her sides and amidships. She carried sixteen 4.7-inch guns, four three-pounders and seventeen smaller pieces. The beam of her flight deck was 100 feet and her overall length 786¼ feet.

Captain Sends Message

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Maritime Commission said today its freighter Collingsworth had rescued fifty-three survivors of the torpedoed Courageous. The commission's information came in a brief message from Captain Reynolds of the Collingsworth. It said:

"Rescued fifty-three survivors of H. M. S. Courageous. Later evacuated all to other vessels. Now proceeding."

The commission did not give the location of the Collingsworth other than the North Atlantic.

R. A. F. Flying Boat Crew Is Saved Off Nova Scotia

Halifax, Sept. 18 (Canadian Press)—The Swedish freighter Pollux tonight took aboard the crew of a Canadian Air Force flying boat which was forced down in the Atlantic off Nova Scotia.

Royal Canadian Air Force officers said the freighter was standing by the disabled ship while a tug steamed out from Sydney to tow her into port. The plane's position was given as off Sydney.

It was said "possibly a half dozen" men were aboard the plane, which was on a reconnaissance flight when a broken aileron forced her down today.

U. S. Ship To Return Athenia Survivors Today

Glasgow, Sept. 18 (AP)—The American liner Orizaba has arrived in Clyde to embark 150 American survivors of the torpedoed liner Athenia.

W. H. Davies, American consul, announced passengers would board the vessel tomorrow.

"She will have no escort," Davies said. "This is not necessary as the Orizaba is from a neutral country."

Some of the survivors had urged that a convoy be provided for the voyage home.

SEP 19 1939

Column Of Fire Is Seen In Ocean Off Norway

Stavanger, Norway, Sept. 18 (AP)—A huge column of fire which rose suddenly far out at sea was sighted from here at 8 o'clock last night.

Watchers from the shore estimated the blaze was 600 feet high and theorized it might have been caused by the explosion of a tanker.

Stavanger is on the southwest coast of Norway about 100 miles south of the North Sea port of Bergen.

"Damaged" Liner Towed in

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The British Press Association said tonight that the 10,902-ton Glasgow steamer City of Paris was "damaged" Saturday night and taken in tow for salvage. [The report did not say how the damage was caused.]

The 138 members of the crew, except one seaman who was crushed to death in the lowering of a lifeboat, got away in boats. They were picked up by other ships.

The City of Paris, owned by the Ellerman Lines, was a popular ship on Norwegian cruises during the Summer season.

The Ministry of Information asserted today that the 9,456-ton motor vessel Inverliffey, sunk Sept. 11 by a German submarine, was sent down after her master had pointed out to the submarine's commander that she was flying to flag of neutral Ireland.

To the assertion that the Inverliffey was under a neutral flag, said the Ministry communiqué, the submarine's commander replied that she "carried a contraband cargo" and that he intended to sink her. He did so as soon as her crew abandoned ship. The American tanker R. G. Stewart picked up the survivors and transferred them to a steamer bound for Havre. They were landed in France Sept. 14.

Irish Registration Dropped

Holyhead, England, Sept. 18 (AP).—The owners of three ships whose crews refused to sail under the Irish flag as a matter of loyalty to England made arrangements today to change ports of registration so the British flag could be flown.

At first the question was raised whether dependents of the crew, if they sailed under the Irish flag, would be entitled to compensation for loss of life or injury under a compensation scale laid down by the British Board of Trade.

When this issue was settled the spokesman of the sailors brought up the question of loyalty. Ireland has adopted a stand of neutrality in the present war. The vessels are owned by the London, Scotland & Midland Railway and operate over the Irish Sea.

SEP 19 1939

LONDON--THIRD ADD COURAGEOUS X X X OCCURRED.

THE TEXT OF THE ADMIRALTY STATEMENT (ABOUT 175 WORDS) FOLLOWS:

"THE ADMIRALTY REGRET TO ANNOUNCE THAT H.M.S. COURAGEOUS HAS BEEN LOST BY ENEMY SUBMARINE ACTION.

"SHE WAS COMMISSIONED WITH THE RESERVE FLEET IN AUGUST WITH A REDUCED COMPLEMENT OF AIRCRAFT AND SINCE THE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES HAS BEEN PERFORMING VERY GOOD SERVICE IN PROTECTING THE SHIPS OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE AGAINST U-BOAT ATTACKS.

"SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN PICKED UP BY DESTROYERS AND MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH ARE NOW RETURNING TO HARBOUR. SEP 19 1939

"THE SUBMARINE WAS IMMEDIATELY HEAVILY ATTACKED BY DESTROYERS AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK.

"H.M.S. COURAGEOUS IS ONE OF THE EARLIEST AIRCRAFT CARRIERS. SHE WAS ORIGINALLY COMPLETED AS A CRUISER IN 1917 AND WAS CONVERTED AFTER THE WAR AS AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

"THE NEXT OF KIN WILL BE INFORMED AS SOON AS INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED AS TO THE NAMES OF THE SURVIVORS."

DB826AED

LONDON--DASH MATTER UNDER COURAGEOUS.

AT LEAST FOUR NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ARE ON THE BRITISH BUILDING PROGRAM. H.M.S.VICTORIOUS, AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER WAS SCHEDULED TO HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED SEPT.14. OTHERS TO COME, ALL EXPECTED TO HAVE A TOP SPEED OF 31 KNOTS, ARE THE INDOMITABLE, IMPLACABLE AND INDEFATIGABLE. SEP 19 1939

THE ARK ROYAL WAS THE FIRST BRITISH WARSHIP DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY AS AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER. THE OTHERS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED

1939

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CRUISERS, AS WAS THE COURAGEOUS.

AIRCRAFT NORMALLY CARRIED ON BRITISH CARRIERS INCLUDE FIGHTERS, RECONNAISSANCE PLANES, TORPEDO-SPOTTER-RECONNAISSANCE PLANES AND LIGHT BOMBERS.

SEP 19 1939

ONE TYPE OF FIGHTER PLANE ASSIGNED TO THE BRITISH NAVY IS THE SEA GLADIATOR WHICH HAS A MAXIMUM SPEED OF 245 MILES AN HOUR.

THE ARK ROYAL CARRIES A NEW TYPE OF PLANE, A DIVE BOMBER WEIGHING FOUR TONS AND HAVING A RANGE OF ABOUT 900 MILES.

N1129AED

Say Il Duce Knew Soviet Plan

Diplomats at Rome Believe Mussolini Was Told of Polish Invasion Scheme.

ROME, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Polish Government has delivered to Italy a note protesting that Poland is the victim of "unprovoked aggression by the Soviet Russian Army."

SEP 19 1939

No official comment was immediately forthcoming on the message, which was presented to the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, by the Polish Ambassador, Gen. Boleslao Wienzwa Dlugoszowski, last night.

While Italy's attitude thus remained an enigma, foreign diplomats expressed the belief that Premier Mussolini knew in advance of Russia's intention to enter Poland. They said that the Russian thrust might have been arranged in the German-Soviet non-aggression pact negotiations, and was probably envisaged at conferences held on August 12 and 13, last, between Count Ciano and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Swing Toward Russia.

Despite lack of comment on the Polish note, there were indications in the Fascist press that Italy had dropped her former animosity toward Russia.

News of the Russo-Japanese accord to end border fighting were acclaimed by the press in terms of high praise. Count Ciano's paper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, said that the accord "must be received with lively satisfaction as an important contribution to the defense of what might be called the residue of peace still existing in the world."

Newspapers emphasized the favorable reception the accord received in Berlin.

At the same time, the press, while not attacking Great Britain or France, continued to praise the German soldiers in Poland for valor and efficiency.

Redoubling Preparations.

Although the first reaction of some diplomats was that Russia's new role in Poland would lessen the chance of Italian participation in the war on Germany's side, the Fascist press gave no such indication.

There was, however, a belief that the Russo-Japanese understanding might have brought Japan more into co-operation with the Rome-Berlin axis. It was noted that Gen. Juichi Terauchi, head of a Japanese mission, had departed for Berlin in the company of an Italian general, an Italian admiral and a German admiral who came here several days ago.

Developments in Rome over the week end brought indications that Italy was redoubling her preparations for any eventuality, but for the present would not abandon her officially declared neutrality.

Many Italian ships are at sea, and others are continuing to sail, but the newspapers are calling on the public to help the Government in measures to conserve the nation's resources.

Time Off for Planting.

Meanwhile today the Italian Government announced that peasant reservists under arms would be given time off from military duty for the wine making and grain planting.

The temporary return of the reservists to their farms for the planting season, just starting, would assure Italians of their bread and wine for the next year "without in the least affecting the efficiency of the armed forces, which remain with arms ready to defend Italian rights in Europe, turbulent and turned upside down by war," the announcement said.

The order does not affect colonial forces.

The communique indicated that the only action on the western front today consisted of artillery bombardment concentrating in the Saarbruecken sector.

The general staff's night communique follows:

"Artillery activity on various points of the front, particularly in the region south of Saarbruecken.

"An enemy submarine has been attacked with success by our naval forces."

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French Ace Shoots Down 3 Nazis Planes in Battle

Rapid-Fire Guns Prove Worth in Aerial Combat

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP).—A single French pilot shot down three German planes in aerial combat over the western front today, French military authorities said.

Advices from the front lines given out at Paris said French planes had been generally active along the front in meeting the German air force on an even footing.

The French ace, as yet unnamed in dispatches, was said to have shot down three planes in rapid succession. The German planes, all of which apparently fell behind the French lines, were identified as Messerschmidt fighters.

French rapid-firing guns, presumably heavier than ordinary machine guns, were reported to have proven their worth in aerial combat.

U-Boat Is Sunk by the French

General Staff Announces Destruction of Sea Raider—Nazi Planes Head West.

PARIS, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—France reported tonight it had sunk its first enemy submarine since war was declared against Germany.

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A General Staff communique reported the attack on the submarine was carried out "with success."

Nazis Stiffen West Wall

Whole Trainloads of Troops Reported Pouring Into Siegfried Line.

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PARIS, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Thousands of steel-helmeted German reserves were reported flooding into the Siegfried Line today to strengthen Germany's stand against the French advance on Nazi soil. Their movement toward the western front was regarded by military experts as a sign that the Nazis expect Polish resistance on the eastern front to collapse soon.

Heavily outnumbered, the Poles appeared from reports reaching here to be surrounded by Germans on the west, north and south and by Russians on the east.

Russia's invasion of Poland shocked France, although the nation had expected it. The press condemned it almost unanimously as treachery.

Officially, however, France gave no hint whether she would classify the Russian move as an act of war against the Allied interests or accept the Soviet explanation that the invasion was undertaken merely to protect Russian interests on the assumption that the Polish Government no longer existed.

Premier Daladier came back from the Franco-German front to study the new circumstances. He had been visiting the army of poilus in lines reported within German territory.

Trainloads of Troops.

Even as he returned to Paris praising the morale of French soldiers, it was reported that Germany was releasing whole trainloads of Nazi troops to stiffen her West Wall defense.

The French army now firmly holds the left bank of the Saar River from the German border city of Saarguemines, where the river enters Germany, to Melsig, where it nears Luxemburg.

Repulse German Moves.

The French reported fighting off numerous flanking movements attempted by the German infantry to gain the summits overlooking Saarbruecken and Saarlautern, two important objectives in German territory.

Thus the French dominate the whole Saar valley, a rich industrial region which more than offsets, they have said, German mineral gains in the conquest of Polish Silesia.

The French have also thrown out a cordon threatening the right bank of the Saar River which they control from that side to Saarbruecken itself.

[Reports from Basel, Switzerland, said that French fortress troops had gained and held positions within three miles of Saarlautern last night.]

French reports indicated an intention to gain Saarlautern and Saarbruecken virtually intact. They said that the German artillery was threatening the destruction of both.

'All Calm.'

In a communique issued today, the French General Staff reported that the night had been calm along the entire front, with only local advance guard actions. The communique did not designate the sectors where the skirmishes occurred.

Meanwhile, to balance the German reenforcements the French doubled their own defensive lines. They continued to pile up shell reserves and light and heavy artillery behind the advance posts as both sides shuttled into positions for an expected major combat.

French patrols reported that the last German troops had moved out of Saarbruecken. They said that the Nazis had blown up the bridges and railway lines to the north as they retired to new outposts before Dudweiler, several thousand yards away.

Warplanes From Poland.

Action is now centered midway along a 100-mile front extending from Luxemburg to the Rhine.

Reports from the front said that the Germans were bringing up whole squadrons of warplanes from Poland as well as ground troops. Some of the German troops which had fought previously in the east

were reported to have taken part in recent action on the Nied river near the Luxemburg frontier.

The French said in an official announcement that they had broken a German attack there in some of the fiercest fighting of the war.

The Government published a decree making it compulsory for all persons and companies to declare all foreign holdings amounting to approximately 100,000,000,000 francs ($2,200,000,000), of which a great proportion is centered in the United States.

French dispatches said that the Red Army, which invaded Poland yesterday, had reached Zaleszczyki on the Polish-Rumanian frontier last night. This report indicated that the Russian army had come close to meeting the Germans, striking through southeastern Poland from the opposite direction, and had cut off part of the Polish-Rumanian frontier shortly after many foreign diplomatic missions to Poland had fled across the line.

Nevertheless it was emphasized in official circles that France and Great Britain were determined to "crush Hitlerism" and free Poland of foreign troops.

What many Frenchmen had predicted was apparently approaching reality—German and Russian forces were nearing a junction close to the Rumanian frontier, where they would have a channel for Russia to send Germany supplies for her war in the west. Frenchmen wondered what success this might have in counteracting the Anglo-French naval blockade, a factor in Germany's world war defeat.

Trouble for the Balkans.

Informed persons here regard the entry of Russia into Poland a blow to the neutrality of the small State of southeastern Europe. They consider Rumania particularly endangered because she holds territory once belonging to Russia. Should the conflict spread to the Balkans, however, these persons expect a quick reaction from Turkey.

In some French quarters it is also believed that the Russian action may bring the official policy of Italy—still on the sidelines, although a military ally of Germany—into sharper focus. Some Frenchmen even profess to see helpful signs in Poland, since, they say, there is bound to be mutual distrust between Hitler and Stalin with both their armies on the same foreign soil.

Via Switzerland.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—French fortress troops were reported here today to have won and held positions less than three miles from the German border town of Saarlautern during a series of night operations.

Advices reaching Switzerland said that while the Germans concentrated on attacking the French lines on a ridge ten miles north of Saarlautern, the French in the Bouzonville-Bedersdorf sector struck suddenly at the hills before the town itself.

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The fighting centered around the junction of the Saarlautern-Bouzonville and Saarlautern-Boulay highways. Saarlautern is about thirteen miles northwest of Saarbruecken, chief city of the Saar Valley.

In brief though bitter fighting, the French were said to have captured the heights from which their machine-guns commanded the town of Felsberg and its railroad station on a branch line from Saarlautern.

French light artillery in this sector already held under its fire Saarlautern, birthplace of the famous Napoleonic commander, Marshal Ney.

Along the Moselle.

On the northwest, along the Moselle River, the German attacks were reported to have subsided, leaving the French substantially in the same positions they held before.

East of Saarbruecken, however, reports reaching Basle indicated, the Germans had recaptured a number of positions which relieved French pressure on the Saar capital from that area.

Fighting in the Zweibrueken-Pirmasens sector died down somewhat during the night, while in the Vosges area, action was limited to artillery duels, these reports said.

POLISH CHIEFS CROSS BORDER INTO RUMANIA

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President Mościcki and Foreign Minister Beck Safe in Cernauti.

SMIGLY-RYDZ EXPECTED SOON

Warsaw Leaders Planning to Depart Immediately for London Via Paris.

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—President Ignace Mościcki and Foreign Minister Josef Beck, who fled from two invading armies in Poland, were reported today planning to take their Government to London.

President Mościcki and Col. Beck were in virtual custody of Rumanian authorities who denied them permission to confer with other diplomats here. It was believed that the Polish officials would leave shortly for London via Paris.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Polish army commander, although expected here, had not arrived. Members of the Polish General Staff did reach here, however.

The United States Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who came here last week, went to Bucharest last night. There was no immediate word here of two Americans, William Morton, of the consular service, and Richard Mowrer, of the Chicago Daily News, last reported in Zaleszczyki.

Close on the heels of President Mościcki, Foreign Minister Beck and a Government party of fifty-six, stunned divisions of Poland's defenders, disarmed at the border, began streaming into neutral Rumania.

Additional Polish war planes landed at this frontier town, bringing to more than 250 the number reaching here within the past few days.

The planes were seized and the flyers interned, as were Polish soldiers who crossed the border. All were disarmed. Privates and non-commissioned officers were taken to one camp and officers were sent to a concentration center near Bucharest.

Meanwhile, through Franklin Mott Gunther, United States Minister to Bucharest, President Mościcki sent a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting that German planes had "bombarded methodically and with premeditation" open towns in Poland.

The telegram added:

"There are thousands of dead and wounded in the civil population in cities without a military objective."

President Mościcki said that the telegram was in reply to Mr. Roosevelt's message at the start of hostilities to all belligerents, asking that there be no bombardment of open cities.

Rumania massed troops behind her border and established inspection stations for disarming Polish soldiers.

The Poles tramped in wearily, carrying full equipment. Many said they weren't through fighting. They told of plans to form a foreign legion and face German troops again.

With the soldiers came hundreds of civilian refugees in wagons, automobiles and afoot.

The number of Polish war planes reaching here was so great for the limited landing space that the small airport was jammed. One plane landed on top of three others, destroying all four.

German planes were reported close to the Polish-Rumanian border. Word of bombings came from several points along the frontier. The Zaleszczyki Bridge, across the boundary-marking Dniester River, was destroyed.

Polish Planes Reach Latvia.

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—More than sixty Polish warplanes, many of them damaged in combat, were confiscated and their crews interned when they arrived at Daugavpils Airport here today.

Polish citizens, including numerous officials, started crossing the border last night.

A relatively small number of soldiers also crossed the frontier. They were disarmed and placed in concentration camps.

Pouring Into Hungary.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Ungvar, official Hungarian news agency, reported today that Polish refugees were "pouring" across the boundary into Hungary.

Refugees said that soldiers also were fleeing for safety. The Government agreed to accept civilians and give them aid. Sigmond Perenyi, Govenor of Ruthenia, was placed in charge of relief.

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Middle Europe to Paris.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to Poland, would make his headquarters in France for the time being.

Mr. Hull said that no decision had been reached as to whether the American Embassy to Poland would continue to function from France.

He added that the six American consuls in Warsaw were safe when the State Department last heard from them. Officials said, however, that this was some days ago.

Russians Capture 15,000 Of Czech Legion in Poland

Commander Will Go to France and Fight

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CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 18 (AP).—Gen. Lev Prchala, commander of the Czech Legion formed in Poland after Germany absorbed Czecho-Slovakia, told the Associated Press today that 15,000 of his men were captured by the Russians. He said that he was informed his soldiers had been sent into Russia.

En route to the Rumanian border, he said, he was stopped by the Russians at Trembowla, but released quickly. On a side road he was stopped again by a Russian armored car, questioned for two hours but permitted to continue, he related.

"Now that my mission is over I intend to go to France and fight," he said.

Poles reaching here today reported that Edward Kulatowski, Foreign Press Officer in Warsaw, former Polish Consul at Chicago and at one time a Secretary in the Polish Embassy at Washington, was believed killed by a bomb that hit a special train leaving Warsaw. He and three others disappeared.

German residents of Cernauti hissed at Polish refugees around the Polish Consulate today, calling them "swine." They were dispersed by police.

PAPAL NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES RUSSIA

Calls Invasion of Poland 'Uncourageous Gesture.'

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, today denounced Soviet Russia's invasion of Poland as "an uncourageous gesture" on an "untrue pretext."

A front-page editorial, written by Count Giuseppe della Toree, the editor, declared that Poland was not finished by the German invasion.

"All those know it and believe it who are attached to the Poles by the same faith and who know the danger which, with the fate of their country, threatens the Catholicism that is the thought of European and world civilization," the paper said.

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5 Northern Lands Confer On War-Time Economics

Iceland Joins Scandinavians, Seeking to Keep Up Trade

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18 (AP).—Complicated problems in readjustment of northern countries to the European war occupied statesmen of five nations participating in a neutrality conference here today. Iceland joined the discussion, sending Premier Hermann Jonasson to confer with the Premiers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

The five countries represented at the conference have aggregate annual exports valued at £180,000,000 ($684,000,000). The difficulty is that £70,000,000 ($266,000,000) worth of these exports normally goes to Great Britain, £25,000,000 ($95,000,000) to Germany, and only £23,000,000 ($87,400,000) exchanged among the northern countries themselves.

The conference agenda includes problems of economics and of neutrality. One of the problems which observers expected would be discussed was the virtual paralysis of the fishing industry in the Baltic as a result of mined waters.

Just before the four-hour afternoon session opened, the German Minister visited the Danish Foreign Office. The possibility that the conference was launching a peace move was denied by an authoritative source. It was indicated the northern countries felt they had enough to do to settle their own affairs.

The Finish press saw no danger of a breach in Soviet-Finnish neutrality, and Russian Premier Viacheslav Molotov's non-aggression assurances were welcomed as trustworthy.

The Norwegian Foreign Office likewise reported it had received assurances from Molotov that the Soviet Union would obserev a policy of strict neutrality toward Norway.

HEAR LITHUANIA MAY STRIKE TO REGAIN WILNO

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Baltic Premiers Are Told of Troops Massing on New Polish Frontier.

CONCERNED BY RUSSIAN ACT

Four Scandinavian Government Heads Gather to Discuss Joint Problems.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18 (A. P.)—The Premiers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland assembled here today to discuss the mutual neutrality problems amid growing anxiety occasioned by Soviet Russia's swift thrust into Poland.

Despite Russian assurances that the neutrality of the Baltic States would be observed, it was generally conceded that developments of the last twenty-four hours have complicated the situation of the northern nations, which are seeking to maintain normal trade relations without offending the belligerents.

Some concern was also manifest here concerning reports from Latvia and Berlin that Lithuanian troops were massing on the Polish frontier—a sign taken in some quarters to mean that Lithuania might seek to regain Wilno, which she lost to Poland in 1920.

Lithuanian informants, however, denied any such troop movements.

Finland Satisfied.

The Finnish press saw no danger of a breach in Soviet-Finnish neutrality, and the Russian Premier's non-aggression assurances were welcomed as trustworthy.

Both sides of the Russo-Finnish border were reported quiet, with no evidence of troop mobilizations. The entrance of the Soviet forces into Poland created little surprise in Finland, the action being regarded as certain after the Moscow Communist party newspaper Pravda's recent charges of Polish oppression of Ukrainian and White Russian minorities.

The Norwegian Foreign Office likewise reported that it had received assurances that the Soviet would observe a policy of strict neutrality toward Norway.

Little information concerning developments at the conference here was expected before tomorrow night, when the talks are scheduled to conclude. The foreign ministers of all four countries participated. It was understood that the talks would touch on all phases of neutrality and trade relations.

One of the problems which observers expected would be discussed was the virtual paralysis of the fishing industry in the Baltic as a result of mined waters.

In some quarters it was argued that Soviet operations in Poland might have their bright side as far as the northern neutrals are concerned. These persons pointed out that new territories acquired by the Soviet would make better outlets in the Baltic increasingly desirable.

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A Word to Lithuania.

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Nazi circles saw more trouble for Poland today in the north, where Lithuanian claims for the city of Wilno and adjacent territory were reported.

Wilno was wrested from Lithuania in a sensational coup d'etat by the Polish Gen. Zeligowski in 1920. Lithuania has never forgotten, nor forgiven, the loss. It was reported today that Lithuanian societies in Poland had petitioned the home-

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land to "take us back."

The informed German news commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, observed that the Lithuanians were not demanding anything, but that Germany "could understand if Lithuania was unable to watch events indifferently."

One well-informed source said it would cause no surprise if Hungarian territorial claims appeared.

To Disarm Fleeing Poles.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Information stated today:

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"It is understood that the Lithuanian Government have decided to undertake partial mobilization for the purpose of disarming and interning any units of the Polish Army which may attempt to retreat ino Lithuania."

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U. S. Major Quotes a Red: 'We're Against Germans'

Says Polish Troops and Soviet Invaders Fraternized

CERNAUTI, Rumania (near the Polish Border), Sept. 18 (AP).—Maj. William H. Colbern, American Military Attache, said today that the commander of a Soviet tank whom he had encountered in Poland told him the Russians were "against the Germans."

Maj. Colbern, who has been in Poland as an American military observer, said that yesterday he saw a column of eleven-ton tanks on the road to Horodenka, forty miles northwest of here, going in the same direction as some Polish troops.

One of the tanks pulled aside to force him to halt, he related, and a Soviet officer came out. Maj. Colbern said the Russian was cordial and polite. Colbern later talked to the tank commander and quoted the officer as saying: "We are against the Germans."

The Hungarian Version

BUDAPEST, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Hungarian Telegraph Agency carried a report today that Maj. Colbern was overtaken in his car by Soviet troops at Kolomer, in Poland near the Rumanian frontier. The report said Maj. Colbern's Polish chauffeur posed as a German and managed to proceed and reach the frontier.

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The major left Warsaw with American diplomatic representatives about ten days ago.

Rome Gets Report on Marshal

ROME, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Stefani, official Italian news agency, reported today Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, chief of the Polish army, had arrived in Cernauti, Rumania, with his entire general staff.

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Fear and Hope in the Balkans.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's swift thrust into Poland was watched with fear and hope today by heavily armed neutral nations of southeastern Europe, at odds over their problems of transplanted minorities and disputed territories.

Questions were asked immediately in each capital whether Russia's military move to "protect" the once-Russian minorities in eastern Poland would jeopardize or enhance their chances to hold or regain land won or lost under the world war treaties.

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At stake are vast areas, wealth of resources and the fate of 10,000,000 people who live in lands outside those of the nations whose tongues they speak.

In Bulgaria, the Soviet action was hailed widely as reviving hope for a forced revision of the world war boundaries. The opinion was expressed at Sofia that fast-moving events might put Bulgaria in a position to regain the rich Dobrudja section along the Black Sea where 250,000 Bulgars live under the Rumanian flag.

Only last week, Bulgaria declared she would remain "peaceful and neutral."

Rumania in a Bad Spot.

In Rumania, a spokesman for Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu, said that the Russian Minister had given assurances that the Soviet Union would continue to respect Rumania's territorial integrity.

"In the present circumstances," he said, "our foremost duty is to keep cool and have the strength to defend ourselves with the utmost determination."

Some observers said that Rumania, with Polish troops seeking refuge within her borders and the powerful Russian Army advancing just north of her Dniester River frontier, was in the most precarious position of all the southeastern nations.

TRADE PRESSURE EXERTED ON SWISS

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Commerce With Both Sides in War Is Watched.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Pressure by Germany on the one hand and by Great Britain and France on the other is already being exerted on Switzerland, whose position between two belligerents and one neutral Power is seen as making her an ideal transit State.

Many officials of the Swiss Government remained at their desks over the week end working on neutral trade plans.

So far, officials said, the pressure has been exerted mainly through semi-official and commercial channels of both sides, for Switzerland generally depends upon France and Italy for her foodstuffs and on Germany for her fuel.

To date the Swiss have permitted free transit of German coal to Italy and Italian foodstuffs to Germany, at the same time carrying large quantities of Rumanian wheat and other produce bound for France and Great Britain.

Switzerland has already instituted Government control of exports and has adopted a policy of continuing to sell her own products—including cheese, milk, machinery, clocks, watches and dyes—to the usual customers. Since the biggest of these customers has always been Germany, the Swiss fear that France may try to force them to halt such trade.

The first thing the Swiss did at the outbreak of war was to assure both sides that products sold to the Swiss for their own use by belligerents would not be resold to their enemy.

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A committee was established to see that Swiss exporters and importers carry out the promise.

Traffic On the Rhine.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Rhine front has been so quiet since the war began that Basle shipping interests have started a move to resume Rhine River shipping for neutral States.

Basle merchants, shippers and wholesalers alike, where hit by the sudden halt in Rhine River traffic. The river carried 2,100,000 tons of trade through Basle the past eight months, but not a barge has moved on the river for more than two weeks.

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More than 100 barges and river steamboats flying the flags of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belguim and the Netherlands are tied up at Basle docks.

Basle shipowners prepared to shut down operations when France went to war against Germany because the Rhine, from Basle to Lauterburg, about 125 miles on the north, is lined by the Siegfried Line on the German side and the Maginot Line on the French.

Since the beginning of the war, however, none of these forts has fired a shot.

Swiss shipping interests have requested Belgian and Netherlands interests to join in asking France and Germany whether traffic on the Rhine could be resumed at owners' risk.

Rhine traffic is guaranteed free by many treaties.

Basle owners argue that the French and Germans seem so reluctant to attack across the Rhine that they may agree to a resumption of river traffic for neutrals, provided they are given sufficient guaranties that only neutral traffic would be engaged in.

Germans Move Planes West

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—Intimations that the German air force soon may take a hand in the fighting on the western front were contained for the first time in today's communiqué of the supreme command.

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The Polish campaign was said to be considered by the high command as won so that "strong units" of the air force were sent to the West last night to participate in what is being termed here as the "leaflets war on the Western front."

It was explained that this reference was to propaganda leaflets which the British have dropped by the millions on Reich territory.

The communiqué described the Western front as quiet except that one French plane was shot down.

POLES USED GAS, IS CHARGE

Germans Accuse Foe of Breach of 1925 Convention

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The German Embassy asserted in a statement tonight that retreating Polish troops had left mustard gas mines in a bridge at Jaslo in violation of the 1925 international convention outlawing poisonous gas warfare.

The embassy said it had received the following official announcement from the German high command:

"On Sept. 8 a detachment of German pioneers removed a barricade of trees from the Jasiolka Bridge in Jaslo, Poland, when several mines exploded whereby fourteen pioneers suffered severe combustion of their respiratory organs and lungs.

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"Two of these soldiers have already died. Twelve of them are in the military hospital at Jaslo, one of them facing death. A special commission of doctors, officers and chemical experts which had been sent by airplane to Jaslo, after a thorough investigation, found definite proof that those Polish mines contained mustard gas. Thus Poland violated the convention of June 17, 1925, which forbids any use of poisonous gas."

Berlin Hints of Reprisals If We Lift Arms Embargo

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 18—Keeping close watch on the United States Neutrality Act, German officials declared tonight that any revision making it possible for Britain and France to obtain arms "could only mean the first slip toward the United States' entrance into the war."

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At the same time, the news service Dienst aus Deutschland, which has close connections with official quarters, said:

"Raising of the arms embargo, which would benefit England almost exclusively, would be a serious breach of economic neutrality that would force Germany to take proper defense measures."

These were expressions of the intense interest which officialdom is showing in what Congress may do when it meets on Thursday in Washington. It was said that they show also the store the government lays on keeping the United States from assisting Germany's enemies.

Full reports on the public debate in the United States on the Neutrality Act are being received here. Newspaper surveys on the positions of neutral States asserted the United States furnished the major element of uncertainty for Germany.

Return to Paris Assailed

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP).—Parisians returning to Paris in the belief the city is safe from bombardment were criticized today in a semi-official statement published by Havas, French news agency. It said "if no bombardment has occurred as yet, that is not a sufficient reason for believing all danger has been averted."

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Holland Requires Visas

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18 (AP).—The government announced today that hereafter no foreigners would be allowed entry without passport visas.

Greece Levies War Duties

ATHENS, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Greek government declared a duty on matches and cigarettes today to cover emergency expenses due to the European war. Tax measures affecting higher income brackets were under consideration.

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Plane, Fired On, Proves Own

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18 (AP).—The government press service said today a plane fired at yesterday by anti-aircraft guns at Amersfoord, about thirty miles southeast of Amsterdam, was not foreign as had been believed. The plane, flying high, was not damaged.

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Swedes Doubt Soviet Aid On Nazis' Western Front

Press Thinks Polish Invasion Was a Protective Move

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18 (AP)—Swedish editors, commenting on the Soviet invasion of Poland, expressed the opinion tonight that Russia probably did not intend to join Germany as a military ally to the extent of supporting operations on the western front.

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The trend of comment in the Swedish press, which has advantages in perspective and in contacts, was primarily speculation on the meaning of Russia's move.

The editors pointed out that Russia began manifesting concern only when it was apparent that the German advance toward Russia through Poland was swifter than expected. The opinion was expressed that Russia saw in this development a need for protective action.

At the same time, it was said, Russia saw a chance to intervene in fixing limits on the German march and in determining what would happen, if anything, to the Baltic states in which Russia has a strong interest.

Yugoslavia Under Decree Rule

BELGRADE, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Yugoslav government received powers to govern by decree from the regency council today to continue until Parliament convenes.

WAR TRADE PRESSURE FELT BY SWITZERLAND

Italo-German and Anglo-French Traffic a Neutrality Problem

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BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Federal Council today authorized the army high command to cut the age for military training from 20 to 19, making a new class of about 20,000 available. Normally, the Swiss begin an eighty-eight-day training period for the first year of service, but under the present mobilization set-up the army may call up new conscripts if considered necessary.

28 Interned for War 'Gossiping'

BUDAPEST, Sept. 18 (AP).—Twenty-eight persons, including several Hungarian newspaper men, received indefinite internment sentences today on charges of "gossiping about the war." They were arrested in raids by police who questioned all loud talkers in automobiles and parks.

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ZURICH, Sept. 18 (AP).—A Swiss climbing expedition in the Himalayas, which had explored hitherto unscaled peaks, reported today by radio it had canceled future expeditions to report for military service. Two of the four members of the expedition are former Swiss skiing champions.

Bans Rice At Weddings'

Stockholm, Sept. 18 (AP)—Swedish newlyweds no longer will have to worry about removing rice from their hair and clothing after the ceremony.

Church authorities, pointing out rice was an important article of food, recommended marriage celebrants shower rose petals instead.

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WOULD JOIN FRENCH ARMY

Prominent Poles In Hungary To Offer Services

Budapest, Sept. 18 (AP)—Prominent Poles residing in Hungary announced today their intention of joining the French army in the war against Germany.

They included Stanislav Lipski, brother of a former ambassador to Berlin; Jean Ulatovski, press attache to the Polish legation here, and Zbigniev Kosciusko, Polish newspaper correspondent.

Air-raid False Alarm Rouses Londoners

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LONDON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Hundreds of persons were roused from sleep early today by an air-raid warning from Southall, Middlesex.

Officials said that the siren sounded as "the result of a technical defect." An all-clear signal was given two minutes later.

German Captives Carry British Appeals

PARIS, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Parisians were informed today that the first German soldiers captured in French action on the western front were carrying pamphlets strewn over Germany by British planes.

The Royal Air Force "propaganda war" started during the first week of hostilities. Millions of pamphlets which said that the German Government had "deliberately and coldbloodedly" started the war, and had "refused peace with honor," were dropped from planes to the German people.

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German Spy Sentenced.

NANCY, France, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Martin Thelen, forty-four-year-old German, was sentenced to life imprisonment today after being convicted in a military court of espionage in the Maginot Line region.

Blackout Crashes Kill Many in London

LONDON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Police disclosed today nearly five times as many persons were killed in London traffic accidents the first ten days of the "blackout" as during the previous ten days.

In the first ten days of September, 38 were killed and 975 injured, compared with 8 killed and 316 injured the last ten days of August.

SEP 19 1939

DELAYED IN HOLLAND

Americans Await Sailing of Nieuw Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, scheduled to leave for New York tonight with 1,200 passengers, mostly Americans fleeing the war zone, was held in port today "until further notice" as the crew demanded higher pay for plying dangerous waters.

Other Holland-America Line boats were delayed on previous trips until salary adjustments were made.

SEP 19 1939

LIFTS TIN QUOTA

Second Rise in Quarter; British Fix Price.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The international tin control committee boosted permissible output quotas today for the second time since the outbreak of the war. At the same time, the British Ministry of Supply announced it would control the tin price at £230 a ton (about $926.90).

"In modification of the communique issued September 12," said the international body's announcement, "the international tin committee has fixed the quota for the third quarter of 1939 at 100 per cent of the standard tonnages."

On September 12, the output quotas for the third quarter were boosted to 80 per cent of the standard tonnages from 60 per cent. Today's statement still left open the question of fourth-quarter quotas.

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In the London market, spot tin closed with the buyers price £229 17s 6d and sellers £230; futures buyers price £229 10s, sellers £229 15s. Sales totaled 450 tons.

FLYER DESCRIBES SINKING OF U-BOAT

SEP 19 1939

Says Salvo of Bombs Blew Raider Out of Water.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—A young South African Royal Air Force pilot told tonight, through the British Ministry of Information, how a German submarine was blown to the surface by his bombs before it sank.

Neither the pilot nor the scene of the battle was identified by the Ministry.

Returning on his first submarine patrol flight, the pilot said:

"I sighted a submarine on the surface about two miles away traveling pretty fast—about 12 knots—in an easterly direction.

"I took cover in a cloud in order to approach the submarine from astern."

The pilot said he came out of the cloud at 1,500 feet and, identifying the submarine as German, opened fire at 500 feet at a man on the conning tower.

"The man disappeared and the submarine started to dive," he continued. "By the time I dropped my first salvo of bombs, the nearest of which hit the water fifteen or twenty yards directly ahead of the submarine, the submarine was half under water. The explosion blew her back to the surface.

"The nearest bomb of my second salvo was a direct hit on the submarine's portside and there was a colossal explosion and her whole stern lifted out of the water. She dived into the sea at an angle of 30 degrees."

FRENCH TAKE TWO FROM U. S. VESSEL

SEP 19 1939

Germans Seized at Pier for Internment.

BOSTON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Carrying 172 passengers, forty more than ordinary capacity, the American Export liner Exochorda arrived here today from Mediterranean ports with news that French authorities at Marseilles had seized two passengers, one the German husband of an American citizen, for internment.

Capt. Wenzel Habel said that one of two Germans removed from his vessel was Joseph Wagner, 39 years old, a construction engineer for an oil firm. Mr. Wagner's wife, a resident of Memphis, Tex., sent radiograms to United States Ambassador Bullett at Paris and the United States Consul at Marseilles asking aid.

The second passenger seized, the captain said, was a seventeen-year-old youth known only by the last name of Wallenburger, who boarded the vessel with Wagner at Haifa on August 28. He was to join relatives at New York.

Capt. Habel said that he protested the removal of the men from his ship by two French gendarmes, but was overruled by a French admiral who came aboard and demanded their removal. Mr. Wagner was said to have lived intermittently in the United States for twenty-six years and to have obtained first papers for United States citizenship. He left this country last November and was joined by his wife in Palestine last July.

Canada Is Reported Studying New War Move

Dominion Cabinet Holds Long Session And Will Meet Again This Afternoon

Ottawa, Sept. 18 (Canadian Press).—The Dominion Cabinet, in session until about 11.30 o'clock tonight, was reported—without official confirmation—to be considering a new and important war measure.

The Government's spokesman gave no hint of what was under discussion and would say only that another meeting would be held tomorrow afternoon.

SEP 19 1939

On September 10, when the Dominion formally went to war with Germany, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said the qusetion of a Canadian expeditionary force to Europe still was to be decided.

BULLETINS

Aachen Hospital Patients Removed.

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—All expectant mothers were removed today from Aachen on the western front in first or second class train compartments, informants revealed. Hospital patients also have been removed further inland in order to accommodate soldiers in the event the western campaign assumes larger proportions. It was denied, however, that Aachen generally has been deserted by civilians, although preparations have been made to do so if the need arises.

SEP 19 1939

Polish Submarine Escapes.

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 18 (By the Ritzaus Danish News Agency) (A. P.).—The Polish submarine Orzel eluded Estonian gunfire early today and escaped from Tallinn harbor on the Gulf of Finland, where it had been interned as a result of the Polish-German war. Estonian shore batteries and warships attempted unsuccessfully to halt the submarine which made the break at 3 A. M.

Warsaw's Radio Silent.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Warsaw's fate was unknown here today as the Polish capital's lone radio station, her last contact with the outside world, remained silent throughout the night.

Until now the "all's well" signal has been sounded nightly at thirty-second intervals to the tinkling accompaniment of xylophone music and announcements that the city still was holding out against the German besiegers.

SEP 19 1939

Latvia Receives Soviet Assurances.

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Latvian Minister to Moscow was reported today to have received assurances from the Soviet Government that Russia is maintaining a policy of neutrality toward Latvia. The Government here has declared it will resist attempts to cross the Latvia frontier, but has undertaken no new military measures.

Canadian Labor Gets War Resolution.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18 (Canadian Press).—The All-Canadian Congress of Labor was asked by its officers at the opening of its ninth annual convention today, to approve the executive board's action in pledging full support to the Government of Canada during the war.

SEP 19 1939

Uruguay Protests on Contraband.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Uruguay followed today the action of Argentina in protesting in commodities classed by Great Britain as war contraband. The Government reiterated the stand expressed at various Pan-American gatherings that food and raw materials for civilians in belligerent countries should not be considered contraband.

Bomb on Argentine Railway.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—A track walker today discovered a contact bomb between the rails on the British-controlled Argentine Railway near Santa Fe. Police investigators said it was apparently a case of attempted sabotage.

SEP 19 1939

Polish Submarines in Swedish Port.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Polish submarine Rys, with an exhausted crew of fifty-four aboard, took refuge in a Swedish harbor today. The commander said that the craft had been slightly damaged by German depth bombs. The submarine Sep (Vulcan) limped into port yesterday with a crew of sixty-seven who had been without food for several days.

White House Aid Denies That Any Coalition May Result From Conference

SEP 19 1939

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has invited former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas and Frank Knox of Chicago—the titular heads of the Republican party—to a White House parley Wednesday at which leaders of the nation will consider America's neutrality program.

Stephen T. Early, a presidential secretary, said that Mr. Roosevelt had talked with Messrs. Landon and Knox by telephone last night and that they had accepted the invitation without hesitation. He described the President as being "very happy in their acceptance."

Mr. Early said that Representative Mapes, Republican, of Michigan, ranking minority member of the House Rules and Interstate Commerce committees, also had been asked to the meeting and that the list of those attending probably was complete.

SEP 19 1939

The President arranged for the conference, a day before Congress meets in special session to consider the neutrality issue, in order to get an exchange of views among bipartisan leaders in the national legislature. The addition of Messrs. Landon and Knox, which went outside of Congress, was understood to be in the nature of further attempting to bury partisanship and politics in the present crisis.

No Party Labels.

LANDON ASKED TO ARMS TALK BY ROOSEVELT

Knox Also to Join Parley on Embargo Before Special Session.

MEET AT 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY

Mr. Early said that the President told him today: "This is no time to call any of those who will take part in Wednesday's meeting either Republicans or Democrats."

Mr. Early spoke of them as national leaders rather than political leaders, and said that underlying the conference was a portion of Mr. Roosevelt's address to the nation by radio a week ago, in which he said that partisanship and selfishness should be adjourned and that national unity should be the thought that underlies all others.

Asked whether it was known how Mr. Landon felt about the administration's neutrality ideas, Mr. Early said that he did not believe the record ever had been scrutinized to find out.

The secretary said the meeting would begin at 3 P. M., Eastern standard time, and that Secretary Hull also would sit in, probably the only Cabinet member to do so.

Roosevelt Orders Coast Guard Force Increased by 2,000 Men

SEP 19 1939

Enlistment Drive Projected to Fill Up Ranks; Army Air Purchasing Bureau Is Shifted to Washington in New Regulation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt issued an executive order today providing for an increase of 2,000 men in the Coast Guard.

The order was in line with steps taken recently, under a proclamation of a limited national emergency, to boost the strength of the nation's armed forces.

At the same time, centralization of the army air corps' purchasing activities in Washington was ordered for the purpose of accelerating the program of tripling the size of the corps in the next two years.

The War Department announced that the office of the chief of the materiel division and the division's industrial planning section would be moved from Wright Field, at Dayton, Ohio, to the office of the chief of the Air Corps, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

The change will involve the transfer of Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the materiel division, seventeen other Air Corps officers and fifty-nine civilian employees. The date of the transfer was not announced.

The department said: "The centralization of these activities has been decided upon in order to permit the office of the chief of the Air Corps to simplify procurement problems and to complete action on all matters pertaining to the procurement of airplane and aircraft equipment during the present expansion program with greater speed than has heretofore been possible."

A $676,400 contract for airplanes and spare parts was awarded by the Navy Department today to North American Aviation Inc., Inglewood, Calif.

SEP 19 1939

The order was placed under the five-year program to expand the Navy air force from 2,200 to 3,000 planes. Navy Air Corps procurement appropriations for the current year totaled $46,000,000.

The Navy also awarded a contract for $558,000 worth of fuel oil to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. A $178,415 contract for drills went to Reeves Brothers, Inc., New York.

The Navy is going ahead with preparations for its annual war games in the Pacific regardless of the hostilities in Europe.

Unless plans are changed in the mean time, 150 or more warships and several hundred planes, manned by more than 50,000 officers and men, will test the defenses of the California-Hawaii-Alaska defense triangle beginning in January.

A sideshow will be the landing exercises of the fleet marine force. They were at Culebra Island in the Caribbean last winter, when the fleet was massed in the Atlantic, but usually are at San Clemente Island, off southern California.

Months in advance of the major war games, which last for two months, there will be five days of war exercises off California's southern coast next week.

About 130 surface craft, 450 warplanes and 42,000 officers and men will be concentrated off San Pedro under Admiral Claude C. Bloch.

The Navy is secretive about operations of the new neutrality patrol off the Atlantic Coast, but there has been no indication thus far of any shift of naval strength from the Pacific Coast. The Navy's settled policy is to avoid division of its main forces.

As a limited exception to that rule a number of World War destroyers long idle at San Pedro are to be put back into service to reinforce the Atlantic Patrol. Of 110 such idle vessels at San Diego and Philadelphia, forty are to be recommissioned immediately.

The text of President Roosevelt's order for an increase in the Coast Guard follows:

"Whereas a proclamation issued by me on Sept. 8, 1939, proclaimed that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations; and

"Whereas the United States Coast Guard Treasury Department, will be charged with additional and important duties in connection with such national emergency, requiring an increase in its personnel and facilities:

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and by revised statutes, Section 3667, as amended (U. S. C., Title 31, Sec. 665), it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. The present enlisted strength of the active list of the regular Coast Guard shall be increased as rapidly as possible through voluntary enlistments by not to exceed 2,000 men, exclusive of enlistments authorized by Section 4 of the act of Aug. 5, 1939 (public No. 291, 76th Cong.), of certain former Lighthouse Service personnel.

"2. Within the limits of available appropriations, the present facilities of the Coast Guard shall be increased, repaired, modernized, enlarged and equipped to the extent determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to perform such additional duties and to accommodate such increased enlisted strength.

"3. To the extent made necessary by this order, the director of the Bureau of the Budget is hereby authorized to waive or modify the monthly or other apportionments of the appropriations for the Coast Guard for the fiscal year June 30, 1940."

30.24 3427

30.24 3427

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

LONDON, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT STATED TONIGHT THAT IT CONSIDERED SOVIET RUSSIA'S INVASION OF POLAND UNJUSTIFIED AND ASSERTED IT WOULD "PROSECUTE THE WAR WITH ALL ENERGY" UNTIL ITS "OBJECTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED."

SEP 19 1939

IT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL COMMENT FROM GREAT BRITAIN ON THE ENTRY OF RUSSIAN TROOPS INTO POLAND SUNDAY.

A TERSE COMMUNIQUE FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ASSERTED, "THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE CONSIDERED THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE ATTACK UPON POLAND ORDERED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. THIS ATTACK UPON THEIR (BRITAIN'S) OWN ALLY AT A MOMENT WHEN SHE IS PROSTRATE IN THE FACE OF OVERWHELMING FORCES BROUGHT AGAINST HER BY GERMANY CANNOT IN THE VIEW OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT BE JUSTIFIED BY THE ARGUMENTS PUT FORWARD BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

(MORE) FD614PED

THE BRITISH PEOPLE, SHOCKED BY THE GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOING OF THE VETERAN AIRPLANE CARRIER COURAGEOUS, THRILLED TO STORIES OF HEROISM OF BRITISH SEAMEN WHO SANG AND JOKED AFTER LEAPING INTO THE SEA FROM THE SINKING SHIP.

SEP 19 1939

AMONG THE SURVIVORS WAS COMMANDER ABEL SMITH, FORMER EQUERRY TO THE KING AND ONE OF THOSE CHOSEN TO ACCOMPANY THE KING AND QUEEN ON THEIR VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES LAST SUMMER.

HE IS A DISTANT RELATIVE OF THE QUEEN.

A COMMUNIQUE RELATED EXPLOITS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BOTH ON LAND AND SEA, DETAILING HOW ONE PILOT SANK A U-BOAT.

DESCRIBING THE SINKING OF GERMAN SUBMARINES BY BRITISH PLANES

AND ENCOUNTERS WITH GERMAN AIRCRAFT THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED, "IT IS GRATIFYING TO KNOW THAT THE RAF MACHINE WAS GREATLY SUPERIOR IN PERFORMANCE TO THE GERMAN."

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT A BRITISH WARSHIP HAD LANDED 33 CAPTIVE GERMAN SAILORS AT THE FALKLAND ISLANDS TO BE INTERNED. THE BULLETIN SAID THEY WERE FROM THE SHIP CARL FRITZEN SUNK SEPTEMBER 4.

SEP 191939

KING GEORGE RECEIVED ERNEST BROWN, MINISTER OF LABOR, AND SIR RONALD LINDSAY, FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TONIGHT.

QUEEN ELIZABETH LEFT LONDON TO VISIT HER CHILDREN AT BALMORAL. QUEEN MARY FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE ISSUED A MESSAGE TO BRITISH WOMEN EXPRESSING "ADMIRATION AT THE WAY MY COUNTRY-WOMEN HAVE COME FORWARD IN THEIR THOUSANDS TO GIVE THEIR HELP IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY."

FD840PED

LONDON, SEPT.18-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE BRITISH INFORMATION MINISTRY'S STATEMENT ON THE SOVIET RUSSIAN ACTION IN POLAND:

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE CONSIDERED THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE ATTACK UPON POLAND ORDERED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

SEP 191939

THIS ATTACK, MADE UPON HER OWN ALLY AT A MOMENT WHEN SHE IS PROSTRATE IN FACE OF OVERWHELMING FORCES BROUGHT AGAINST HER BY GERMANY, CANNOT, IN THE VIEW OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT BE JUSTIFIED BY THE ARGUMENTS PUT FORWARD BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

THE FULL IMPLICATION OF THESE EVENTS IS NOT YET APPARENT, BUT HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OF STATING THAT NOTHING THAT HAS OCCURRED CAN MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO THE DETERMINATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT. WITH THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE COUNTRY.

TO FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND, AND TO PROSECUTE THE WAR WITH ALL ENERGY UNTIL THEIR OBJECTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED.

(END TEXT)

UH125AED

LONDON, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE DUKE OF WINDSOR SHORTLY WILL PROCEED ABROAD AS A MAJOR GENERAL IN THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

KING GEORGE, THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED, ACCEPTED TEMPORARILY HIS BROTHER'S RESIGNATION AS FIELD MARSHAL IN ORDER THAT HE MIGHT SERVE ACTIVELY IN THE LOWER RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL. THE APPOINTMENT WAS EFFECTIVE AS OF SEPTEMBER 3 THE DAY BRITAIN DECLARED WAR.

WINDSOR RETURNED FROM FRANCE SEPTEMBER 12 AFTER ALMOST THREE YEARS OF SELF-IMPOSED EXILE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS MARYLAND-BORN WIFE FOR WHOM HE RELINQUISHED HIS THRONE.

SEP 191939

FD730PED

LONDON, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THE WAR CABINET HAD AUTHORIZED GREATER FREEDOM IN THE REPORTING OF WAR NEWS AND THAT PRESS COMMENT WAS TO BE GIVEN MORE LATITUDE. THE WORLD PRESS WILL BE REPRESENTED TEMPORARILY AT THE WESTERN FRONT, UNTIL OTHER CORRESPONDENTS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY ONE MAN, A.G. CLIFFORD, REUTER (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) CORRESPONDENT, WHO WORKED FORMERLY IN BERLIN AND SPAIN.

SEP 191939

LORD CAMROSE, PUBLISHER OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, HAS BEEN NAMED CHIEF ASSISTANT TO LORD MACMILLAN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION.

DB1239PED

1939

30.24 3429

30.24 3429

BERLIN, SEPT 18-(AP)-GERMAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GEORGE DAY, BRITISH RADIO OPERATOR KILLED WHEN HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN DURING A RAID ON CUXHAVEN NAVAL BASE EARLY IN THE WAR, HAD BEEN BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS.

SEP 19 1939

DAY'S BODY WAS RECOVERED FROM THE SEA BY A GERMAN FREIGHTER.

CEREMONIES OVER HIS COFFIN, DRAPED WITH A BRITISH BATTLE FLAG, WERE CONDUCTED BY GERMAN MARINES.

FD1106PED

PARIS, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE POLISH EMBASSY MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT A MESSAGE ISSUED BY PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI OF POLAND STATING HE HAD DECIDED TO TRANSFER THE SEAT OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT "TO A PLACE WHERE THE FREE EXERCISE OF FULL SOVEREIGNTY" CAN BE MAINTAINED.

THE MESSAGE, THE EMBASSY SAID, WAS ISSUED SUNDAY FROM POLISH TERRITORY A FEW MILES FROM THE RUMANIAN BORDER.

SEP 19 1939

FD514PED

PARIS, SEPT 18-(AP)-PARISIANS WERE INFORMED TODAY THAT THE FIRST GERMAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED IN FRENCH ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT WERE CARRYING PAMPHLETS STREWN OVER GERMANY BY BRITISH PLANES.

SEP 19 1939

DB910AED

PARIS, SEPT.18-(AP)-THE FRENCH WAR MINISTRY'S MORNING COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

SEP 19 1939

"THE NIGHT WAS CALM ON THE ENTIRETY OF THE FRONT. THERE WAS LOCAL ACTIVITY BY ADVANCE GUARDS."

(END TEXT)

PARIS, SEPT 18-(AP)-REPORTS REACHED PARIS TODAY THAT SOVIET RUSSIAN TROOPS DRIVING EAST INTO POLAND HAD OCCUPIED WILNO.

(WILNO, HISTORIC CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA, WAS TAKEN FROM LITHUANIA BY POLISH TROOPS IN 1920.

SEP 19 1939

(IT IS POLAND'S NORTHERN CITY IN THE STRIP OF POLISH TERRITORY BETWEEN LITHUANIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.)

DBEASAED

PARIS, SEPT 18-(AP)-FRANCE REPORTED TONIGHT IT HAD SUNK HER FIRST ENEMY SUBMARINE SINCE WAR WAS DECLARED AGAINST GERMANY.

A GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE ATTACK ON THE SUBMARINE WAS CARRIED OUT "WITH SUCCESS."

THE COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THE ONLY ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY CONSISTED OF ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT CONCENTRATING IN THE SAARBRUECKEN SECTOR.

MQ418PED

SEP 19 1939

FIRST LEAD AMBASSADOR

ROME, SEPT 18-(AP)-FILLING A POST THAT HAD BEEN VACANT SINCE JULY, GIUSEPPE BASTIANINI, 40, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FORMER AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, TONIGHT WAS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

SEP 19 1939

ITALY HAS BEEN WITHOUT AN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN SINCE COUNT DINO GRANDI WAS MADE MINISTER OF JUSTICE ON JULY 12.

ITALY'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN WERE CONSIDERED STRENGTHENED BY THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ENVOY AT THIS TIME. IT WAS TAKEN BY DIPLOMATS TO INDICATE THAT ITALY INTENDED TO REMAIN OUT OF THE WAR FOR SOME TIME, AND THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI WOULD NOT HAVE

1939

BOTHERED TO FILL THE VACANCY IF THERE HAD BEEN MUCH CHANCE OF A BREAK IN RELATIONS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. SEP 19 1939

THE APPOINTMENT SENDS TO LONDON A TRAINED YOUNG DIPLOMAT WHO HAS BEEN KNOWN IN ITALIAN CIRCLES AS THE RIGHT HAND OF COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

BASTIANINI, A JOURNALIST, HAS SERVED AS VICE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FASCIST PARTY AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF FASCISTS ABROAD. HE WAS A DEPUTY IN THE OLD PARLIAMENT AND HAS SERVED AS UNDER-SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND AS ITALIAN MINISTER TO TANGIERS, LISBON AND ATHENS.

FD1049PED

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

SEP 19 1939

BY RICHARD MASSOCK

ROME, SEPT 18-(AP)-A FURTHER INDICATION THAT ITALY IS HOLDING STEADFASTLY TO HER NON-BELLIGERENT STATUS WAS SEEN TODAY IN THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PEASANTS IN THE ARMY WOULD BE PERMITTED TO RETURN HOME FOR WINE-MAKAING AND FALL PLANTING.

WHILE AUTHORITIES DECLARED THAT "AGRICULTURAL LEAVE" FOR RESERVISTS WOULD NOT WEAKEN THE ARMY'S EFFICIENCY, IT WAS CONSIDERED OBVIOUS BY OBSERVERS THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI WOULD NOT LET THE MEN GO IF WAR FOR ITALY WAS IN HIS PLANS FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WATCHED EACH NEW TURN IN THE WAR WITH REDOUBLED VIGILANCE SINCE THE CONFLICT SHOWED SIGNS OF EXTENDING TO THE DANUBIAN BASIN.

WITH THE CONFUSION GETTING NEARER ITALY'S OWN ZONE OF INFLUENCE, MUSSOLINI'S CAUTIOUS CONTROL OF ROME'S NON-BELLIGERENT STATUS WAS SEEN AS STRONGER THAN EVER.

ITALIAN CIRCLES WATCHED DEVELOPMENTS IN ABSOLUTE SILENCE. THIS WAS DUE TO THE DELICATE SITUATION FOR ITALY, WHICH AS AN OUTRIGHT ALLY OF GERMANY AND A NATION WITH CLAIMS FOR SETTLEMENT, IS IN A DIFFERENT POSITION THAN THE SMALLER NEUTRAL POWERS OF EUROPE.

FOR THAT REASON THEY REFRAINED FROM ANY COMMENT ON SOVIET RUSSIA'S INVASION OF POLAND.

ITALIANS SAID THEY HAD EXPECTED THE PARTITION OF POLAND BY GERMANY AND RUSSIA, HOWEVER, BEING INFORMED OF THE SOVIET ARMY'S INTENTION IN ADVANCE THROUGH THEIR DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS.

MQ430PED

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN X X X OBSERVERS.

THE LACK OF COMMENT AND DWINDLING SIGNS OF BIAS FOR GERMANY IN FASCIST NEWS REPORTS WAS IN ITSELF CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT IN FOREIGN CIRCLES. THERE WERE SOME WHO THOUGHT ITALY'S DEFINITE POSITION WOULD BECOME KNOWN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE VISIT TO ROME OF GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO OF SPAIN, POSTPONED BY THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, NOW HAS BEEN PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER. THIS WAS COUPLED BY SOME OBSERVERS WITH RECENT BALKAN REPORTS THAT ITALY MIGHT BECOME A KEYSTONE OF A NEUTRAL BLOC IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

VIRGINIO GAYDA AND OTHER COMMENTATORS INDICATED A BELIEF POLAND WAS FINISHED. SEP 19 1939

GAYDA ATTRIBUTED THE "DISAPPEARANCE OF THE POLISH STATE" LARGELY TO ITS MINORITIES.

"THIS NATIONAL INCONSISTENCY OF THE NEW POLAND WHICH CAME OUT

30.24 - 3431

30.24 3431

OF VERSAILLES AND THEN OUT OF THE RUSSIAN-POLISH TREATY HAS BEEN WITHOUT DOUBT GREATLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRECIPITATE END OF POLISH MILITARY RESISTANCE," THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR WROTE IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA.

"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WAS ROUTED EVEN BEFORE ENTERING THE WAR BY HER ACCENTUATED NATIONAL HETEROGENITY. POLAND FOLLOWS HER BY HER QUICKLY DISSIPATED RESISTANCE."

GAYDA SAID THE FLIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT MEANT POLAND HAD ABANDONED THE STRUGGLE.

SEP 19 1939

ITALY'S PRESENT NON-BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS NEUTRALITY BECAUSE NEUTRALITY IS THE ATTITUDE OF THOSE WHO HAVE NO INTERESTS IN THE CONFLICT, SAID THE FASCIST PUBLICATIO CRITICA FACISTA.

FD1044PED

NIGHT LEAD VATICAN (BUDGET)

VATICAN CITY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA'S INVASION OF POLAND WAS DENOUNCED TODAY BY L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN NEWSPAPER, AS 'AN UNCOURAGEOUS GESTURE" ON AN "UNTRUE PRETEXT."

"MOSCOW SAID THE POLISH GOVERNMENT NO LONGER EXISTS," DECLARED THE PAPER IN AN EDITORIAL BY COUNT GIUSEPPE DELLA TORRE, ITS EDITOR.

SEP 19 1939

"THAT IT EXISTS IS SO TRUE THAT IN THESE DAYS AFTER LEAVING WARSAW ITS ODYSSEY IS FOLLOWED STEP BY STEP. BUT THE FALSE PRESUPPOSITION WAS NECESSARY TO PROCLAIM FALLEN THE RUSSIAN-POLISH PACTS AND FIRST OF ALL THAT OF NONAGGRESSION--VALID WITH POLAND UNITED AND STRONG, NOT VALID WITH HER HALF INVADED AFTER TWO WEEKS OF UNEQUAL FIGHTING.

"IT IS AN UNCOURAGEOUS GESTURE."

"WHILE THE WORLD WATCHES THIS SPECTACLE," THE PAPER WENT ON, "WITH A HEART THAT DESPAIRS OF ANY REMAINING FEELING OF RESPECT FOR WORD, DEFERENCE TO RIGHT AND CIVIL GENEROSITY, IT WONDERS IF BEYOND THE DECLARED AIMS OF BELLICOSE SOVIET NEUTRALITY THERE ARE OTHER AIMS WHICH MAY SPREAD THE FIRE OF WAR AND ARE MAKING READY TO CARRY THE FIGHT FROM THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY FIELD TO THAT OF IDEOLOGICAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL CONQUESTS.

"IT WILL BE EASY TO ANSWER, PERHAPS SOONER THAN IS THOUGHT."

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO REMARKED HOW THE WAR HAD GROWN "MONSTROUSLY" FROM GERMANY'S "MOST BLOODY CAMPAIGN."

IT THEN SAID RUSSIA "IS RETRACTING ITS STEPS FROM ASIA TO EUROPE AND IS ALREADY IN THE HEART OF IT. NOBODY KNOWS YET TO WHOM ALLIED AND TO WHOM AN ENEMY."

SEP 19 1939

(MORE)

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VATICAN CITY--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD VATICAN (BUDGET) XXX AN ENEMY."

THE PAPER DECLARED POLAND WAS NOT FINISHED BY THE INVASION OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

SEP 19 1939

"ALL THOSE KNOW IT AND BELIEVE IT WHO ARE ATTACHED TO THE POLES BY THE SAME FAITH AND KNOW THE DANGER WHICH, WITH THE FATE OF THEIR COUNTRY, THREATENS THE CATHOLICISM THAT IS THE THOUGHT OF EUROPEAN AND WORLD CIVILIZATION," THE EDITORIAL DECLARED.

L'OSSERVATORE'S COMMENT WAS PUBLISHED AS AUGUST CARDINAL HLOND, PRIMATE OF POLAND, ARRIVED IN ROME EN ROUTE TO REPORT TO POPE PIUS XII WITH WHOM HE HAS A PRIVATE AUDIENCE TOMORROW. ABOUT 250

PERSONS GAVE THE CARDINAL A TEARFUL WELCOME AT THE RAILROAD STATION. POLISH PRIESTS AND NUNS, MANY OF THEM WEEPING, KISSED THE RING OF THE TALL PRELATE WHO, AT FIRST SMILING, LATER WIPED TEARS FROM HIS EYES.

SEP 19 1939

NIGHT LEAD WAR (WITH BJT)

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 18-(AP)-MILITARY ADVICES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT SAID TONIGHT FRENCH FORCES, WHICH HELD GROUND THEY WON IN THE FACE OF HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS LAST WEEK, RESUMED THEIR METHODICAL TACTICS OF INFILTRATION TOWARD THE MAIN FORTS OF GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE.

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NO MAJOR ACTION WAS REPORTED DURING THE DAY.

MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND HAD SHOWN BY THE PROGRESS OF THE LAST TWO WEEKS THAT THEY RELIED ON A GRADUAL SAPPING OF GERMAN DEFENSES BY TAKING A PILL-BOX HERE, A HILL THERE AND A CROSS-ROADS IN ANOTHER SECTOR, SPARING MANPOWER AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

THESE SLOW PENETRATIONS WERE SAID TO BE CONTINUING IN ALL SECTORS SAVE ALONG THE MOSELLE VALLEY AND BEFORE SAARBGUECKEN, INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF THE RICH SAAR VALLEY.

AT THOSE TWO POINTS THE FRENCH ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH A STRONG FORCE OF GERMAN DEFENDERS, MILITARY ADVICES SAID, AND APPARENTLY WERE CONTENT TO REST AT THEIR POSITIONS UNTIL THE REST OF THE LINE REACHES ITS OBJECTIVES.

MOST RAIDS BY SMALL PATROLS WERE REPORTED CONCENTRATED TONIGHT IN THE SECTOR EAST OF THE SAAR WHERE THE FRENCH WERE TRYING TO DRAW THEIR LINES PARALLEL TO THE OUTPOSTS OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE OF HORNBACH, SOUTH OF ZWEIBRUECKEN.

ATTACKS IN THIS SECTOR WERE SAID TO BE MAINLY UP BLIES CREEK TOWARD THE SAARBRUECKEN-ZWEIBRUECKEN HIGHWAY.

SIMILAR PATROLS WERE REPORTED WORKING THROUGH THE VOSGES FORESTS BETWEEN BITCHE AND WISSEMBROUGH, WHILE ARTILLERY FREQUENTLY ENGAGED IN BRIEF DUELS THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE FRONT.

THE CALM ALONG THE RHINE CONTINUED.

BASEL SHIPPING COMPANIES, WHICH ARE BACKED BY BELGIAN AND NETHERLANDS INTERESTS, ASKED GERMANY AND FRANCE IF TRAFFIC COULD BE RESUMED ALONG THE RIVER.

THE SHIPPERS SAID THEY RECEIVED A GERMAN ANSWER TONIGHT IN WHICH THE GERMANS WELCOMED NEUTRAL SHIPPING FROM ROTTERDAM TO A POINT WHERE THE RHINE REACHES FRANCE. NEUTRAL SHIPPERS WERE ASKED TO CONSULT FRENCH AUTHORITIES FOR PERMISSION TO NAVIGATE FROM LAUTERBOURG TO BASEL.

SEP 19 1939

SHIPPERS SAID THE GERMANS APPEARED READY TO PERMIT BARGES TO SAIL DOWN THE RHINE BETWEEN THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED FORTS, BUT WERE RELUCTANT TO DO SO BEFORE THE FRENCH, WHO CONTROL TRAFFIC ON THE LEFT HALF OF THE RIVER, REPLIED TO THE PROPOSAL.

NT REPLY HAD BEEN RECEIVED TONIGHT FROM PARIS. MANY SHIPPERS BELIEVED THE FRENCH MAY FEAR A TRICK TO PREVENT THEM FROM LAUNCHING ACTION ALONG THE RHINE FRONTIER AND MAY REFUSE PASSAGE OF RIVER TRAFFIC.

SWISS MILITARY OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, SAID IT WAS PROBABLE NEITHER

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SIDE WOULD ATTEMPT TO ATTACK THE OTHER ACROSS THE RHINE.

THEY SAID IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO FORCE PASSAGE IN THE FACE OF DIRECT FIRE FROM THE FORTS. EVEN IF SUCCESSFUL. THEY EXPLAINED, THE FRENCH WOULD BE UNABLE TO SPREAD THEIR ACTION ON THE GERMAN SIDE SAVE UP THE NARROW VALLEY WITH THE RHINE ON ONE SIDE AND THE BLACK FOREST ON THE OTHER.

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THE GERMANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, THESE OBSERVERS SAID, WOULD BE FORCED TO FOLLOW THE HIGHLY FORTIFIED BURGUNDY GAP BETWEEN THE VOSGES AND JURA MOUNTAINS BEFORE BELFORT. THIS, IN THE OPINION OF MANY OBSERVERS, THE FRENCH HAVE MADE PRACTICALLY IMPREGNABLE.

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THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS, SEPT.18-(AP)-QUEEN WILHELMINA WILL OPEN THE REGULAR SESSION OF PARLIAMENT AT 1 P.M. (7 A.M. EST) TOMORROW WITH A SPEECH FROM THE THRONE IN WHICH SHE WAS EXPECTED TO REAFFIRM THE NETHERLANDS' POLICY OF STRICT NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE QUEEN, IN THE 41ST YEAR OF HER REIGN, WILL DRIVE FROM THE PALACE TO THE JOINT SESSION OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CHAMBERS IN THE FAMOUS GOLDEN COACH PRESENTED BY THE PEOPLE OF AMSTERDAM. SHE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA AND HER HUSBAND, PRINCE BERNHARD.

SEP 19 1939

ALTHOUGH THE CEREMONIES WERE TO BE SOMEWHAT CURTAILED IN VIEW OF THE NATION'S MOBILIZATION AND THE WORLD SITUATION, THOUSANDS WERE EXPECTED TO WITNESS THE DRIVE IN STATE.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, IN FULL DRESS, WILL ATTEND THE OPENING. THE QUEEN WILL READ HER SPEECH TO THE 150 MEMBERS OF BOTH CHAMBERS AND IT WILL BE BROADCAST TO THE NATION.

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BRUSSELS, SEPT.18-(AP)-THE CABINET COUNCIL TONIGHT CONFIRMED THE APPOINTMENT OF COL. GEORGES THEUNIS, FORMER PREMIER, TO A SPECIAL MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

SEP 19 1939

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NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BUDGET)

BY M.TAYLOR HENRY

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PARIS, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE WESTERN FRONT APPARENTLY ENJOYED A LULL IN THE WAR TODAY--A LULL THAT BEGAN WITH THE RUSSIAN DRIVE INTO POLAND.

SEP 19 1939

THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF, WHICH CONSISTENTLY HAS ANNOUNCED SUCCESSES DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF OPERATIONS ON THE FRONT'S 100-MILE NORTHERN FLANK, DECLARED IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT "THERE IS NOTHING TO REPORT."

(A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ALSO DESCRIBED THE WESTERN FRONT AS QUIET, EXCEPT THAT A FRENCH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN.)

MILITARY DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, SAID HEAVY NAZI REINFORCEMENTS WERE REACHING THE WESTERN FRONT, HAVING BEEN RELEASED FROM POLAND BY THE RUSSIAN ACTION.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE GAVE THE GERMAN BELIEF THAT THE WAR IN THE EAST WAS VIRTUALLY ENDED AND THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE MAY SOON PARTICIPATE IN THE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

MEMBERS OF THE AIR FORCE BEGAN ARRIVING IN BERLIN FROM THE EAST.)

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE LULL BY MOVING BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE AREA OF THE MAGINOT LINE. THE TOMMIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ENTERED THE MAGINOT

FORTIFICATIONS FROM TUNNELS FAR BEHIND THE LINE AND OUT OF RANGE OF GERMAN ARTILLERY.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE NUMBER OF GERMAN DIVISIONS PURPORTEDLY BEING BROUGHT TO THE WEST FROM POLAND. THE BEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATES IN PARIS HAVE PLACED THE GERMAN STRENGTH IN POLAND AT MORE THAN 70 DIVISIONS, OR IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF A MILLION MEN.

MILITARY EXPERTS HAVE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT A COUNTRY LIKE POLAND, AFTER BEING CONQUERED, COULD BE POLICED BY 15 DIVISIONS AND THAT RUSSIAN COOPERATION UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD DECREASE THE NUMBER OF TROOPS NEEDED THERE.

SEP 19 1939

HEAVIEST GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS WERE SAID TO BE MOVING INTO POSITIONS AROUND SAARBRUECKEN, THE RICH INDUSTRIAL CITY WHOSE DEFENSES FORM THE KEY TO THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE NORTHERN FLANK.

TO THE SOUTHEAST THE FRENCH REPORTED GERMANS WERE SHOWING INCREASED ACTIVITY, THEIR PATROLS OPERATING ALONG THE BLIES RIVER, TESTING POSITIONS IN THE NARROW RECTANGLE OF HILLS WHICH LIES BETWEEN THE BLIES AND THE LITTLE STREAM CALLED THE MANDEL RIVER.

THE THREE-MILE-WIDE AREA BETWEEN THE STREAMS IS 10 MILES EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN. IT WAS DESCRIBED AS DIFFICULT TERRITORY FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS, AS THE RIVERS WIND THROUGH HILLS WHICH REACH THEIR CREST ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN THEM.

DISPATCHES SAID THAT GERMAN RAIDING PARTIES, SEEKING TO LOCATE THE MOST ADVANCED FRENCH POSITIONS, CREPT ALONG THE LINE OF HILLS, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF COVER IN WOODS WHICH ARE THICKEST ON THE SLOPES THAT FALL AWAY TOWARD THE MANDEL.

THE FRENCH 75-MILLIMETER GUNS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LAID HEAVY FIRE ON THE WOODS IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THE AREA TOO DANGEROUS FOR GERMAN MANEUVERS.

THESE DISPATCHES SAID THE FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY, COUPLED WITH POSITIONS THE FRENCH HAVE TAKEN DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS, APPARENTLY GAINED FIRE SUPERIORITY, AT LEAST FOR THE MOMENT.

TO OFFSET THIS, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BROUGHT UP HEAVIER ARTILLERY, MOSTLY MORTARS HIGHLY SUITABLE FOR THE HILLY COUNTRYSIDE OVER WHICH THE OPERATIONS WERE NOW SPREADING.

OCCASIONAL ARTILLERY FIRE THROUGHOUT THE DAY APPARENTLY WAS DEVOTED MORE TO HARASSING FRONT LINE POSITIONS THAN TO SHELLING THE REAR.

SEP 19 1939

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BUOA PEST-SEPT-18

RUMANIA HAS A PACT TO AID POLAND, IF SHE IS ATTACKED. IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT BUCHAREST THE PACT WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED EFFECTIVE IN THE PRESENT CASE UNTIL CIRCUMSTANCES WERE EXAMINED.

RUMANIA HAS TWO TERRITORIAL WORRIES. FEAR HAS BEEN EXPRESSED THAT RUSSIA MAY TRY TO TAKE BACK THE BESSARABIA--RICH LAND SOUTH OF THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE--IN WHICH 500,000 UKRAINIANS AND 415,000 RUTHENIANS LIVE.

SEP 19 1939

THERE IS CONCERN, ALSO, OVER WHAT EFFECT THE NEW MOVE MIGHT HAVE ON HUNGARY'S DESIRE FOR THE RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA, WHERE THERE ARE 1,300,000 MAGYARS.

FOREIGN MINISTER STEFAN CSAKY OF HUNGARY MADE IT CLEAR HIS COUNTRY HAS NOT FORGOTTEN TRANSYLVANIA WHEN HE SAID LAST WEEK THE QUESTION INVOLVING THIS SECTION WAS "SERIOUS."

(MORE) R757AED

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MEANWHILE, HUNGARY'S DESIRE IS COMPLICATED BY THE THOUGHT THAT RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA MIGHT FIND HUNGARY WITH RUSSIA AS A NEIGHBOR JUST ACROSS THE FRONTIER. SEP 19 1939

SINCE HUNGARY'S BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION AFTER THE WORLD WAR, BUDAPEST'S SHORT-LIVED COMMUNIST REGIME AND THE BITTER COUNTER-REVOLUTION OF 1919, THERE HAS BEEN STRONG OPPOSITION TO ANYTHING COMMUNISTIC.

PREMIER COUNT PAUL TELEKY MADE A STRONG SPEECH LAST WEEK FOR NEUTRALITY, BUT CSAKY SAID THERE WOULD BE NO NEUTRALITY DECLARATION BECAUSE HUNGARY WOULD PROTECT HER INTERESTS TO THE LAST MAN.

IN AN EDITORIAL, THE BUDAPEST NEWSPAPER FUGGETLIN MAGYARORSZAG SAID:

"JUST 90 YEARS AGO, A RUSSIAN ARMY CRUSHED THE COURSE OF HUNGARY'S GLORIOUS STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. THIS THREATENING DANGER FROM THE EAST IS 1,000 YEARS OLD. IN ESSENCE AND CHARACTER THIS DANGER HAS NEVER CHANGED."

(MORE) RSO1AED

IN TURKEY, WHERE IT HAD BEEN REPORTED THAT FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU WAS PREPARING TO GO TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS A FRIENDSHIP PACT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY, THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT.

OBSERVERS THERE SAID THAT DESPITE TURKEY'S MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THERE WAS A DESIRE FOR CONTINUED WARM FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET, WHOSE TROOPS ARE MASSED ALONG HER FRONTIERS.

DIPLOMATS IN YUGOSLAVIA LOOKED TOWARD ITALY FOR SOME MOVE THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE SPREAD OF WAR.

THE ONLY WORD FROM GREECE WAS ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW. SEP 19 1939

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WITH RUSSIAN

MOSCOW, SEPT.18-(AP)-A WORKER-GENERAL WHO LEARNED HIS TACTICS ON THE BATTLEFIELD INSTEAD OF IN MILITARY ACADEMIES, IS DIRECTING THE OPERATIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S ARMY IN POLAND.

HE IS 58-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL KLEMENTI E.VOROSHILOFF, WAR COMMISSAR AND TOP MAN IN ALL SOVIET MILITARY MATTERS. SEP 19 1939

HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE AS A SOLDIER CAME IN 1918 WHEN HE ORGANIZED A DETACHMENT TO FIGHT AGAINST GERMAN FORCES OF OCCUPATION--AND TODAY VOROSHILOFF'S SOLDIERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE EXCHANGED FRIENDLY GREETINGS WITH THE SOLDIERS OF GERMANY ON POLISH LAND.

MARSHAL VOROSHILOFF IS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR CORPS. IT IS SAID HE PROBABLY TAKES ORDERS FROM NO ONE EXCEPT JOSEPH V.STALIN, TO WHOM, AS A MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU, OR INNER CIRCLE, OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, HE OWES LOYALTY.

THE MILITARY CHIEF WENT TO WORK IN PYRITE MINES AT THE AGE OF SEVEN AND WAS 12 YEARS OLD BEFORE HE LEARNED TO READ AND WRITE. HIS REVOLUTIONARY CAREER BEGAN IN 1903 WHEN HE JOINED THE BOLSHEVIK PARTY WHILE WORKING IN A FACTORY AT LUGANSK (SINCE NAMED VOROSHILOVGRAD).

HIS OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY DISCLOSES HE WAS IN EXILE MUCH OF THE TIME FROM 1907 TO 1914 FOR STRIKE-ORGANIZING AND REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY.

HE WAS SUCCESSFUL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMAN FORCES AND QUICKLY STEPPED TO HIGHER COMMANDS.

AT TSARITZIN, NOW STALINGRAD, IN THE VOLGA AREA, VOROSHILOFF AND HIS TENTH ARMY HELD OUT FOR A YEAR AGAINST THE WHITE ARMIES, GIVING THE CITY THE REPUTATION AS A "RED VERDUN."

VOROSHILOFF'S POWERS AS AN ORATOR WERE COMBINED WITH HIS ABILITY AS A STRATEGIST AND HIS ORATORY WON RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY. EVENTUALLY

HE BECAME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS AND WAS ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. IN 1924 HE BECAME HEAD OF THE MOSCOW GARRISON AND A YEAR LATER TOOK OVER THE POST OF WAR COMMISSAR, AFTER THE DEATH OF COMMISSAR MIKHAIL FRUNZE.

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NIGHT LEAD SOVIET (BUDGET)

BY WITT HANCOCK

SEP 19 1939

MOSCOW, SEPT 18-(AP)-GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA WERE BELIEVED BY SOME SOURCES TONIGHT TO BE POINTING TOWARD CREATION OF A SMALL POLISH BUFFER STATE AS THEIR ARMIES BIT FURTHER INTO POLAND.

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY SAW A HINT OF SUCH A POSSIBILITY IN A JOINT COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST OVER RUSSIAN RADIO STATIONS.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED THE INTENTION OF THE ADVANCING SOVIET AND GERMAN ARMIES WAS TO "ASSIST THE POPULATION OF POLAND IN RECONSTRUCTING CONDITIONS OF THEIR STATE EXISTENCE."

(BERLIN DISPATCHES SAID THE SOVIET AND GERMAN FORCES MOVING INTO POLAND FROM THE EAST AND WEST HAD MET AT BREST-LITOVSK, 105 MILES EAST OF WARSAW, AND EXCHANGED FRIENDLY SALUTES.)

RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF REPORTS INDICATED THE RUSSIAN MARCH, WHICH STARTED EARLY SUNDAY MORNING, WAS PROCEEDING ALONG THE ENTIRE 500-MILE EASTERN POLISH FRONTIER FROM LATVIA TO RUMANIA.

THE JOINT SOVIET-GERMAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED:

"IN ORDER TO FORESTALL UNFOUNDED RUMORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH REGARD TO THE TASKS OF SOVIET AND GERMAN TROOPS IN POLAND, THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R. AND GERMANY DECLARE THAT THE ACTIONS OF THESE TROOPS PURSUE NO AIM COUNTER TO THE INTERESTS OF GERMANY OR THE SOVIET UNION OR CONTRADICTING THE SPIRIT AND THE LETTER OF THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT CONCLUDED BY GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R.

"ON THE CONTRARY, THE TASK OF THESE TROOPS IS TO REESTABLISH IN POLAND THE PEACE AND ORDER DISRUPTED BY THE COLLAPSE OF THE POLISH STATE AND TO ASSIST THE POPULATION OF POLAND IN RECONSTRUCTING CONDITIONS OF THEIR STATE EXISTENCE."

(SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN BERLIN BY THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY.)

SEP 19 1939

FIRST REPORTS SAID RED TROOPS HAD TAKEN DUBNO AND TARNOPOL IN THE POLISH UKRAINE, BARANOWICZE, A RAIL CENTER 50 MILES INSIDE THE POLISH FRONTIER, AND GLEBOKIE, NORTHEAST OF WILNO.

(PARIS REPORTS SAID WILNO, THE TRADITIONAL LITHUANIAN CAPITAL WHICH POLAND SEIZED IN 1920, HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS.

(RUMANIAN FRONTIER DISPATCHES SAID THE SOVIETS TOOK ZALESZCZYKI AND SNIATYN ON THE BORDER AND WERE DRIVING TOWARD KUTY.)

FOREIGN MILITARY EXPERTS ESTIMATED THE SOVIET UNION HAS AT LEAST 2,000,000 SOLDIERS ON HER WESTERN FRONT AND THAT BETWEEN 500,000 AND 1,000,000 PROBABLY WERE PARTICIPATING IN POLAND.

POLAND'S AMBASSADOR, WACLAW GRZYBOWSKI, RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS GOVERNMENT TO LEAVE MOSCOW IN PROTEST. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION WHEN HE WOULD LEAVE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS, WHOSE GOVERNMENTS HAVE PLEDGED TO AID POLAND AGAINST ANY THREAT TO HER INDEPENDENCE, STILL AWAITED INSTRUCTIONS FROM LONDON AND PARIS OVER THE NEWEST DEVELOPMENT

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OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SEP 19 1939

WHEN HE INFORMED 24 OTHER NATIONS OF THE SOVIET MARCH, PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF TOLD BRITAIN AND FRANCE THAT RUSSIA INTENDED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. HE DECLARED THE SOVIET INTENTION WAS TO PROTECT THE 11,000,000 UKRAINIANS AND WHITE RUSSIANS IN POLAND.

GERMAN CIRCLES REPORTED RUSSIAN AND GERMAN PLANES OCCASIONALLY WERE MEETING IN POLAND AND EXCHANGING CHEERY GREETINGS.

THE CREW OF A GERMAN PLANE RECENTLY FORCED DOWN IN RUSSIA HAS BEEN INTERNED IN WHAT WAS ANNOUNCED AS MOST COMFORTABLE CIRCUMSTANCES AT A KIEV HOTEL.

EXCITEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN POPULATION OVER THE ARMY'S ADVANCE SUBSIDED WHEN THEY NO LONGER FEARED WAR WITH GERMANY. SOVIET NEWSPAPERS IN THEIR WAR REPORTS GAVE THE BULK OF SPACE TO BERLIN DISPATCHES.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HEARD CONTINUED REPORTS THAT AN ARMISTICE MIGHT BE PROPOSED AS SOON AS POLAND'S FATE HAS BEEN SETTLED BY GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 PM, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY SEPT. 18)

SEP 19 1939

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 18-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOLD THE PRESIDENT OF POLAND TONIGHT THAT HE WAS "DEEPLY SHOCKED" AT REPORTS THAT GERMANY BOMBED OPEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN POLAND.

HE CALLED AGAIN UPON BELLIGERENT NATIONS TO RENEW THEIR ORDERS PROHIBITING THE BOMBING OF CIVILIANS FROM THE AIR.

IN A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT MOSCICKI, MR.ROOSEVELT ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF A MESSAGE FROM THE POLISH PRESIDENT STATING THAT "FOR SOME DAYS PAST GERMAN AIRCRAFT HAVE DELIBERATELY AND METHODICALLY BEEN BOMBING POLISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES WHICH CONTAIN NO CONCEIVABLE MILITARY OBJECTIVES."

MR.ROOSEVELT SAID, "I HAVE BEEN DEEPLY SHOCKED... BY THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN YOUR TELEGRAM AS WELL AS BY REPORTS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES INCLUDING OFFICIALS OF THIS GOVERNMENT IN POLAND AT THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES."

MR.ROOSEVELT REFERRED TO TELEGRAMS FROM ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR. ONE OF THESE COMMUNICATIONS SAID:

SEP 19 1939

"ALTHOUGH THEY ARE OSTENSIBLY APPEARING TO FOLLOW THE PRINCIPLE OF LIMITING BOMBARDMENTS FROM THE AIR TO OBJECTIVES OF A MILITARY CHARACTER, IN MY OPINION THE GERMAN FORCES ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF EVERY OPPORTUNITY, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE DANGER TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED.

"IT IS ALSO EVIDENT THAT THE GERMAN BOMBERS ARE RELEASING THE BOMBS THEY CARRY EVEN WHEN THEY ARE IN DOUBT AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THEIR OBJECTIVES."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID IN HIS TELEGRAM, "IT HAD BEEN MY HOPE FOLLOWING THE RECEIPT FROM THE SEVERAL BELLIGERENT POWERS OF THE REPLIES TO MY APPEAL OF SEPTEMBER 1, IN WHICH THEY STATED THEIR INTENTIONS TO LIMIT THE OPERATIONS OF THEIR AIR FORCES TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES, THAT THE WORLD WOULD BE SPARED THE HORROR OF WITNESSING DURING THIS WAR THE BOMBING OF OPEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND THE SLAUGHTERING OF THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT AND DEFENSELESS MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN."

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT OF POLAND FOLLOWS: BUREAUS NEEDING ARRANGE TO MAKE EXTRA COPIES.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 PM EAETERN STANDARD TIME MONDAY, SEPT.18.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,SEPT 18-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPLY TO THE TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT MOSCICKI OF POLAND REGARDING GERMAN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT FOLLOWS: (300)

I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR TELEGRAM STATING THAT AS THE RESULT OF THE BOMBING BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT OF POLISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES POSSESSING NO CONSIDERABLE MILITARY OBJECTIVE THOUSANDS OF THE CIVIL POPULATION OF POLAND ARE DEAD OR WOUNDED. SEP 19 1939

IT HAS BEEN MY HOPE FOLLOWING THE RECEIPT FROM THE SEVERAL BELLIGERENT POWERS OF THE REPLIES TO MY APPEAL OF SEPTEMBER 1, IN WHICH THEY STATED THEIR INTENTIONS TO LIMIT THE OPERATIONS OF THEIR AIR FORCES TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES, THAT THE WORLD WOULD BE SPARED THE HORROR OF WITNESSING DURING THIS WAR THE BOMBING OF OPEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND THE SLAUGHTERING OF THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT AND DEFENCELESS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I HAVE BEEN DEEPLY SHOCKED, THEREFORE, BY THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN YOUR TELEGRAM AS WELL AS BY REPORTS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES INCLUDING OFFICIALS OF THIS GOVERNMENT IN POLAND AT THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES.

IN VIEW OF THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES WHICH MAY BE AT STAKE, IT IS MY EARNEST HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES WILL RENEW THEIR ORDERS PROHIBITING THE PRACTICE OF BOMBING CIVILIANS IN UNFORTIFIED CENTERS OF POPULATION FROM THE AIR, AND THAT THEY WILL TAKE MEASURES TO ASSURE THEMSELVES THAT THEIR RESPECTIVE AIR FORCES ARE SHOWING THAT REGARD FOR THE LIVE OF NON-COMBATANTS WHICH THEIR REPLIES TO MY APPEAL OF SEPTEMBER 1 HAVE LED THE WORLD TO EXPECT.

(END ROOSEVELT TEXT)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO MADE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING TEXT OF PRESIDENT MOSCICKI'S TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: (125)

MR.PRESIDENT,

IN REPLY TO YOUR TELEGRAM REGARDING THE NON-BOMBARDMENT OF OPEN TOWNS YOU RECEIVED FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT A CLEAR AND STRAIGHTFORWARD ANSWER. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS, I CONSIDER IT MY DUTY TO INFORM YOU THAT FOR SOME DAYS PAST GERMAN AIRCRAFT HAVE DELIBERATELY AND METHODICALLY BEEN BOMBING POLISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES WHICH CONTAIN NO CONCEIVABLE MILITARY OBJECTIVES. AMONG THE CIVIL POPULATION THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF DEAD AND WOUNDED. AS THIS IS A QUESTION WHICH CONCERNS THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD AND AS YOU, MR.PRESIDENT, HAVE SHOWN A SPECIAL INTEREST IN IT, I WISH TO INFORM YOU OF THESE FACTS.

IGNACE MOSCICKI.

(END MOSCICKI TEXT) SEP 19 1939

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME MONDAY, SEPT.18)

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NIGHT LEAD POLISH

WASHINGTON,SEPT 18-(AP)-COUNT POTOCKI, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR WILL CONTINUE TO REPRESENT POLAND IN THE UNITED STATES DESPITE HIS COUNTRY'S DISINTEGRATION, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID TONIGHT. SEP 19 1939

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HIS POSITION WILL BE SIMILAR TO THAT OF VLADIMIR HURBAN, MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHO HAS REMAINED HERE AS CZECH MINISTER SINCE THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HIS COUNTRY LAST MARCH. SEP 19 1939

RUSSIAN

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 18-(AP)-A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL INDICATED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT APPLY AN ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RUSSIA UNLESS GREAT BRITAIN OR FRANCE DECLARED WAR UPON HER.

HE ALSO LEFT THE IMPRESSION WITH REPORTERS THAT NO ACTION OF ANY KIND WOULD BE TAKEN CONCERNING RUSSIA'S INVASION OF POLAND UNTIL BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD ANNOUNCED THEIR POSITIONS.

IT IS RECOGNIZED HERE THAT A DECLARATION OF WAR BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGAINST RUSSIA WOULD FORCE THAT NATION INTO THE GERMAN CAMP AND THAT APPLICATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW TO RUSSIA MIGHT BE A MOVE IN THE SAME DIRECTION. SEP 19 1939

SINCE A PARTITIONING OF POLAND SEEMS LIKELY, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR THE PRESIDENT TO DECLARE A STATE OF WAR AS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND A NATION WHICH DID NOT EXIST, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECEIVED TODAY A TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI OF POLAND CHARGING THAT GERMAN PLANES HAD BOMBED OPEN POLISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES "METHODICALLY AND WITH PREMEDITATION."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO RECEIVED A NOTE FROM POLISH AMBASSADOR COUNT POTOCKI, IN WHICH HE ASSERTED, ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT THAT RUSSIA'S INVASION OF POLAND WAS A "FLAGRANT AGGRESSION."

AJ1133AESW

AMERICANS (PMS BUDGET)

FLUSHING, THE NETHERLANDS, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE TERROR OF 36 HOURS IN AN OPEN BOAT HUNG TODAY OVER FOUR AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER RONDA, SUNK BY A MINE OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE NETHERLANDS WITH A LOSS OF 17 LIVES.

TWO AMERICANS AND 15 MEMBERS OF THE CREW WENT DOWN WITH THE SHIP. SEP 19 1939

THE SURVIVORS, EXHAUSTED BY THEIR ORDEAL, TOLD A GRAPHIC STORY OF THE HOURS OF HORROR PRECEDING THEIR RESCUE BY THE ITALIAN SHIP PROVVIDENZA, WHICH BROUGHT THEM HERE.

"HOW WE MADE IT I DON'T KNOW," DECLARED MISS JOSEPHINE ALLEN DUNCAN, FORMERLY OF RICHMOND, VA., SWEPT OVERBOARD BY WAVES AS THE DOOMED VESSEL SETTLED.

"WE WERE JUST LUCKY," SAID KARL HILGENDORF OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., DESCRIBED BY HIS COMPANIONS AS A HERO.

HILGENDORF WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING MISS DUNCAN'S AUNT, MRS. ELIZABETH DUNCAN ETCHISON, FORMERLY OF RICHMOND, WHOSE 13-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, NAN, WAS AMONG THOSE LOST.

OTHER SURVIVORS SAID HILGENDORF TIED MRS. ETCHISON TO TWO FLOATING PLANKS UNTIL A NORWEGIAN SAILOR HELPED THEM INTO A BOAT.

THE OTHER AMERICAN SURVIVOR WAS DOUGLAS MILLER OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN STUDENT. GORDEN FELTS OF ODESSA, MO., SINGER WHO HAD BEEN STUDYING IN GERMANY, WAS AMONG THOSE LOST.

WHEN PICKED UP BY THE PROVVIDENZA, THE FOUR AMERICANS AND 16 CREW MEMBERS WERE CROWDED INTO A TINY BOAT INTENDED FOR 10 PERSONS. IT

WAS ATTACHED TO THE RONDA'S STERN BY A ROPE WHICH THE SHIP'S CARPENTER BROKE AS THE VESSEL SETTLED.

MISS DUNCAN SAID THE RONDA SANK SO SWIFTLY AFTER STRIKING THE MINE WEDNESDAY THERE WAS NO TIME TO LAUNCH THE LIFEBOATS.

"FIVE OF THE NORWEGIAN SAILORS BUILT A RAFT TO KEEP FROM OVERLOADING THE BOAT TOO MUCH," MISS DUNCAN SAID. "THEY STAYED ON THE RAFT TWO NIGHTS, HOOKED TO THE BOAT BY AN OAR. THEN THE RAFT BEGAN TO COLLAPSE, SO WE ALL HAD TO USE THE BOAT--LITERALLY CRUSHED ATOP ONE ANOTHER."

THE SURVIVORS SAID THE BOAT LEAKED CONTINUOUSLY, AND THAT THEY WERE FORCED TO BAIL STEADILY, USING THEIR HANDS AND SHOES.

MRS. ETCHISON, HER NIECE SAID, "BORE UP SPLENDIDLY AND DESPITE THE LOSS OF HER CHILD KEPT UP FAITH IN ALL OF US THAT WE'D BE SAVED."

MRS. ETCHISON, SUFFERING FROM SHOCK AND EXHAUSTION, WAS CONFINED TO A HOTEL, BUT THE OTHER SURVIVORS, THOUGH BRUISED AND SHAKY, WERE ABLE TO BE ABOUT.

MILLER, WHO WENT TO LONDON AUG. 1 FOR A VACATION, SAID HE HAD "QUITE A COLD," BUT FELT "PRETTY GOOD."

MRS. ETCHISON AND HER DAUGHTER HAD BEEN LIVING IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, BUT PLANNED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF WAR DANGERS.

SEP 19 1939

HILGENDORF, WHO HAD BEEN BICYCLING IN EUROPE WHEN THE WAR STARTED, SAID THE AMERICANS WOULD GO TO ROTTERDAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO SEE THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND ARRANGE FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE RONDA WAS EN ROUTE FROM ANTWERP BY WAY OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN SHE STRUCK THE MINE.

RESUMED

OTTAWA, SEPT.18-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADA'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES HAVE BEEN GEARED TO WAR-TIME NEEDS THROUGH TEN STATUTES ENACTED AT A SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT AND NEARLY 100 ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL SINCE AUG.25.

SEP 19 1939

IN ADDITION TO ORDERS CALLING UP THE NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCES, IMPORTANT MEASURES HAVE HAD TO DO WITH MOBILIZING INDUSTRY, CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS AND PRICES, CENSORSHIP, CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TAXATION TO BOOST REVENUE.

EMERGENCY MEASURES STARTED AUG.25 WHEN THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATED, BY GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANT, $8,000,000 FOR EXPENSES OF CALLING OUT THE NON-PERMANENT MILITIA.

ORDERS CALLING OUT THE MILITIA WERE ISSUED NEXT DAY AND OTHER ORDERS ON THAT DATE APPROPRIATED $7,500,000 FOR IMMEDIATE AIRCRAFT PURCHASES AND ESTABLISHED NAVAL CONTROL OF ALL SHIPPING.

A LONG SERIES OF ORDERS ADOPTED SEPT.1 CALLED PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN EMERGENCY SESSION SEPT.7, PROCLAIMED THAT A STATE OF "APPREHENDED WAR" HAD EXISTED SINCE AUG.25 AND THAT THE WAR MEASURES ACT OF 1914 WAS IN EFFECT GIVING THE GOVERNMENT ALMOST UNLIMITED POWERS, CALLED OUT THE NAVAL RESERVE, ESTABLISHED CENSORSHIP, PUT THE ACTIVE MILITIA ON A WAR TIME BASIS, RECALLED 500 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND AUTHORIZED ENGAGEMENT OF 1,100 SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

ON SEPT.3, AN ORDER WAS ISSUED ESTABLISHING THE WAR-TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD TO CONTROL PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL

30.24 - 3441

FOODS AND ON SEPT.5 AN ORDER REQUIRED ALL CANADIAN SHIPPING TO OBTAIN A LICENSE FROM THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT BEFORE SAILING FROM ANY PORT.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRADE WITH THE ENEMY WERE CONTAINED IN AN ORDER ISSUED SEPT.7 AND ON SEPT.9 A BOARD WAS CREATED TO RECEIVE AND RECORD VOLUNTEER SERVICE OFFERS FOR CIVILIAN SERVICE. THAT DAY ANOTHER ORDER ESTABLISHED THE AGRICULTURE SUPPLY COMMITTEE TO FACILITATE MOBILIZATION OF FARM PRODUCTION.

ON SEPT.10 CAME THE PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN CANADA AND GERMANY.

SEP 19 1939

ON SEPT.12, WHEN PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING WAS OBTAINING APPROVAL OF PARLIAMENT TO CREATE A NEW MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, HE ANNOUNCED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE WAR MEASURES ACT, WAS SETTING UP A WAR SUPPLY BOARD TO ACT UNTIL IT BECAME NECESSARY TO HAVE A FULL TIME MINISTRY.

THIS BOARD, CLOTHED WITH WIDE POWERS, IS BEING ORGANIZED.

SEPT.15 THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL SETTING UP A FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD WITH POWER TO LICENSE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ALL GOODS, MONEY OR SECURITIES. THE BOARD WAS EMPOWERED TO USE THE STABILIZATION FUND OF SOME $60,000,000, CREATED IN 1935 WHEN CANADA'S GOLD RESERVE WAS REVALUED AT $35 AN OUNCE, TO MAINTAIN THE EXTERNAL VALUE OF THE CANADIAN DOLLAR.

A BUDGET ADOPTED SEPT.12 WAS FOLLOWED BY PASSAGE OF A BILL EMPOWERING THE GOVERNMENT TO SPEND $100,000,000 BY ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL UP TO NEXT MARCH 31.

OTHER MEASURES ADOPTED AT THE FIVE-DAY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT INCREASED TARIFF, EXCISE AND INCOME TAXES AND INCORPORATED THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND TO COLLECT AND DISTRIBUTE MONEY FOR THE CARE OF DEPENDENTS OF THOSE WHO SERVE.

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NUMEROUS SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS HAVE DIRECTED VARIOUS STAGES OF RECRUITING FOR THE NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCES.

UH1135PED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

RUSSIA'S MILITARY OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND IS AN UNESCAPABLE REMINDER THAT THE TREND OF THE EUROPEAN WAR DEPENDS IN LARGE DEGREE AT THIS JUNCTURE ON THE SOVIET UNION'S INTENTIONS.

EVEN THE POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF THE WAR INTO A WORLD CONFLICT MAY HINGE ON MOSCOW.

SEP 19 1939

EUROPE NOW STANDS AT THE FIRST BIG CROSS-ROADS OF THE GENERAL UPHEAVAL. THE TURNING THAT IS TAKEN WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE INTERPRETATION WHICH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES PLACE ON RUSSIA'S ACTION.

NEITHER PARIS NOR LONDON THUS FAR HAS EXPRESSED ANY OFFICIAL OPINION REGARDING THIS DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS STAGGERED BOTH OF THEM, EVEN THOUGH IT WASN'T UNEXPECTED. THEY MUST DECIDE QUICKLY, HOWEVER, WHETHER TO ACCEPT:

1. RUSSIA'S DECLARATION THAT THE OCCUPATION IS MERELY TO PROTECT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLES OF POLAND, AND THAT THE SOVIET INTENDS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL. ON THE FACE OF IT THIS WOULD PRESAGE A WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN FORCES WHEN THE NEED OF PROTECTION PASSED.

2. POLAND'S CHARGE THAT THE RUSSIAN MOVE CONSTITUTES AGGRESSION WHICH WOULD MEAN THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA HAVE PARTITIONED POLAND BETWEEN THEM -- AN EVENT WHICH HAD BEEN WIDELY PREDICTED BY THE EUROPEAN PRESS. THIS WOULD PLACE ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN THE POSITION

1939

OF CHALLENGING RUSSIA TO WAR.

HOWEVER THE ALLIES MAY CHOOSE TO REGARD THAT NOW, THE FACT REMAINS THAT THEY HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO FREE POLAND FROM INVASION. THAT MEANS NOT ONLY INVASION FROM GERMANY, BUT FROM ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

SHOULD THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD DEFEAT GERMANY, THEN THEY WOULD BE BOUND BY THE BOND WITH POLAND TO TRY TO EJECT FROM POLAND ANY FOREIGN FORCE OF OCCUPATION WHICH REFUSED TO MOVE OUT.

SINCE POLAND ALREADY WAS TOTTERING BEFORE THE OVERWHELMING GERMAN ONSLAUGHT, THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION CAN SCARCELY MAKE THE LITTLE NATION'S POSITION WORSE. INDEED, IT MAY SAVE THE POLES FROM SHEDDING MORE OF THEIR BLOOD IN AN EPIC BUT HOPELESS EFFORT TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

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THE ANGLO-FRENCH STRATEGY, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, HADN'T ANTICIPATED THAT POLAND WOULD BE ABLE TO STAND OFF THE GERMANS, OR THAT THE ALLIES WOULD BE ABLE TO GIVE THE POLES THE IMMEDIATE AID NECESSARY TO WITHSTAND THE ASSAULT.

RATHER HAVE BRITAIN AND FRANCE BEEN TAKING A LONG VIEW OF THE WAR AND PLANNING TO REESTABLISH POLAND IN FULL SOVEREIGNTY AT THE END OF THE CONFLICT.

OTHER IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF THE INVASION ARE SUCH AS TO CAUSE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES DEEP CONCERN.

HUNGARY AND THE BALKANS ALREADY HAD FELT THE BREEZE OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT AND WERE TREADING CIRCUMSPECTLY.

HUNGARY LAST WEEK DECLINED TO ANNOUNCE HER NEUTRALITY, AND THIS WAS GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS BEING FAVORABLE TO GERMANY. TURKEY, RECENTLY PLEDGED TO BRITAIN IN A DEFENSIVE PACT, LET IT BE KNOWN THROUGH THE INSPIRED PRESS THAT SHE IS THE SOVIET'S GREATEST FRIEND.

THE SUPPORT OF TURKEY IS OF VAST IMPORTANCE TO EITHER SIDE IN THE WAR, SINCE SHE CONTROLS THE STRATEGIC DARDANELLES.

RUMANIA NATURALLY IS SHAKING IN HER BOOTS OVER THE RUSSIAN INVASION JUST ACROSS HER BORDER. FOR YEARS SHE HAS BEEN LIVING IN FEAR THAT THE SOVIET WOULD DEMAND RETURN OF BESSARABIA, WHICH WAS TAKEN FROM RUSSIA AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR. RUMANIA'S HEART IS WITH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, BUT HIDDEN SYMPATHY IS ALL SHE CAN GIVE THEM NOW.

IN SHORT, HUNGARY AND THE WHOLE BALKAN PENINSULA WOULD SEEM TO HAVE BEEN DRAWN CLOSER WITHIN THE NETWORK OF GERMAN CONTROL BY THE RUSSIAN MOVE.

SEP 19 1939

THE SOVIET OCCUPATION HAS RELEASED MASSES OF GERMAN TROOPS WHICH ARE BEING RUSHED TO THE WESTERN FRONT TO COMBAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK.

THE FIGHTING IN THIS THEATRE WAS SUMMED UP BY A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE THIS MORNING: "THE NIGHT WAS CALM ON THE ENTIRETY OF THE FRONT."

HEADLINER

ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1938, ALMOST EXACTLY A YEAR AGO, MAXIM LITVINOFF, THEN RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR, IN A SCATHING SPEECH AT GENEVA, ACCUSED FRANCE AND BRITAIN OF CAPITULATING TO HITLER'S DEMANDS ON CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, AND ASSERTED THAT THEY HAD IGNORED RUSSIA'S OFFER OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO PROTECT THE LITTLE REPUBLIC.

A NEWSPAPER, RECALLING THIS STRIKING SPEECH, ASKS HOW IT FITS IN WITH MOSCOW'S OWN INVASION OF POLAND.

THAT OPENS UP A VERY WIDE FIELD, INVOLVING THE GRADUAL WEAKENING OF RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH PAIR, UNTIL WE HAVE THE PRESENT POSITION. HOWEVER, LET'S TRY TO CONFINE THE ANSWER TO THE SPECIFIC CASE IN HAND.

30.24-3443

IT IS TRUE THAT RUSSIA DID OFFER MILITARY ASSISTANCE, BUT WHILE WE ARE ON THIS POINT IT SHOULD BE MENTIONED THAT THERE IS A DISPUTE AS TO THE VALUE OF THE ASSISTANCE TENDERED.

WHEN I WAS IN PARIS NOT LONG AFTER HITLER'S TRIUMPH AT MUNICH OVER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A HIGH FRENCH SOURCE INFORMED ME THAT FRANCE HAD BEEN READY TO HELP HER SMALL ALLY BUT THAT THE HELP OFFERED BY BOTH ENGLAND AND RUSSIA WAS WHOLLY INADEQUATE. MY INFORMANT DECLARED THAT RUSSIA COULD GIVE ONLY AIRPLANES FOR THIS SERVICE AND BRITAIN JUST A FEW TROOPS.

BE THAT AS MAY, RUSSIAN EYES UNDOUBTEDLY REGARDED THE CZECHO-SLOVAK DIFFICULTIES IN A MUCH DIFFERENT LIGHT THAN THEY DO THOSE OF THE POLES. THE CZECHS AND THE RUSSIANS WERE ON MUCH MORE FRIENDLY TERMS THAN HAVE BEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE POLES--OLD ENEMIES OF LONG STANDING, ALTHOUGH THEY DID HAVE A NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

THE TERRITORY WHICH RUSSIA APPEARS TO BE TAKING OVER IN POLAND REPRESENTS THAT WHICH THE POLES TOOK FROM RUSSIA SOON AFTER THE WORLD WAR AND ADDED TO THE POLISH STATE WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN SET UP BY THE ALLIED POWERS. TRUE, THIS AREA HAD BEEN IN POLISH HANDS BEFORE, BUT THE SOVIET NEVER HAS CEASED TO REGARD AS THEIR OWN FOLK THE WHITE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN PEOPLES WHICH THE POLES TOOK OVER.

(MORE)

SEP 19 1939

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A FAR MORE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE POLISH AND THE CZECHO-SLOVAK POSITIONS IS THAT GERMANY AND POLAND ALREADY WERE AT WAR AND POLAND WAS IN A STATE OF NEAR COLLAPSE.

WHETHER ONE THINKS THE SOVIET INTENDS TO KEEP THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY, OR HAS OTHER PLANS FOR EXTENDING HER INFLUENCE ABROAD,

30.24 3443

THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE RUSSIAN INVASION MAY EASILY HAVE BEEN INTENDED QUITE AS MUCH TO PROTECT RUSSIAN INTERESTS FROM GERMANY AS FOR ANY OTHER REASON.

THIS IS ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING THAT, DESPITE THE NEW AND SURPRISING RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY, THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT THERE IS ANY LOVE LOST BETWEEN THE TWO.

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEP 19 1939

SEPT 18--BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS, 22,250 TONS, SUNK BY "SUBMARINE ACTION". DATE, LOCATION NOT GIVEN BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY WHICH SAID ONLY THE COURAGEOUS, CAPABLE OF CARRYING 1,216 PERSONNEL AND 48 PLANES, WAS OPERATING UNDER "REDUCED COMPLEMENT" AND THAT "SURVIVORS" WERE PICKED UP BY DESTROYERS AND MERCHANT SHIPS.

DBSASAED

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Hitler Says He Wants Peace, Can Win Seven-Year War; Allies Spurn Him; Russia's Navy Blockades Estonia

7-YEAR WAR IF NECESSARY, HITLER SAYS

Führer Warns Allies It Is Not Up To Them How Long Fight Will Last

He Declares Versailles Treaty's Poland "Never Will Rise Again"

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

DANZIG, Sept. 19—Adolf Hitler today warned Britain and France that for every bomb thrown on German towns he would answer with five or ten.

In an impassioned 1 hour and 14 minute speech accepting Danzig into greater Germany, the Führer asserted:

Germany is prepared to wage a seven-year war if necessary.

Germany and Soviet Russia, Europe's "two greatest nations," would re-establish "law and order" in eastern Europe.

Germany has "no war aims" against Britain and France but Germany and Russia guarantee that Poland, as created by the Versailles treaty, "never again will rise."

Germany does not want Russia's Ukraine territory, which many believed to be the ultimate goal of Hitler.

The basis of the German-Russian understanding "is the removal of this nightmare which bore heavily upon British statesmen . . . that the German regime desires to conquer the world."

Pledges Humane War

Hitler pledged he would conduct a humanitarian war, provided his opponents did likewise, but that if they departed from this he would meet them with their own weapons.

The frontier between France and Germany could remain as it is for all time, he asserted.

With England, he said he desired nothing but friendship.

At the same time, much of his speech was devoted to a bitter attack on the British Government. France virtually was exempted from all war guilt.

Blames Britain

That Britain alone is to blame appeared to be Hitler's contention. He insisted he was willing to accept her challenge.

Waxing fervent and shouting with an earnestness that betrayed deep emotion, he exclaimed "There is one thing Germany will never do—capitulate."

Hitler(after eighteen days of the eastern campaign during which he acquired a much healthier complexion than on the day he met with the Reichstag September 1 to announce his military action in Poland, declared himself proud of the achievement of his army, navy and air force.

Honored To Be Denounced

But he also declared himself honored to be denounced by the British Government as the man who must be removed from the European scene.

"I should feel very despondent if men of th Churchill type (Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty) praised me," he said.

Before Poland's final fate is settled, he intimated vital interests of Germany and Russia must first be satisfied.

Beyond his references to Poland's fate he did not announce his war aims in precise terms. He merely said they were very moderate.

He implored the same God, who he said visibly blessed German forces the past eighteen days, to grant enlightenment to Germany's adversaries so they [illegible] the blessings of peace [illegible] making work.

Bible Verse Applies

Of the Poles, he said the Bible verse applied which refers to the Lord, who smote them with their men and horses.

Three hundred thousand Polish soldiers, he declared, now German prisoners, were part of the price Poland has had to pay for her "follies."

The Führer asserted it was an error to suppose that a cleavage could be made between the German leadership and its people—a statement which Germany's newest citizens, Danzig's 400,000, cheered wildly.

Hail Amity With Russia

New solidarity with Russia was one of the highlights of his statement of policy.

"Russia remains what she is and Germany remains what she is," he said, "and those who believe these new political friends shortly will be having a falling out are doomed to disappointment."

It was a triumphant entry Hitler made into Danzig. All along the tenmile drive from the seacoast resort of Zoppot flowers had been strewn along the road. Flags and pennants were displayed in windows decorated with Hitler's pictures.

Sights Interesting

But the crowd itself was the most interesting exhibit.

Old women weeping for joy, staid Red Cross nurses breaking through sturdy lines of brown-shirted S. A. men, children shouting, young students forcing their way to Hitler's car almost at the risk of their lives—these were some of the sights.

For the first time on the way to a public demonstration the Nazi chieftain drove in a six-wheeled military car. He was followed by two Gestapo cars in which guards sat with new repeater rifles which can fire twenty-five shots.

And off in the distance the roar of cannon was heard, as German troops made final assaults upon Poles who tried against overwhelming odds to hold their fortified position on the outskirts of Gdynia, former Polish port.

A combined attack of the army, navy and air force was said finally to have silenced the Polish cannon on the heights of Ochshöt, although remnants of the Polish army have not yet capitulated.

Hitler spoke in the medieval Artushof as the crowning event of his first visit to Danzig since he brought the former Free City on the Baltic "back home into the Reich." The wildly heiling populace accorded him a frenzied welcome.

Dwelling at length on Nazi relations with Britain and France, he said, "I have always endeavored to bring about friendly relations."

Accuses "War Agitators"

"In the west and south," he asserted, "Germany made important concessions hoping to bring about definite peace in Europe. We believe we would have been successful had not downright war agitators always upset our efforts."

Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union were in agreement that the post-Versailles Poland should not be revived, the Fuehrer asserted, adding that they were the only nations [illegible] to re-establish law and order in eastern Europe." Before Poland's final fate was settled, he intimated vital niterests of Germany and Russia must first be satisfied.

Beyodn his references to Poland's fate he did not announce his war aims in precise terms. He merely said they were very moderate.

Concluding his speech, Hitler said the German people were much more enthusiastic than in 1914, "but now it is not superficial hurrah patriotism but emphatic determination."

He went into a lengthy review of what he said were his attempts to reach a settlement with Poland without war, asserting:

"I attempted to find a way to connect East Prussia with the Reich and provide an outlet to the sea for Poland. I was too moderate. But I did it because I wanted to spare the German as well as Polish people the other solution.

"In return for these I was ready to guarantee the Polish borders despite heavily bearable conditions. I don't know what state of mind the Polish government was in when it refused this offer. . . . Who could have made Poland so blind?"

Of Danzig, he said: "This land is German and will remain German forever."

The Nazi chieftain's speech was broadcast by the entire radio systems of Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and Scandinavian nations and also was relayed to the United States.

Albert Forster, Nazi district leader, introduced him to the wildly demonstrating audience gahtered in the Artushof, guildhall dating back to the days of the Hanseatic League.

He launched quickly into a denunciation of the Versailles pact, often the object of his most bitter words.

"This peace was forced upon us," he said. "The peace that was the beginning of the new trouble. The fathers of this peace never apparently thought of the consequences. The fact remains, whether it may be deemed right by the British war-inciters or not, that 82,000,000 Germans live in this lebensraum (living space). Germany was done the greatest injustice by the Versailles treaty."

Hitler asserted economic realities were ignored and peoples oppressed by the treaty which ended the World War.

"If foreign statesmen say they cannot have faith in the word of German states," he said, "we can say we have no confidence in the word of the men who made the Versailles treaty."

It was a triumphant entry Hitler made into Danzig. All along the tenmile drive from the seacoast resort of Zoppot flowers had been strewn along the road. Flags and pennants were displayed in windows decorated with his picture.

But the crowd itself was the most interesting exhibit. Old women wept for joy, staid Red Cross nurses broke through sturdy lines of brown-shirted S. A. men, children shouted, young students forced their way to Hitler's car almost at the risk of their lives.

For the first time on the way to a public demonstration the Nazi chieftain drove in a six-wheeled military car. He was followed by two Gestapo cars in which guards sat with new repeater rifles which can fire twenty-five shots.

Talks of Seven-Year War

Taking notice of British assertions that the war might last for three years, Der Fuehrer shouted:

"It will be dependent upon us if the war lasts that long. If it should last three years, the word 'capitulation' will not stand at its end, nor will it stand at the end of the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh year.

"They are not facing a Germany of Bethmann-Hollweg [German Chancellor when the World War began] but a Germany of Friedrician time [Frederick the Great]."

Hitler stated, for what was believed to be the first time publicly, that he did "not want the Ukraine"—Russian territory which, on the basis of his book "Mein Kampf," many believed to be the ultimate objective [illegible] Osten (drive to the East).

The basis of the German-Russian understanding, Hitler said, "is the removal of this nightmare which bore heavily upon British statesmen. . . . That the German regime desires to conquer the world." "Russia remains what she is and Germany remains what she is," he added, "and those who believe these new political friends shortly will be having a falling out are doomed to disappointment."

Text of Hitler's 'War or Peace' Speech

SEP 20 1939

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SEP 20 1939

Fuehrer Says Reich Is Ready To Carry On War for 7 Years

Vows He Will Never Surrender and That Poland Will Never Rise Again, Praises Russia and Sneers at British 'War Instigators'

DANZIG, Sept. 19 (AP).—A partial text of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech here today follows:

For the first time I am treading the soil which German settlers took possession of 500 years before the first whites settled the State of New York. Five hundred years longer has this soil been German, it remained German and will remain German—let every one convince himself of this.

The fate which met this town and beautiful country is the fate of all Germany. The World War, most senseless fight of all times, counted this town and this country among its victims and left the conviction behind that a similar fate must not be repeated. It is too bad that today this World War is apparently forgotten by the main instigators and those chiefly interested in this massacre.

When this bloody fighting—into which Germany was forced without any war aims—ended, a peace was to be drafted for humanity which was to lead to a new resurrection of law and thereby to final removal of all distress. This peace was then put before the German people at Versailles, not in free negotiation but forced upon us by dictation. The fathers of this peace saw in it the end of the German people.

Perhaps many men believed this peace to be the end of all distress, but it was only the beginning of new trouble. Those who started and those who finished the war at that time erred on one point: they did not solve a single problem, but they created many more problems.

Basic Problem Overlooked

It was only a question of time until representatives of the German nation would rise up to solve these newly created problems. For the basic problem was overlooked at that time—namely, the fact that nations exist. This fact may or may not please one or another British war instigator: there are 82,000,000 Germans united in this Lebensraum [living space]. And these eighty-two millions want to live and they shall live. Even if it should again not please these instigators. Germany was accorded the worst injustice by the Treaty of Versailles.

If today the statesman of another nation [apparently a reference to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain] feels called upon to say he cannot have confidence in the word of a German statesman or the German people, then we Germans have the right to say we have no confidence whatsoever in the assurances of those who once unmercifully broke their most solemnly given word.

I do not want to speak of injustice in the world. Injustice does not seem to be worst in the life of peoples. But the nonsense and stupidity with which peace was dictated in the world ingnored all historic, economic, ethnological and political facts. Conditions were set up then which make one ask whether the men who created them were really in possession of all their senses.

Lacking any knowledge of the historical development of living spaces, and also lacking any understanding for economics, these people then roamed about Europe, destroyed states, partitioned lands, oppressed peoples and destroyed cultures. This country, too, was the victim of these outrages, and the Polish state was a product of this nonsense.

Germany's Sacrifices

It does not seem to be known in the world what Germany had to sacrifice for this Polish state. I must say this, however: all territory then united with Poland was the product of German activity, industriousness and creation. The cultural importance of this territory is based exclusively on the German people.

Plebiscites wherever held later demonstrated no one longed to live in this Polish state, which was created from the blood of innumerable German regiments and which then was expended at the expense of the old territory used by Germans for settling—above all at the expense of any reasonable economic development.

One thing has been clearly proven within the last twenty years: the Pole who did not found this culture was unable to maintain it. Another fifty years would have been sufficient for this territory to return to the barbarism from which Germans tediously rescued it. This cultural decay already was noticeable throughout Poland.

Poland itself, however, was a state composed of various nationalities. It was created along the same lines which brought blame to the old Austrian state. Poland has never been a democracy. A very thin uppercrust not only ruled over foreign nationalities but also over their so-called own people. It was a state of force governed by the nightstick, by police and last but not least by the military.

The lot of Germans in this state was terrible. There is a difference between a people of less cultural importance meeting the misfortune of being governed by culturally more important people, and a people of high cultural importance being submitted to the tragic fate of rape by a people of lesser cultural importance. For, in these lesser important people, all manner of inferiority complexes show themselves and barbaric treatment results. Germans have been witnesses of this fate for nearly twenty years.

Despite that I attempted here, too, to find a solution which perhaps could have led to a just compensation. I have made efforts in the west, and later in the south, of the Reich to settle borders finally and thereby do away with insecurity in these regions and safeguard future peace there. Here, too (in Poland), I have attempted to reach the same goal.

At that time a man of unquestionable realistic insight and activity existed in Poland. I succeeded in reaching an agreement with Marshal Pilsudski which was to pave the way for a peaceful understanding between both nations, an accord which could not recognize that which the Versailles treaty had created but which, by completely overlooking this treaty, aimed at least at laying the foundation for a reasonable and bearable neighborly relationship.

As long as the marshal lived it seemed as if this attempt would lead to a diminishing of tension. Immediately after his death, however, an intensified fight against Germandom set in. This fight increasingly embittered and darkened relations between the two states. It was hardly possible patiently to look on when in a neighboring country, which had inflicted most serious damage to Germany, the German minority living there was persecuted in an almost barbaric manner.

Cites "Injustices" to Germans

The world, which sheds tears if a Polish Jew who emigrated to Germany a few decades ago is expelled from the Reich, remains deaf and dumb in the face of the distress of those who, as a result of the Versailles treaty, had to leave their former homeland by the thousands and millions, especially if they were Germans. Germany is a great power and yet had to be a mere spectator while a people and a state of much lower rank manhandled Germans.

Two situations were especially unbearable:

First, a city [Danzig] whose German character could not be denied was not only prevented from returning to the Reich, but by a thousand ways a gradual effort was made to Polandize it.

Second, a province [East Prussia] which is cut off from the German Reich possesses no direct access, but traffic with this province is dependent on all conceivable chicanery or from the benevolence of this Polish state. No power in the world would have tolerated this situation as long as Germany.

I do not know what, indeed, England would have said to a similar peace solution at this cost or how France would have taken it, or even America.

I submitted my attempts for a durable solution also of this problem in the form of verbal proposals to the then Polish rulers. These proposals were more than moderate. Danzig was to return to the German Reich, an extraterritorial highway was to be built at our cost to East Prussia. In return Poland was to receive the free port rights in Danzig and obtain the same extraterritorial approach. In return I was prepared even to guarantee the borders, despite the situation which for us was hardly bearable, and finally to allow Poland to participate in guaranteeing the Slovak state.

Answer Was to Mobilize

I do not know in what state of mind the Polish government was when it declined these proposals. I do know, however, that innumerable millions of Germans took the view that I went too far. As an answer, Poland gave the order for the first mobilization. On the strength of that wild terror set in. My request that the then Polish Foreign Minister [Joseph Beck] visit me in Berlin in order to discuss this question once more was declined. Instead of to Berlin, he traveled to London.

There came then those weeks and months of increasing threats which even for a small state would have been hardly bearable, for a great power in the long run impossible. They wracked their brains in Poland whether they should destroy our army before or behind Berlin; the Polish Marshal, who now has lamentably left his army in the lurch, declared that he would hack Germany and the German Army to pieces. Then began a martyrdom for our German nationals, who in tens of thousands were abducted, mishandled or killed in the cruelest manner. Sadistic beasts vented their perverse instincts on them. The entire world saw and looked on without turning a hair.

Blames British Guaranty

At first they believed the German nation continually would stand for all that from such a laughable state, because Poland had been told this was possible by a certain place—by that place in which the general war agitators have been sitting for the last century. There the Poles were even given a guarantee that in case their own resistance was not sufficient they could always make sure of the assistance of the other. The decision was put into their hands to begin war. For these men, to be sure, Poland was only a means to an end. For today they declare quite calmly that it is not primarily a question of Poland at all, but of the German regime.

I have always ponted to this danger which exists in fact: that without further ado men can arise in a land and unceremoniously preach war as a necessity. I mean gentlemen like Churchill, Eden, Duff, Cooper, etc. I have pointed out how dangerous that is in a land where one never quite knows whether these men soon would not be in the government. I was told then that never would be the case. In my opinion they now are the government.

At that time I never left any doubt that Germany would not capitulate under any circumstances in the face of threats of the power of these men. This, my answer, then was most severely attacked, for gradually a certain practice developed in the democracies, namely:

In democracies one may agitate for war; there foreign regimes, statesmen and heads of state may be attacked, slandered and vilified—for there freedom of speech and press reign.

In authoritatian states one may not offer resistance against that, for there discipline rules, and only in states without discipline is it accordingly permissible to agitate for war because in disciplined states the answer may not be given.

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At that time I decided finally to inform the German people of the doings of this criminal clique. And the German nation slowly has been brought to that point of defense which I hold necessary in order not to be surprised some day.

I believe that in the last days of August it still would have been possible—to be sure, without the British guaranty and agitation of these apostles of war—to reach an understanding. At one time England itself sought to bring us in direct conference with Poland.

Waited Two Days for Poles

I was ready for that. The Poles were the ones who did not come. I sat with my government for two days in Berlin and waited. In the meantime, I had worked out a new proposal which was read to the British Ambassador sentence for sentence at the beginning of the first day. My Foreign Minister in addition gave him clarifications. The next day came. Nothing happened except the Polish general mobilization, new acts of terror and attack on our Reich's territory.

Even in international life one may not continually mistake patience for weakness. For years I looked on these continuing provocations with boundless fears. What I myself often suffered during this long period only a few can estimate. For hardly a month, hardly a week passed in which some sort of committee did not come to me from this territory to picture the unbearable situation of Germandom and repeatedly plead with me to intervene.

Again and again I requested them still to try. Year after year it continued this way. But I constantly warned that it finally must end. After months of waiting and always new proposals. I finally decided to speak with the Poles in the language which the Poles believed they were able to speak to us.

Duce Stepped In

Even in that moment peace still could have been saved. Friendly Italy, the Duce, stepped in and made a mediation proposal. France was agreeable. And I also declared my agreement. England caused this proposal also to be rejected and instead believed it could send the German Ambassador a two-hour ultimatum with impossible demands.

The English deceived themselves in only one way: They mistook the present German regime for the regime of November, 1918, which they supported, and the German nation of today with the then deluded German nation. Ultimatums can not be presented to the Germany of today. The German Reich is not willing to be talked to in such a tone.

I know that if Poland chose war it did so because others pushed it into it, those others who believe that through this war they would perhaps do their largest world political and financial business. It will not be their greatest business however, but their greatest disappointment.

Poland chose to fight because certain statesmen of the west had assured it that they possessed concrete evidence of the worthlessness of the German Army, of the lesser value of our armament, of the bad morale of our troops, of a defeatist attitude within the Reich, of a discrepancy which was said to exist between the German people and its leadership. The Poles were encouraged that it would be an easy matter for them not only to resist but also to throw our army back. Thereupon Poland set up its campaign plan with the advice of western general staff officers.

Since then eighteen days now have passed and hardly ever in history could the saying be expressed with more right: 'With horse, and man and wagon the Lord defeated the foe.' Troops now are driven upon in long line from Brest to Lemberg and northward. In this moment endless columns of the defeated Polish Army are marching as war prisoners since yesterday from the region around Kutno. This forenoon there were 70,000 already. All the Polish Army standing west of this line will surrender within a few days, will lay down its arms or we will destroy them.

The German Army has taught the Polish statesmen a necessary lesson. Marshal Smigly-Rydz erred in direction. Instead of in Berlin, he landed in Cernauti. With him is the entire government and all the seducers who have driven the Polish people into this madness.

Five Bombs for Every One

German soldiers, however, have done their duty in the highest possible manner on land, sea and in the air. Again our German infantry proved to be an incomparable master Its bravery, courage and activity often have been aimed at but never reached. New weapons, our motorized units, have proved their worth. The sailors of our navy admirably fulfilled their duty and shamed the German [illegible] protectress of German air.

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Those who dreamed of shattering Germany and lay in ruins German cities are no longer to be heard because they know that for every bomb falling on a German city five or ten will fall on their cities. They should not pretend that they want to resort to this type of warfare out of humanitarian reasons.

But the Polish soldier fought bravely at many places. The leadership in the medium ranks was fair, in the higher ranks it was bad and the organization was Polish. At this moment roughly 300,-

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000 Polish soldiers are in German captivity. Nearly 2,000 officers are amongst them and many generals. I must mention, however, that besides the bravery of many Polish units admitted by us, there are the foulest deeds that have happened anywhere else in the last few decades.

There are things which I, as a soldier who fought in the World War, but only in the west, never learned. Thousands of massacred German nationals and fiendishly slaughtered women, girls and children, innumerable German soldiers and officers who fell into the hands of opponents were massacred; eyes were gouged out and they were bestially mutilated.

The worst, however, is that this Polish government has openly admitted through its own broadcasts that parachute soldiers of the air force have been murdered. One must ask whether under such conditions one should still limit the method of warfare. I have no knowledge that any of our democratic statesmen deemed it worth while to protest against this barbarism.

I have given orders to the German air force to lead this war humanely, in other words, only against fighting troops. The Polish government and the army command gave their civil population orders to conduct the war as ambush snipers. It was very difficult to maintain one's patience.

Patience May End

I would like to emphasize that the democratic states should not believe that things must remain that way eternally. If they want it differently they can have it. Even here my patience can come to an end.

Despite this treacherous manner of warfare, our armies conquered this opponent with lightning rapidity. One English newspaper wrote a few days ago that I dismissed one general because I had counted upon a lightning war and was bitterly disillusioned by the slowness of these operations. This article seems to have been concocted by the same strategist who gave the Poles strategic advice for lining up their armies.

We have attained that state of affairs in Poland which perhaps enables us now to speak reasonably and calmly with the representatives of this people.

In the mean time Russia found itself in a position on its march into Poland for the protection of the interests of White Russian and Ukrainian nationals. Now we see that in England and France this collaboration of Germany and Russia is looked upon as a tremendous crime. An Englishman wrote that this is perfidiousness. The English must know it. I believe England sees perfidiousness in the fact that an attempt of collaboration of democratic England with Bolshevist Russia failed, while on the contrary the attempt of National Socialist Germany with Bolshevist Russia succeeded.

I should like to explain right here: Russia remains what it is and Germany will remain what it is. But both regimes see clearly that neither the Russian nor the German regimes want to sacrifice even a single man for the interests of the Western democracies.

The lesson of four years of war suffices for both states and both peoples. We know exactly that alternately one or the other could be honored with the call to jump into the breach for the ideals of the Western democracies. We are of the opinion from now on to look after our interests ourselves, and we find we can represent them best if the two greatest peoples and states come to terms with each other.

No Desire to Rule Europe

This is the easier since the British assertion of the unlimited aims of German foreign policy is proved to be a mere lie. I am glad now to contradict those who continuously asserted that Germany had the intention to rule Europe up to the Ural Mountains. They will not be happy when they at last learn of the limitation of German political intentions.

I believe thereby I take another reason for war from them. For, they declare they must fight the present German regime just for these reasons because this regime is pursuing unlimited war aims.

Well, gentlemen of the British Empire, Germany's aims are very limited. We have talked about them with the Russians. In the last analysis we are mostly interested neighbors. Englishmen opine that thereby we may get into conflict. But we shall not. The basis of understanding between Germany and Soviet Russia is the removal of this nightmare which bore heavily upon British statesmen. In their view the German regime desires to conquer the world. Let us hope that they are calming down now that they know that it is not true that Germany wants to conquer the Ukraine.

We have very limited interests. However, we are determined to represent these interests in any case. That the German does not stand for joking in that connection should have been proved by the events of the last eighteen days. How definite the fixation of the state of conditions in this large territory will look depends in the first place upon the two countries which here possess their most important interests. Germany here proceeds with limited but unshakeable demands and she will realize these demands one way or another. Germany and Russia will here establish in place of a European danger spot a condition that henceforth can only be adjudged an alleviation of tension.

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Says British Forced War

If the west declares that this must under no circumstances be done, and if first of all England declares she is determined to oppose this if necessary with war lasting perhaps three, five or eight years, I should like to reply:

In the west and south of its Reich Germany has accepted final boundaries through serious renunciations. Through such renunciations Germany has sought to bring about a final satisfaction everywhere. We believe we would have been successful if certain war agitators did not possess an absolute interest in the disturbance of European peace. Neither against England nor against France have I any kind of war aim, nor has the German nation.

Since I came to power I have endeavored gradually to bring about again a close trustful relationship, especially with our former World War opponents. I endeavored to remove again all the tension which once existed between Italy and Germany, and I can state with satisfaction that I was completely successful, thanks to the close personal relationship of trust with Mussolini.

I also sought to accomplish the same status with France. Immediately after settlement of the Saar question I ceremoniously renounced all border revision in the west. I set the entire German propaganda in the service of this conception and eliminated everything which could have given Paris occasion to doubt or be concerned.

Poland Will Not Rise Again

My offers to England are known. I had only the great aim of being able to reach a sincere friendship with the English people. If all that was met by rebuff and if England believes today it is necessary to wage war against Germany, then I would like to make the following answer:

Poland never again will rise in the form of the Versailles treaty. Not only Germany, but also Russia, guarantees that.

If notwithstanding England now undertakes an apparent change of war aims and thereby unveils its real war aims, that namely a war against the present regime in Germany is more important, I want to make the following answer:

Fundamentally I have so educated the German people that every regime which is praised by our enemies is rejected by us. If therefore a German regime would receive the agreement of gentlemen Churchill, Duff Cooper and Eden, then this regime would only be paid and kept by these gentlemen and thereby be unbearable for Germany. It is therefore very laudable for us to be rejected by these gentlemen.

I can assure these gentlemen of one thing: if they would not lie, I would be deeply concerned. I am proud to be attacked by them. If, however, these peoples think that thereby they can split the German people from me, then they consider this nation either as fickle or as foolish as they themselves are.

National Socialism has not educated the people in the last twenty years for nothing. We are he-men who in a long fight have always been attacked by our enemies. What our enemies did to us only increased our followers and created this indissoluble unity. And just as the National Socialist party took this battle upon itself through the years and finally emerged victoriously, so the National Socialist German Reich and the German people likewise assume this battle.

"Laughable Propaganda"

The gentlemen can be assured that through their laughable propaganda they never again will disintegrate the German people. These propaganda bunglers ought first of all to come to us and undergo a schooling.

If a nation breaks apart, then it won't be the German nation which is fighting for its rights, which wants no war but which has been attacked. Rather those peoples will fall to pieces who gradually will comprehend how little basis for war their seducers had and that the only reason for war lies in profit and political interests of a very small clique.

When they say that this war will last for three years, then I can express my pity for the French poilu. At present he knows only that he will have to fight for at least three years. Whether the war will last three years also depends on us. If it should last for three years the word capitulation will not appear at the end of the third year, neither at the end of the fourth, nor the end of the seventh year. The German people will not emerge defeated from this fight. Instead it will grow firmer and firmer. If something shatters, it will be those so-called world empires which are solely built upon the suppression and ruling of peoples.

We do not permit some narrow-minded propaganda nincompoop to disseminate that it is only one regime that must be fought against. These people do not lead wars themselves; instead, they look all around the world to find those who lead them. They supply cannons and grenades and others supply the soldiers.

What an irresponsibility! What would be said if we had ever declared that the regimes in France and England are not to our liking and that hence we must make war? What a mean irresponsibility! For such purposes millions of men are hurled into death. We shall see how long these gentlemen who have not been in the field for one hour will hold out in this war.

"We Accept the Gauntlet"

There is, however, no doubt about one thing: We accept the gauntlet and we shall fight in the same manner as our opponents. England already has begun the fight against women and children with hypocrisy and lies. They have a weapon which they think is unbeatable, namely, domination of the seas. On the seas they say England cannot be attacked and that therefore they are justified in waging a war with that weapon against women and children, not only of the enemy but of neutrals.

They should have no illusions. The time could rapidly come when we apply a weapon against which we cannot be attacked. Let us hope that they then suddenly do not remember humanity. We Germans do not want to do it. It is not along our lines. In this campaign I gave orders to spare cities if possible. Naturally, if a column marches across a marketplace and is attacked by airplanes, it may happen that somebody else is the victim.

As a rule we have maintained the principle of sparing cities and civilian populations. At places where idiotic or mad or criminal elements did not resist, not a single window pane was shattered. In a city like Cracow not a single bomb fell into the city except at the railway station and at the airdrome. If, on the other hand, in Warsaw there now begins a war of civilians, in all streets and from all houses, then, of course, this war will include the entire city.

It is also up to England to lead the blockade along lines which comply with international law or along lines which contradict international law. We shall adapt ourselves to this warfare. There should be no mistake about one thing. The English aim logically no longer is a war against a regime, but a war against the German people, against German women and children. The reaction here will be a similar one. One thing will be certain: this Germany does not capitulate. We know exactly what the fate of this Germany would be. Mr. King-Hall [Comdr. Stephen King-Hall, English publicist] on orders of his masters has informed us: a second (treaty) but still worse than the Versailles treaty.

The first Versailles treaty was intended to annihilate twenty million Germans. Thus the second may nearly realize this intention. Meanwhile we received further illustrations of how Germany shall be divided up, how southern German countries shall be torn away, what Poland will obtain again, what new states shall be erected, which princes shall be crowned again, etc. The German people take due notice thereof, and will fight accordingly.

Germans Are Determined

The German people in the last few weeks gave a remarkable demonstration not only of its inner determination, but of actual courage. The German people are much more enthusiastic than in 1914. But now it is not a superficial hurrah patriotism, but an emphatic determination of the enthusiasm of men who know what war is and who have not gone into this war frivolously, but who are determined to conduct this war which was forced upon them as was done on the old front.

We all know the horrors of these events but are determined to bring them to a successful conclusion, come what may. We have only one wish—that Almighty God who now has blessed our weapons may give other peoples light to see how purposeless this contest is. We pray He may cause them to reflect on the blessings of peace which they are sacrificing merely because a handful of war agitators want to involve peoples in conflict.

Whatever burdens may fall to the lot of individual Germans in the next few months and years, they will be easy in view of the consciousness of firm unity which binds our people together.

I accept you, my dear Danzig compatriots, into this brotherhood of unity, determined never again to allow you to be drawn away. This determination is, at the same time, a precept for the whole movement and all Germany:

Danzig was German, is German and remains so as long as there is a German people and empire for which we are determined to stand until the last breath. This Germany of the German national community of all Germans, the greater German Reich. Sieg Heil!

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British Reply

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP).—The text of the British official statement replying to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's Danzig speech follows:

Herr Hitler's speech is full of the crass misstatements which usually fall from his lips and to which the world has now become accustomed. It is surprising that a man in his responsible position should venture to convict himself so palpably out of his own mouth. Thus for example we now hear from Herr Hitler:

"At that time there lived in Poland a man of energy and action. I tried in common with Marshal Pilsudski to find a solution that would secure peace. In this we put aside the Versailles treaty and attempted to reach a voluntary solution."

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"After the death of Marshal Pilsudski, however, the mortal fight against all Germans in Poland began anew. This fight naturally embittered and ruined the relations between the two nations.

"It was possible for us only with difficulty to look on while the German minority was barbarously ill-treated. The world, which is always shaken to the depths when a Polish Jew who has recently emigrated to Germany is deported, remained dumb in the face of this ill-treatment."

So says Herr Hitler.

Cite Good Polish-Reich Relations

The world remained dumb in the face of this ill-treatment for the very good reasons that from the time of Marshal Pilsudski's death until this spring Herr Hitler represented his relations with Poland as excellent. No word was said in Germany of the maltreatment of Germans in Poland. On the contrary, this is how Herr Hitler himself described his friendship for Poland.

In the Reichstag on May 21, 1935:

"We recognize the Polish state as the home of a great patriotic nation with the understanding and the cordial friendship of candid nationalists."

In the Reichstag on Feb. 20, 1938:

"[illegible] fifth year [illegible] followed [illegible] conclusion [illegible] of the first great international conference concluded by the Reich, we state with genuine admiration that our relations with that state with which we had perhaps the greatest antagonism, are not only characterized by a detente, but that in the course of the past years these relations resulted in a more and more friendly drawing together.

"I know full well that this is chiefly due to the fact that at that time there was no ta western parliamentarian in Warsaw but a Polish marshal, whose commanding personality realized the importance for Europe of such a detente between Germany and Poland.

"The value of this was que-

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tioned by many at the time, but it has now passed that test; and I may well say that since the League of Nations has ceased its continuous efforts at disturbance in Danzig and appointed a new commissioner, a man of personality, this most dangerous place for the peace of Europe has entirely lost its menacing significance.

"The Polish state respects the national conditions in this country, and that city and Germany respects Polish rights. Thus it was possible to find the way to an understanding which, emanating from Danzig, in spite of the assertions of many mischief makers, has succeeded in removing all friction between Germany and Poland and made it possible to work together in true amity."

1938 Speech Is Quoted

Once again in this Sport Palast on Sept. 26, 1938 Herr Hitler said:

"Poland was ruled by a man and not by a democracy. With his collaboration it was possible to bring about in less than one year an agreement, which, to begin with, excluded the danger of a clash for a period of ten years. We are all convinced that this agreement will result in a lasting appeasement. We realize that there are two nations which must live side by side and neither of which is in a position to eliminate the other.

"A state with 33,000,000 inhabitants will always strive to have an outlet to the sea. It was therefore necessary to find a way to an understanding. This way has been found and will be consolidated. . . . This was really a peaceful action which is worth more than the whole of the babbling at the palace of the League of Nations in Geneva."

To return to the present speech.

Herr Hitler asks further on, with reference to his proposals for a settlement:

"I do not know in what state of mind the Polish government could have been to reject such proposals."

The answer is that the Polish government had before their eyes the shameful betrayal of the solemn assurances given by the German government at Munich. They knew that these demands were only the preliminary to further exactions. If Herr Hitler had wished to inspire confidence in his word he should have been less reckless with his earlier promises.

Tale of Broken Promises

"Germany has no further territorial ambitions in Europe," was an undertaking which had been broken too flagrantly and too often. The tale of Herr Hitler's broken promises is so long that he can scarcely expect Great Britain to believe that German aspirations are limied and that Germany has no further asnirations in the west.

And now compare what Herr Hitler tells us of Russia with what he told us when it was Herr von Ribbentrop's mission to persuade Great Britain of the Russian peril.

This is what he says now:

"We have found that it is in the best interests of both our nations to have an understanding with each other. Thus the British assertion of the unlimited world political aspirations of Germany is finally contradicted. We shall never again fight a war in the interests of the western democracies. Make a note of that, my English gentlemen."

This is what he said then (in the Reichstag on Jan. 30, 1937):

Bolshevism is the doctrine of world revolution, of world destruction. . . . As far as Germany is concerned, I do not want to leave any doubt as to the following:

"1. We look upon Bolshevism as upon an intolerable danger to the world.

"2. We shall try and keep this danger away from the German Volk (people) by every means at our command.

"3. We are, therefore, endeavoring to make the German Volk as immune as possible from this contagion.

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"Avoid Close Contacts"

"For this it is necessary that we should avoid all close contacts with the bearers of these poisonous baccilli. . . . I request the German workers to avoid all contacts and relations with these international parasites, and consequently, it will never occur that one will see me dining and wining with them. Furthermore, any treaty links between Germany and present-day Bolshevist Russia would be without any value whatsoever."

Again at the Nuernberg (Nuremberg) party rally on Sept. 14, 1937:

"I reject most emphatically to be joined up with those whose program is the destruction of Europe and who do not even try to conceal this program. To refuse to collaborate with such elements does not mean to isolate one's self but to secure one's self."

Again, in the Reichstag on Feb. 20, 1938:

"There is only one state with which we have never sought close relationships and with which we do not want to have any close relationships. I mean Soviet Russia."

"We must look upon Bolshevism as upon the incarnation of the destructive qualities of human nature, and we do so even more than ever before."

There is no question of Great Britain waging war, as Herr Hitler declares, on German women and children.

The German government have already declared that there are ample stocks of food in Germany, but the restriction of the import of raw materials is not a measure of which the German government can legitimately complain.

Finally Herr Hitler's account of the circumstances attending the outbreak of war is a travesty of the facts.

He was determined to war and hoped to the last that Great Britain would not fulfill her treaty obligations to Poland.

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It was only two days after the invasion of Poland, when no reply had been received to the British communication, that an ultimatum was addressed to the German government.

French Reply

Paris Rejects Hitler Peace

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP).—The French government made known tonight its determination to prosecute the European war in spite of Soviet Russia's invasion of Poland.

A semi-official statement on the eve of a Cabinet meeting tomorrow said that France would continue to carry out her war policy in cooperation with Great Britain.

"The occupation of part of Poland by the Russian Army cannot affect in any way the position taken by the two great democracies." the statement said.

The implied bid of Feuhrer Adolf Hitler for peace on his own terms was rejected. Der Fuehrer's first speech since the start of the European war, declaring that Germany had no war aims against Britain or France, was made public here late tonight through a semi-official dispatch from Switerland.

A formal statement issued simultaneously to the press replied: "France and Britain will not let the dictatorship of Hitler condemn the world to slavery and ruin of all moral values and the destruction of liberty."

Sources close to the government said French Embassies abroad already had received instructions to notify nations to which they were accredited that France and Great Britain were determined to prosecute the war until the Nazi regime is crushed.

Hitler's speech, in semi-official comments, was called a "poor appeal for internal consumption in Germany."

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"CRASS MISSTATEMENTS" CHARGED TO FÜHRER IN OFFICIAL BRITISH REPLY

Communique Assails "Tale Of Broken Promises" In Danzig Talk—London Still Determined To Spurn Any Nazi Peace Bid

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(By the Associated Press)

By Robt. Bunnelle

London, Sept. 19—Authoritative quarters reiterated Britain's determination to say "No" to any Nazi peace offer tonight as an official communique charged Adolf Hitler's Danzig speech was "full of crass misstatements."

The statement gave a lengthy review of "the tale of Herr Hitler's broken promises" and said "he can scarcely expect Great Britain to believe that German aspirations are limited and that Germany has no further aspirations in the West."

Chamberlain To Report

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who has asserted repeatedly that "Hitlerism must be smashed" if there is to be lasting peace in Europe, will give his third report on the war to Parliament tomorrow.

Considerable interest was centered on his appearance in the light of Hitler's statement in his speech today that Germany and Soviet Russia would determine Poland's future.

"It is surprising that a man in his responsible position should venture to convict himself so palpably out of his own mouth," the official British statement said of Hitler.

Poles Remembered Munich

Commenting on Hitler's remark that he could not understand why the Polish Government rejected his proposals, the statement said:

"The answer is that the Polish Government had before their eyes the shameful betrayal of the solemn assurances given by the German Government at Munich.

"They knew that these demands were only the preliminary to future exactions.

"If Herr Hitler had wished to inspire confidence in his word he should have been less reckless with his earlier promises. 'Germany has no further territorial ambitions in Europe' was an undertaking which had been broken too flagrantly and too often."

Nazi Charge Scorned

Referring to Hitler's charge that Britain through its blockade was waging war on women and children, the statement said:

"There is no question of Great Britain waging war, as Herr Hitler declares, on German women and children. The German Government has already declared that there are ample stocks of food in Germany but the restriction of the import of raw materials is not a measure of which the German Government can legitimately complain.

Account "A Travesty"

"Finally, Herr Hitler's account of the circumstances attending the outbreak of war is a travesty of the facts. He was determined on war and hoped to the last that Great Britain would not fulfill her treaty obligations to Poland.

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"It was only two days after the invasion of Poland, when no reply had been received to the British communication, that an ultimatum was addressed to the German Government."

The statement compares Hitler's present views of Russia with what "he told us when it was Herr von Ribbentrop's mission to persuade Great Britain of the Russian peril.

What Hitler Says Now

"This is what he says now:

" 'We have found that it is in the best interests of both our nations to have an understanding with each other. Thus the British assertion of the unlimited world political aspirations of Germany is finally contradicted. We shall never again fight a war in the interests of the western democracies. Make a note of that my English gentlemen.'

"This is what he said then (in the Reichstag on January 30, 1937):

" 'Bolshevism is the doctrine of world revolution, of word destruction . . . as far as Germany is concerned I do not want to leave any doubt as to the following:

" '1. We look upon Bolshevism as an intolerable danger to the world.

" '2. We shall try and keep this danger away from the German *volk* (people) by every means at our command.

" '3. We are, therefore, endeavoring to make the German *volk* as immune as possible from this contagion.

Warns Of Parasites

" 'For this it is necessary that we should avoid all close contacts with the bearers of these poisonous baccilli. . . . I request the German workers to avoid all contacts and relations with these international parasites, and consequently it will never occur that one will see me dining and wining with them. Furthermore, any treaty links between Germany and present-day Bolshevist Russia would be without any value whatsoever.'

"Again at the Nürnburg party rally on the September 14, 1937:

" 'I reject most emphatically to be joined up with those whose programme is the destruction of Europe and who do not even try to conceal this programme to refuse to collaborate with such elements does not mean to isolate oneself but to secure oneself.'

Reichstag Talk Cited

"Again, in the Reichstag on February 20, 1938:

" 'There is only one state with which we have never sought close relationships and with which we do not want to have any close relationships. I mean Soviet Russia.

" 'We must look upon Bolshevism as upon the incarnation of the destructive qualities of human nature, and we do so even more than ever before.' "

The British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast in Polish tonight a message to Warsaw from "the British people," asserting "all the world is admiring your courage. Once again Poland has fallen victim to the aggressive designs of her neighbors. . . . We, your allies, intend to continue the struggle for restoration of your liberties."

King Visits Troops

King George paid a surprise visit to troops in training in the west of England. He lunched seated on a rug behind a haystack.

Other activities on the British war

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front:

Maj. Gen. Edward Windsor, Britain's former ruler, visited the Foreign Office.

Clement R. Attlee, opposition leader, and Arthur Greenwood, deputy Labor leader, called on Chamberlain.

Queen Elizabeth organized a work party to make hospital bandages and garments.

Pocket testaments with a special message from the King were orders for all soldiers and sailors.

Casualty List Out

The Air Ministry tonight issued its first casualty list, reporting seventeen officers and men missing. Only one was listed as "believed killed." Three were "believed prisoners of war" and the others just "missing."

Former President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, in a B. B. C. radio broadcast tonight, urged the Czech and Slovak peoples to "stand by y- obligations to your fatherland."

"Millions of men and millions of tons of material are prepared for the decisive blow against Hitlerism," he said.

"The Czecho-Slovak army in foreign countries will enter the fight."

Der Fuehrer Tells Danzigers That Poland of Versailles Will Never Again Rise and He Is Ready for 7-year Struggle.

LOCHNER

DANZIG, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler assured France and England today that he had "no war aims" against them, but declared that Poland as created by the Treaty of Versailles "never again will rise."

He warned the Western Powers that Germany never would surrender and was prepared for as much as seven years of war if necessary.

In a speech of an hour and fourteen minutes Der Fuehrer dwelt at length on what he called his efforts to bring about friendly relations with Great Britain and France.

He spoke in the medieval guild house of the Hanseatic League as the climax of his first visit to Danzig since he gathered the former Free City into the Reich and after a frenzied welcome by the populace.

He declared that Germany and Russia, "instead of being troublemakers, are going to organize peace in the east."

Says Russia Concurs in Pledge.

"In the west and south," he shouted, "Germany made important concessions hoping to bring about definite peace in Europe. We believe we would have been successful had downright war agitators not always upset our efforts."

He said that Russia concurred in his promise that the Poland of the post-Versailles days would not "rise" again. As Europe's "two greatest nations," Russia and Germany are the only ones "entitled to re-establish law and order in eastern Europe," he declared.

Referring to the British assertions that the war might last for three years, he said that "it will be dependent upon us if the war lasts that long."

"If it should last three years," he declared, "the word surrender will not stand at its end, nor will it stand at the end of the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh year, for they (Allies) are not facing a Germany of Bethmann-Hollweg, (the German Chancellor of 1914), but a Germany of Friedrician time (meaning that of Frederick the Great)."

Denies He Seeks the Ukraine.

For what was believed to be the first time, Hitler publicly stated he does "not want the Ukraine"—the Russian territory which, on the basis of his own book "Mein Kampf," many believed to be the kernel of his eastern policy.

This statement, he said, should have a "quieting effect" on the Edens and the Churchills—outstanding British opponents of a policy of appeasing Germany.

As he concluded his seventy-four-minute speech, he admitted that the German people were not "displaying the same enthusiasm as in 1914, but down deep they have the enthusiasm to win the war."

"My offer to England you know," he said. "I wanted to achieve a real friendship. But if England today thinks it is necessary to make war on Germany, it will be disappointed."

Great Britain, he said, has "revealed its real war aims—destruction of the Nazi regime."

He reviewed what he presented as his attempts to reach a peaceful solution of the Polish problem, mentioning his offers to Poland.

Calls His Course Too Moderate.

"I attempted to find a way to connect East Prussia with the Reich and provide an outlet to the sea for Poland," he said. "I was too moderate. But I did it because I wanted to spare the German, as well as the Polish people, the other solution.

"In return for these I was ready to guarantee the Polish borders despite hardly bearable conditions. I don't know what state of mind the Polish Government was in when it refused this offer. The former Polish Foreign Minister (Beck) refused my invitation to come to Berlin and talk things over again. Instead he want to London."

Then he asked:

"Who could have made Poland so blind?"

After a triumphant entry into Danzig, Hitler said earlier in his address that the Germany of today "no longer is a country to which ultimatums can be dictated."

Will Answer Bomb for Bomb.

"We will give bomb against bomb, not only one but 500 bombs!" he shouted.

Reviewing the events leading up to Germany's invasion of Poland, Hitler declared in an international broadcast, carried into the United States, that the state of affairs became "impossible" in September after he had believed in August that it would be possible to come to an understanding.

He said he had suffered much from Poland in the last six years but he had not sent them an ultimatum.

Citing attempts by Premier Mussolini to bring a peaceful settlement of the dispute, he said, England intervened. Then he shouted:

"England sent an ultimatum to Germany, but the day is past when any one can send an ultimatum to the Reich."

Hitler said he earlier had attempted to find a "reasonable solution to the problem," but indicated it became impossible with the death of Poland's Marshal, Joseph Pilsudski.

Calls Germany a Superior State.

He had sought, he said, to establish borders in the west and south and to make an agreement with Pilsudski which had as its purpose amicable relations between the Poles and the Germans.

"As long as Pilsudski lived this was possible," he said.

Der Fuehrer said he was depressed by suffering the Nazis endured at the hands of an inferior State, "while Germany was a superior State."

He told the world that nations doubting the word of German statesmen should also be critical of the statesmen of the countries which forced the Versailles Treaty on the Germans. The Versailles peace offers, he said, spelled "stupidity," and cast doubt on the sanity of the men who made them.

Poland sought to make Poles out of German inhabitants of that country, he cried, and asked what England, France or America would have done under those circumstances.

Hitler Introduced by Foerster.

Hitler started speaking at 5:16 P. M. (12:16 P. M. New York time).

He was introduced by Albert Foerster, Nazi leader of Danzig, who said that Hitler had corrected the "injustices of the Versailles Treaty."

A silence fell over the crowd a moment later when Hitler, speaking at first in a calm voice, began addressing them.

This great moment, Der Fuehrer said, was not for Danzig alone, but for all the German people.

The fate of Danzig, Hitler said, was the fate of all Germany.

The world war, he continued, "made no sense."

The peace imposed on the Germans at Versailles, continued Hitler, had worked great oppression, but the time had come for them to live again.

All the Polish territory taken away from Germany at the end of the world war held the best in German labor and culture, he said.

"Only those who are culturably created have the right to exist," he said.

Glad Terms Were Rejected.

Poland tried to make the German inhabitants of the Polish territory into Poles, he shouted.

Poland had received proposals from Hitler which he said he thought he should never have made and which he thought he would have difficulty explaining to his people.

"I cannot understand why Poland did not accept those proposals and the German people today are happy they did not accept them," he declared.

Instead of accepting them, Hitler said, the Poles turned toward London.

He contended that Polish newspapers published stories that the problem was not of boundaries, but one of boundaries and whether the Poles should defeat Germany in front or "in back of Berlin."

As he continued, his voice rose to the shrill pitch characterizing him in moments of excitement.

"The man who had spoken thusly," Hitler said, "was a Polish general who has deserted his army."

The Poles were told they could resist Germany, and if they were not strong enough, they could in any case expect the help of others, he said.

Names British Statesmen.

Hitler said that English statesmen like Churchill, Eden, Duff-Cooper and others always preached war.

"In September the state of affairs became impossible, and yet in the days of August I believed it was still possible to come to an understanding," he said. He added that he went to Berlin and "waited and waited" and even worked out some new proposals, but "nothing happened except a general mobilization by Poland."

"For years I have been extremely patient," he went on.

For years he asserted he begged to change the state of affairs, but he knew "an end must come."

At one time peace again seemed

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possible, he said, when Premier Mussolini made proposals to France, but England intervened.

"Poland chose war, and the statesmen of the west told her that Germany was poorly equipped and that, moreover, there was social unrest," he said.

"Eighteen days have passed and the fact is that they were beaten by a race of men," he thundered, while the crowd took up his enthusiasm anew and cheered.

"They have been beaten and at this moment countless columns of Poles are retreating."

Hitler cited figures to back up his assertions that thousands of prisoners had been taken and said it was only a matter of hours before the Poles would be completely beaten.

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"The statesmen have been shown what the German Army can do and now they ought to have the proper point of view," he asserted. "The German troops have done their duty on the land as well as in the air."

Germany always has been invincible, he said, and the Germans have shown again their invincibility in this war with their unsurpassed weapons, their motorized units and their great air force.

Lays Attitude to Poles.

It must be admitted, he said, that the Poles were responsible for many atrocities.

"Women were massacred, men were massacred, and their eyes were stabbed out and they were killed when they lay wounded," he asserted.

He said he had given orders to the air force to conduct their warfare humanely, but they had been ambushed.

"Here also will my patience come to an end," he said.

Russia entered Poland only to protect her minorities, Hitler said. The attempted agreement between Russia and England had failed, he continued, but Germany and Russia had come to an agreement.

"But I wish to make one explanation," he said, "Russia will remain what it is, and Germany will remain what it is. We have made the greatest and best arrangement between ourselves."

British statesmen will be glad to learn now of his intentions, he said.

Germany had talked matters over with Russia and the German objectives "are extremely limited."

Ridicules British Nightmare.

"The nightmare of the British statesmen should now be dismissed," he said, referring to what he described as their charges that he aimed at world conquest.

"Our interests are very limited, but we shall protect them against any man, and that we will not allow ourselves to be toyed with in this respect, I think the last eighteen days have shown."

'Poland Will Never Arise.'

He tried to arrange and have friendly relations with Italy, he said, and succeeded, and tried to do the same thing with France.

"My offers to England are known, they were refused, and England thinks she must have war with Germany. I can only reply this: Poland will never arise as it was arranged in the treaty of Versailles."

Continuing, he said:

"Now the real causes of the war must be told to everybody. First it was Poland. Then it was the German regime and even I had the honor of being named."

Any German regime approved by Churchill, Eden, Duff-Cooper and others would be intolerable to the German people, he shouted.

"I am proud to be attacked by them," he declared. "If they think they can alienate the German people from me they are wrong and stupid.

"I have not educated the German people in vain for the last twenty years."

The National Socialist party, he said, has assumed the burden of carrying on the battle, and it cannot be hurt by "foolish propaganda."

"If they want to learn something about propaganda, they should come to us to be taught," he said.

Sorry for French Soldiers.

At this point Hitler had been speaking an hour.

Since the war is going to last "three years," he said he could only express sympathy for the French soldiers.

If it should last that long, the word "surrender" would not be there, he continued.

"Nor at the end of the sixth or the seventh year," he added.

"If there are any people who are going to be split up, it won't be the German people. We will not be misled by the propaganda of others.

"We will fight as our adversaries will.

"One country claims to have a sea force which cannot be attacked, but before long we also shall have a sea force which cannot be attacked."

In principle, he added, Germany had carried through its determination not to attack women and children, but there were cases when the wounding and killing of noncombatants could not be avoided.

For the future, he promised Germany would be humane in its conduct of the war.

"We will act as others act toward us," he asserted. "England's objective is not only the German regime, but also the German men and women and children.

"It has been said that Germany should be destroyed, and the first Treaty of Versailles was enacted for that purpose. Possibly a second treaty would attempt the same thing.

"I wish to express my thanks to the German people. They have given us proofs of their courageous will."

—Danzig was a city of joy in the midst of war as it prepared today to welcome Adolf Hitler, who was scheduled to speak to the populace of the former Free City, now rejoined to Germany.

Every home was decorated. Flags, pictures of Hitler, swastika-marked bunting, laurel and other wreaths, and strips of gilded paper were used.

"The Liberator"

Streamers across buildings and from one side of the street to the other carried inscriptions:

"We thank our Führer"; "To the liberator of Danzig"; "Our hearts beat for our Führer."

Hitler was to speak in the Artushof, the medieval guild hall of the Hanseatic League.

The streets through which he was to pass were announced by radio and from early morning crowds lined them—in bright sunshine; what Germans call "Hitler weather."

Danzig was virtually cleared of Poles. About 1,000 were interned after Germany took over the city on September 1, but 500 were released. Those still held are men of arms-bearing age, mostly postal and customs officials who functioned in Danzig under the pre-war arrangement, and other civil servants.

PARIS ANNOUNCES IT IS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE WAR

Daladier Cabinet to Meet Tomorrow — Allies Stiffen Defenses.

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PARIS, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The French Government tonight made known its determination to prosecute the European war in spite of Soviet Russia's invasion of Poland.

A semi-official statement on the eve of a cabinet meeting tomorrow said that France would continue to carry out her war policy in cooperation with Britain.

"The occupation of part of Poland by the Russian Army can not affect in any way the position taken by the two great democracies," the statement said.

France and Great Britain strengthened their war line on the western front today in anticipation of a major battle as soon as German reenforcements are rushed back from Poland.

German Movement Speeded.

The entry of the Red armies from Russia into war-battered Poland was viewed here as speeding the task of the German divisions in the east and making more men and equipment available for defense of the West Wall.

French reports said that the nation's Colonial troops — Senegalese, Algerians, Tunisians, Madagascans, Tonkinese, Annamese and Cambodians—were mobilized fully and ready to bolster the French attack. The number of Colonial troops was described as considerably in excess of the total of effective fighting men called to the tri-color during the first world war.

The French General Staff's communique for the evening said:

"An enemy local attack in the region east of the Blies was repulsed.

"Activity of enemy aviation in the same region."

Attack Is Repulsed.

In the regular morning communique, the French General Staff today announced the repulse of a localized German attack, launched during the night "in the region east of the Saar River." The communique did not specify where the fighting took place, but it was believed to be in the shell-pounded region south of Saarbruecken, where French and German forces have fought numerous minor engagements.

British troops were said to have moved into position in the area of France's Maginot Line through tunnels to the vast defense works.

Re-enforcements, the French said, were moving up steadily from the rear through world war battle sites and the crumbling concrete works of Germany's old Hindenburg Line.

Through Neutral Countries.

Meanwhile, the belief was expressed that Berlin would aim a diplomatic campaign at such neutral countries as Belgium, The Netherlands, Rumania and the Balkan nations. There was a feeling, too, that Germany, which is not in a position, the French say, to afford a long war, would strike hard in the west—perhaps even through neutral territory, according to some observers.

Officially France has apparently decided to wait and study the full significance of the Russian invasion of Poland before making any declaration in that regard. The press, however, continued to attack Soviet "brutality and treason to peace."

Reports that German and Russian troops had met at Brest-Litovsk brought predictions that representatives of the two countries might meet in that city to decide Poland's fate.

One Communist deputy was reported to have quit the party, and the French General Confederation of Labor, which a few years ago amalgamated with communist trade unions, called on all leaders and workers to sever any ties with Moscow. A resolution signed by executives of the federation termed the invasion of Poland "treason to the proletariat."

French sources said that the only choice for the Poles was flight to neutral countries, surrender or guerrilla warfare.

French

Paris, Sept. 19 (A)—The French general staff issued the following communique this morning:

A local attack was launched by the enemy during the night in the region east of the Saar river. This attack has been repulsed.

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NAZIS OPEN ATTACK ON POILUS IN NORTH

Infantry Charges Across No Man's Land Under Cover Of Artillery Barrage

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Heart Of Northern Flank Hit. Paris Asserts Enemy Was Repulsed

BY RADIO TELEPHOTO

[By the Associated Press.]

Paris, Sept. 19—Under cover of a heavy artillery barrage, German troops were reported tonight to have struck in the heart of the northern flank on the Western front and been turned back by French forces.

The German armies, with victory over Poland on the Eastern front virtually complete, took the initiative against the French in the west.

The French general staff's communique said the Germans' "partial attack" was met and turned back during the night east of the Saar river. It was the first major attack by Germany on the Western front since Soviet Russia invaded Poland Sunday, helping German frontal assaults to crush France's eastern ally.

East Of Blies River

The French general staff's evening communique described the place where another German attack had been turned back as east of the Blies river.

The Blies river is about eleven miles east of Saarbrücken and flows northeastward from near the French town of Sarraguemines toward the German town of Blieskastel. Paralleling it about four miles distant is the Bickenalbe river, running northeastward from near the French town of Volmunster toward the German town of Zweibrücken.

The communique also said German aviation was active in the same region.

Reports reaching Basle tonight said that French troops, basing their action from Sarreguemines on the south and the Blies on the east, moved northeast this morning and captured the German village of Bebelsheim, three miles from Sarreguemines, where French artillery had reduced German defenses to rubble. The village had been deserted days ago.

Deeper Advance Reported

In the afternoon the French were reported to have surrounded the village of Wittersheim, a mile and a half deeper in German territory. Both villages stand on the main Sarreguemines-Zweibruecken highway and on the bank of Mandel Creek, which parallels the Blies. Between them on the west is a hill that commands the comparatively unprotected left flank of the German trenches and forts defending Saarbruecken. Reports that the French already had captured this hill and were shelling German positions from it reached Basle but could not be confirmed.

French control of the road to Wittersheim, however, apparently meant that the German forces on the east bank of the Saar and south of Saarbruecken were in an untenable pocket. German troops were reported moving out of a dozen villages in the area.

The suspense which had been hanging over the Western front for forty-eight hours was broken just before dawn today by the German assault.

Charge Near Saarbrücken

French advices said the German infantry charged in the no man's land between Germany's Sierfried Line and the Marginot Line at a point just within German territory. The action was at a point where the French have been filtering through the Nazi trench and pill-box systeem of fortifications toward the important industrial town of Saarbrücken.

The attack was said to have been executed under cover of a heavy artillery barrage by several German companies numbering [illegible] men each.

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French troops, who have been digging in as fast as they gained ground during the first two weeks of the war, were reported to have repulsed the attack with machine-gun fire from newly-prepared positions.

Main Lines Unchanged

The main lines of this 100-mile flank, which bulges slightly into western Germany between the Rhine and the Moselle rivers, was unchanged.

Military observers said the real significance of the attack lay in the indication that the Germans were attempting to raid the French lines and take prisoners, apparently in preparation for a large-scale offensive.

Heavy German reinforcements of infantry, artillery and aviation were reported streaming west now that the Polish lines have been slashed to pieces, with only a few knots of resistance remaining to be reduced in the East.

4 Or 5 Others Reported Sunk

On the naval front, where France and Britain have been waging a severe campaign against Germany, French dispatches claimed several successes.

In addition to a German submarine reported sunk last night in the Atlantic, a semi-official statement said four or five similar craft had gone to the bottom under attacks of French warships.

"The submarine warfare has begun under excellent auspices and results obtained at the start of this war are superior to those obtained late in 1918 when the submarine war was at its height," the statement said.

Premier Daladier called the Cabinet to meet tomorrow for a general re-

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Nazis Claim 50,000 Captives, 'Immense Booty' After Victory In East

BZURA RIVER AREA FIGHTING REPORTED OVER

German Troops Freed For Concentration Before Warsaw

Gdynia Sector Fight Raging — Invaders Attack By Sea, Land, Air

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 19—The German army, still opposed in Government-abandoned Poland by widely scattered forces, reported today the capture of 50,000 prisoners and "immense booty" after crushing a Polish army in one of the biggest battles on the Eastern front.

The high command's announcement of victory on the Bzura river, west of Warsaw, came as military activity was reported resumed at Warsaw and a force of between 2,000 and 3,000 Polish troops waged a desperate fight against heavy odds west of German-conquered Gdynia, once Poland's seaport.

"Up to now, 50,000 war prisoners have been taken and immense booty captured. The final amount cannot be estimated."

Losses were believed heavy on both sides.

The tersely worded announcement referred to a nine-day engagement along the Bzura north of Lodz, a textile manufacturing center and the second city in size in Poland.

Lodz is about seventy-five miles southwest of Warsaw and the German triumph in the Lodz area apparently relieved thousands of Nazi troops for the attack on the Polish capital, from which the Government of President Ignace Moscicki fled several days ago.

The German high command declared fighting was resumed at Warsaw when an emissary failed to appear to negotiate on the surrender of the city, which was demanded by the Germans last Sunday.

No Word From Warsaw

"The city is being defended by the Poles without regard for the population, which is over a million strong," asserted the German communique.

From Warsaw came no word.

There was no indication of what form the military activity was taking.

The defenders at the tip of what was the Polish Corridor were entrenched in positions on heights west of Gdynia known as Oblosz and in the village of Ochshoeft.

Correspondents who had gone to Danzig for the Hitler speech were taken to the scene and watched the battle from a distance of only two miles.

Apparently the Poles were cut off from the outside world. Prisoners taken by the Germans were said to believe the British were about to come to the aid of the small garrison.

The Poles also seemed to have no anti-aircraft guns, for the scouting planes flew low and were not bothered.

Their artillery fire seemed exact, but not so long ranged as the Germans'. Occasional fire envel[oped] buildings held by German troops and thick smoke over the heights held by the Poles indicated the devastation wrought by both sides.

In southeastern Poland the city of Lwow was called on to surrender to the Germans, the communique said.

Northwest of Lwow, it was reported, some fighting units of the enemy were destroyed and about 10,000 prisoners were captured.

Turning to the Western front, the communique said: "Insignificant artillery and reconnoitering activity occurred at some points in the Saarbrücken region. It was observed that our opponents were doing manifold trench digging. Fighting actions in the air did not occur."

Nazis Report Big Victory.

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—As Adolf Hitler went to flag-decked Danzig, his armies today reported victory in one of the biggest battles of the eastern campaign which has virtually smashed Poland as Soviet troops moved into eastern Polish provinces. Polish forces in northern Poland were said to have been defeated, ending a nine-day battle. A high command communique said 50,000 prisoners had been taken along with "immense booty." Losses on both sides were believed to be heavy.

Despite grave losses the Poles resisted stubbornly throughout the battle in which they were surrounded by German forces slowly closing in on them.

Ring Within Ring.

One curious phase of the engagement occurred when by some freak circumstance a detachment of Germans was surrounded by Poles who in turn were ringed by other German forces. Nazi planes dropped food and gasoline to their men caught in the ring within a ring.

Germans said their trapped forces were rescued last night by Polish capitulation.

The high command communique passed over this dramatic battle with the laconic statement that the "battle at the Bzura River is over. Up to now 50,000 war prisoners have been taken and immense booty captured."

On the western front facing France, the communique said only "insignificant artillery and reconnoitering activity" had occurred.

The Drohobycz oil district in southeastern Poland, about 40 miles from the Hungarian frontier, was reported to have fallen into German hands as Polish forces were pushed across the Hungarian border. The Germans said that a Polish infantry regiment, a cavalry regiment and one tank company had crossed into Hungary.

Warsaw Still Holds Out.

German sources reported turbulent conditions approaching civil strife in Warsaw today as the Polish capital continued to hold out against encircling Nazi troops.

Action to occupy the city was resumed yesterday, the High Command said, after Polish leaders ignored an ultimatum demanding surrender. There was no information here, however, to indicate whether the operations included shelling and bombing from the air.

While the German Army increased its pressure on Warsaw, the High Command issued a communique reporting that elsewhere in Poland "dissolution and capitulation of various enemy forces encircled by our troops continues rapidly."

Informed quarters said today that with most of Poland now in hands of German and Soviet Russian troops, the contention of France and Britain that they must come to Poland's aid had proven an impossible realization. These quarters said French and British treaties with Poland had become pointless and that the two nations are faced again with the question of why they want to wage war against Germany.

Report Warsaw Short of Food.

Announcement of the renewal of assaults upon Warsaw was accompanied by the statement that the city's civilian population was being given every opportunity to flee. From fugitives who already have left Warsaw, the Germans declared, came reports the capital's food supply is virtually exhausted and that confusion prevails.

Apparently no one with sufficient authority to negotiate with German army commanders remains in the city, it was said.

As the battle for possession of Warsaw raged anew, German and Soviet Russian forces, pushing into Poland from opposite directions, met at Brest-Litovsk, 100 miles due east of the capital. Russian revolutionists signed a separate peace with Germany there during the world war.

Military sources indicated a conference between Nazi and Soviet army commanders would be arranged soon, possibly today, to discuss control of Poland pending adjustment of political issues involved. Rumors of another partition of Poland were in the air, but it was said in official quarters these were premature.

Hitler and Stalin in Accord.

Informed circles freely admitted, however, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin had reached agreement as to the steps to be taken in regard to Poland's future.

Exactly what portion of Poland Germany expects to obtain in the event of a partition was not indicated. Berlin newspapers printed maps showing the line held by Nazi forces, and some observers interpreted this as a possible new boundary between a Greater Germany and the Soviet.

The press said 95,000 square miles

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view of operations.

The question of the dissolution of the Communist party in France, which has been under discussion since Russia signed her non-aggression pact with Germany, was expected to come before the meeting.

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Deputies Fight.

A group of Communist Deputies mingled with several Conservatives in a fist fight in a Chamber of Deputies lobby after the Communists issued a statement supporting the Russian march into Poland. The antagonists were quickly separated.

The Premier conferred with Air Minister Guy de Chambre and Gen. Maurice Gamelin and Admiral Jean Darlan, army and navy chiefs, in preparation for the Cabinet meeting. Daladier's aides, August de Ribes and Robert Coulondre, meanwhile, talked with the Polish, Turkish and Belgian ambassadors.

Operations on the Eastern front were acknowledged here to be virtually ended, with only 16 or 17 Polish divisions now estimated to be in positions to carry on a war against 70 divisions and 3,000 planes Germany put into action there.

The Polish Ambassador to France, Jules Lukasiewicz, in a broadcast, however, declared Poles were being recruited abroad and the forces still resisting at home would "continue the war under new conditions with an unyielding determination to vanquish the enemy."

German Morale Is Up.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The morale of Germany's West Wall defenders, as well as their actual fighting strength, was reported today to have been boosted by the arrival of captured Polish guns and other equipment and the allocation of several thousand warplanes no longer needed on the eastern front.

The German man power had already been increased greatly by a shift of army divisions from the east.

Along the Rhine, Saar and Moselle River valleys the German watchword became: "We have finished our part in the Polish campaign; now we will hold the Siegfried Line against the French."

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French Fight.

The French tell, however, that they had demonstrated their ability to cling to their gains despite the repeated counter-attacks and "over-the-top" direct assaults of the past week.

Breaking down their attack into a system of infiltration, spearheaded by small units, the French had advanced their battle line steadily through pillbox-guarded advance posts to a line roughly parallel to the Siegfried defenses.

Typical of the French forward movement has been the penetration along the Blies Creek front, between the rich industrial center of Saarbruecken—still objective No. 1 of the drive—and Zweibruecken, sixteen miles farther east. There the boundary runs east and west, and the French attack is from the south.

Ten Miles Into Germany.

Well-equipped patrols, sometimes supported by tanks, first were reported to have wiped out enemy advance positions, usually without the use of artillery. Then, after concentrated artillery fire, the attackers struck at main defense lines from their captured positions.

Using such tactics, the French were said to have won control of the entire Blies Creek area almost ten miles deep into German territory. That would put them within striking distance of the main Saarbruecken-Zwiebruecken road and give them fire control over the Mandel Creek road from Saarguemines, southeast of Saarbruecken, to the village of Assweiler at the junction of two strategic highways.

The advance was understood to have been exposed to fire from heavy guns in Siegfried Line forts in the St. Ingbert Forest behind Saarbruecken.

Jockeying for Position.

On the western flank, just east of the Moselle, which flows from France along the German-Luxemburg frontier, both side continued jockeying for positions for the Saar valley battle.

A heavy artillery duel was said to be underway, with France's long-range Maginot line guns and lighter field artillery reported having the advantage.

Southeast, in a zone east of the Vosges foothills, frontier patrols closed in for skirmishing that is modern warfare's closest approach to the old hand-to-hand fighting.

The Germans were said to have dynamited clearings 100 yards wide in front of their defense positions, enabling their machine guns to sweep attacking parties.

Land Mines.

There were reports that some French patrols had stumbled onto German land mines, hidden along forest trails, but persisted doggedly in wedging into the section north west of Wissembourg and partly surrounding the Fischbach forts. There, because of hills and forests, warplanes and tanks have have proved of little value. Sharpshooters are perched in treetops to pick off enemy patrols.

Firing was reported yesterday for the first time from German forts at Lauterbourg, where the Rhine River leaves the French frontier. Reports reaching Basle said that the Germans' target was a French railroad from which guns mounted on flat cars have been shelling the German forts near Wissembourg.

Along the rest of the Rhine, big guns in the forts remained quiet. Observation planes from both sides were in the air. French sausage balloons, anchored by cables, floated within easy reach of anti-aircraft batteries across the river.

Some captives taken in repeated German onslaughts against the little contingent near Gydnia were quoted as saying they were "waiting for the British to arrive." The fight in the Gdynia sector was raging furiously when Führer Adolf Hitler arrived at nearby Danzig for his triumphal entry into that city.

The German communique said "dissolution and capitulation of scattered or encircled remnants of the Polish army are progressing rapidly.

Bzura River Battle Over

"The battle of the Bzura river is over.

German land, sea and air forces were reported pounding at the Polish force. The newsmen saw three German waves advance on the fortified positions during an hour's stay and each time the Nazis won some ten yards more of hotly-contested ground.

Planes Guide Artillery

The land forces were supported by scouting planes which dropped signals to guide the artillery. Also blasting away at the Poles were the 9-centimeter (about 11-inch) guns of the German cruiser Schleswig Holstein anchored 10½ miles away in Danzig harbor.

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of Polish territory out of a total of 150,051 had been occupied by German troops.

The line marking the limit of German occupation extended on the maps from a point northwest of Grodno almost straight south to Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk, Wlodawa and Lwow and thence southwest to a point near the Slovak-Hungarian frontier. Brest-Litovsk, situated nearly in the center of this line, is 100 miles due east of Warsaw and about 420 from Berlin.

Calls Eastern Drive Over.

The Nazi press emphasized today the campaign in the east had been concluded.

The Lokal Anzeiger, under the caption "The End of Poland," declared "Poland has fallen to pieces." The paper blamed the Poles and their inability to govern themselves for their recent situation.

That Germany considers the Polish war virtually concluded also was indicated by an army communique saying the air force on the eastern front had reported it is ready for action elsewhere.

Confirmation of the German view that the Polish State no longer exists was seen by official circles in the fact that neither France nor Britain has declared war on Russia for invading Poland.

The arrival in Berlin of Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, member of the Japanese Supreme War Council, and three high staff officers was regarded in official circles as significant, and characterized as "very symptomatic." Newspapers prominently displayed stories concerning the visit, but made no comment.

As a mark of special honor, it was learned, Count Terauchi will be taken to the eastern front tomorrow to see the German Army in action and confer with Hitler.

German

Berlin, Sept. 19 (AP)—The German Army high command today issued the following communique on operations in Poland:

Dissolution and capitulation of various enemy groups encircled by German forces continues rapidly.

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The enemy encircled south of the Vistula between Warsaw and Kutno, southwest of Wyzogrod, is defeated and in a stage of complete dissolution. The number of prisoners taken and the amount of war material captured cannot be estimated at the present time.

The German Supreme Army Command issued the following communique:

Dissolution and capitulation of scattered or encircled remnants of the Polish army are progressing rapidly. The battle at the Bzura river is over. Up to now, 50,000 war prisoners have been taken and immense booty captured. The final amount cannot yet be estimated.

Northwest of Lwow smaller fighting units of the enemy were destroyed, and 10,000 prisoners were taken. Lwow was asked to surrender.

Military activity was resumed at Warsaw after the Polish emissary failed to appear. The city is being defended by the Poles without regard for the population, which is over a million strong.

The air foce yesterday conducted only individual raids. On the Western front, insignificant artillery and reconnoitering activity occurred at some points in the Saarbücken region. It was observed that our opponents were doing manifold trench digging.

Fighting actions in the air did not occur.

The sinking of the airplane carrier Courageous as announced by the British Admiralty was confirmed by a report of the German submarine which attacked the carrier.

Poles Hold Out Near Gdynia

Little Force, Cut Off From World, Believes British Assistance Is on Way.

SEP 20 1939

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

GDYNIA, Poland, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Some 2,000 or 3,000 Polish troops were desperately waging a fight against great odds today on the heights west of Gdynia known as Oblosz and in the village of Ochshoeft, because, as some captives said, "we are waiting for the British to arrive."

Witnesses watched the battle from a distance of only two miles, on the eastern height above Gdynia, known as Steinberg.

By the time Adolf Hitler had arrived at Zoppot, the Danzig beach resort, shortly after 2 P. M. (9 A. M., New York time), this fight seemed at its height, with Germany's armed might on land, sea and air pounding away at the Polish positions.

Also within thirty minutes I saw both the city putting on its Sunday best to receive Der Fuehrer and the conquered port of Gdynia showing marks of the armed conflict. Here solemn people walked about, seemingly not knowing what to do with themselves unless they happened to be standing in long queues to get ration cards or comply with some other formality of the German army of occupation.

Three Waves of Troops.

Standing on Steinberg height east of Gdynia some sixty correspondents from the four corners of the globe saw the Germans advance in three waves on Oblosz height. Each time during our one hour's stay they won some ten yards more of hotly contested ground. Each attack was preceded by scouting planes dropping light signals to guide the artillery.

They were supported by the cruiser Schleswig Holstein shooting from Danzig harbor ten and one-half miles away and later by bombers unloading their deadly cargo on the hapless Poles.

The Poles apparently had no communication with the outside world and, according to the captives, still believed the British were about to come. They also seemed to have no anti-aircraft guns, for the planes flew low and unmolested.

Depressing Peace in Gdynia.

The Polish artillery fire seemed exact, but not so long ranged as the Germans'. Occasional fire enveloped buildings held by German troops and thick smoke over the heights held by the Poles indicated the devastation wrought by both sides.

Later we descended into Gdynia, Poland's modern port. Broken windows, holes in the houses, and occasional smashed walls showed that, here too, the war had raged.

But now there was peace—depressing peace. For most stores were still closed, most shop windows still boarded up, and business life stagnant. While Polish signs for the most part were left in place, the occupying army lost no time in renaming the principal thoroughfare of the city in German: Adolf Hitler Strasse.

WARSAW

CITY PRESENTS PITIFUL SIGHT, RADIO REPORTS

But Announcer Asserts "We Will Fight To The Last Drop"

Says Buildings, Museums And Art Galleries Are In Ruins

SEP 20 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 19—Warsaw's defiance of the German army's demand for surrender was broadcast again by the Polish capital's radio tonight after a day-long shelling and bombardment.

The announcer in a tired voice recited in English a story of devastation resulting from the twelve-day-old siege.

"Warsaw presents a very pitiful sight," he said. "Buildings, monuments, museums and art galleries are in ruins. We will fight to the last drop and never surrender."

Ultimatum Rejected

The German army delivered an ultimatum to the Warsaw population, dropping leaflets from airplanes, last Saturday, ordering it to evacuate the capital under threat of bombardment. Polish authorities rejected the ultimatum.

Prominent Hungarians today formed a committee to aid Polish refugees.

One committee, of which Mme. Nicholas Horthy, wife of Hungary's regent, was reported to be patroness, arranged for Hungarians to take Polish women and children into their homes for the duration of the war.

Frontier reports said two Polish infantry battalions crossed from Sianki and Uzok and were received with honors by Hungarian border guards.

BUFFER STATE REGIME READY IN POLISH AREA

SEP 20 1939

Pro-German, Pro-Russian Government to Sue at Once for Peace.

NAZIS HAVE MAPS DRAWN UP

Charts Showing Partition Plans Appear in Rumania as Berlin Reports Foes' Collapse.

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Reports from across the Polish border today said that a new pro-German, pro-Russian regime was about to be established in Poland, replacing the Government of President Ignace Moscicki, Foreign Minister Jozef Beck, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz and other Polish leaders who now are refugees in Rumania.

Informed persons forecast a new Polish Government would immediately sign a peace pact with Germany and Soviet Russia and accept a redrawing of Poland's borders.

It was said the new State would be a "buffer" between the two great Powers.

Maps mailed from Germany showing the expected partition and new spheres of influence were distributed here.

How the Carving Is Done.

The maps, which were not regarded as official but to which some significance was attached, drew this picture of a new partition of Poland:

Russia would acquire the Polish Ukraine and White Russian provinces, with a new boundary starting from the Rumanian frontier and extending northward between Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk to a point above Bialystok, thence eastward to the present Soviet frontier. This region was designated the New Ukraine.

From the point north of Bialystok the border would continue to Germany's East Prussian frontier, and the territory designated White Russia.

The map makers assumed that Germany would take Polish Silesia and the former Polish Corridor by marking a new frontier starting southeast of Katowice and heading into Poland almost to Lodz. The line would then turn west almost to the German border, and then form an arc northeastward to the East Prussian border near Grudziadz. Poznan (Posen) and Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) would be included in the German gains.

The remaining territory, about one-third of Poland, apparently would be left as a buffer State without access to the sea, without Poland's former industrial areas and surrounded by Germany, Russia and Slovakia, a German dependency.

Poles' Plight Desperate.

Polish resistance to Germany's overwhelming armed might was reported today to have dwindled to three widely separated and virtually surrounded armies.

Dispatches indicated the Poles still were holding out at Warsaw, along the San River west of Lwow and in the sector between Bialystok and Pinsk, but the plight of the defenders was said to be desperate.

The three Polish armies were said to be operating as individual units, without direction from the Polish General Staff, which yesterday followed Government leaders across the Rumanian border.

The desperately fighting Poles also were reported practically without aerial assistance. Most of the Polish air force already has been destroyed, or interned in Rumania.

Red Army Marches On.

While the Germans were advancing from the west, the vast motorized Russian Army was reported rolling through the Ukraine from the east.

Along the Rumanian frontier Soviet troops were continuing what appeared to be a bloodless occupation of Polish territory. Poles and Russians were fraternizing in the occupied areas and there were no reports of fighting. To the Poles the advent of the Russians meant the first freedom from German bombardment in more than two weeks.

Polish refugees streaming across the frontier offered an increasing problem to Rumanian authorities. The Cernauti Chief of Police estimated at least 100,000 already had crossed.

Polish staff officers and foreign military observers estimated Polish Army losses during the eighteen days of bitter fighting at 50,000 to 100,000 killed. The same sources estimated German losses at 35,000 to 50,000 killed.

Little was known here concerning fighting around Warsaw, where a radio broadcast last night was broken off suddenly during a talk by Col. Vaclav Lipinski. Before the interruption Col. Lipinski told of violent fighting in the Praga district, a suburb east of the capital. The west sector was reported quiet. Col. Lipinski said that the city had been bombed and shelled throughout the day, but that the spirit of the populace was unbroken and that it would resist "to the last man."

Meanwhile, Gen. Lev Prchala, commander of the Czech legion formed in Poland after Germany's absorption of Czecho-Slovakia, told the Associated Press that 15,000 of his men had been captured by Russians. Gen. Prchala said he had been halted by Russians en route to the Rumanian border, but was released quickly. He said he would go to France to offer his services there.

Plans To Divide Poland 3 Ways Now Reported

SEP 20 1939

By FLOYD GIBBONS

Associated Press Correspondent

Cernauti, Rumania, Sept. 19—Establishment of a new Polish regime friendly to Germany and Soviet Russia after partition of Poland by those powers was predicted today in reports from across the Polish frontier.

Maps mailed from Germany were circulated here showing such a partition which would leave only about one-third of Poland as a buffer state between powerful neighbors.

Informed persons said a new government, replacing the regime of President Ignace Moscicki and Foreign Minister Jozef Beck, would sign an immediate peace with Germany and Russia.

All East Poland To Russ

Significance was attached to the maps, although they were not regarded as official. They envisaged Russia as getting all of eastern Poland from a line drawn from south of Przemysl to the East Prussian frontier northwest of Bialystok.

The map-makers assumed that Germany would take the territory west of a new frontier which would start below Katowice, extend north nearly to Lodz, then loop westward near the present German frontier and finally swing northeast to join the East Prussian border.

Poznan (Pozen) and Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) would be incorporated in Germany. Lwow and Wilno would become Russia's.

The map indicated about one-third of Poland would remain as a buffer state without access to the sea and without its industrial districts.

Soviets Continue Invasion

Soviet occupation of Polish territory across the frontier from Rumania continued apparently without resistance. There were no reports of bloodshed. To Poles the advent of the Russians meant relief from two weeks of almost continuous bombings.

Poles and Russians fraternized in the occupied regions.

Rumanian and Soviet military authorities opened negotiations for reopening the frontier over which thousands of panic-stricken Poles have fled. News of the negotiations caused those stampeding farther into Rumania to falter and then stop.

Some Poles appeared at the bridgehead hopeful of returning to their homes with most of their possessions carried on their backs. Many others, however, moved on into Rumania hoping to rebuild their fortunes and lives elsewhere than in conquered Poland.

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Seek Two Americans

Major William H. Colbern, United States military attache, entered Soviet-occupied sections of Poland to learn the whereabouts of two missing Americans—Richard Mowrer, correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, and William Morton, of the United States consular service.

A lone Soviet sentry, standing in the middle of a bridge spanning 300 yards of the Dniestr river, hailed him as he crossed.

Colbern was told that nothing was known concerning the two Americans, but that no restrictions had been placed on persons in the Russian-occupied area.

Mowrer and Morton were last heard from in Zaleszczyki, Polish frontier town, before Soviet troops marched in.

Peasants Harvest Crops

Picturesquely clad peasants peacefully harvested corn, pumpkins and hay in nearby fields. The frontier was almost back to normal after the wild confusion that reigned as late as last night.

One of the incidents most startling to the peasants occurred Sunday morning when two Soviet tanks ambled across the bridge onto Rumanian territory, remained for fifteen minutes while the crew looked around and then departed into Poland.

Foreign diplomats and Polish refugees who escaped into Rumania described a ceaseless German bombardment in towns and cities of unconquered sections of Poland.

They reported towns were almost blasted into the air ahead of the German advance.

Civilian Autos Bombed

On the road from Warsaw to Seidlce Americans said they saw where German bombers attempted to shatter telephone and telegraph lines. They had annihilated a Polish army truck convoy and had bombed fifteen civilian motor cars. Several were overturned with bodies of their occupants scattered about.

Several Polish autos on Cernauti streets were marked by machine-gun bullet holes.

The Japanese Ambassador to Poland Shuichi Sakoh, departed with his staf for Bucharest. The Japanese were th last of the diplomatic missions accred ited to Warsaw to leave Poland.

Jews Flee Into Rumania

The last American diplomat to leav Leland Harrison, third secretary of th United States Embassy in Warsav said Polish Jews made up more tha half of a terrified mob which fled in Rumania from Zaleszczyki when Po ish border guards opened the barri and scurried into Rumania. Harriso left Bucharest.

The Jews had been held at the Polish border for several days by Rumania's refusal at first to grant them entry.

Many Polish Jews at the outbreak of hostilities moved into Polish cities near the Russian frontier, preferring to risk a Soviet occupation than German conquest.

Beck and Smigly-Rydz Quarrel

Polish Foreign Minister and Army Chief in Bitter Argument at Cernauti.

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CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Polish government leaders, who halted here in their flight before the advancing German forces, were reported today on their way by separate routes to Bucharest, from where, it was said, they might go to Paris.

President Ignace Moscicki entrained last night for Craiova, near the Bulgarian frontier, where he was given permission to reside with Foreign Minister Joseph Beck. Col. Beck left here by motor and Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz departed by way of Bikaz, in the Carpathian Mountains.

A bitter argument between Col. Beck and Marshal Smigly-Rydz on an undisclosed subject occurred at the Cernauti station as they bade farewell to President Moscicki. The army leader, ignoring Col. Beck's aids, stalked off to his automobile.

Statement by Moscicki.

PARIS, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—In a statement issued through the Polish embassy in Paris, President Ignace Moscicki of Poland urged all Poles to guard their nation's honor so that "justice will triumph in the end."

"It becomes necessary to remove that which personifies our republic and constitutes the source of its constitutional power from this momentary cataclysm," his message says.

"For that reason I have decided with my heart filled with grief to transfer the headquarters of the President of the republic and other high State authorities to a residence where conditions assure free exercise of full sovereignty and the possibility of guarding the interests of the republic."

He praised the Polish Army for bravery in facing "almost the entire armed force of Germany" and declares the Russian invasion "violates standing treaties and imprescriptible principles."

Sources close to the French Foreign Office reported today the possibility that Polish President Ignace Moscicki and high Polish Government officials might eventually seek refuge in France if and when Germany completes her conquest of Poland.

Definite plans still remain to be made, these sources said.

Foreign Under-Secretary August Champetier de Ribes conferred during the morning with Polish Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz. Only meager reports were received here [illegible] eastern front.

SOVIET ANNOUNCES SEIZURE OF WILNO

Army Also Said To Be At Lwow—Estonian Campaign Talk Heard

Reich Embassy Sources Speculate On Peace Bid To England And France

SEP 20 1939

Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, *Wednesday*, Sept. 20—The Red army general staff early today announced the capture of the northeastern Polish city of Wilno, ancient capital of the Lithuanians, "after two hours' fighting."

The Russians also announced the capture of Volynski (Wlodzimierz), 140 miles from the Russian border, a town which the German army announced Saturday had been reached by Nazi motorized units.

Wilno, about eighty-five miles from the Russian frontier, is the most important city yet taken by the westbound Red army. It has a normal population of about 207,000.

Reported At Lwow

In the south, in the Ukraine, the Soviet troops pressed into the "outskirts" of Lwow, Poland's third largest city, from the northeast and from the south. German troops already had virtually encircled the city.

The general staff announced capture altogether of twelve more cities and towns. Besides Volynski, Pruzhany (Pruzany) and Korbin (Kobyrn), also 140 miles into Poland, were reported taken.

Most of the places reported captured were roughly on a line running north and south through Wilno and Lwow. It had been understood the Russian invasion would be halted somewhere along this line, so there was the possibility the drive might be about ended.

The Soviet troops either have met or have stopped a stone's throw from the German forces at several points along the 500-mile line of march.

Estonian Talk Heard

As the German-Russian campaign of mopping up in Poland seemed to be nearing an end, the possibility that Soviet troops might march into little Estonia was discussed in Moscow's diplomatic circles.

News that the Soviet Baltic fleet was sent into action to "take measures" after the escape of a Polish submarine interned at Tallinn was regarded here as significant.

Russia's present sea base on the west is Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland, and Russia is known to want a Baltic base.

Diplomats said that should Russia decide to occupy part of Estonia this might give her complete control of the Gulf of Finland. Estonia now has a number of fortified islands in the gulf as well as shore batteries controlling certain large sectors.

Estonian circles in Moscow insisted, however, there was not a single conflict in the relations of their government with the Soviet Union. They emphasized that their guards had tried to prevent the escape of the submarine, and denied there was any connivance.

Sources close to the German Embassy predicted that the Reich, with the Polish campaign nearly over, might make a fresh approach to France and Great Britain for peace. They said Germany now was transferring numerous airplanes and troops from the Polish to the Western front.

Rumors that the British and French governments had presented a protest against the Russian occupation of Polish territory could not be immediately confirmed.

Soviet Seizes Estates

A communique from the Soviet general staff reported that Russian forces continued to "eject troops of the Polish army" as they advance westward.

A dispatch to the army newspaper *Red Star* disclosed that the process of liquidating huge estates in the Ukraine and White Russian already was under way.

Army commanders were reported to be instructing peasants "to take the land for the people" and to "turn your cattle into the landlords' pastures."

Tass, official news agency, said that the advance of the Russian forces was received by joyous crowds which lined the roads and that girls decked the tanks and horses with flowers. The agency reported "stirring meetings" of the populace and Soviet army units.

Lithuanian Activity

"We advanced at such high speed," Tass reported, "that all bridges on our way remained intact and telephone, telegraph lines and power stations are working normally."

It was reported in diplomatic circles that the Lithuanian Minister to Moscow had opened negotiations in an effort to have the Russians and Germans return Wilno to Lithuania. The city was occupied by the Poles after the World War.

The Polish Ambassador Dr. Waclaw Grzybowski, who hopes to leave Thursday by way of Rumania, called on Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, today. The nature of their long conversation was not disclosed.

"to eject the troops of the Polish army" in their westward march and were nearing the cities of Wilno and Lwow.

It was not known how far the Russians intended to penetrate Poland, but it was believed that they would halt on a line between Wilno in the north and Lwow in the south.

It was understood here that the Lithuanian Minister to Moscow was opening negotiations with Foreign Commissar-Premier Vyacheslav Molotov in an effort to have the Russians and Germans return Wilno to Lithuania. The Lithuanians consider Wilno, which the Poles wrested from them in 1920, their ancient capital.

[Reports reaching Riga said that the Russian troops, led by tanks, had occupied Wilno today at 6 A. M. (1 A. M. New York time) and that the inhabitants started plundering the army storehouses, carrying away flour and other goods in large quantities. The streets were reported decorated with narrow Red flags made from the red part of Polish flags, and several places in the suburbs were said to be ablaze.]

As the Red Army continued to roll on into Poland, Tass reported "stirring meetings" of the population with Soviet Army units, particularly in Western (Polish) White Russia and the Western (Polish) Ukraine.

Tass said that the morale of the Russian troops was "especially high," as was best shown by the "unprecedented rapid advance."

"The Red Army men combine ardour and daring with confidence

Soviet Troops Capture Wilno, May March Against Estonia

Moscow Reports Fall of City in Northeast Poland—Russia's Baltic Fleet in Action —London Protest Rumored.

SEP 20 1939

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Soviet Russian troops were reported authoritatively today to have entered the city of Wilno (Vilna) in northeast Poland, although there was no official announcement of the action.

Rumors in diplomatic quarters that the British and French governments had presented protests against the Russian occupation of Polish territory could not be immediately confirmed.

With the Red army rolling westward, the possibility that Russian troops might march into Estonia was discussed in diplomatic quarters. It was regarded here as significant that the Soviet Baltic fleet was ordered into action after the escape of a Polish submarine interned at the Estonian port of Tallinn.

Estonian circles here, however, emphasized that their guards tried to prevent the escape. They said there was no conflict in the relations of their country with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet general staff earlier reported that army units continued

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and calmness and Bolshevik discipline," the agency said.

Tass quoted the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party in White Russia as saying that people with Red banners lined the roads where Soviet troops passed and that girls decorated the tanks and horses of advancing troops with flowers.

"We advanced at such lightning speed," Tass reported, "that all bridges on our way remained intact and telephone, telegraph lines and power stations are working normally."

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Anarchy Awaits

The report further said that the population of areas in western White Russia still unoccupied by the Red Army were "impatiently awaiting its arrival."

The official agency declared that the Soviet Union wishes to live in peace with all countries, that the Soviet Government publicly announced that the Soviet Union will pursue a policy of neutrality with regard to all countries with which the U. S. S. R. maintains diplomatic relations, and that it was in the interest of peace that the non-aggression pact was concluded with Germany and that the pact was in operation.

An editorial in the newspaper Pravda, Communist party publication, said that everywhere in the western Ukraine, Soviet troops were advancing rapidly without meeting serious resistance.

That the process of liquidation of the huge estates of landlords in the Ukraine and White Russia was already in progress was disclosed in a dispatch to the army newspaper, the Red Star. The Red Star's correspondent reported that army commanders were instructing the peasants to "take the land for the people" and to "turn your cattle into the landlord's pastures."

Baltic Fleet in Action.

Meanwhile it was stated here today that Soviet Russia's warships have embarked on "measures" against the remnants of Poland's submarine fleet, believed in hiding in Baltic ports.

The precise nature of the action was not disclosed in an announcement by Tass, the official news agency, which said merely that the Soviet Baltic fleet is "taking measures."

"As reported from Leningrad, Polish submarines are hiding in ports of the Baltic States and find there covert support on the part of certain Government personages," Tass said. "According to information available, besides Polish submarines, submarines of other States are hiding in those ports."

The announcement indicated strongly that the Soviet "measures" are aimed especially at Estonia, north of Poland and joining Russia.

Yesterday's Episode.

"On September 18 a Polish submarine previously interned in Tallinn, port of Estonia, escaped and disappeared in an unknown direction," Tass said. "This is believed to be a case of abetment on the part of the Estonian authorities. The command of the Soviet Baltic fleet is taking measures against possible diversions on the part of the submarines hiding in Baltic waters."

AIMED AT ESTHONIA

The announcement indicated strongly that Soviet "measures" are aimed especially at Estonia, one of the small Baltic States north of Poland and adjoining Russia.

"On Sept. 18, a Polish submarine previously interned in Tallinn, port of Estonia, escaped and disappeared in an unknown direction," Tass said.

"This is believed to be a case of abetment on the part of Estonian authorities. The command of the Soviet Baltic fleet is taking measures against the possible diversions on the part of the submarines hiding in Baltic waters."

110 MILES WITHIN POLAND

(A dispatch from Tallinn by the Ritzaus, Danish news agency, said the Polish submarine Orzel eluded Estonian gunfire early yesterday to escape from Tallinn, where she had been interned. Shore batteries and Estonian warships were said to have tried to halt the craft.)

With Red Army units as deep as 110 miles within Poland's eastern border, Germany and Soviet Russia joined last night in radio communiquest to declare the Russian troops "pursue no aim counter to the interests of Germany or the Soviet Union or contradicting the spirit and the letter of the non-aggression pact concluded by Germany and the U. S. S. R."

"On the contrary, the task of these troops is to re-establish in Poland the peace and order disrupted by the collapse of the Polish State and to assist the population of Poland in reconstructing conditions of their State existence."

The last phrase was taken by some sources as ponting toward creation of a small Polish buffer State.

1,000,000 IN ACTION

(Berlin dispatches said German and Soviet troops already had met at Brest-Litovsk, exchanged friendly salutes and discussed the drawing of their respective lines.)

Foreign military experts estimated the Soviet Union has at least 2,000,000 soldiers on her western front, and that 500,000 to 1,000,000 are in action in Poland—all under the direction of 58-year-old Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff, War Commissar.

While the Polish Ambassador to Moscow, Waclaw Grzybowski, had been instructed by his government to leave the Soviet capital, there were no immediate indications when he would comply. British and French diplomatic missions still awaited instructions from their capitals.

Following the first penetration of Poland from the east Sunday morning, Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff informed Britain and France that Russia intended to remain neutral, but would protect the 11,000,000 Ukrainians and White Russians in Poland.

Diplomatic quarters heard continued reports that an armistice may be proposed as soon as Germany and Russia settle Poland's fate.

Wilno Reported Captured

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (Wednesday) (AP).—T[illegible]

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The official staff communique said:

"On Sept. 19 Red Army troops continued pressing Polish troops and by the end of the day had occupied:

"In the north, in western Byelo-Russia, the town of Wilno, which was taken after two hours' fighting; the towns of Velika, Berestovista, Pruzhany and Kobrin.

"In the south, in the western Ukraine, the towns of Vladimir, Volynski, Sokol, Brody, Bobrka, Rogatin and Dolina. Cavalry and tank units entered the northeastern and southern outskirts of Lwow."

Most of the places reported captured were roughly on a line running north and south through Wilno and Lwow. It had been understood the Russian invasion would be halted somewhere along this line, so there was the possibility the drive might be about ended.

All Vessels Forbidden To Enter Or Leave Port

SEP 20 1939

Harbor Of Tallinn Under Particular Surveillance—Move Termed One Of Retaliation

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 19—Reports reaching here from Tallinn, Estonia, tonight said the Soviet navy had blockaded Estonia's coast.

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The reports said the harbor of Tallinn was under particular surveillance and that no ships were allowed to enter or leave.

The action was assumed to be retaliation for the failure of Estonian authorities to prevent the escape of the interned Polish submarine Orzel yesterday from Tallinn.

Russ Say Escape Was Aided

Tass, the Soviet official news agency, announced early today that "measures" were being taken by the Red Baltic fleet because Polish and other submarines were hiding in neutral Baltic ports.

Particular mention was made in the Tass communique of the escape of the Polish submarine. It was charged Estonian authorities had abetted the escape.

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Russia Reported Ready To Seize Estonia, Latvia

Copenhagen, Sept. 19 (AP)—Three tiny states lying along the Baltic Sea formed a question mark tonight in the revamping of Eastern Europe's map by the German and Russian military machines.

Dependent for their existence on the mutual interest of Germany and Russia in their independence, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania bobbed helplessly, in the surge of events which struck Poland and which may at any time be directed against them.

Despite Russia's assurances of neutrality, there loomed indications that she intended to dominate the North Baltic area where she was said to want an ice-free port.

Only Question Of Time

In Copenhagen, the *Berlinske Tidende* carried a report saying English sources believed it was only a question of time before Estonia and Latvia would be incorporated into Russia, advancing as the reason a reported German promise to give Russia a Baltic harbor.

A joint declaration of determination to remain neutral and to uphold their right to trade with all countries, including the belligerents, ended a two-day neutrality conference of five northern countries.

Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland said they hoped to attain their aim through negotiations with the belligerents.

As the conference ended, Prime Minister Thovald Stauning of Denmark said "We dare to expect that the belligerents will respect our neutrality.

Not Seeking Profit

"The northern countries are not aiming at profit from the war, but only such collaboration designed to escape war's normal consequences."

Russian Minister Podziakoff was reported to have conferred today with Lithuanian Foreign Minister Urbsys.

The report did not mention the subject, but in some quarters it was believed the talk may have centered around Wilno, the former Lithuanian capital which Poland took in 1920. Lithuania never has ceased to regard the city as her capital.

Evidence of the desire to avoid any friction was seen in the good reception of Soviet neutrality assurances; the report that the chief of the Estonian navy was removed because of the submarine escape, and assurances from Lithuania that, despite her desire to recover Wilno, the Government was firmly following a policy of neutrality and would give no cause for offense likely to prejudice later claims.

Meanwhile, the tiny postwar states continued to offer a precarious haven to thousands of fleeing Poles. More than 20,000 Polish soldiers have crossed the Lithuanian frontier and were disarmed and interned.

Among the estimated 600 civil refugees were the widow and two children of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, the late "strong man of Poland."

Officials said approximately 500 Polish refugees had crossed the Latvian border, among them only a small number of soldiers. It was estimated one hundred Polish tanks were interned in Lithuania and at least sixty warplanes in Latvia.

SEP 20 1939

No Submarines Hidden In Riga, Latvia Asserts

Riga, Latvia, Sept. 19 (AP)—The official Latvian news agency, commenting on the Soviet Russian allegation that Polish and other foreign submarines are hidden in harbors of Baltic states, said tonight that no foreign submarines had been in Latvian territorial waters since the Polish-German war began.

The agency said the reinforcement of coastal defense since the promulgation of Latvia's neutrality regulations excluded any possibility of foreign warships remaining in Latvian waters without the knowledge of authorities.

Poles Plod Way Homeward

Thousands of Refugees Trudge Along Dusty Roads Back to Places They Fled.

By EDWIN SHANKE

SEP 20 1939

JASLO, Poland, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Tens of thousands of hapless Polish refugees are plodding homeward wearily over the dusty roads along which they fled before the advancing Germans.

I saw this tragic picture while en route from Krakow to Jaslo, deep in Polish Galicia.

The refugees are emerging from forests and other hiding places, some a hundred miles from their homes. Most of them travel afoot and some in rickety carts, but during the last few days German supply trucks, returning empty from the front, have given lifts to many.

I saw scores of women carrying babies in shawl slings, the men trudging along beside them with great packs on their shoulders—packs containing all their remaining possessions. Many of the children of walking age led the family cow, chewing her cud unconcernedly.

Nearly All Barefooted.

Some of the families stuffed their possessions into decrepit baby buggies, which often broke down. Nearly all the refugees were barefoot.

At Tarnow, a city of 55,000 east of Krakow, hundreds of the homeless Poles congregate all day opposite the local German commander's headquarters to wait for empty trucks returning from the front. On their arrival they are mobbed by the refugees.

Especially anxious to take care of women and children, the German soldiers keep the men away from the trucks until the others are inside.

German officials said many Polish soldiers were among the refugees. They were men who, through the lightning advance of the German army, became separated from the main body of the retreating Polish Army. Thereafter they worked their way to friendly farms and changed into civilian clothes.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 19 (AP).—The liberal newspaper Pesti Naplo said today that Soviet Russia, whose troops are fast approaching the Hungarian frontier through Poland, had assured Hungary her neutrality would be guaranteed.

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LONDON REJECTS SOVIET EXCUSE FOR INVASION

Holds Drive Into Poland Cannot Be Justified by Argunnent Set Forth.

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DECISION ON ACTION WAITS

And Official Communique Gives No Intimation That Declaration of War Is Foreshadowed.

LONDON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Informed observers said today that Great Britain and France, still firm in their pledges to Poland,

would consult with Polish leaders on the military situation created by the Russian invasion of Poland before disclosing its "full implication."

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The Ministry of Information's statement in which it was understood France would formally concur today, declared that the Soviet action—avowedly to "protect" the Ukrainians and White Russians in Poland—"cannot, in the view of his Majesty's Government, be justified by the arguments put forward by the Soviet Government."

There was, however, no imitation from any informed source that the Ministry's communique could be interpreted as foreshadowing a declaration of war on Russia.

Situation Still in the Air.

"The full implication of these events is not yet apparent," said the communique, "but his Majesty's Government take the opportunity of stating that nothing that has occurred can make any difference to the determination of his Majesty's Government, with the full support of the country, to fulfill their obligations to Poland, and to prosecute the war with all energy until their objects have been achieved."

A full discussion of the situation resulting from the Russian sweep into Poland was expected in the House of Commons tomorrow after another of Prime Minister Chamberlain's reports on the war with Germany.

Captured as Poles, Enlist as Germans

KRAKOW, Poland, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Three great transport trucks came down the road east of here loaded with soldiers in Polish uniforms singing and "heiling." Germans of the signal corps, making a halt along the roadside, gazed wonderingly.

Then came a joyous chorus from the trucks: "We are German nationals traveling west to fight against France."

Germans said that these men, drafted into the Polish Army, had been captured, brought behind the lines and released. Now they were volunteering for the German Army.

SEP 20 1939

2 Americans Missing In Soviet-Held Poland

No Word of Richard Mowrer or Consular Aid

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 19 (AP).—Maj. William H. Colbern, United States military attache, entered Soviet-occupied sections of Poland today to learn the whereabouts of two missing Americans—Richard Mowrer, correspondent of "The Chicago Daily News," and William Morton, of the United States consular service.

A lone Soviet sentry, standing in the middle of a bridge spanning 300 yards of the Dniester River, hailed him as he crossed.

Colbern was told that nothing was known concerning the two Americans, but that no restrictions had been placed on persons in the Russian-occupied area.

Mowrer and Morton were last heard from in Zaleszczyki, Polish frontier town, before Soviet troops marched in. The Soviet soldier declined to answer Colbern's further questioning as to the extent of the Russian advance.

("The Chicago Daily News" said it had received information that Mowrer and Morton were being held by Russians at Zaleszczyki.)

Colbern was attached to the United States Embassy in Warsaw until all diplomatic missions fled in the face of the German invasion. He crossed into Rumania yesterday.

Mowrer Held By Soviets In Poland, Newspaper Say

Chicago, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Chicago *Daily News* announced today receipt of information expressing belief that Richard Mowrer, one of its European correspondents, and William Morton of the American consular service, were being held by Russians who had taken over Zaleszczyki, Poland.

The newspaper's information was contained in a dispatch from Frank Smothers, its Budapest correspondent, who said the American consul at Cernauti, Rumania, on the Polish border, was taking steps to obtain a permit from the Russians for the two men to leave Poland.

Carroll Binder, the newspaper's foreign news editor, said the News was checking with Moscow to determine definitely whether Mowrer was in the hands of the Russians.

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BUDAPEST, Sept. 19 (AP).—Hungarian reports from Cernauti, Rumania, at the Polish frontier, said today that the United States military attache, Major William H. Colbern, had returned to Poland to search for Richard Mowrer, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, and William Morton of the American consular service.

They were last heard from at Zaleszczyki on the Rumanian frontier prior to the Russian occupation. Mowrer re-crossed the frontier into Poland a few days ago. Morton was at Brest-Litovsk to aid in the removal of American citizens.

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Few of 600 Fleeing Czechs Escape Poland; Many Slain, Most Still Wander in Country

By The Associated Press.

SEP 20 1939

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 19—A gruelling, zigzag trek across Poland by 600 Czecho-Slovak refugees who sought safety from the German Army—which only a handful achieved—was described tonight by Hermann Field of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Field represented the British committee for refugees from Czecho-Slovakia in Cracow, Poland. He was one of the last foreigners to cross the Rumanian frontier in advance of Russia's tanks.

"We walked day and night for twelve days until we were exhausted," said Mr. Field. "We begged food in villages and farms. We slept in barns, open fields, woods and along dusty roads.

"A half-dozen times we were in villages and towns when they were frightfully bombed by German planes. And after experiencing all of that, only a few of the poor devils ever escaped."

Mr. Field said the small group escaped Poland at Zaleszczyki, but most of the 600 still were wandering around in Poland.

"Many were killed, and we saw several hundred wounded," he added.

When German planes bombed Cracow for three days at the start of the war, Mr. Field decided to clear the Czech encampment. The British committee previously had sent 1,600 Czechs to England, but 3,000 remained in Cracow.

Mr. Field started the long and dangerous march across Poland with the 600, including old men, women and children, on Sept. 4. Only a few crossed the border to safety in Rumania on Sept. 16. Another group of several hundred Czechs also left Katowice afoot, but Mr. Field said he had no information on their fate.

Shortly after leaving Cracow the wanderers were caught in an air raid at Sandomierz. While they were at Krasnik, he said, German planes bombed the Jewish quarter, killing seventy persons.

Many refugees were caught when the Germans suddenly cut across a road in a wedge which had been driven into the Polish lines.

"Bombing scattered the dwindling Czech column," he recounted. "Many old men, women and children dropped exhausted by the roadside, unable to struggle on. Some were caught by the swift Russian occupation of Southeastern Poland.

"A few of us got out of Tarnopol just before the Russian tanks rolled in—and you almost can count on your fingers the weary but valiant few who finally crossed the border to a Rumanian haven."

Hungary Sends 28 Men to Jail For 'Gossiping About the War'

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Budapest, Sept. 19 (AP)—The governments of southeastern Europe, faced with ever-increasing hazards to their neutrality, are taking more drastic safeguards daily—even against conversationalists.

Vigilant censorship, imprisonment for gossipers, control of mass displays of sympathies, dispersal of crowds, pleas for public calmness and a clamping down on revolutionary parties have been employed.

In Hungary, for example, 28 men arrested yesterday in raids on cafes and other public gathering places either were en route to concentration camps for indefinite terms or were under strict police surveillance. They were convicted of "gossiping about the war."

Among the 28 were several socially prominent Budapest citizens and journalists.

Censorship is reducing the amount of war news that can be printed. The story of the sinking of the British aircraft carrier Courageous was printed on back pages. Only bare troop movements in Poland are reported.

There was practically no editorial comment on war developments, although Hungarian sympathy for Poland is traditional. The only editorial on the Russian entry into Poland said: "Russia, taking advantage of confusion in Europe, is fishing in troubled waters."

The Hungarian Nazi party, meanwhile, was kept silent by rigid restrictions.

Rumania also has taken careful steps to keep public emotions under control. At Cernauti, bottleneck through which Polish refugees and disarmed soldiers have poured into Rumania, civil and military authorities kept order. Crowds were dispersed.

Keep Film Crowds Quiet.

In Bucharest and other cities moviegoers must remain quiet during the news reels, or the shows are closed immediately.

Orders regulating civilians in military zones provide imprisonment for gossiping about military matters, loitering, taking pictures or drawing maps.

Bulgaria faced similar restrictions on public expressions and indicated a desire for continued neutrality.

Greece is raising preparedness funds by a special duty on matches and cigarettes and is considering boosting income taxes.

Dispatches from Turkey to Hungarian newspapers said a Turkish-German non-aggression pact probably would follow a pact Turkey now is negotiating with Russia at Moscow.

Polish Gold Reported Shipped to Alexandria

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 19 (AP).—The gold hoard of the Polish National Bank was sent to Alexandria, Egypt, by way of Constanza, Rumania, with a naval escort, according to a representative of the Polish government who arrived at Bergen today.

Supply Worth $75,280,000

[The bank's gold supply was reported previously by The Associated Press to amount tof 400,000,000 zloty. While the present value of the zloty is problematic it was quoted in foreign exchange on Aug. 31 at 18.82 cents, which would make the hoard worth $75,280,000 at that rate of exchange.]

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TODAY'S LESSON

UKRAINE POLISH SOVIET RUSSIA

[By the Associated Press]

Polish White Russia and the Polish Ukraine, which Soviet Russia has announced she is taking under her protection, have a population of 11,000,000, estimates *Pravda*, Communist party newspaper at Moscow. Eight millions of these are said to be Ukrainians.

The combined areas contain approximately 46,723 square miles.

The White Russians, peaceful, industrious and even-tempered, are descendants of an old Slav race. The "White" refers to the traditional color of their dress.

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Gave Them Name

Queen Catherine II gave the name of "White Russia" to the present provinces of Vitebsk and Mighilov, but Emperor Nicholas abolished the term. It since has lost all political significance.

Most recent statistics estimate the White Russians at 3.2 per cent. of the total Russian population.

The "Ukraine" literally means a "border land," neither European nor Asiatic. Its people have been known variously as South Russians, Little Russians, Ruthenes or Ruthenians.

Soil Is Rich

When the Soviet Union was established, the Ukraine included parts of southern Russia and what previously was Austria-Hungary. Its soil is rich and fertile. Its strategic value is great because it offers access to the Black Sea and central Europe.

Polish sources estimate there are approximately 5,000,000 Ukrainians in Poland, about 4,000,000 of whom live in Galicia, former Austrian province. Most of the remainder reside in the province of Volhynia, which Poland obtained from Russia.

Ukrainian Republic?

Since 1918, Ukrainian politicians in Poland have been urging creation of an independent republic, embracing all Ukrainians in Europe.

Leaders of the movement have denied Polish accusations their activities were carried on with the connivance of Germany.

Widow of Pilsudski Flees to Lithuania

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The widow of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's military hero, and her two daughters were among some 600 civilian refugees crossing today into Lithuania.

It was officially stated that up to this morning 500 Polish refugees had passed the Latvian frontier. Among them was a small number of soldiers.

The majority of Polish warplanes fleeing over the border obeyed Latvian signals to land; some, however, were forced down by artillery and machine gun fire.

Nazis Carry Wounded Out of Poland by Plane

Big Junkers Also Transport Gasoline and Supplies

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (AP).—Modern mechanized warfare has made the transportation of the wounded, of medicine, food, gasoline and other supplies an important function of the German air force.

Three special hospital planes, painted white with a large red cross on the side, make regular trips into Poland from their Breslau base to remove the most seriously wounded from first aid stations to hospitals in Germany. Each of these special planes can carry eighteen wounded men.

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Huge Junkers transport planes make steady trips to the front from Breslau, transporting gasoline to the far advanced armored car and tank units which would be unable to proceed without this aid because of the breakdown of rail communications and slow travel over poor roads. Crews of supply planes drop their large bomb-like loads as near as possible to troops. Each load is equipped with a parachute.

At the Breslau Airport, where these transports base, there is a constant bustle. Three or four planes no sooner leave than others return.

The Germans were said to have brought 250 wounded men by plane to Breslau alone. Others have been taken to various other points depending upon bed-space and the type of attention needed.

Wilno Populace Plunders Flour From Army Depots

SEP 20 1939

Red Flag Is Replaced Hastily as Russians Occupy City

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 19 (AP).—Reports reaching here today said Soviet troops led by tanks occupied Wilno (Vilna), Poland, at 6 a. m. (1 a. m. New York daylight time).

Inhabitants were said to have started plundering storehouses, carrying away flour and other goods in large quantities.

Attacking U-Boat Is Reported Safe

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The German high command indicated today that the submarine which sank the British aircraft carrier Courageous had escaped.

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A communique said that the sinking of the warship, as announced by the British Admiralty "was confirmed by a report of the German submarine which attacked the carrier."

30-24-3455

30,24 3455

Warship Survivors Put at 681

Official Admiralty Statement Leaves 579 of the Courageous Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that approximately 681 survivors were accounted for of 1,260 aboard the British aircraft carrier Courageous, sunk by an enemy submarine.

That would leave 579 lives unaccounted for. Naval authorities insisted, however, that there was still some hope that the actual number aboard may have been considerably below 1,260.

The Admiralty statement follows.

"The following are approximate figures of the complement of the Courageous and of survivors;

"Total complement, 1,260, comprising ninety officers, 1,170 ratings.

"Approximate total survivors, 681—seventy officers, 611 ratings.

"In addition to the total of 426 survivors already published—forty-five officers and 381 ratings—the Admiralty said a further twenty-five officers and 230 ratings had been saved."

Naval Power vs. Submarine.

The Admiralty issued earlier a list of 438 survivors. About 400 were landed in England by a rescuing destroyer last night, the Admiralty added, and went on to emphasize that the names published were not a complete list of the men rescued.

Meanwhile today the grim war between British naval power and German submarines continued. Official announcement was made that two British trawlers, the Lord Minto and Arlita, had been sunk but that three other merchant vessels had eluded submarines.

Great Britain's losses since the beginning of the war were set at roughly thirty vessels.

The crews of the Lord Minto and the Arlita, the Admiralty announced, were rescued by a third trawler.

The 3,395-ton Baron Lovat was one of three vessels stated to have eluded submarines. Her crew came safely ashore at Greenock, Scotland, with stories of how they had dodged the gunfire of a submarine off the Irish coast and later heard an explosion which they believed destroyed the attacking submarine.

The crew said that the submarine, apparently short of torpedoes, shelled the Baron Lovat for fifty minutes without registering a hit, while the ship plowed ahead at full steam.

"Then she submerged suddenly," a deckhand said, "and there was a violent explosion. Water shot high in the air. The Baron Lovat shuddered from stem to stern and we thought a torpedo had hit us. But we were safe and the submarine itself must have been the victim."

The Baron Lovat had a cargo of sugar.

Survivors' Stories.

Yesterday's official statement telling of the loss of the Courageous, the oldest but one of the largest of Great Britain's seven aircraft carriers, caused a shock here comparable to that of the previous day's news of the Russian invasion of Poland.

The survivors brought to shore last night told vivid stories of the sinking—the first sinking of a British warship in the present war.

The survivors estimated that about 800 were saved in all. Some of the rescue boats were delayed in landing until afternoon.

One of the rescued men said that within five minutes after the ship was attacked he "saw pieces of the submarine blown sky high by the destroyers."

"The first torpedo penetrated the Courageous on the port side through the stokers' deck and exploded violently," he declared. "A second torpedo passed beneath us. The Courageous sank in thirty-five minutes. Most of us either jumped into the sea from the decks, or slipped down the side of the heavily listing ship into the water.

"Some who were strong swimmers kept afloat without aid, while others clung to rafts or pieces of wood. It was not very rough, and we were able to get some boats away.

"The destroyers raced around, throwing lifeboats overboard. I was in the water for over two hours."

Others said that most of the men lost must have been trapped between decks.

Sang and Joked in Water.

"There were two distinct bangs at intervals of about a second," one of the survivors said. "After that there were a few minor explosions and most of the crew jumped into the water. The order to abandon ship came within five minutes and the Courageous foundered thirty minutes after the first explosion.

"The ship heeled so badly that some lifeboats could not be used."

The seamen who had had to leap into the water sang, joked and cheered as they swam about waiting to be picked up by the destroyers, the survivors said. Others supported themselves in the water with pieces of wood and some with rafts.

Besides those landed by the destroyer, other members of the Courageous crew were reported taken aboard other vessels, including the American freighter Collingsworth.

[From somewhere in the North Atlantic the Collingsworth reported to the Maritime Commission at Washington that she had picked up fifty-three men and transferred them to other vessels.]

Daylight Attack.

The Admiralty's communique did not give the position of the Courageous when she was sunk. The first communique said merely that the Courageous had been "lost by enemy submarine action," that a number of survivors had been picked up by destroyers and merchant ships and that the submarine was "heavily attacked by destroyers and is believed to have been sunk."

There was a moderate sea and it was daylight at the time of the attack.

The Courageous and her planes had served as "eyes" for British warships engaged in convoying merchant ships, protecting them against submarine attacks. She was reported not to have carried her full complement of forty-eight planes.

The Couraegous was built as a cruiser in 1916 and later converted into an aircraft carrier. Great Britain's other and newer carriers are the Albatross, Ark Royal, Eagle, Furious, Glorious and Hermes. Five more are under construction.

No Mention of Captain.

The first list of survivors included Commander E. McC. Abel-Smith, former equerry to King George, the ship's chaplain, the commanding engineer and various other officers. Commander G. W. G. M. Woodhouse also was listed, but there was no immediate mention of Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones, who had been reported last seen on the bridge ordering his men to abandon ship.

The Courageous had two commanders, Commander Abel-Smith for the air arm and Commander Woodhouse for the executive, while Capt. Makeig-Jones was in direct command of the ship.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information announced that thirty-three captive German sailors had been landed by a British warship at the Falkland Islands. They were members of the crew of the ship Carl Fritzen, sunk on September 4.

The Press Association said that the Glasgow steamship City of Paris was "damaged" last Saturday night, and that 138 members of the crew escaped in lifeboats. One was crushed to death as the boats were lowered. Other ships picked up the men and took the 10,902-ton ship in tow for salvage. The report did not say how the damage was caused.

LONDON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—It was authorized [illegible] Flew with John Cunningham Smith, 19, [illegible] dropped the first British bomb of the war, disclosed today that the 10,000-ton German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee had been the principal victim of the raid on Kiel Sept. 4.

—WAR AT SEA—

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 19—An official announcement today said two British trawlers had been sunk but that three other British merchant vessels had successfully eluded submarine attacks.

The Ministry of Information said that the trawlers Lord Minto and Arlita had been sunk and their crews rescued by a third trawler.

The announcement added:

"Several British merchant vessels, including the Rothesay Castle, the Baharistand and the Baron Lovat, have been attacked, but successfully eluded the U-boat.

The report did not immediately specify where the trawlers sank and did not say whether they had been torpedoed or whether they had encountered mines.

(The sinking of the two trawlers brings to twenty-six the total of British ships lost since the beginning of the war)

The Admiralty today followed up a sparsely worded communique on the loss of the twenty-three-year-old aircraft carrier Courageous with a list craft carrier Courageous.

The Admiralty announced today that about 681 survivors were accounted for of 1,260 aboard the Courageous. That would leave 579 missing.

Text Of Statement

The Admiralty statement follows:

"The following are approximate figures of the complement of the Courageous and of survivors:

"Total complement, 1,260, comprising ninety officers, 1,170 ratings (enlisted men).

"Approximate total survivors, 681—70 officers, 611 rations."

In addition to the total of 426 survivors already published—45 officers and 381 ratings—the Admiralty said a further 25 officers and 230 ratings had been saving.

150 FROM ATHENIA SET SAIL FOR U. S.

Survivors Board Orizaba for Voyage to New York.

GLASGOW, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Approximately 150 American survivors of the sunken British ship Athenia began boarding the American liner Orizaba today for New York.

As she embarked, Mrs. Jessie Sutherland of Youngstown, Ohio, still weak from leg injuries suffered in the Athenia sinking, said:

"I do hope we will be all right on this ship. I could not go through it a second time."

Miss Judy Scott of Chickasha, Okla., walked up the gangplank with one arm in a sling, the other full of parcels.

"I spent what little money I had left in Glasgow shops," she smiled.

The party also included Mrs. B. L. Alton of Worcester, Mass., and her daughter Elizabeth. Mrs. Alton recalled ruefully that she declined the offer of a cousin of passage in one of his company's freighters to sail on the Athenia. The freighter since has docked safely in New York.

Kennedy's Children Returning.

LONDON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The three youngest children of United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Patricia, Jean and Edward, will sail for home tomorrow. The Ambassador's second son, John, and Horace Dodge booked passage on the Pan American Clipper leaving Foynes, Ireland, tomorrow for the United States.

Uruguay Strengthens Patrol

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 19 (AP).—Uruguay strengthened her neutrality coast patrol today. Three Coast Guard vessels were transferred from the Plate and Uruguay Rivers to sea duty. Several squadrons of military planes were sent to [illegible] on the extreme eastern point of the country.

The British cruiser Exeter arrived today escorting the French liner Florida, en route to Buenos Aires. The Exeter must depart within twenty-four hours under neutrality regulations.

British Steamer Four Days Late

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 19 (AP).—The British steamer Western Prince arrived today from New York, four days late.

Canadian Exchange Dealings Suspended

BUFFALO, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Local commercial banks have suspended dealings in Canadian exchange. The Buffalo Clearing House Association announced late yesterday that checks and drafts drawn on Canadian banks would be accepted for collection only.

The association added that Canadian currency and cash would be accepted on a contingent basis for conversion into American money only at rates which banks will be able to negotiate in the future.

Local banks posted no daily discount rate on the Canadian dollar, now under rigid governmental control.

British Seize Cargoes Of Two U. S. Vessels

State Department Plans No Present Action Concerning Ships Bound For Germany

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP).—The State Department was informed by the American Embassy in London today that the cargoes of two American freighters have been seized by the British.

The freighters are the Saccarappa and Shickshinny, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., reportedly bound for German ports.

The State Department [illegible] reported [illegible] not to contemplate diplomatic action regarding the seizure. An official said Secretary Hull was studying these and other recent cases and has not yet formulated his policy with regard to them.

Strike Holds Up Washington's Sailing 2 Days

Liner, Due to Go This Noon, Will Wait Until Friday Because of Lack of Crew

The United States liner Washington, scheduled to sail at noon today for England and France with 800 passengers, can not obtain an adequate crew because of the seamen's strike here, it was learned last night, and will not go out before noon Friday.

The Washington [illegible] largest of seven American liners at the Port of New York affected by the strike of seamen who are deadlocked with steamship owners over demands for additional compensation for work on ships sailing through war zone waters.

Passengers, chiefly Europeans eager to return to their countries, were informed by telegram and telephone last night that the ship would go out on Friday. The ship has been awaited eagerly in England and France by Americans seeking passage home.

"We postponed the sailing to await strike developments," an executive of the line admitted over the telephone yesterday. But from other representatives of the line it was learned that seamen had declined to sign on because no agreement had been reached as to how much bonus and other compensations they would receive.

Prospects for an immediate strike settlement appeared poor last night, according to some shipping executives.

1939

Clipper Brings 49 Passengers; 24 From Lisbon

SEP 20 1939

Annabella Among Arrivals on American; Officials Deny a Forced Landing

Special to the Herald Tribune

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 19.—The Pan American flying boat American Clipper arrived at Port Washington at 2:58 p. m. today with forty-nine passengers and 200 pounds of mail from Lisbon, Portugal; Horta, the Azores, and Hamilton, Bermuda. Officials explained that erroneous reports that the clipper was forced down soon after leaving the Azores were probably the result of the clipper's omission of two half-hourly radio reports because of a low-pressure area which blanketed radio sending and reception.

Delayed twenty-four hours at Lisbon by unfavorable weather over the ocean, the clipper, commanded by Capt. Robert Ford, left Lisbon at 10:45 a. m. yesterday (5:45 a. m. New York time) with twenty-four passengers. The other passengers were picked up at Horta and Hamilton.

Annabella, French film actress and wife of Tyrone Power, American actor, was among those on the plane. With her was her nine-year-old daughter by a former marriage, Ann Murat. The actress, Mrs. Suzanne Power in private life, said she tried to get her mother, Mrs. Paul Charpentier, fifty-three, to come to the United States, but that Mrs. Charpentier felt it was her duty to remain in France with her two sons, Pierre, eighteen, and Jean, twenty-nine, who is in the French Army.

Another passenger was Carlos Lucantis, of Buenos Aires, an international banker, who said that, after traveling through Germany, Italy, Belgium, England, Switzerland and France, he though Germany would lose the war because the people there "have no food." Serge Semenenko, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, said the general opinion in Europe seemed to be the war would be a long one and that there would be a revolution in Germany.

Ernest Bridgewater, of Wilmington, Del., a chemist with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., arrived in a specially prepared berth from Bermuda, where he had undergone an operation for appendicitis last week. His wife, Mrs. Nancy Bridgewater, and their two daughters, Jane and Ann, were with him.

Two college students were among the passengers. They were Miss Mary Ann McGurk, an American whose family lives in Barcelona, Spain, and Charles M. Baxter, of Cleveland, a Yale student, who returned from a trip abroad with his wife. Miss McGurk is a sophomore at Swarthmore College.

Rex Bars Sailing Of 28 Germans At Last Minute

SEP 20 1939

Baroness Oppenheim Taken Off Liner; Italian Cable Also Affects 2 Slovaks

N.Y. SERIES-TRIBUNE

Twenty-eight persons with German passports and two with Slovakian passports who had intended to leave this country yesterday aboard the Italian liner Rex were denied permission to sail when cabled instructions from the head office of the Italian Line at Genoa, Italy, were received by officials here a few minutes before the ship left her dock. The message from Italy said that no persons with German, Czech or Slovakian passports could travel on Italian ships.

Scheduled to sail at noon, the Rex was delayed for twenty-five minutes while three Germans, two women and a man, who had gone aboard the ship, were escorted back onto the pier. One of them was Baroness Ruth Oppenheim, wife of Frederick Oppenheim, German banker. The other two were Katharina Weber, a middle-aged domestic, and Kurt Muller, a tall man who walked with a limp and was so upset by not being permitted to sail that he would talk to no one.

Officials of the Italian Line here said they had received no explanation of the order, but that it was believed to have been the result of the recent activity of British warships which have searched neutral ships and interned German passengers found aboard them. The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam was one of the largest ships searched recently by the British in this manner.

Italo E. Verrando, general manager of the Italian Line in North America, who was on the pier when the German citizens were taken off the ship, told Baroness Oppenheim that "we sympathize with you but we have our orders, and that's the situation." He said an effort had been made by cable to get permission from Genoa for German women to sail but that no answer had been received.

Baron Oppenheim, who arrived in New York with his wife on Aug. 29 on the last trip of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, said he had determined not to sail and was planning an indefinite stay in this country. He said there was no way for him to return to Germany on a German ship and he anticipated capture and internment by the British should he attempt to go home on some other vessel.

Although they knew that he would have small chance of getting home, they felt that the Baroness would be able to reach Cologne to look after their three children, Alfred, five years old; Gishela, three, and Frederick, two. The Baron and his brother, Harold Oppenheim, had come down to see her off. Before sailing time she and her husband had walked up and down the pier, arm in arm, to exchange last-minute confidences before being separated for an indefinite period.

She had gone aboard the boat and was at the rail waving good by to her husband when she was told to go ashore again and informed that she would not be permitted to sail. The Baroness, although tearful, received the news with a show of temper. Waving her arms, she exclaimed: "And why can't I sail? Is a German submarine going to sink this ship?"

She demanded that Mr. Verrando show her the order which had been sent from Genoa, but Mr. Verrando said: "It is enough for me to tell you."

Before she learned that she would not be permitted to sail the Baroness explained why she was leaving without her husband.

"I just came over to have a good time," she said. "I would have had a good time if it hadn't been for the war. I got a cablegram every day during my last three weeks in New York saying my children were all right. I must leave my husband. He can't go because he would be captured if the British stopped the boat. They would take all the Germans off and put them in a concentration camp."

Miss Weber said she had lived in this country for ten years and had been doing housework. She lives with her sister in Brooklyn and had decided to return to Germany. The other twenty-seven persons were told they could not sail before they boarded the ship. Most of them had booked passage in third class.

Kurt Muller could talk to no one. While his baggage was being taken off he stood by biting his lip and with tears rolling down his face. When officials or reporters attempted to talk to him he shook his head and turned away to hide his grief. Finally he walked slowly off the pier. As he walked he smoked a cigarette and, though it is against pier rules, none of the officials asked him to put it out.

Before the cancellation of the thirty sailings as a result of the order, the ship's passenger list numbered 309, of whom fifty-one were in cabin class. The list included fifteen Americans.

Says U. S. Entry Into War 'Only A Matter Of Time'

SEP 20 1939

Yakichiro Suma, On Way To Manchoukuo, Was Counselor Of Japanese Embassy

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 19 (AP)—Yakichiro Suma, former counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, expressed belief today it is "only a matter of time" until the United States enters the European war returned to Japan en route to his new post at Hsinking, Manchoukuo.

"Unlike 1914, the Americans now are definitely anti-German, and because they are an emotional people I believe it is only a matter of time before the United States goes to war," he said.

Suma said neutrality on the part of America and Japan would be the best guarantee against the European war becoming a world conflict, but he voiced doubt that America would remain neutral.

Neutrals Check Arms Exports By Regulations

SEP 20 1939

Northern European Nations Exercise Control; Some May Await U. S. Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—An unofficial survey disclosed today that neutral European nations were maintaining a control over the shipment of arms to belligerents. Until their position is further clarified, however, officials here believe it is impossible to predict whether Germany, Great Britain or France can count upon them for war materials.

The officials believe the neutrals will rely as far as possible on international law which permits the sale of arms to belligerents, but will guard against offending either side.

The northern European nations all exercise control over the shipment of arms. Sweden's governmental supervision dates back to 1779. Sweden has several highly efficient arms factories, but whether she will sell arms to Germany or the western Allies, has not been made clear.

Norway has no specific legislation covering arms exports, but has legislation requiring governmental licenses for all exports, which would of course include arms.

Denmark has one large arms plant. For a decade her policy has been not to sell arms to a belligerent. Before an arms shipment can be made a license must be obtained from the Ministry of Justice.

Finland is an arms importing rather than exporting country, but she has put restrictions on the sale of munitions and requires licenses. The Netherlands recently prohibited the export of arms without licenses. Switzerland maintains a control over arms shipments.

Italy believes in the free export of arms and has refused to adhere to international conventions for the control of the arms traffic. All exports, however, are under government control.

Some of the neutrals, it is thought may be waiting for the United States to assert its position through the special session of Congress.

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American Freighter Stopped by Submarine

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—A member of the crew of the American freighter Artigas told today of being stopped on the high seas by a submarine whose commander asked the ship's nationality and destination before permitting it to proceed.

William Niectpiel said the submarine, of undetermined nationality, stopped the freighter September 8 two days out of Cardiff, Wales.

The Rev. Sidney E. Grenfell, retired Methodist minister of Stockton, Cal., one of twenty-six Americans returning from Europe on the freighter, said:

"I believe that if it had been a British ship it would have been just too bad. I was never so thankful that I was an American on an American boat."

U.S. Will Guard Rights of Allied War Prisoners

SEP 20 1939

Representatives in Reich Will See That British and French Get a Fair Deal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—One of the extraordinary duties thrust upon the American government by the war is to see that British and French prisoners of war get fair treatment in Germany.

In consenting to represent British and French interests in the Reich, the government also agreed to look after the condition of prisoners from those countries.

The American Embassy in Berlin and various consulates will carry on the necessary inspections, which in time may embrace tens of thousands of men. They will expect German treatment to follow the provisions of a treaty regarding prisoners of war signed in Geneva in 1929 by Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and forty-three other nations. Under this agreement prisoners are given a wide range of rights over which the "protecting power"—in this case the United States—has the duty of inspection.

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated and protected. Reprisals against them are prohibited. No coercion may be used to obtain information about their army or country. All their personal effects, including money, remain their property.

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Prisoners may not be placed in prisons but in buildings or barracks affording all possible guarantees of healthfulness. Their living quarters, food and water must be equal to those of troops at German base camps. They have the right to medical attention and to admission to hospitals.

Prisoners of different nationalities and races may not be commingled and officers must be separated from the rank and file.

Germany may utilize the labor of British and French prisoners, but the labor must have no direct relation with war operations. Conditions of work must not be heavier than for the civil workers employed in the same work. Wages must be paid.

The prisoners are permitted to send mail and to receive mail and parcels containing food, clothing and books. Prisoners may be punished for infraction of camp rules, but the punishment may not be corporal; it may not be more severe than that provided for German soldiers for the same offense.

If a judicial proceeding is instituted against a British or French prisoner for a serious offense, American diplomatic representatives must be notified at least three weeks before the opening of the trial. If the prisoner does not choose a defense counsel, the American Embassy or Consulate may name one.

Germany will be obligated to send back to Britain and France seriously sick or injured soldiers as soon as possible.

The American diplomatic corps in Germany, is now under the direction of Alexander C. Kirk, Charge D'Affaires, of Chicago, there being no ambassador.

[Hugh R. Wilson resigned as American Ambassador to Germany on Sept. 1, and was subsequently placed second in command of a special division of the State Department created to help evacuate Americans from Europe.]

EXEMPTS JOBS THAT ARE VITAL

New Draft Plan Protects Economic Structures.

FOUR CLASSES ARE OUTLINED

Directors Would Be Warned That Politics Must Not Enter.

E. G. DANIEL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Should the United States ever become involved in war and Congress enact a draft law, no man whose job is vital to the economic structure would be dragged away from his machine or office.

Munitions are as important as men, food as important as fighting. That is the theory behind the proposed industrial mobilization system, into which army and navy officials have written a selective service plan.

"Complicated weapons and machines are used up rapidly in war," says the 1939 version of the mobilization plan. "Armies and navies must not only be well supplied initially but must be maintained adequately and continuously.

"In addition, throughout the duration of war, the nation must continue to provide all the material items upon which the health and well-being of its civilian population depend. War is no longer simply a battle between armed forces in the field."

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Minimum of Disturbance.

So, the draft plan adds, "the procurement of men is to be accomplished with the minimum of disturbance to the economic and social structure of the nation."

In the first call for a draft, it is estimated, 11,000,000 men between

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the ages of 21 and 30 would be registered. They would be classified as:

1. Those immediately available for service.

2. Those whose service would be deferred because of the importance of their jobs.

3. Those whose service would be deferred because they had dependents.

4. Those whose service would be undesirable for obvious reasons, such as bad health.

Of the 11,000,000 registered, officials estimate, only 4,100,000 would be left in Class I. An undisclosed number would be in Class II, men with vital jobs.

Politics to Be Barred.

While exceptions are to be made of such men, the draft plan contains a warning to any director of selective service:

"A hint of favoritism or special privilege in the system will destroy him and the public confidence in the fairness of selective service. There must be no 'politics' in the system."

Claims for deferment of service would have to be sworn to and supported by other affidavits. Ultimately a man's neighbors, who know him best, would be the ones who decided his deferment by swearing to the nature of his job.

The draft plan, founded on world war experience, has been ready for years for submission to Congress and could be put into effect in a month. Detailed arrangements have been made for its operation in each area, and the entire system is reviewed periodically.

U. S. EMBASSIES CLOSED BY WAR

SEP 20 1939

Four Out of Business and Three Forced to Move.

WARSAW STAFF ON THE WING

May Set Up Headquarters in Paris —Other Flights in Three Years.

BERLIN6

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Four American embassies and legations abroad have disappeared in three years before the shocks of war and the threat of war, and three others have been forced to move.

The embassy in Warsaw was the latest to pack up bag and baggage. Driven from Poland into Rumania, its officials now are bound for Paris, and may set up headquarters there.

The reduction in American embassies and legations started in 1936 when Italian troops captured Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A few months later the American legation there was closed and Minister Cornelius Van Engert was withdrawn.

Next came the American legation in Vienna, after Adolf Hitler took over Austria last year. The post of American Minister was vacant at the time, and the legation was shut down.

Disappearance number three was recorded last March at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, after Germany absorbed the country. The legation was closed and the veteran Minister, Wilbur J. Carr, called home.

Three Embassy Flights.

When Italy took over Albania last spring, the legation at Tirana was closed and its Minister, Hugh Grant, withdrawn.

The embassy flights concern China, Spain and Poland. Ambassador Johnson in China has had to move from Nanking to Hankow to Chungking, far up the Yangtze River, as Japan invaded China.

Ambassador Bowes in Spain had to shift his headquarters to St. Jean de Luz, France, while the embassy itself moved from Madrid to Valencia, then to Barcelona, and later to France. It now is at Burgos, Spain, with a new Ambassador—Alexander Weddell.

Here in Washington the changes abroad have been reflected in the disappearance of two foreign legations—Austria and Albania. The Czech Minister, Vladimir Hurban, however, still continues to represent his country here.

The Polish Ambassador, Count Potocki, likewise will be permitted to represent Poland here and to continue the Polish embassy.

War also has delayed establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Australia.

WAR CASUALTIES KNOWN IN ADVANCE

SEP 20 1939

150 Out of 1000 Would Be Hurt Every Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (A. P.). The Army Medical Corps knows more in advance about the horrors of another war than ever before in American history—even to the frequency of casualties and where they will be nicked.

From our war experience, especially the world war, the corps predicts it would have to be ready to take care of 150 casualties a day among infantry soldiers for every thousand in action.

That would cover a moderately heavy combat day. Twenty-four of the 150 would be killed, 126 wounded or gassed. Sixty-six per cent of the injuries would be caused by gunshot missiles (mostly artillery), 31 per cent by gas, and the rest by other weapons, including bayonets.

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Red Cross Will Trace Americans' Kin in War

To Handle Inquiries on Safety and Send Money

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Red Cross is setting up a system to help Americans communicate with relatives in European war zones.

Inquiries may be made to local Red Cross chapters throughout the country, which will forward them here. Where inquiries are made by American citizens, the State Department will attempt to carry out the requests through consular offices. Appeals from American residents, who are not citizens, will be handled through the International Red Cross at Geneva.

The Red Cross will handle inquiries as to the safety of persons in the war zones or dispatch of money for their support or repatriation, but will not handle shipments of food or clothing because of uncertain conditions abroad.

The American Red Cross announced that the British and French Red Cross Societies had requested hospital and medical supplies from the United States, but the German Red Cross said it needs assistance now.

Many Red Cross chapters throughout the country are producing surgical dressings, hospital garments and refugee clothing. The Red Cross does not intend to appeal for war relief funds, however, until the European needs are more clearly ascertained.

THE OLYMPICS

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 19—The European war may give the United States its second Olympic meeting in eight years—but the odds are against it.

If Finland, which already has started preparations, is unable to stage the 1940 games, the American Olympic Committee would be willing to pinch hit, said Chairman Avery Brundage.

"We could handle them if there were time enough to prepare for games of the usual high Olympic standard, but I am not certain we would have that much time," Brundage said.

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Other Complications

Besides, he pointed out, Finland would have to abandon formally its plans to hold the games before a transfer move could be made. Even then spread of war might prevent representation by many countries, which, Brundage remarked, would leave America without a good reason for holding the games.

"Games would not be Olympic games unless they were international in character," Brundage averred.

As late as last week, Brundage said, a Finnish spokesman had declared "Finland was determined to carry out its plans if at all possible." Finland took over the job when Japan became engaged in the Sino-Japanese conflict and canceled the games which had been scheduled for Tokyo in 1940.

Word With Finland

Despite many letters and telegrams urging the A. O. C. to seek a transfer of the games because of the war, Brundage said the final word remained with Finland. The American Olympic chairman said he had cabled the International Olympic Committee for information regarding Finland's plans, but that there had not been enough time for an answer.

Brundage disclosed he also had received an offer from Lake Placid, N. Y., to conduct the winter games, if they could not be held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. However, the same obstacles affecting a shift in summer events also applied to the winter, he said.

REYNOLDS CRITICAL

SEP 20 1939

Says U. S. Is Deficient in Getting Americans Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, asserted today that this Government had "fallen down miserably" in providing transportation for Americans seeking to return from Europe.

Mr. Reynolds, who returned from France on the United States liner Manhattan yesterday, said he planned to address a letter to Secretary Hull inquiring as to the number of aliens on the boat during its passage.

"I think it is a shame and an outrage that Americans in Europe were refused transportation on these ships whereas aliens were occupying berths and cots that should have been occupied by American citizens," he declared.

Lad's Uncensored Films Picture Nazi Mine Fleet

College Junior Tells Story of Adventure on Mormachawk

BOSTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—A Pennsylvania State College junior, preparing for study of maritime law by serving in the crew of the American motorship Mormachawk, came home today with first-hand pictures of the perils in mine-strewn European waters.

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His camera clicking in spite of menacing guns, slim Frank Lynn, twenty-one years old, of Darby, Pa., brought back uncensored film to show how the German Navy put aboard a gold-braided officer to pilotthe 435-foot freighter past hidden death in an hour and a half zigzag off the Danish coast.

The Germans, with a destroyer cleared for action and seven minelayers on patrol, made no effort to prevent pictures, Lynn said. Officers of the Mormachawk discouraged the crew's picture-taking, however, apparently fearing Nazi protests.

The pilot took the Mormachawk safely through the mines, with Danish and Greek merchant vessels tagging behind, while the American vessel's helmsman grew increasingly jittery as five loose mines blew up 500 to 800 yards away, with tremendous concussions and spouting geysers. The motorship heard later that a loose mine had suunk the pilotless Greek steamer Kosti going through the field behind it.

GOV. BALDWIN ASKS U. S. TO KEEP OUT

SEP 20 1939

Declares Peace Is Worth Cost of the Last War.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut said today it was worth forty-one billion dollars—the cost of the world war to the United States—for this nation to keep out of the present European conflict.

"If it costs forty-one billion dollars to get into war, certainly it's worth forty-one billion, or any part of it, to stay out," the Governor told an audience participating in the dedication of the Connecticut Building at the Eastern States Exposition.

"Remember that when you're told our 'own interests' demand participation in this war."

The Governor referred to the effects of the boom that accompanied the world war.

"We are still suffering . . . from the last war boom," he said. "It will do us no good to have a new set of problems thrust upon us before even the old ones are solved.

"The solution of America's problems lies in America itself, not overseas, not in becoming involved in other people's affairs.

"America does not need war boom prosperity. We want butter on our bread . . . not blood."

AFTER TOURIST TRADE

SEP 20 1939

Bahamas Government Seeks to Keep It Despite War.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Bahamas Government, trying to save a winter tourist trade threatened by the European war, sent two emissaries northward today to arrange for American ships to bring visitors here from Miami.

Colonial Secretary J. H. Jarrett and R. G. Collins, both members of the Governor's Cabinet, left by plane for New York and Canada. They also hoped to arrange for transportation of the Bahamas tomato crop to Canada.

A contract for the Cunard liner Lancastria to make weekly trips between New York and Nassau was canceled when Great Britain entered the war. The Government believes that tourists will now prefer to travel overland to Miami, making daylight crossings to Nassau aboard fast American ships or Pan American planes which maintain a daily service.

SEES PLANE TRIUMPH

Rickenbacker Says Nazi Air Power Crushed Poles.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, America's leading world war flyer, gave Germany's air force credit today for the quick capture of Poland.

"The air offense was carefully planned," he said. "The German air fleet first paralyzed the Polish air force by systematically destroying the major air fields, also making it impossible for French and British planes to come to Poland's aid.

"The cities followed. Then came the bombing of railroads, bridges and highways, cutting off the army's lifeline of food and war materials. The swift entry of mechanized forces into the bomb-numbed country finished the job."

"It will be a long war," Capt. Rickenbacker continued. "Bombers do swift devastating work, but the air fleets will be quickly decimated when the belligerents settle down to real fighting."

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Capt. Rickenbacker returned recently from a European trip.

HAS NO WAR FEAR

President's Son-in-law Has Full Confidence.

SEATTLE, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—"We can depend on the President to keep us out of war and to keep the light of democracy burning in the new world," John Boettiger, Seattle publisher and son-in-law of President Roosevelt, told a peace meeting.

"In spite of war in other countries, in this country progress must continue and a greater measure of security can be provided for our children and our children's children," Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, the President's daughter, said.

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"This can only come to pass through a united labor movement, social security for all, assistance to our aged and a continuation of public works."

Professor's Son Awaiting Return Ship

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NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Prof. William Orton of Smith College, whose son, Maurice, was reported to have been drafted into the German Army, said tonight the last word from his son indicated he was waiting for a ship to return to the United States.

Prof. Orton, a native of England, who was a lieutenant in the British Army during the world war, said his son sailed for the United States just before the European war started, but the ship was recalled to Germany. His son notified him, Prof. Orton said, that he would wait for another ship.

BATA CHILDREN DOING NICELY

They Underwent Operation for Tonsils Here.

FATHER BUILDING SHOE PLANT

SEP 20 1939

Czech Manufacturer Says That Germans Want Him to Return.

N.Y.-SEPT. 19 (SUN)

The two children of Jan Bata, millionaire Czecho-Slovakian shoe manufacturer, occupying a $60 a day suite in the Gotham Hospital, are recovering from operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, The Sun learned today.

Dr. William F. Mayer-Hermann of the hospital staff, reported that his patients were doing nicely.

Mr. Bata, recently arrived from Czecho-Slovakia, is in Belcamp, Md., supervising the construction of an American duplicate of his European factory, situated at Zlin. He hopes there to employ eventually some 10,000 shoe workers. He arrived here on the Ile de France on July 6.

Mr. Bata came to this country as head of a firm whose assets have been estimated at nearly $300,000,000. He smilingly admitted, however, to reporters that he had found it rather difficult to raise enough ready cash to make the trip. Besides his wife and five children he was accompanied by a governess and a maid. Despite rumors to the contrary the Bata Works have remained under the company's own management since the occupation of his country by the Germans.

Traveling in Poland.

"I was traveling in Poland and Rumania at the time of the occupation," he said. "And I was informed that the Germans were interested in having me come back and manage the business as usual."

About the new plant: "It isn't a new story," he said. "We bought the land about six years ago and construction has started already. It is difficult to say how many will be employed in Maryland at this time but eventually 10,000 might be the figure."

On the subject of money, Mr. Bata indicated that the American company might do some financing here soon. Funds for expansion of the plant will have to be obtained here, he explained, because of the difficulty of transferring capital from Europe due to war conditions.

When he arrived in this country, he said that his company had in mind several locations for other plants throughout the States.

Mr. Bata said that the type and price of American shoes would be determined only after a survey of the needs and possibilities of the American market. This was taken as an indication that Bata shoes would invade the market far above the $2.00 retail field such as the Czech plant has been exporting to this country in the past months.

Graduate of Berlin University.

Dr. Mayer-Hermann is a graduate of Berlin University. He was the head physician of the ear and nose department of one of Berlin's city hospitals. For the last several years he has been practicing in New York city.

His two patients, Mary, 7, and Jan Jr., 9, are the youngest of the five Bata children. Mr. Bata has three other daughters, aged 15, 17 and 19.

Said Dr. Mayer-Hermann today: "I was on the wrong side before. I am ready to go to war for the Allies today."

The doctor is a personal physician for Maria Jeritza, the Metropolitan soprano; Lauritz Melchoir, Elisabeth Rethberg, Julia Peters, Michael Bohnen, Marian Anderson, Maurice Evans, Jan Kiepura, Lotte Lehmann, Yarmilla Novotna, Petei Lorre.

Three 1911 Battleships Listed for Soviet Fleet

The principal vessels of the Soviet fleet are listed in Jane's Fighting Ships, standard publication of the navies of the world, as three battleships, all built in 1911, two aircraft carriers, seven cruisers, thirteen destroyers and at least 134 submarines. In addition, there are many small ships, including thirteen mine layers and about twenty torpedo boats.

Reports on the number of submarines are admittedly speculative, but Japanese sources have reported that the Soviet fleet based at Vladivostock includes seventy submarines, in addition to small patrol vessels. Most of the larger ships are concentrated in the Baltic Sea.

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Three new battleships of 35,000 tons were reported planned, but the first was just started this year. The personnel of the fleet is estimated at about 23,600 men, of whom 10,000 are sea-going.

Salvation Army Operates 'Huts' Near Trenches

SEP 20 1939

Minister Says Use of Soldiers of All Nations, as It Did in the Last War

N.Y.-SEPT. 19 (TRIB.)

The Salvation Army has already started to muster its forces for service on the present battlefields of Europe to minister to the welfare of soldiers of all belligerents just as it did in the last world war, George L. Carpenter, sixty-seven-year-old general-elect of the organization, announced yesterday.

Gen. Carpenter, who will succeed Gen. Evangeline Booth as international head of the Salvation Army on Nov. 1, said that the organization had already opened thirty-two "huts" for soldiers behind the lines on the western front and in the British Isles. These shelters are already providing food, recreation, correspondence materials and spiritual guidance for recruits and men i nthe trenches "as effectively" as this was accomplished in the "huts" the organization established behind the front lines during the World War," he said.

Gen. Carpenter arrived in New York yesterday morning from Toronto on his way to London to assume his new duties at the international headquarters of the Salvation Army there. He and Mrs. Carpenter, who has also devoted her life to the Salvation Army's work, came to New York solely to take advantage of the safety of a United States ship for their Atlantic crossing. They had planned to sail today on the United States liner Washington, but departure of this ship was postponed last night until Friday.

Gen. Carpenter emphasized that the Salvation Army's war-time work with soldiers would be carried on without regard for the nationality of the soldiers served. He said that the practice of the last war of having the Army's units in each nation minister primarily to their own nationals would be continued in the persent conflict.

He asserted that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had issued a special order to allow Salvation Army workers to carry on their work and wear the organization's uniforms in Germany. He said he believed that Salvation Army was the only non-Nazi organization in Germany to have its own uniform and predicted that the war-time work of the German units of the organization would be similar to that done in England and France.

Gen Carpenter said that appeals for funds had already been issued in belligerent countries, including Canada, to support the organization's shelters. He said the cost of fifty-seven "huts" opened or planned would total about $720,000. No appeal for financial aid in the United States and other neutral countries has as yet been planned by the Salvation Army, he said.

Gen. Carpenter condemned the present war as "folly," but said that the Salvation Army, as an international organization, was not concerned with what country might be to blame for starting the conflict. He added that he had a three-point program for administering the affairs of the Salvation Army and that each point was "religion."

Gen Carpenter was interviewed at the Evangeline House, 123 West Thirteenth Street.

SEP 20 1939

Polish Jews' Federation Meets Here on Refugees

Author Suggests Australia and South America as Havens

N.Y.-SEPT. 19 (TIMES)

The World Federation of Polish Jews Abroad met for its third biennial conference yesterday at the Hotel Astor, considering problems of Jewish immigration into uncongested countries. More than two hundred delegates from fourteen countries were represented at the conference, which will continue through Sunday. Zelig Tygel, chairman, announced that M. Maldwin Fertig, a member of the Transit Commission, had been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the emergency campaign for relief in Poland, which will function under the federation.

Melvin Ravitch, author, of Melbourne, Australia, said that his country, with a population of 7,000,000, could easily provide for 100,000,000. He observed that there were about 8,000,000 Jews living under terroristic conditions in Europe who could easily be absorbed into underpopulated countries such as Australia and South America.

"There is no doubt that the Nazis will force the Jews to migrate from that portion of Poland which they have captured," Mr. Ravitch said. "Just what Russia will do is very uncertain."

Mr. Ravitch emigrated from Poland to Australia five years ago.

Wolf Orzech, of Argentina, secretary of the Federation of Polish Jews in South America, said that while South American governments "were disinclined to permit immigration indiscriminately" they might permit entry of skilled Jewish professional men and tradesmen under a selective immigration system.

SEP 20 1939

U. S. Practices Laying Mines in Narragansett

Tells Shipping to Give Wide Berth to Dummies

N.Y.-SEPT. 19 (HERALD TRIB.)

Mine-laying practice has been started by the War Department off the Rhode Island coast in Narragansett Bay and the bay's west passage, it was disclosed yesterday by Comdr. John P. Barrett, of the Navy Department's hydrographic bureau.

The operations began Sept. 13 and will be continued until Oct. 5. All shipping has been instructed to pass to the east of the easternmost buoys marking the area in which the dummy mines are being laid down. The tops of the mines are seven feet below the surface at low water. Comdr. Barrett described the mine-laying activity as "routine" and said it had not been ordered as a result of the situation in Europe.

SOUTH EUROPE NEUTRAL BLOC LEANS TO ROME

SEP 20 1939

Italy Is Seen Assuming Leadership Of Front Reaching Black Sea

New Tightening Of Relations With Spain Reported Among Diplomats

EDWARD KENNEDY

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 19—Italy, continuing preparations for possible war, but preserving her non-belligerent status, appeared tonight to be assuming the leadership of a great neutral bloc in southern Europe stretching from the Atlantic to the Black Sea.

Reports from Balkan capitals indicated those states, striving to keep out of the European war, were looking more and more toward Rome for leadership and protection. A new tightening of Italian-Spanish relations also was reported among diplomats.

Call Role Natural One

Authoritative Italians said it was only natural that Italy, the most powerful European nation not involved in the war, should assume the role of guiding southern Europe, for the present at least.

Indications increased, meanwhile, that Italy had no idea of entering the war in the near future.

Italian ships are on all seas. The appointment of Guiseppe Bastianini, hitherto Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador to London was accepted as evidence that Italy was not expecting war with that country. Bastianini was appointed last night to fill a vacancy existing since July.

Spain Reported Warm

Observers here believed Italy likely would strive to strengthen her position as leader of European neutrals.

After the German-Soviet Russian non-aggression pact was signed, Spain recoiled from the Rome-Berlin Axis. Now, however, with Italy steering clear of the war, Spain was reported more distant toward Germany, but warm to Italy.

The scheduled visit of Generalissimo Franco of Spain to Italy this month was postponed indefinitely tonight.

An official communique said:

"As was known, El Caudillo was coming to Italy for an official visit at the end of September.

"Because of international developments that visit to which the Italian people have been looking forward with pleasure will be postponed until a date to be fixed."

Would Study Pact Import

The first reaction of foreign observers was that the Spanish chieftain wished time to study the full import of the Russian-German non-aggression pact and their occupation of Poland.

Fascist officials have suggested that Mussolini and Franco have kept in close contact.

The belief was expressed that the bloc would refrain from signing a formal pact. The neutral front was described rather as an "unwritten community of interest," with Italy the frontal nation in close diplomatic relationship with Spain, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece.

Trade gains for Italy among these nations have been reported in recent days.

SEP 20 1939

IL DUCE DISCUSSES DEFENSE OF ITALY

SEP 20 1939

Hears Marshal Back From French Border Forts.

ROME, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini discussed military matters today with Marshal Enrico Caviglia, seventy-seven-year-old veteran of three wars, who recently inspected the fortifications on the Italian-French frontier.

Il Duce also received Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, commander of the Italian forces in Albania.

Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, expressed confidence in Italy's new Ambassador to England, Giuseppe Bastianini, hitherto Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was

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appointed last night to fill a vacancy existing since July.

After gaining acquaintance with Polish affairs as Ambassador to Warsaw, "three years of assiduous collaboration with Count Ciano made him further appreciated," the paper said.

Yugoslav Pact With Russians Declared Near

SEP 20 1939

Talks to Recognize Soviets Reported; Belgrade Sees Shift in Balkin Balance

BELGRADE, Sept. 19 (AP).—Negotiations for recognition of the Soviet government by Yugoslavia and the conclusion of a non-aggression pact were reliably reported under way tonight. Hitherto, Yugoslavia has had no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Voja Gorgevic, former Yugoslav Agriculture Minister and now president of the Serb peasant cooperatives, flew to Moscow a few days ago accompanied by a general and a diplomat. He returned to Belgrade yesterday, but today took an airplane again for an "unknown desination." Authoritative sources said the negotiations were nearly completed. The government, however, maintained an official silence.

Belgrade diplomats saw a sudden improvement of relations between the world's greatest Slav power and the small Slav kingdom on the Adriatic as affecting the balance of power in the whole of the Balkans.

The Yugoslav Regent, Prince Paul, always has been considered a stern opponent of an accord with Soviet Russia. Thousands of Russian monarchists still are harbored in Yugoslavia, and some have risen to important positions in the civil service.

There is a historic precedent for Yugoslav-Russian friendship, however. It was Czaristic Russia which came to the help of little Serbia—the nucleus of post-war Yugoslavia—when Austria laid down her ultimatum in 1914.

A friendship with Bulgaria has been cultivated assiduously by Soviet leaders, and a Russo-Yugoslav entente would put Pan-Slavism virtually on the plane of twenty-five years ago.

5 Nations Vow Neutral Stand At Copenhagen

SEP 20 1939

Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Iceland End Parley on War's Effects

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19 (AP).—Northern European neutral states reaffirmed today their determination to remain outside the European conflict.

A joint communique, issued at the close of a two-day conference of Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers and a representative of Iceland, also stressed the determination of their countries to "uphold their right to continue their traditional commercial relations with all states, including belligerent powers."

The text of the communique follows:

"The Prime Ministers and Foreign Minister of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the Minister of Iceland to Denmark discussed at a meeting in Copenhagen Sept. 18 and Sept. 19 the conditions of their countries in the calamitous war which has broken out.

"They confirm once again the steadfast will of their countries to carry on a strictly equitable policy of neutrality in their relations with parties in the conflict. They are determined to pursue this policy in close collaboration with each other and to co-operate in its execution with other states inspired by similar intentions.

"In the face of manifold difficulties and losses which war in any circumtances will inflict also upon the northern peoples in their daily existence and in their economic life, they intend by intimate co-operation to alleviate difficulties to the greatest possible extent.

"It has been decided that special committees, set up in view of war conditions, shall enter at the earliest date into mutual negotiations on all appropriate issues.

"The ministers taking part in the discussions appeal to their peoples to face the anxieties and privations of wartime and with calmness and composure give expression to their conviction that it is in the interest not only of the northern peoples, but of all nations, that throughout the war there remains a group of states which may facilitate that reconciliation of belligerent nations which the future must bring."

Queen Repeats Neutral Stand Of Netherlands

Envoys of Allies Sit Apart From Nazi as Wilhelmina Opens Dutch Parliament

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19 (AP).—British and French envoys kept an aisle between them and the German envoy here today at the opening of Parliament, before which Queen Wilhelmina expressed pity for war victims and reaffirmed the Netherlands' neutrality. Envoys customarily sit together.

The Queen, who rode to Parliament in a historic golden coach with Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard, read her throne speech herself, holding a lorgnette throughout. Speaking at the Hall of Knights under what she described as "somber circumstances," she expressed the hope that her country might be saved from "the horrors of war."

Two Socialist ministers sat on Cabinet benches for the first time. Six National Socialist members of Parliament greeted one another with outstretched hands in Nazi fashion. All members of Parliament joined in the traditional three cheers for the Queen.

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"I rejoice that our friendly relations with all powers continue unimpaired," the Queen said. "This refers especially to our relations with those neutral countries with which we established closer contact in previous periods."

She expressed conviction that better international conditions might be established by negotiations. This conviction, she said, was based on widespread approval of the offers of King Leopold III of the Belgians and herself to mediate the European dispute, and of the peace appeals of the northern European neutral countries.

While declaring food stocks in the Netherlands were ample, the Queen said navigation, fishing and agriculture were in an unfavorable position, the latter because of the dislocation of exports.

Finance Minister D. J. de Geer told Parliament, in submitting the budget, that the heavy cost of mobilization and defense measures in the Netherlands would make necessary increased income taxes and new profits taxes to cover expected deficits in the calendar years 1940 and 1941. ORDINARY EXPENSES for 1940 were estimated at 800,000,000 guilders ($425,120,000) and income at 745,000,000 ($395,893,000), leaving a deficit of 55,000,000 guilders ($29,227,000).

The ordinary budget includes 250,000,000 guilders ($132,850,000), for defense expenditures, which experts estimate will total 700,000,000 guilders ($371,980,000) in 1940, part of which may have to be met by borrowing.

The government has nearly 100,000,000 guilders ($53,140,000) voted for mobilization in the September, 1938, crisis, and will ask a special appropriation of another 100,000,000 guilders to cover the cost of keeping about 450,000 men under arms.

There was no indication of the amount of tax increases which may be submitted. Income tax rates now range from 2 to 70 per cent.

WILHELMINA STILL HOPES FOR PEACE

Queen Tells of Mobilizing of Dutch Forces.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech from the throne opening the Dutch Parliament today, expressed her gratefulness that the Netherlands remained at peace and the hope that the war between other nations could be ended by negotiations.

Voicing pity for the victims of war, the Queen said: "I rejoice that our friendly relations with all Powers continues unimpaired. This refers especially to our relations to those neutral countries with which we established closer contact in previous periods."

She alluded here to the peace

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appeals of the Lord Executive neutral States before the outbreak of hostilities and of the offer of the good offices of King Leopold of the Belgians and herself toward the mediation of European disputes.

The fact that these appeals had been approved by many people, the Queen said, strengthened her conviction that, despite disappointments, many still hope that better international conditions may be established by peaceful negotiations.

Her Majesty said that mobilization of the Dutch army and navy (in order to maintain strict neutrality) had been carried out perfectly.

Referring to economic conditions in Holland, she said that the navigation and fishing industries were in a very unfavorable position as was also agriculture, the last because of the dislocation of exports. On the other hand, the Queen added, foodstuffs were ample and even if rationing were resorted to later, this would not mean that there was any food shortage.

Vatican City Paper Fears Soviet Designs on Europe

By The Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 19—The Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, expressed fear tonight that the Soviet Army might follow its thrust into Poland with an attempt to spread communism farther into Europe.

The Vatican newspaper said that a radio broadcast from Moscow asserted that the aim of the invasion was "not only to protect the White Russians and the Ukrainian minority, but to open the way of communism toward the Western world."

The paper asked why Russia "felt it necessary to renovate her entire program in the Far East" when one or two army corps of the millions she can mobilize would suffice to achieve the establishment of order in the regions once hers.

SEP 20 1939

Windsor Is Made A Major-General

LONDON, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor has resigned as a field marshal and was ready today to serve in the field in a lower active rank—that of major-general.

The temporary resignation was accepted by his brother, King George, and the new appointment made effective as of September 3, the day Great Britain declared war on Germany.

TWO CANADIAN DIVISIONS WILL BE RECRUITED

SEP 20 1939

32,000 To Be Organized In Case England Needs Them In Europe

Germans Seek Food in Bulgaria

SEP 20 1939

SOFIA, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—A German trade delegation arrived today to discuss details of German-Bulgarian trade exchanges for 1940. Well-informed quarters said that the German mission was asking an immediate increase in the volume of Bulgarian export of foodstuffs to Germany. The German delegation denied categorically that the Reich had promised Turkey a free hand in Bulgaria in return for Turkish neutrality.

Naval Personnel Will Be Doubled, Air Force Training To Be Pushed

SEP 20 1939

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 19—Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie announced tonight that two divisions of Canadian troops would be organized to be available as an expeditionary force if and when they should be required in the war against Germany.

The Government announced that other measures for Canada's immediate program of cooperation with Britain would include doubling the naval personnel, intensified air-force training and construction of a large number of anti-submarine craft.

It was believed the first division, of 16,000 men, would be ready for service overseas early in next year.

The Government's statement said the first aid requested by the British Government in response to Canada's offer was the facilitation of purchases by the United Kingdom of essential supplies.

For this purpose, it was said, it would be necessary to make Canadian dollars available to the British Government, probably involving the repatriation of Canadian securities held in London and later the granting of credits.

It was said the British Government wants naval craft, personnel and facilities, trained air personnel, and, in the militia field, technical officers, medical and engineering services.

Announcement of details of the Government's war policy followed two days of long Cabinet sessions.

In a Cabinet shakeup Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced tonight that Defense Minister Mackenzie would become Minister of Pensions and National Health, and Labor Minister Norman Rogers would be Defense Minister.

Pensions Minister C. G. Power was made Postmaster General and Postmaster General Norman A. McLarty was appointed Minister of Labor.

Destroyer Hunts U-Boat Off Coast of Nova Scotia

Depth Charge Is Dropped in 'Suspicious Area'

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19 (CP).—The commander of the naval dockyard here issued a statement tonight saying: "Fairly reliable reports indicated that a submarine may have been operating off the Nova Scotia coast today."

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During the search for the suspected submarine a Canadian destroyer dropped a depth charge in a "suspicious area," the statement by Comdr. H. E. Reid declared. It was not known whether the charge took effect on an enemy submersible.

The commander's announcement follows: "Fairly reliable reports indicate that a submarine may have been operating off the Nova Scotia coast today. Search by sea and air was instituted. As a result a destroyer dropped a depth charge in a suspicious area. Results of the attack by the destroyer are unknown."

The source of the report a submarine was operating off this port was not disclosed.

While the navy did not reveal the spot where the depth charge had been dropped, shore observers said a destroyed had discharged one off Chebucto Head, at the mouth of the outer Halifax harbor. A spout of water shot skyward behind the warship, they said.

20,000 Poles Enter Lithuania.

SEP 20 1939

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—More than 20,000 Polish soldiers were reported today to have crossed the Lithuanian frontier and been disarmed and interned. Lithuanian authorities took over about 100 Polish tanks which had fled before the German and Russian drives.

KAUNAS, FIRST ADD LITHUANIAN X X XINHUA. SEPT. 19 PRIVES

FOREIGN MINISTER JUOZAS URBSYS CONFERRED FOR HALF AN HOUR WITH THE SOVIET ENVOY, N. POSDNJAKOFF, BUT IT COULD BE LEARNED WHETHER THEY DISCUSSED LITHUANIAN AMBITIONS TO REGAIN VILNO, TRADITIONAL LITHUANIAN CAPITAL WHICH POLAND SEIZED IN 1920.

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Trotsky Denounces Russian Invasion

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19 (A. P.)—Leon Trotsky, exiled former Soviet War Commissar, said today Soviet Russia's invasion of Poland was "shameful and criminal."

He said it was apparent that while Russia was discussing with France and Britain the military defense of Poland, she was studying with representatives of the German general staff the question of the best destruction and repartition of Poland.

SEP 20 1939

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD TROSKY X X X OF POLAND." (CLOSING QUOTES). SEPT. 19

THE KREMLIN, HE SAID, DECEIVED NOT ONLY ENGLAND, FRANCE AND POLAND, BUT "IT DECEIVED SYSTEMATICALLY THE TOILING MASSES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF THE ENTIRE WORLD."

CERNAUTI, RUMANIA, SEPT. 19--(AP)--A BRITISH OBSERVER REPORTED TODAY A RUSSIAN TANK COLUMN WAS NEARING HUTY, ON THE RUMANIAN BORDER, AS POLES AND UKRAINIANS CLASHED IN THAT AREA.

SEP 20 1939

THE ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIANS WAS EXPECTED TO RESTORE ORDER.

LONDON, SEPT 20-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT ITS FINAL LIST OF SURVIVORS OF THE TORPEDOED BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS LEFT APPROXIMATELY 578 MEN NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

SEP 21 1939

THE OFFICIAL LIST GAVE THE NUMBER OF SURVIVORS AS APPROXIMATELY 682--610 SEAMEN AND 72 OFFICERS.

THE ADMIRALTY SAID THAT "FROM ALL THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE" THE LIST ISSUED EARLY TODAY "MUST BE REGARDED AS THE FINAL LIST OF SURVIVORS FROM H.M.S.COURAGEOUS."

THE 578 NOT ACCOUNTED FOR WERE 560 SEAMEN AND 18 OFFICERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-SURVIVORS OF THE TORPEDOED AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS RELATED TONIGHT THAT CAPTAIN W.T.MAKEIG-JONES, AFTER ORDERING HIS SIGNALERS TO ABANDON SHIP WITH THE REST OF THE CREW, WAS SEEN STANDING AT SALUTE ON THE BRIDGE BEFORE THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

HE HAD CALLED TO HIS MEN "TAKE YOUR TIME BOYS, THERE'S NO HURRY."

SOME SURVIVORS SAID THEY LATER SAW THE CAPTAIN SWIMMING STRONGLY.

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HITLER HIGHLIGHTS

DANZIG, SEPT. 19-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF ADOLF HITLER'S SPEECH:

THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE MUCH MORE ENTHUSIASTIC THAN IN 1914, BUT NOW IT IS NOT A SUPERFICIAL HURRAH PATRIOTISM BUT AN EMPHATIC DETERMINATION.

SEP 20 1939

-0-

POLAND NEVER AGAIN WILL RISE IN THE FORM OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY. NOT ONLY GERMANY BUT ALSO RUSSIA GUARANTEE THAT.

-0-

THE GENTLEMEN (WINSTON CHURCHILL, ALFRED DUFF-COOPER, AND ANTHONY EDEN, BRITISH LEADERS) CAN BE ASSURED: THROUGH THEIR LAUGHABLE PROPAGANDA THEY NEVER AGAIN WILL DISINTEGRATE THE GERMAN PEOPLE. THESE PROPAGANDA BUNGLERS OUGHT FIRST OF ALL TO COME TO US AND UNDERGO A SCHOOLING.

-0-

WHEN THEY SAY THAT THIS WAR WILL LAST FOR THREE YEARS, THEN I CAN ONLY EXPRESS BY PITY FOR THE FRENCH POILU. X X X WHETHER THE WAR WILL LAST THREE YEARS ALSO DEPENDS ON US. IF IT SHOULD LAST FOR THREE YEARS THE WORD CAPITULATION (FOR GERMANY) WILL NOT APPEAR AT THE END OF THE THIRD YEAR, NEITHER AT THE END OF THE FOURTH NOR THE END OF THE SEVENTH YEAR.

-0-

THOSE WHO DREAMED OF SHATTERING GERMANY AND LAY IN RUINS GERMAN CITIES ARE NO LONGER TO BE HEARD FROM BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT FOR EVERY BOMB FALLING ON A GERMAN CITY FIVE OR 10 WILL FALL ON THEIR CITIES.

AT THIS MOMENT ROUGHLY 300,000 POLISH SOLDIERS ARE IN GERMAN CAPTIVITY. NEARLY 2,000 OFFICERS ARE AMONGST THEM AND MANY GENERALS.

-0-

POLAND HAS NEVER BEEN A DEMOCRACY. A VERY THIN UPPERCRUST NOT ONLY RULED OVER FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BUT ALSO OVER THEIR SO-CALLED OWN PEOPLE.

SEP 20 1939

-0-

I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPLAIN RIGHT HERE: RUSSIA REMAINS WHAT IT IS AND GERMANY WILL REMAIN WHAT IT IS. BUT BOTH REGIMES SEE CLEARLY THAT NEITHER THE RUSSIAN NOR THE GERMAN REGIMES WANT TO SACRIFICE EVEN A SINGLE MAN FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

JG1143PED

HITLER HIGHLIGHTS (2SO)

DANZIG, SEPT 19-(AP)-HERE ARE SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM ADOLF HITLER'S SPEECH HERE TODAY:

I HAVE NO WAR AIMS AGAINST EITHER ENGLAND OR FRANCE. I HAVE ALWAYS ENDEAVORED TO BRING ABOUT FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

-0-

SEP 20 1939

IT WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON US IF WAR LASTS THAT LONG (THREE YEARS, AS THE BRITISH HAVE ASSERTED). IF IT SHOULD LAST THREE YEARS THE WORD CAPITULATION WILL NOT STAND AT ITS END NOR WILL IT STAND AT THE END OF THE FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH OR SEVENTH YEAR.

-0-

THEY (BRITAIN AND FRANCE) ARE NOT FACING THE GERMANY OF BETHMANN-HOLLWEG (GERMAN CHANCELLOR WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BEGAN), BUT A GERMANY OF FRIEDRICIAN TIME (MEANING FREDERICK THE GREAT).

I WANTED TO ACHIEVE REAL FRIENDSHIP X X X BUT IF ENGLAND TODAY THINKS IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE WAR ON GERMANY IT WILL BE DISAPPOINTED.

-0-

POLAND NEVER AGAIN WILL RISE IN THE FORM IT ASSUMED UNDER THE VERSAILLES TREATY. NOT ONLY GERMANY GUARANTEES THIS BUT ALSO RUSSIA.

-0-

TO THE LAST BREATH WE WILL STAND FOR GREATER GERMANY AND PEOPLES OF GERMAN ORIGIN. DOWN DEEP THEY (GERMANS) HAVE THE ENTHUSIASM TO WIN THIS WAR.

-0-

SEP 20 1939

WE WILL FIGHT THE WAR IN THE SAME MANNER THAT OTHERS FIGHT. X X X THE ENGLISH ARE LEADING A WAR AGAINST THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVEN OF NEUTRAL STATES (BY BLOCKADE).

-0-

THIS LAND (DANZIG) IS GERMAN AND WILL REMAIN GERMAN FOREVER.

-0-

THIS (VERSAILLES) PEACE WAS FORCED UPON US. THIS PEACE WAS THE BEGINNING OF NEW TROUBLE. X X X

IF FOREIGN STATESMEN SAY THEY CAN NOT HAVE FAITH IN THE WORD OF GERMAN STATESMEN WE CAN SAY WE HAVE NO CONFIDENCE IN THE WORD OF THE MEN WHO MADE THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

GERMAN ACTIVITY, GERMAN LABOR AND GERMAN CULTURE WAS THE BASIS FOR THIS COUNTRY (POLAND). POLES DID NOT CREATE THEIR COUNTRY.

-0-

I DO NOT KNOW HOW ENGLAND OR FRANCE OR AMERICA WOULD HAVE DEALT WITH SUCH A PEACE SOLUTION (VERSAILLES).

-0-

SEP 20 1939

I ATTEMPTED TO FIND A WAY TO CONNECT EAST PRUSSIA WITH THE REICH AND PROVIDE AN OUTLET TO THE SEA FOR POLAND. I WAS TOO MODERATE. I DID IT BECAUSE I WANTED TO SPARE THE GERMAN AS WELL AS THE POLISH PEOPLE THE OTHER SOLUTION. IN RETURN FOR THESE I WAS READY TO GUARANTEE POLISH BORDERS DESPITE HARDLY BEARABLE CONDITIONS.

I DO NOT KNOW WHAT STATE OF MIND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS IN WHEN IT REFUSED THIS OFFER X X X WHO COULD HAVE MADE POLAND SO BLIND?

-0-

THE GERMANY OF TODAY DOES NOT ACCEPT ULTIMATUMS. THIS SHOULD BE REMEMBERED X X X THE REICH WILL NOT BE TALKED TO IN SUCH TONE.

-0-

ENGLAND SHOULD BE HAPPY TO KNOW THAT GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. CAME TO TERMS. MOREOVER, IT SHOULD HAVE A QUIETING EFFECT UPON THE EDENS AND CHURCHILLS THAT GERMANY DOES NOT WANT TO CONQUER THE UKRAINE.

-0-

IT DEPENDS UPON THE DECISIONS OF THE TWO GREATEST NATIONS OF EUROPE HOW THE FINAL SETTLEMENT WILL LOOK.

-0-

I SUCCEEDED IN REMOVING ALL TENSION BETWEEN ITALY AND GERMANY. MY EFFORTS OF COURSE WERE AIDED BY MY PERSONAL RELATIONS WITH IL.

30.24- 3463

30.24 3463

DUCE. I WENT FURTHER AND TRIED TO BRING ABOUT THE SAME RELATIONS WITH FRANCE IN A PRACTICAL WAY. I DIRECTED THE ENTIRE REICH PROPAGANDA IN THIS DIRECTION. X X X BUT FRANCE WAS SUBJECT TO BRITISH INFLUENCE.

HQ330PED SEP 20 1939

BERNE, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL DECREED TODAY THAT HENCEFORTH ONLY DARK BREAD, WITH A REDUCED AMOUNT OF FLOUR, CAN BE MADE, SOLD OR CONSUMED.

JG942PED SEP 20 1939

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 19--(AP)--NO AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WILL BE SENT TO EUROPE IMMEDIATELY, BUT THIS DECISION MAY BE REVIEWED LATER, PRIME MINISTER ROBERT MENZIES DECLARED IN A SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY. SEP 20 1939

"SO EXTRAORDINARY HAVE BEEN THE SHIFTS AND CHANGES IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS THAT NO AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WITH ANY SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY COULD PLEDGE ITSELF MUCH IN ADVANCE TO WHAT PART IT MIGHT BE DESIRABLE AND POSSIBLE FOR AUSTRALIA TO PLAY," SAID THE PRIME MINISTER.

HALF OF THE 20,000 VOLUNTEERS WHO WILL FORM AN AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE CORPS WERE RECRUITED WHEN THE LISTS WERE OPENED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-REPORTS HAVE REACHED THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM COLOMBIA THAT SOME PILOTS OF THE GERMAN OWNED SCADTA AIR LINE OPERATING IN NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY COLOMBIAN PILOTS.

ONE END OF THE SCADTA LINE OPERATES NEAR THE PANAMA CANAL AND HAS BEEN UNDER SCRUTINY BY AUTHORITIES HERE BECAUSE OF ITS OWNERSHIP.

AN OFFICIAL HERE SAID THERE WERE NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH COLOMBIA ON THE SUBJECT, BUT HE ADMITTED CONVERSATIONS MAY HAVE TAKEN PLACE. SEP 20 1939

OFFICIALS HERE HAVE RECENTLY DISCUSSED THE ADVISABILITY OF LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS OPERATING THEIR OWN AIR LINES NOW THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR RENDERS DIFFICULT THE REPLACEMENT OF FOREIGN AIRPLANES ON LINES OPERATED BY EUROPEAN COMPANIES.

THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTENDING UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL, IN THE PROCESS OF TAKING OVER THE AIR LINES BY LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS, CAME UP IN THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

RK1127PES NM

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE QUESTION WHETHER THE ARMY WOULD BE BUILT UP TO FULL PEACE TIME STRENGTH IN THE FUTURE WAS IN THE LAP OF THE GODS. SEP 20 1939

HE COULD BOOST THE ENLISTED STRENGTH FROM THE 227,000 HE HAS AUTHORIZED TO THE 280,000 WHICH CONGRESS HAS APPROVED, HE ADDED, BUT THERE ARE NO PLANS FOR DOING SO AT THE PRESENT TIME.

THE SUBJECT CAME UP WHEN HE WAS ASKED ABOUT BOOSTING ARMY STRENGTH IN THE LIGHT OF A PROPOSAL BY GENERAL JOHN J.PERSHING, WARTIME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, THAT THE SERVICE BE SEP 20 1939 BUILT UP TO ITS MAXIMUM, AUTHORIZED PEACETIME STRENGTH OF 280,000.

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NEUTRALITY (PMS BUDGET)

WASHINGTON SEPT. 19-(AP)-IN RESPONSE TO A POLISH APPEAL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS CALLED ON EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS TO RENEW THEIR PLEDGE AGAINST THE BOMBING OF CIVILIANS FROM THE AIR.

HE EXPRESSED LAST NIGHT HIS "EARNEST HOPE" THAT WARRING NATIONS "WILL TAKE MEASURES TO ASSURE THEMSELVES THAT THEIR RESPECTIVE AIR FORCES ARE SHOWING THAT REGARD FOR THE LIVES OF NON-COMBATANTS WHICH THEIR REPLIES TO MY APPEAL OF SEPT. 1 HAVE LED THE WORLD TO EXPECT." SEP 20 1939

MR.ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT REPLIED TO A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MOSCICKI OF POLAND SAYING THAT "FOR SOME DAYS PAST GERMAN AIRCRAFT HAVE DELIBERATELY AND METHODICALLY BEEN BOMBING POLISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES WHICH CONTAIN NO CONCEIVABLE MILITARY OBJECTIVES."

MR.ROOSEVELT SAID HE WAS "DEEPLY SHOCKED" BY THIS STATEMENT AS WELL AS BY OTHER REPORTS HE HAD RECEIVED, INCLUDING SOME FROM AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN POLAND.

"IT HAD BEEN MY HOPE," HE SAID, "FOLLOWING THE RECEIPT FROM THE SEVERAL BELLIGERENT POWERS OF THE REPLIES TO MY APPEAL OF SEPT. 1, IN WHICH THEY STATED THEIR INTENTIONS TO LIMIT THE OPERATIONS OF THEIR AIR FORCES TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES, THAT THE WORLD WOULD BE SPARED THE HORROR OF WITNESSING DURING THIS WAR THE BOMBING OF OPEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND THE SLAUGHTERING OF THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT AND DEFENSELESS MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

(MR.ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL OF SEPT. 1 TO REFRAIN FROM BOMBING CIVILIAN POPULATIONS WAS ADDRESSED TO GERMANY, POLAND, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY. HE RECEIVED ASSURANCES FROM THE FOUR BELLIGERENTS.) SEP 20 1939

THE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT LAST NIGHT WAS ONLY ONE OF THE REPERCUSSIONS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR SOUNDED IN A CAPITAL ASTIR WITH PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS THURSDAY. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

1. SECRETARY MORGENTHAU SAID HE WAS DISTURBED BY THE DECLINE IN THE BRITISH POUND AND WAS SEEKING MEANS OF COMBATTING SPECULATION IN THE CURRENCY.

2. SECRETARY WALLACE CALLED HIS NEWLY APPOINTED AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL TODAY TO DISCUSS FARM AND FOOD SUPPLY SITUATIONS.

3. MR.ROOSEVELT ISSUED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASE OF 2,000 MEN IN THE COAST GUARD. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE ADDITION WAS NECESSITATED BY THE EXTENSIVE PATROL OF THE ATLANTIC BY COAST GUARD AND NAVAL VESSELS, DESIGNED TO WATCH ACTIVITIES OF BELLIGERENT WAR VESSELS IN THE APPROACHES TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

4. DISCUSS OF ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS TO REVISE THE NEUTRALITY LAW CONTINUED, WITH SENATOR BORAH (R-IDAHO), OUTSPOKEN FOE OF THE SUGGESTED CHANGES, CONTENDING THAT A RIFT HAD DEVELOPED

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IN THE RANKS OF ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT SIGNS OF FRIENDLINESS BETWEEN GERMANY, RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

5. THE GERMAN EMBASSY ASSERTED IN A STATEMENT THAT RETREATING POLISH TROOPS LEFT MUSTARD GAS MINES ON A BRIDGE IN VIOLATION OF A 1925 PACT OUTLAWING POISONOUS GAS WARFARE.

MORGENTHAU TOLD REPORTERS THAT SOME ACTION MIGHT BE NECESSARY IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPRECIATION OF THE BRITISH POUND BECAUSE OF ITS UNSETTLING EFFECT TO THE AMERICAN IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

HE SAID HIS FIRST STEP WAS TO DEMAND MORE INFORMATION FROM THE NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ABOUT SALES OF THE BRITISH MONEY ON THE NEW-YORK MARKET. HE ADDED "HE HAD A PRETTY GOOD IDEA" THAT SOME OF THE SELLING HAD BEEN DONE BY CENTRAL BANKS OF CERTAIN UNNAMED COUNTRIES.

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SENATOR BORAH SAID HE BELIEVED THE RUSSIAN ACTION IN POLAND INCREASED THE CHANCES FOR PEACE "BUT NOT RIGHT AWAY." HE THOUGHT THIS MIGHT COME ABOUT THROUGH BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS AFTER THE FORMER HAD CONCLUDED "THEY HAD DISCHARGED THEIR OBLIGATION TO POLAND."

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL TO REPEAL THE EMBARGO PROVISIONS OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW, BORAH ASSERTED, HAS LOST SUPPORT IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY THAT WAR GOODS MIGHT BE SHIPPED FROM THIS COUNTRY TO GERMANY BY WAY OF RUSSIA OR JAPAN.

THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN WOULD ALLOW WARRING NATIONS TO BUY SUPPLIES HERE IF THEY PAID CASH AND TRANSPORTED THEM IN THEIR OWN SHIPS. IT HAS BEEN BELIEVED GENERALLY THAT BRITISH NAVAL POWER WOULD PREVENT GERMANY'S OBTAINING AMERICAN SUPPLIES UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS.

BORAH EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAD BEEN "PULLING THEIR PUNCHES" ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

"THERE IS SOMETHING PHONEY ABOUT THIS WAR," HE SAID. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED, HE ADDED, THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD MAKE THEIR BIG ATTACK WHILE GERMANY AND RUSSIA WERE "ENGAGED IN THE EAST."

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THE GERMAN EMBASSY STATEMENT CONTAINED AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ASSERTING THAT POISON GAS MINES WERE UNCOVERED IN A BARRICADE OF TREES ON THE JASIOLKA BRIDGE IN JASLO, POLAND, ON SEPT. 8. THE STATEMENT SAID THAT 14 "GERMAN PIONEERS" WERE INJURED AND TWO OF THEM DIED.

THE STATEMENT CONCLUDED THAT A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED "DEFINITE PROOF" THAT THE MINES CONTAINED MUSTARD GAS AND "THUS POLAND VIOLATED THE CONVENTION OF JUNE 17TH, 1925, WHICH FORBIDS ANY USE OF POISONOUS GAS."

SENATOR CONNALLY [illegible], A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, TOLD REPOR[illegible] THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD FURTHER INCREASE ITS MILITARY [illegible]AVAL STRENGTH "IN ORDER TO PREVENT ATTACKS FROM AMBITIOUS PO[illegible] AND PRESERVE PEACE FOR THIS COUNTRY."

"IN THE PRESENT CONDI[illegible]N OF THE WORLD," CONNALLY ADDED, "WE MIGHT AS WELL RECOGNIZE W[illegible] HAVE GOT TO ARM TO THE TEETH AND STAY ARMED."

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CONNALLY SAID HE FAVORED REPEAL OF THE EXISTING ARMS EMBARGO AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF A SYSTEM UNDER WHICH FOREIGN PURCHASERS OF ARMS WOULD TRANSPORT THEM FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR OWN

SHIPS. HE SAID THE METHOD OF PAYMENT FOR THE ARMS "WHETHER IN CASH OR CREDIT BY PRIVATE FIRMS IS NOT VITAL."

CONNALLY PREDICTED THERE WOULD BE SUFFICIENT SENATE VOTES TO REPEAL THE ARMS EMBARGO.

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NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT HE WOULD GO BEFORE CONGRESS ON THURSDAY TO DELIVER AN ADDRESS OFFICIALLY OPENING THE HISTORIC CONTEST OVER THE NEUTRALITY LAW.

HE BEGAN DRAFTING THAT SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENT--WHICH IS TO BE SHORT BECAUSE CONGRESS ALREADY HAS MUCH INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT --AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE AND SENATE STARTED ARRIVING IN THE CITY FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION.

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AMONG THOSE WHO REACHED THE CAPITOL, SENATORS VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AND HOLT (D-WVA) IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED THEIR OPPOSITION TO CHANGING THE NEUTRALITY STATUTE AT THIS TIME, WHILE SENATORS CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND GUFFEY (D-PA) SAID THEY WOULD SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL THAT THE EMBARGO ON ARMS SHIPMENTS TO EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS BE REPEALED.

ASSERTING THAT HIS MIND WAS STILL OPEN ON THAT QUESTION, SENATOR REYNOLDS (D-NC), JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE, CHARGED THE ADMINISTRATION HAD "FALLEN DOWN MISERABLY" IN PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION FOR AMERICANS STRANDED IN WAR ZONES. THE U.S. MANHATTAN ON WHICH HE REACHED NEW YORK YESTERDAY CARRIED, HE SAID, A LARGE NUMBER OF ALIENS, WHOSE ACCOMMODATIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN CITIZENS.

WITH THE SPECIAL SESSION SCHEDULED TO CONVENE THURSDAY, A REAL INFLUX OF LEGISLATORS AND OUTPOURING OF STATEMENTS ON THE NEUTRALITY ISSUE IS EXPECTED TOMORROW. TOMORROW, TOO, MR. ROOSEVELT PLANS TO HOLD HIS "NATIONAL UNITY" CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEUTRALITY PROGRAM.

TO THIS GATHERING HE HAS INVITED NOT ONLY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP IN CONGRESS, BUT THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS AS WELL, AND TO THIS GROUP HE HAS ADDED THE NAMES OF ALF M.LANDON AND COL. FRANK KNOX, THE 1936 PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WHILE THE ROW WAS DEVELOPING AT THE CAPITOL, OTHER RELATED DEVELOPMENTS WERE OCCURRING IN THE CITY:

THE TREASURY ASKED FOR BIDS ON MANGANESE ORE, ITS FIRST PURCHASE IN THE $100,000,000 PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS LAST SESSION FOR THE ACQUISITION AND STORING OF VITAL WAR MATERIALS NOT FREELY PRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY.

SECRETARY WALLACE ASKED LEADERS OF THE FARM, FOOD AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES TO COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN PREVENTING "PROFITEERING." HIS REQUEST WAS MADE AT A MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL, MADE UP OF 30 FARM AND BUSINESS LEADERS.

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ADDRESSING A SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, MAYOR F.H.LAGUARDIA OF NEW YORK CITY, ASSERTED THAT NATIONAL LEGISLATION WAS NEEDED TO KEEP THE WAR ABROAD FROM BEING MADE AN EXCUSE FOR "UNCONSCIONABLE" PROFITEERING IN FOODSTUFFS.

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VANDENBERG, WHO IS EXPECTED TO ASSUME A POSITION OF LEADERSHIP IN THE BATTLE AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEUTRALITY PROGRAM, TOOK THE POSITION THAT NOW THAT THE WAR HAS STARTED ANY ALTERATION IN THE STATUTE WOULD BE OF ITSELF AN UNNEUTRAL ACT. THIS POSITION, HE SAID, WAS BASED ON "ONE FUNDAMENTAL RULE":

"THE ONLY WAY YOU CAN HAVE A NEUTRAL ATTITUDE IS TO DEFINE IT IN ADVANCE OF ITS APPLICATION."

CHANGES MADE AFTER A WAR STARTS, HE SAID, WERE BOUND TO BE CONSIDERED UNNEUTRAL ACTS BY ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER.

"I BELIEVE IN NEUTRALITY REGARDLESS OF MY SYMPATHIES," HE SAID, "AND I HAVE PLENTY OF SYMPATHIES." SEP 20 1939

NOTING THAT SOME PERSONS WERE PREDICTING A LONG AND BITTER DEBATE, HE SAID THAT HE WOULD BE "NEITHER LONG NOR BITTER" BUT WOULD SIMPLY PRESENT HIS REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE EMBARGO IS A SAFER WAY TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAR THAN CASH AND CARRY.

NOR, SAID VANDENBERG, WOULD HE PERMIT PARTISANSHIP TO ENTER INTO HIS DISCUSSION. HE WAS REFUSING, HE SAID, ALL INVITATIONS TO MAKE POLITICAL SPEECHES, AND WOULD CONTINUE TO DO SO.

AS FOR THE ACTUAL LEGISLATION TO BE CONSIDERED, HE SAID THAT IF THE BLOOM BILL IS PUT FORWARD IT INVOLVED NUMEROUS ISSUES WHICH MAY PROLONG THE SPECIAL SESSION. IT CONTAINS HE ADDED "AT LEAST A DOZEN NEW PRESIDENTIAL POWERS."

SENATOR CONNALLY BACKED REPEAL AND THE CASH AND CARRY SYSTEM, WITH SOME RESERVATIONS AS TO THE "CASH" PART OF THAT PROPOSITION.

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"THE IMPORTANT THING," HE SAID, "IS THE CARRIAGE IN FOREIGN SHIPS OF SUPPLIES PURCHASED HERE. THE METHODS OF PAYMENT--WHETHER IN CASH OR IN CREDIT EXTENDED BY PRIVATE FIRMS--IS NOT VITAL."

HE DECLARED HIMSELF IN FAVOR OF AN ADDITIONAL INCREASE IN "OUR NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH," ADDING:

"IN THE CONDITION OF THE WORLD, WE MIGHT AS WELL RECOGNIZE THAT WE HAVE GOT TO ARM TO THE TEETH AND STAY ARMED TO THE TEETH TO PREVENT ATTACK FROM AMBITIOUS POWERS." #

THE WAR TODAY

BY

DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP. 19

BELIEF IS GENERAL IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AND WASHINGTON AS WELL, THAT HERR HITLER WILL OFFER THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES PEACE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE--AS SOON AS THE DOGGED REMNANTS OF THE POLISH ARMY HAVE GIVEN UP THEIR LAST DITCH.

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SUCH A PROPOSAL MIGHT BE MADE THROUGH MOSCOW, THROUGH SIGNOR MUSSOLINI OR THROUGH SOME NEUTRAL STATE OR GROUP OF STATES.

HITLER'S STRATEGY HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO THIS END SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, AT LEAST UP TO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND. WE HAVE HAD THE REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE OF HIS DECLINING TO ATTACK ON THE WESTERN FRONT EXCEPTING WHERE FORCED TO IT, CLAIMING THAT HIS QUARREL WAS WITH POLAND AND NOT THE ALLIES.

THIS POLICY OF APPEASEMENT HAS BEEN DIRECTED ESPECIALLY TOWARD FRANCE, IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO SPLIT THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMBINE. HITLER HAS BEEN BITTER TOWARD ENGLAND, CLAIMING THAT SHE EGGED POLAND ON TO FIGHT.

HOWEVER, IF THE SPOKEN AND WRITTEN WORD STILL RETAINS ANY MEANING AT ALL, THEN A GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL NOW WILL FALL ON DEAF EARS. THE ALLIES ARE PLEDGED TO STICK WITH POLAND, DISMEMBERED OR OTHERWISE.

BRITAIN'S PEACE-MINDED BUT SPIRITED PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN HAS DECLARED THAT ENGLAND WOULDN'T MAKE TERMS WHILE GERMAC TROOPS REMAINED ON POLISH SOIL. MORE THAN ALL THAT, HE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT HIS COUNTRY WON'T QUIT UNTIL "HITLERISM HAS BEEN SMASHED."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO FIGHT ON FOR POLAND WAS OFFICIALLY REAFFIRMED LAST NIGHT IN A STATEMENT WHICH CONDEMNED THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

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THE TREND OF THIS VERY TERRIBLE CONFLICT WILL DEPEND IN LARGE DEGREE ON RUSSIA'S FUTURE ATTITUDE.

SOVIET PREMIER MOLOTOFF HAS ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIA WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL. LIKE THE SCOTSMAN WHO WAS BEING SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE, HOWEVER, THE PREMIER WASN'T AS SPECIFIC AS THE ALLIES PERHAPS WOULD HAVE LIKED.

SANDY WAS ASKED BY THE JUDGE IF HE HAD PROMISED TO MARRY THE GIRL, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT REPLIED:

"YES, YOUR HONOR, BUT I DIDN'T SAY WHEN."

THE SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT DOESN'T SPECIFY THE DURATION OF NEUTRALITY, THOUGH IT MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO BE INDEFINITE UNLESS CHANGED CONDITIONS IMPELLED RUSSIA TO GET INTO THE MELEE.

IN ANY EVENT, PREMIER MOLOTOFF'S STATEMENT IS A LOGICAL ANSWER TO THE WIDESPREAD SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER THE SOVIET'S INTERVENTION IN POLAND MEANS PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. THAT IS, WHETHER RUSSIA INTENDS TO JOIN GERMANY AGAINST THE ALLIES.

LOOKING AT THE SITUATION IMPARTIALLY, NEUTRALITY IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE STAND BEST CALCULATED TO SERVE RUSSIA'S OWN INTERESTS IN THIS EMERGENCY. IT IS THE POSITION TOWARD WHICH SHE WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN HEADING ALL ALONG, AND UNLESS SHE CHANGES HORSES IN THE MIDDLE OF A VERY FAST RUNNING STREAM SHE WON'T DESERT HER POLICY UNLESS CONDITIONS ALTER GREATLY.

THE POINT OF THE THING ISN'T AT ALL OBSCURE. IF RUSSIA REMAINS NEUTRAL WHILE GERMANY, FRANCE AND ENGLAND BEAT THEIR HEADS AGAINST THE IRON WALL OF WAR, THE END OF THE CONFLICT LIKELY WILL FIND THE SOVIET THE DOMINANT POWER OF ALL EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST.

NOW THAT THE WAR IN POLAND IS VIRTUALLY OVER, THE FIGHTING IN THE WESTERN THEATER BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-FRANCH ALLIES MAY BE EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN INTENSITY. ALREADY, THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WITHDRAW GREAT NUMBERS OF SOLDIERS FROM POLAND AND RUSH THEM TO THE WESTERN FRONT. THEY ALSO HAVE DETACHED SEVERAL THOUSAND WARPLANES TO SWELL THEIR ARMADA OPERATING AGAINST THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

THE CONFLICT MAY EASILY PROVE FAR MORE BLOODY THAN THE WORLD WAR. THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES, WHICH MUST BE CRACKED RESPECTIVELY BY THE ALLIES AND GERMANS BEFORE AN ADVANCE CAN BE MADE, ARE THE STRONGEST DEFENSES OF THEIR KIND EVER CONCEIVED BY MAN. THEORETICALLY THEY ARE WELL-NIGH IMPREGNABLE.

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AND THE NO-MAN'S-LAND WHICH LIES BETWEEN THEM--TWELVE TO FOURTEEN MILES OF GROUND FILLED WITH PILL-BOXES, MACHINE-GUN NESTS, MINES, BARBED-WIRE--IS A VERITABLE VALLEY OF DEATH. IN THE MIDST OF THIS NEST OF TRAPS THOUSANDS OF TROOPS MUST STRUGGLE AND DIE BEFORE THE MAIN LINES CAN EVEN BE ASSAULTED.

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THIS IS AT LEAST A PARTIAL ANSWER TO THE QUERY AS TO WHY THE ALLIES HAVEN'T WORKED FASTER IN THE WESTERN THEATER.

SEP 20 1939

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK SEP 19

SEPT. 17--RUDYARD KIPLING (BR) FISHING TRAWLER, 333 GROSS TONS, SUNK NEAR IRISH COAST; SUBMARINE TOWED CREW TO WITHIN 5 MILES OF IRISH COAST.

SEPT. 19--LORD MINTO (BR) FISHING TRAWLER, 295 GROSS TONS; BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED SINKING; NO DETAILS EXCEPT CREW RESCUED BY ANOTHER TRAWLER.

SEPT. 19--ARLITA (BR) FISHING TRAWLER, 326 GROSS TONS; BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED SINKING; NO DETAILS EXCEPT CREW RESCUED BY ANOTHER TRAWLER.

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ANGLO-FRENCH REPLY TO FIGHT TO FINISH

SEP 21 1939

Prime Minister Scores Soviet Invasion ---Forbids Rash Adventures--- U-boats Are Being Sunk.

SEP 21 1939

LONDON, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared today in the House of Commons that no threats could deter Great Britain and her allies from achieving their war aims, but that "what we will not do is to rush into adventures that offer little prospect of success."

With the obvious purpose of allaying public anxiety as to whether the western allies were striking vigorously enough against Germany, he declared:

"There is no sacrifice from which we will shrink. There is no operation we will not undertake, provided our responsible advisers, our allies and we ourselves are convinced that it will make an appropriate contribution to victory."

After the Prime Minister had spoken, Arthur Greenwood, leader of the Laborite opposition, declared that Russia, by marching into Poland, had become an aggressor.

"It is a matter of very deep regret that Poland was not provided more generously with sorely needed assistance," he said.

Answers Hitler's Danzig Speech.

Replying to Adolf Hitler's speech in Danzig yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain said that Great Britain's general war purpose was to "redeem Europe from the perpetual fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties." He added that "no threats will deter us or our French allies from this purpose."

He declared against uncertain adventures "calculated to impair our resources and to postpone ultimate victory."

"One lesson which military history teaches is that that road leads to disaster," he said.

Strategy, he went on, is "the art of concentrating decisive force at the decisive point at the decisive moment."

Says Strength Will Increase.

He said that he would "not hazard a guess at this stage of the war as to when or where the decisive force will be assembled or when the decisive moment will arrive." He said this must depend upon events and added:

"The scale of our preparations and the fact already announced that we are basing them on the assumption that duration of the war may be at least three years insures that our strength will increase progressively to meet whatever may come."

"Herr Hitler says much in his speech about the humane methods with which he has waged war," Mr. Chamberlain declared at one point in his speech.

"I can only say that methods are not made humane by calling them so and that accounts of German bombing of open towns and machine-gunning of refugees have shocked the whole world."

It was the Prime Minister's third weekly report on the conflict.

He announced that the Government calculated that 139 British and neutral lives had been lost so far from submarine attacks, excluding the sinking of the aircraft carrier Courageous, and that an additional forty-four persons were reported missing. The Admiralty reported 578 missing from the Courageous.

Mr. Chamberlain began by asserting that "it is still too early to pronounce any final verdict" on what he termed Russia's "cynical attack" on Poland.

With the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, leaning forward from the gallery, he asserted that for Poland, "the unhappy victim" of Russia's attack, "the result has been a tragedy of the grimmest character."

Blow Not Unexpected.

"On September 17 an event occurred which has inevitably had a decisive effect on the war on the eastern front," he said. "On the morning of September 17 Russian troops crossed the Polish frontier at points along its whole length and advanced into Poland.

"I cannot say that the action of

Any War Sacrifice, Chamberlain Pledge

SEP 21 1939

By J. C. STARK

London, Sept. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Chamberlain assured the nation today that Britain's war effort would be "the utmost of which it is capable" and declared " our advance must be orderly, but the pace of the advance will steadily quicken."

"There is no sacrifice from which we will shrink," he told the House of Commons in his third war report, "no operation we will not undertake, provided our responsible advisers, our allies and we ourselves are convinced it will make a appropriate contribution to victory.

"But what we will not do is to rush into adventures which offer little prospect of success and are calculated to impair our resources and postpone that ultimate victory. One lesson that military history teaches is that that road leads to disaster."

Reports on Progress.

Dealing with the progress of the war on both the Eastern and Western Fronts and on the seas, the Prime Minister made these principal points:

One, Soviet Russia's military intervention in Poland was not a complete surprise to the British Government, that this "cynical attack" was a tragedy to Poland, but that it was still too early to "pronounce any final verdict" on the motives or consequences of the Russian action.

Two, neither the Russian action nor Hitler's speech yesterday "changes the situation."

Three, while Hitler emphasized "humane methods by which he has waged war," methods "are not made humane by calling them so" and "accounts of German bombing of open towns and machine gunning of refugees have shocked the whole world."

Four, Britain's general war purpose is "to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties" and "no threats will deter us or our French allies from this purpose."

Five, if Britain and France have been unable to "avert the defeat of the armies of Poland, they have assured her that they have not forgotten their obligations to her nor weakened in their determination to carry on the struggle."

Six, A White Paper tomorrow "will make plain the true course of events" in contrast to what Chamberlain described as "many misstatements of fact" by Hitler.

Seven, Britain which in the last war was "on the defensive against the U-boat campaign" is now "carrying out an offensive against German submarines" and "already six or seven German submarines have paid the full penalty for their attacks on British shipping."

He admitted that 139 lives of British and neutrals had been lost to submarine attacks, excluding the sinking of the Courageous. But he pointed out that the submarin... were less effective than in the l... war.

"In April, 1917", he recalled, "the peak month of action by enemy U-boats and mines in the last war, the average weekly sinkings of British tonnage amounted to 127,000, or 39 ships. During the week ended Sept. 12, the total was 95,000 tons, or 17 ships and for the week ended Sept 19, it was 45,848 tons or 13 ships".

"It must be remembered," Chamberlain said, "that in all military preparations, the great initial advantage rests with the aggressor. Nevertheless, our resources are being steadily and surely marshaled. We must not become impatient because results do not become immediately apparent."

the Soviet Government was unexpected. For some time past Soviet troops have mobilized and concentrated on the western frontiers of the Soviet Union, and statements have appeared in the Soviet press and wireless referring to the position of White Russians and Ukrainians in Poland which bore the interpretation that the Soviet Government were preparing the ground for intervention."

Half Dozen U-Boats Bagged.

Mr. Chamberlain said that, despite the fact that Great Britain and France had been unable to save Poland from defeat "they have assured her that they have not forgotten their obligations to her nor weakened in their determination to carry on the struggle."

He then declared that the navy's anti-submarine campaign in two weeks had achieved more results than were accomplished "over much longer periods in the last war" and added that "already six or seven submarines have paid the full penalty."

In some cases, the Prime Minister said, "crews of U-boats have been captured."

Mr. Chamberlain asserted that "It is already clear that the navy and merchant marine will be able to maintain essential supplies of raw materials and food for this country."

Dealing with Hitler's speech, he said:

SEP 21 1939

"It is not our way in this country to speak with boasts and threats."

Promises New White Paper.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Hitler's "misstatements of fact" included his declaration that, France had agreed to Italian mediation, while Great Britain refused it. The Prime Minister said that a new white paper would be issued tomorrow, "so that public opinion may have no difficulty in forming its final judgments."

"The British Government did not seek this war," declared the Prime Minister, "but their hopes were shattered by the unprovoked and brutal aggression of Germany upon our Polish allies."

He said that on the Western Front "valuable strategic and tactical objectives have been secured by the French and ground gained has been held in the face of increasingly severe German resistance."

Winston Churchill Heard.

Of the war at sea, Mr. Chamberlain said that there had been "intense and continual naval activity, mainly in the form of attacks on U-boats carried out by destroyers, small craft and the fleet air arm acting under cover of the main fleets and squadrons." These attacks, he declared, had been made "night and day."

"The great difference between the last war and this one," he explained, "is that, whereas in the last war we were on the defensive against the U-boat campaign, we are now carrying out an offensive against the U-boats and they are continuously and relentlessly attacked whenever they disclose themselves."

Earlier Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that there was every reason to believe that the submarine which sank the aircraft carrier Courageous on Sunday had been sunk subsequently.

The Prime Minister said that in April, 1917, which marked the peak of submarine warfare in the world war, average weekly sinkings of British shipping amounted to 127,000 tons, or thirty-nine ships.

"During the week ended September 12 this year, it was 95,000 tons, or seventeen ships, and for the week ended September 19 it was 45,848 tons, or thirteen ships," he said. "Undoubtedly this decrease was partly due to working of the convoy system which now is increasingly in operation." He said that Great Britain's attitude toward the neutral nations was "in striking contrast to the policy pursued by Germany."

"The primary aim of British policy at sea is to destroy or render ineffective warships of the enemy, to prevent the enemy from augmenting their warlike resources from overseas and at the same time protect our own and neutral commerce," he said.

"The interests of neutrals are the same as our own. In war as in peace we depend for our life upon an uninterrupted flow of trade and it is our fundamental policy to preserve as far as possible the conditions of normal trading.

"The suppression of traffic in contraband of war must of necessity cause some inconvenience to neutrals. It is our intention to reduce this to a minimum."

Still Fears Air Raids.

Of the conduct of the war the Prime Minister said:

"Our advance must be orderly, but the pace of the advance will steadily quicken.

"I can assure the House that the effort of this country will be the utmost of which it is capable and therefore, of course, is no whit inferior to that made even in the most strenuous days of the great war.

"In the meantime, the fact that during these first weeks of war we have not yet experienced the ordeal of aerial bombardment affords no reason whatever for any overhasty or wholesale dispersal of our home defense forces.

"The whole of the British commonwealth of nations and empire is indeed at this moment intensively engaged in mobilizing strength under the cover of our naval, military and air forces—forces which in the aggregate are stronger and more powerful than at the outset of any past war."

Meanwhile Great Britain took two steps today to assure sufficient food supplies: The War Office extended permission for soldiers to help farmers with the crops until September 30 and the Board of Education ap ealed to schools to start vegetable gardens.

Virtual collapse of Britain's ally, Poland, under the double invasion—from Germany on the west and Russia on the east—and the torpedoing of the aircraft carrier Courageous Monday with a loss of perhaps 578 men were chalked up as outstanding initial successes by the Nazis.

But the British man on the street pointed out the last battle—which tradition has Britain always winning—is still to be fought.

The British still thrilled to tales of heroism brought ashore from the Courageous by the 682 survivors. They told how Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones stood at salute on the bridge of the ship, facing her white ensign fluttering astern, as she sank.

"Take Your Time, Boys"

A few minutes before, directing the abandoning of ship, the captain called out: "Take your time, boys, there is no hurry."

Makelg-Jones' name was not among those which the Admiralty said "from all the inforamtion available must be regarded as the final list of survivors from H. M. S. Courageous." Among the 578 not accounted for were 17 other officers; the remainder were seamen.

Nazis Indicate Sub Escaped

The British found some consolation in the Admirality's original announcement that the Courageous' attacker was "heavily attacked b... destroyers and is believed to have been sunk."

IN ENGLAND

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—With authoritative quarters reiterating a determined "no" to any Nazi peace offer, members of Parliament gathered today to hear Prime Minister Chamberlain in the third of his reports on the European War.

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Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons, convening at 2.45 P. M., was expected to touch on Adolf Hitler's Danzig speech yesterday which a British communique already had described as "full of crass misstatements."

Comment On Russia Awaited

Parliamentary interest, however, centered on the prospective announcement by the Prime Minister of the British attitude toward the Soviet Russian invasion of Poland, started last Sunday. The truth of Hitler's declaration that Poland had been conquered in the first eighteen days of the war was conceded generally.

A statement paralleling Chamberlain's was to be made by Lord Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, in the House of Lords.

The admittedly dark picture appeared to have strengthened British determination to wage a finish fight to destroy "Hitlerism" as Chamberlain himself has put it repeatedly.

Initial Successes By Nazis

30.24 3471

[A communnique from the German high command indicated, however, the submarine had escaped. The communique asid the sinking of the aircraft carrier "was confirmed by a report of the German submarine which attacked the carrier.]

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was expected to answer questions in Commons on the loss of the Courageous, as well as inquries on the progress of the anti-submarine campaign.

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130,000 Tons Of Shipping Lost

Merchant shipping losses from U-boats have mounted to more than 130,000 tons, but these are considerably fewer than losses suffered in any comparable period of the World War.

Survivors from the 4,060-ton Furness cargo steamer Aviemore reported today the vessel was sunk by a submarine last week. Eleven survivors of the crew of forty were landed at Liverpool Monday.

Regarding Hitler Threat

Hitler's Danzig threat to use a certain unspecified "weapon" against the British—apparently the German air force—to counter the British blockade drew a retort from the *Daily Mail*.

"It is a safe assumption that the British Government and their research experts are not completely in the dark about the potentialities of this weapon and of means to counteract it effectively," the newspaper said.

England Seizes 110,000 Tons Of Contraband Goods

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The British Government announced today that 110,000 tons of contraband goods were seized by Britain during the week ended September 16.

Total value of goods was estimated at more than $2,000,000.

This brought to nearly 200,000 tons the amount of contraband seized since the outbreak of the war. The bulk of the goods was manganese ore, petroleum products, iron ore and aluminum ore.

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The amount of manganese ore seized since war started was said to be about 30,000 tons, about seven per cent. of Germany's total annual imports. Manganese ore is of great importance in preparation of special steels.

The communique said "some misconception appears to exist" regarding seizure of neutral ships.

"The position is that normally only cargoes of suspected contraband are seized and that as soon as these have been unloaded the ships carrying them are allowed to proceed on their voyage.

"No neutral ship has been seized since the outbreak of hostilities and it can be taken as certain that no ship would ever be seized which had loaded her cargo before war began.

"Even ships which had loaded their cargo since that date would normally only be seized if there was evidence that they were being used with the knowledge of the owners for carriage of contraband to the enemy."

Sinking Three U-Boats a Week

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Information Ministry asserted today that Great Britain's campaign against submarines during the first two weeks of the war compared "most favorably" with World War figures. Authorities said Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's report that six or seven submarines destroyed meant an average of three or more weekly, against the World War average at the height of submarine warfare of one to one and a half.

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Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that 1,202 instead of 1,260 were aboard the torpedoed Courageous, reducing the total missing to 515. INSTEAD OF 578 X

The ministry estimated that Germany had thirty submarines of 500 tons or more ready for the sea when war started.

Big Guns Roar Off Danish Coast; New Battle of Jutland Suspected

Firing Heard for 7 Hours Along 70-Mile Shore; Line of Ships Seen Far at Sea; Watch Is Kept During the Night for Possible Survivors

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By The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—The possibility that a second Battle of Jutland was taking place off Denmark today excited the whole eastern coast of the Jutland Peninsula. Sounds, which hearers said were unmistakably those of gunfire, were heard from Skagen, at the northern tip of the peninsula which is Denmark's only continental province, to points northeast of Aalborg, fifty miles to the south. The sounds were particularly loud on the northern shore of the Island of Laesoe, off the Jutland east coast.

At Berlin the German high command said it knew nothing of a reported sea battle.

The Swedish Naval Attache at Berlin suggested the possibility that Swedish ships were holding target practice, but at Stockholm the admiral of the western Swedish naval division said there were no exercises by his ships today.

The fighting, if such it was, continued more than seven hours, ending at 5 p. m.

(The Battle of Jutland, in the World War, commenced on May 31, 1916. It started at 3:45 p. m., continuing until some time after 7 p. m. Germans claimed a victory in that the British, with far greater strength, did not inflict a defeat and suffered greater losses in men and ships. However, the German fleet did not appear in the North Sea again until it came out to surrender in November and December, 1918.)

Few of those who sought signs of ships had any success. An exception was the police chief of Laesoe Island, off the coast, who mounted a high tower and used binoculars to view the area from which the sounds seemed to come. He said he saw indistinctly, on the far horizon northeast-by-east, a thin line of ships, but they were at such a distance that he was unable to tell whether they were fighting ships, whether they were firing, and the direction in which they were moving.

During the firing, fishermen intrepid enough to push into the Strait of Cattegatt, between Sweden and Denmark, despite the danger of mines, hurried to port and added their accounts of the sounds of firing. First arrivals among the fishermen said they had seen no ships. There were several reports that the sounds might have been from blasting on Laesoe, but these theories were eliminated as contact with the island was established.

Danish ships were keeping in port. The Danish Marine Ministry, which had all its reporting points telephone their observations, did not send any airplanes into the area, and private planes would not venture there.

Two reporters of an Aalborg newspaper ventured seaward in the direction of the sounds, using a fast motorboat. After more than two hours' search they returned to report they had heard the firing continue, but failed to reach a point of observation.

Listeners agreed that at least 200 shots were given or exchanged, and they thought the sounds were gunfire and not bombs. The fact that the shots were heard along the whole of a seventy-mile stretch of coast indicated that if it was a battle it was a terrific one.

A watch was kept along the coast during the night for possible survivors who might need help or have information.

A possible explanation for the cannonade was given by the Ritzau (Danish) news agency, which reported that a Swedish artillery regiment held target practice on an island off the Swedish coast during the day with a ship towed out to sea as the target. The artillery ranges were reported to be about three miles northeast of Laesoe, but whether the reports of these guns could be heard over such an area of the Jutland Peninsula was questioned.

Engagement Reported Off Sweden and Denmark—Paris Firm for War.

AERIAL COMBAT INCREASING

Allied Forces Reported Taking Two More German Villages in Saar Sector.

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COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Danish fishermen and a police official reported indications today that a naval engagement between warring European Powers may have occurred in the Strait of Kattegatt, between Sweden and Denmark.

A line of ships northeast of Laesoe Island was sighted by the island's police chief, who said that the sounds of cannonading came from the vessels. About 200 shots were fired before the sounds stopped, the police official said after watching with binoculars. He was unable to determine the character of the line of vessels.

Fishermen who ply the strait, an arm of the North Sea leading to the Baltic, said that they heard cannonading which could have come only from warships, not from aerial bombs.

Reports from Aalborg told of cannon fire, too heavy to be practice firing, from points east of Laesoe from midnight until noon today. British warships have been reported patrolling in that area.

France Pledges Victory.

PARIS, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The French Government, facing the collapse of its Polish ally under combined German and Russian assaults, adopted measures today to pursue the war "to definite victory."

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Premier Daladier's War Ministry at the same time reaffirmed its union with Great Britain and pledged that Poland, now facing dismemberment, would "find in common victory the just redress of the right."

Tonight the French general staff reported that French and German planes had fought "several battles" today in increasingly serious aerial warfare on the western front. The night communique said that a German plane had been shot down within the French lines.

German guns, the communique added, were pounding French positions on various sectors of the front.

French attention shifted to the Aachen sector opposite Belgium, where the Germans were reported massing re-enforcements moving in from Poland. French advices asserted that precautions had already been taken to meet any German repetition of the 1914 attack through Belgium to outflank the Maginot Line.

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Reply to Hitler.

The Cabinet communique, which was the first formal statement of French policy since the start of the European conflict on September 3, implied firm rejection of any German overtures for peace on Nazi terms such as were read here into Adolf Hitler's speech at Danzig yesterday.

The new measures approved by the Cabinet were described in the communique as "military, economic and financial." Their exact nature will become known only upon publication in the Official Journal.

It was the Cabinet's first meeting since Premier Daladier formed his War Government one week ago today.

Later today Premier Daladier and Leslie Hore-Belisha, the British War Secretary, conferred here on the general conduct of the war. Immediately after the conference, held in the War Ministry, Mr. Daladier held a council of the highest French military and diplomatic chiefs.

A communique issued after this Council gave no details of what was discussed. Those attending included Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, chief of the British-French land forces; Gen. Louis Colson, the French Army Chief of Staff; Gen. Marcel Tetu, chief of the Air Force Staff; Admiral Jean Darlan, Naval Chief of Staff; Auguste Champetier de Ribes, Foreign Under-Secretary, and Robert Coulondre, former French Ambassador to Belin.

Scattered fighting, meanwhile, occurred along France's northeastern frontier as French military leaders studied reports that German troops were massing near Aachen, opposite the eastern frontier of Belgium, through which country the Germans marched in 1914. It was noted that Aachen is not on any direct route to the front where the French and Germans are now fighting.

The French press published dispatches from Brussels reporting the German concentration around Aachen. The French General Staff, watching the situation closely, was reported taking precautions to meet "any eventuality."

What measures were being taken remained a military secret, but informed persons believed that they included the strengthening of French positions along the Franco-Belgian frontier with the British army co-operating.

On the West Front a major Nazi offensive was expected with the arrival of troops released from the German campaign in Poland. Official reports on the progress of hostilities claimed minor successes and voiced satisfaction with operations at sea. A semi-official announcement said that "four or five" German submarines had been sunk by French warships—these in addition to a U-boat destroyed on Monday night.

East of Saarbruecken.

The War Ministry communique for today said "The night was calm on the whole front. There was enemy artillery activity east of the Blies."

The armies appeared to have been held in leash pending clarification of the diplomatic situation.

A General Staff communique last night reported that a German attack had been turned back "east of the Blies." This communique also said that the German air force had been active in the same region.

The Blies River is roughly eleven miles east of Saarbruecken, industrial center of the rich Saar Basin, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting on the western front. The stream flows northeast from the French town of Sarraguemines toward the German town of Blieskastel.

[Dispatches from Basle, Switzerland, said the French troops had captured the German village of Bebelsheim, three miles east of Sarreguemines, after artillery fire had reduced the German defenses, and that the French had also captured the village of Wittersheim, a mile and a half deeper in German territory. Both villages are on the main highway between Sarreguemines and Zweibrucken, and between them is a hill which commands the left flank of the German trenches and the forts defending Saarbruecken.

[French control of the road to Wittersheim apparenty meant

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that the German forces on the east bank of the Saar and south of Saarbruecken were in an untenable position, and Nazi troops in fact were reported moving out of the villages in this area.]

Cards from Germany.

French dispatches from the western front said that the Germans along the Rhine were distributing thousands of cards bearing crossed French and German flags and the words: "Frenchmen—do not fire and we will not fire."

The dispatches did not say how the cards had reached the French, but it was presumed that they were dropped from airplanes.

Observation balloons were flying on both sides of the river, unmolested by enemy fire.

The text of the Cabinet communique:

"The ministers met this morning in Council at Elysee Palace under the presidency of M. Albert Lebrun.

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"M. Edouard Daladier, President of the Council, gave an amply documented account of the entire military and diplomatic situation.

"Adopting unanimously the conclusions of this account, the Cabinet paid homage to the heroism of Poland, which will find in common victory the just redress of the right.

"It approved military, economic and financial measures destined to carry on the war to definite victory.

"It reaffirmed with this intention the solidarity, closer daily, of France and Great Britain."

Although France and Great Britain have accepted Russia's declaration of neutrality and are maintaining diplomatic relations with Moscow, persons close to the Paris Government said that the allies had refused to let Soviet intervention in Poland affect their wary policy.

A commentary issued to the press rejected an offer of peace on Germany's own terms, which offer was implied, the French said, in Hitler's Danzig speech yesterday.

Says Poles Will Carry On.

"France and Great Britain will not let the dictatorship of Hitler condemn the world to slavery and a ruin of all moral values and the destruction of liberty," the commentary said.

Newspapers declared that Hitler's "peace offer" was fallacious," and one said: "Our answer is 'No, a thousand times No,' because we do not want to begin the war again in six months under even worse conditions. Hitlerism must be destroyed."

The press warned that the war would be long and hard, and that it was really just beginning.

East of Saarbruecken.

The War Ministry communique for today said "The night was calm on the whole front. There was enemy artillery activity east of the Blies."

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Says Poles Will Carry On.

Operations on the Polish front were acknowledged in Paris to be virtually ended, with only sixteen or seventeen Polish divisions reported in a position to carry on the fight against an estimated seventy Nazi divisions.

The Polish Ambassador to Paris, Jules Lukasiewic, declared in a radio broadcast, however, that Poles were being recruited abroad, and that the troops still resisting at home would "continue the war under new conditions with an unyielding determination to vanquish the enemy."

Military restrictions on civilian life are meanwhile being relaxed behind the French war front.

Police censorship of telegrams inside France, in effect since mobilization, has been canceled. Telephone service to all departments except those on the frontier or in military zones has been re-established, although callers must speak French.

The French Association for the Protection of Animals announced that gas masks are now available for dogs, cats and other pets.

New fast trains are now being run on most major lines since the railroads have finished the huge job of transporting reserves to their concentration centers. Freight trains continued to supply the Paris markets amply with food, including much meat. Many farm products are being sold at prices lower than usual.

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Test by Fire.

BASLE, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Swiss observers reported today that the French and German forces are apparently now ready for a tremendous "test by fire" of the Siegfried Line.

The French, these observers said, have completed a mass movement of men and materials preliminary to a major offensive against the heavy fortifications guarding the Reich's western frontier. At the same time the Germans were said to have concentrated behind the defenses all the men and equipment that could be spared from the rapidly waning Polish campaign.

Action along the Blies River and Mandel Creek east of Saarbruecken, where the French met a fiery resistance yesterday, led Swiss military men to conclude that the French may have gone as far as they can with the use of patrols. To advance further, it was said, the French must soon show the full strength of their offensive power.

All along the western front between the Moselle River and the Vosges foothills at Wisembourg, a distance of about sixty miles, the French are meeting a determined resistance which can be smashed only by a large scale attack, observers declared.

French Methods Praised.

Swiss tacticians strongly praised the French military methods to date. They said that Gen. Gamelin, commander of the Franco-British forces, had gained offensive positions for his troops with minimum losses by the adroit use of small patrols.

It was the general view of Swiss observers that the French and British may strike through the hills in any one or all of three main sectors: 1. North of Sierck, with the Moselle River and neutral Luxemburg protecting the left bank and the Saar River the right; 2. Northwest from Sarreguemines, which lies in the center of the front between the Blies and Saar rivers, and 3. North from Bitche on the extreme right.

In front of the French lines near Bitche lie the flat Rhine Plains and the rich palantinate city of Landau but military experts call that path into Germany "a death trap." Powerfully armed Siegfried Line forts which dot the east side of the Rhine, and similar forts in the Haardt Hills to the west, would concentrate a withering crossfire on any force moving up the Rhine valley, it was said.

Military persons here agree that despite the apparent readiness of the French and British, days or even weeks might elapse before a drive is started. They believe, however, that the push—from the French view—should come while the Germans are occupied in Poland and before Polish lines of communication can be established as a supply lane from Soviet Russia.

The Rhine frontier to the south, between Lauterbourg and the Swiss border, remained so quiet that the Swiss expected no immediate action here. The military commander at Basle, where the French, German and Swiss frontiers meet, said he had no immediate plans for the removal of the city's population. Even if the French forts at nearby Hunnique and the German forts at Weil began firing at each other; only a few water-front blocks along the Rhine would be cleared, he said.

Nazi Planes Entice French

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP).—The French General Staff communique issued tonight said:

"Activity of the enemy artillery at various points of the front. French and German pursuit planes fought several battles. An enemy plane was shot down within our lines."

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While German tank forces were trying to feel their way forward behind a protective screen of artillery fire, Nazi planes roared into the air, apparently bent on the double mission of enticing the French into battle and straffing French advance positions. German aircraft were reported to have taken the lead in an attack on the northern flank of the western front as a result of a new German air base established at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), far north of the fighting front.

A curtain of artillery fire shielded Nazi infantry which scoured the wooded hills which mark the sector east of the industrial city of Saarbruecken. The Germans, who have been sending out patrols in this area for the last three days, were reported now to be using units as large as companies in their advance guard actions.

The French admitted they had lost one advanced position yesterday in the face of a German surprise attack. The Germans, however, apparently were interested only in taking prisoners in order to question them. A French counter-attack led by tanks was reported to have had little difficulty in retaking the post a few hours later.

There was every indication that the Germans were preparing for an offensive thrust. They methodically felt out French strength along the twenty-five-mile front east of Saarbruecken.

This sector is split by rivers into three natural rectangles. The Germans have given their attention to one of these rectangles each day and submitted it to a thorough going over. The first lies just east of Saarbruecken, between the Saar and the Mandel Rivers. The second is bordered by the Mandel and Blies Rivers, while the Blies and the Bickenhall form the third rectangle, in which the Germans were operating today.

German batteries were not only laying a heavy fire on the French advance lines, which are in German territory, but were sending some shells on the Maginot Line, which lies close to the frontier in this sector.

Berlin Reveals Russian Deal

Dividing Line in Poland Agreed On—Nazi Generals in Moscow—Russia Calls Troops.

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BERLIN, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Supreme High Command disclosed today that Germany and Soviet Russia have reached an agreement on the partition of Poland, at least so far as their armies of occupation are concerned. That the demarcation line has been set was announced in a high command communique which, however, did not say where the line runs.

It asserted the German forces would withdraw from their present positions after "destruction of the last remnants of the Polish Army there" to the "demarcation line definitely fixed between the German and Russian governments."

Whether this line lies east or west of Warsaw was not indicated. The communique said German forces had advanced to a line running from Stryj, in southeast Poland, north near the industrial city of Lwow, thence almost straight north to Brzesc (Brest-Litovsk), about 160 miles from the Soviet frontier and up to Bialystok, about 150 miles from the Russian border.

The entire Rumanian frontier, bordering southeast Poland, is in Russian hands.

New Boundaries Are Uncertain.

Presumably as the Germans retire, the Red Army will take their place by advancing westward from their present positions. Whether the army occupation areas later will become the new boundaries between Germany and Russia was a moot question. In informed quarters it was intimated that this question was not yet completely solved.

[Four German Army officers arrived by plane in Moscow to take part in consultations, presumably concerning the future of Poland. The Moscow communique reported the Russian occupation of both Lwow, in the southeast, and Wilno, in northeastern Poland.]

Germany's "blitzkrieg" (lightning war) was considered here at an end except for mopping up activities in Poland. The Poles, however, were still fighting in and south of the fortified town of Modlin, immediately north of Warsaw. Warsaw itself also has not capitulated to German arms.

Poles Near Gdynia Give Up.

The handful of Polish troops who gave the Germans some trouble yesterday on the heights back of Gdynia, Polish port at the end of the corridor, gave up last night under the pressure of shelling from the cadet ship Schleswig-Holstein and a minesweeping flotilla. Several thousand prisoners were reported taken.

The battle north of Lodz by Kutno and the Bzura River, about sixty-five miles west of Warsaw, which ended yesterday, was termed by the High Command "one of the biggest destructive battles of all times." The number of captives was reported at 105,000 and still growing. The amount of war materials seized was said to be enormous.

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The fourth of the Poles' fighting resistance surprised even German officers, who first calculated the enemy had 50,000 or 60,000 men participating in the nine-day battle. This apparently was the largest grouping of troops the Poles brought together on any single battlefield of the war.

The high command communique again today paid scant attention to the western front, asserting that operations there were limited and of a scouting nature.

Russia Calls More Reservists.

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia was reported authoritatively today to have called up more army reservists, although the number was not disclosed.

In unofficial quarters it was intimated that they were sent to some sector of the western frontier, beyond which Red Army forces were officially announced as having occupied the industrial city of Lwow [illegible] Polish Ukraine.

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At the same time Soviet and German officers started conferences arising from their joint military occupation of Poland.

[German communiques for several days had said that German troops had penetrated to Lwow outskirts on three sides of the city. Lwow is in southeastern Poland.]

The same war communique which told of the entry of Soviet Russian troops into Lwow also said the Russians had captured Wilno (Vilna) in northeastern Poland, near the Lithuanian border, after "a two-hour battle."

Four German officers arrived yesterday to assist the German military attache in Moscow, Lieut.-Gen. Ernst Koestring, in discussions with the Russians. It was rumored that the Soviet military attache in Berlin, who also holds a general's rank, came here for the talks.

The British and French embassies, meanwhile, expected to learn from Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons today whether they would leave Moscow. The Polish diplomatic mission is leaving tomorrow for Rumania.

It was learned Rumania had switched ambassadors in Moscow, in what was interpreted unofficially as meaning that Rumania seeks to improve her relations with the Soviet. Nicholas Dianu, the retiring Ambassador, paid a farewell call at the Foreign Office. His successor, Davidscu, was expected to arrive shortly.

Lithuanians, who consider Wilno their ancient capital, have shown an interest in the fate of the city. Tass, Russian official news, reported today in a dispatch from Kaunas that Lithuanian authorities had instructed their army to co-operate fully with Soviet troops in determining boundary lines between Poland and Lthuania.

Tass also said that two leaders of the Estonian Navy had resigned their commands.

Soviet newspapers yesterday criticized Estonian officials severely for allegedly permitting a Polish submarine to escape internment at Tallinn.

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'Liberation' of Brothers Hailed.

The Government organ Izvestia said editorially today, commenting on the Russion occupation of Poland, that "our liberated brothers know and see that the Red Army is bringing them on its banners peace and a new, free, happy life."

"Polish magnates transformed the western Ukraine and western White Russia into a suppressed colony, robbed with impunity by Polish landlords and merchants," the newspaper said.

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"The entire national policy of the Polish ruling class was based on punitive expeditions, forcible colonization, the fanning of national enmity and white terrorism in no way different from the policy of oppression pursued by Russian Czarism."

Izvestia said inhabitants of the occupied area greeted the Soviet armies as liberators and that "it is difficult to find words to describe the feelings of western Ukrainians and western White Russians for whom came the bright hour of liberation from the yoke of the Polish gentry."

Dispatches yesterday to the army newspaper, Red Star, disclosed that a policy of breaking up large estates in the area was already under way. Army commanders instructed peasants to "take the land for the people," and to "turn your cattle on the landlord's land."

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Latvia Strengthens Defenses.

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—A Polish regiment of 900 men crossed the frontier today, joining approximately 1,000 other Polish refugees in Latvia. The troops were disarmed and confined.

Latvian coastal defenses were strengthened following foreign reports that Polish and other submarines were cruising the Baltic Sea.

Estonia Denies Blockade Report.

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Foreign reports that Soviet Russian ships had blockaded Estonia's coast were described here today as unfounded.

The Russian fleet was acknowledged to be at sea near Estonian waters, but it was said it had not yet interfered with Estonian trade.

Reports reaching Stockholm Tuesday said Russia blockaded Estonia presumably in retaliation for failure to prevent an interned Polish submarine from sailing from Tallinn.

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Soviet Troops Sweep West.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Fast-moving Soviet mechanized forces pushing further westward into Poland were reported today to have blockaded the entire Polish-Rumanian frontier.

Severe fighting was reported in the Bug River district.

The massing of Russian troops along the Rumanian border cut the stream of refugees from Poland, but thousands, finding their way barred on that border, poured into Hungary. Soldiers among them were disarmed and civilians were sent to special camps.

A Hungarian agency estimated 30,000 civilians and 10,000 soldiers had reached the Rumanian border town of Cernauti before the Soviet lines were drawn.

BRAUCHITSCH IS ON WAY TO TAKE COMMAND

Hitler, After Few Days In Danzig, To Visit Western Front

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German Officers To Go To Moscow To Discuss Further Collaboration

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 20—The German army turned its attention tonight to liquidation of its virtually completed campaign in Poland and to strengthening its forces in the west.

The situation in the East was so well in hand that Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch was reported to have left Poland yesterday and to have assumed personal direction of Nazi forces on the Western front.

Adolf Hitler remained at Danzig for a few days and was expected to visit the Western front shortly.

Troops Move Westward

Nazi troops were known to be moving from Poland westward, leaving behind only enough strength to finish the cleaning-up process and man garrisons.

Few soldiers are being kept in western Polish provinces where the former German minority is thickest.

A delegation of German officers left for Moscow, presumably to settle further Russian-German collaboration in eastern Europe, while the foreign offices of the two countries discussed plans for division of their interests in Poland.

Agreement Reached

The Nazi supreme high command disclosed an agreement had been reached on the partition of Poland, at least as far as their armies of occupation are concerned. A high command communique said the demarcation line had been set up, but did not say where the line runs.

German forces, it said, would withdraw from their present positions after "destruction of the last remnants of the Polish army there" to the "demarcation line definitely fixed between the German and Russian governments."

Termed Local Tasks

Mopping up of remnants of the Polish army continued and possibly will go on for a week, but these were termed local tasks of minor importance, now that the biggest assembly of Polish troops was said to have been defeated in the bend of the Vistula river north of Lodz.

The high command described this battle as "one of the biggest destructive battles of all time."

Warsaw, the besieged Polish capital, remained a thorn in the German side. Poles also still were fighting in and south of the fortified town of Modlin, immediately north of Warsaw.

Termed "Sheer Folly"

Germans regarded the attitude of the Warsaw population, which doggedly refused to surrender, as "sheer folly, having nothing to do with heroism" in view of the fact that the Polish army has been routed and can not aid the city.

The German army has announced resumption of large-scale hostilities against Warsaw, following a halt when the population was given a chance to capitulate and get out, but advices here indicated the Nazis still were holding off from heavily shelling the city.

Warsaw radio broadcasts received in Budapest told of heavy bombings and the rumbling of big guns which were described as doing enormous damage to the city.

Hopes For Surrender

The army was represented as clinging to the hope that surrender would come without a great deal more destruction and additional misery to the hundreds of thousands remaining in the besieged Polish capital.

Authoritative sources said the release of civilian prisoners had started and that war prisoners were being sorted and put into camps where they will be used on farms and roads. The international convention of July 27, 1929, prevents the use of war prisoners for making and transporting munitions and other war materials.

Officers dealing with the prisoners said the convention was being strictly observed by Germany.

The Nazi slogan was "Germany's war aims are fulfilled" as the Government assumed the task of reconstruction in Poland and settling spheres of influence with Russia.

Blasted "Hopes Abroad"

Informed German quarters pointed out with satisfaction that the German-Soviet accord had contradicted "hopes abroad that strong German forces would be mired in Poland's eastern swamp lands where there is no German minority, thus diminishing Nazi fighting strength in the West."

Russia is relieving Germany of the job of patrolling this region, inhabited chiefly by Ukrainians and White Russians, the Germans said.

The decision of Scandinavian neutrals meeting in Copenhagen to defend their neutral rights against what the Germans called "encroachments" upon their foreign trade brought about by the blockade of Germany met full agreement in Berlin.

Gives Clear Picture

The high command communique for the first time today gave a clear picture of the enormity of the battle in the bend of the Vistula. It said the fighting covered 969 square miles and was waged from September 10 to September 19.

The Germans were reported authoritatively to have taken a total of 420,000 Polish prisoners up to today. More than 100,000 of these were said to have been caught in the egg-shaped area fifty miles long and fifteen to thirty miles wide north of Lodz in the vicinities of Kutno, Leczyca, Ozorkow, Lowicz, Sochaczew and Syszogrod.

Hitler Receives Japanese General On Eastern Front

Berlin, Sept. 20 (AP)—Adolf Hitler tonight received Gen. Juichi Terauchi, former supreme commander of Japanese forces in China and former War Minister.

The Japanese general and the officers of his entourage were received at Hitler's war-front headquarters. Present were Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, on whose invitation Count Terauchi is visiting Germany, and Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin.

BERLIN REPORTS HEAVY SEIZURE OF WAR STOCKS

Poles, However, Cling to Warsaw — Worshipers Machine-Gunned

SEP 21 1939

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (AP).—The supreme army command issued the following communique this noon:

"A battle in the big bend of the Vistula River which began about a week ago near Kutno and later moved east toward the Bzura River has now proved to be one of the biggest destructive battles of all times. The number of captives at Bzura alone yesterday increased to 105,000 and is still growing.

"In addition, there are extremely high losses of the enemy. The amount of captured war materials is immense. Strong resistance in the entire part of Poland occupied by us was offered merely in and south of Modlin as well as at Warsaw.

Gdynia Fighting Ends

"Our troops which, in pursuit of the opponent, have advanced to the line Stryj - Lwow - Brest - Bialystok, will, after destruction of the last remnants of the Polish army there, be taken back again to that demarcation line which was definitely fixed between the German and Russian governments.

"The fights at Gdynia were concluded yesterday with the occupation of the war harbor. Here, too, several thousand prisoners were taken. The cadet ship Schleswig-Holstein and units of the minesweeping flotilla effectively participated in these engagements.

"Operations of the air force along the entire front was limited to reconnoitering activity."

RUSS ADVANCE TO POINT NEAR EAST PRUSSIA

Occupy Grodno, Only 16 Miles From German Border And Capture Wilno

Report Seizure Of 60,000 Prisoners, 280 Guns And 120 Airplanes

SEP 21 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 20—The Soviet Russian high command reported tonigh its troops driving through Poland hac occupied Grodno, about sixteen miles from the East Prussian border.

Grodno is ninety miles southwest of Wilno (Vilna), in northeas Poland near the Lithuanian borde and forty-five miles northeast o Bialystok, communications center reported occupied by German forces. A previous communique announced the capture of Wilno.

In southeast Poland the Soviet army reported the occupation of Kovel, Ukrainian town one-hundred miles north of Lwow, industrial center which the Red army command announced was occupied earlier in the day.

Captured 60,000, Claim

The Soviet high command announced that during the four days since the Red Army marched into Poland more than 60,000 Polish troops had been taken prisoner.

In this period, the communique said, three Polish infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades and a number of smaller army units were disarmed.

"All armaments, artillery and ammunition" were said to have been taken with the occupation of the fortified areas of Wilno, Baranowicze, Molodeczno and Sarny.

Baranowicze is thirty-five miles from the Russian frontier and about 120 miles east of Bialystok. Molodeczno is eighteen miles from the Russian border and sixty-five miles east of Wilno. Sarny is in the Pripet marshes eighty-five miles east of Kovel.

Seize 120 Airplanes

War materials seized by the Russians were reported to include 280 military guns and 120 airplanes.

Meanwhile, the Russian Government was reported to have called up reserves for its huge army already in service.

No official inkling of the number of additional reserves was forthcoming. It was reported in an unofficial quarter, however, they were to be sent to some point beyond Lwow on the western frontier in Poland.

Include Four Germans

The conferees on the Polish situation included four German officers who arrived yesterday to assist the German military attache in Moscow, Lieut. Gen. Ernst Koestring. It was reported also that the Soviet military attache in Berlin, holder of a general's rank, also was here for the talks.

In diplomatic quarters it was learned that Rumania, in what appeared a move to strengthen her relations with the Soviets, had changed her ambassador to Moscow.

The retiring ambassador, Nicolas Dianu, paid his farewell call at the Russian Foreign Office and it was expected his successor, Davidscu, would be here before long.

The Polish Embassy staff made haste to leave Moscow but was unable to complete its visa arrangements and will not leave before the day after tomorrow.

Hope To Get To France

The Polish officials hope to reach Rumania and then get through to France where they said an extra territorial division would be established for the benefit of the Polish Government.

British and French embassies said they still had no instructions on whether they would be recalled. They had expected to learn from Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in Commons today whether they would leave Moscow as a result of the Russian invasion of Poland.

It was reported reliably that French Counsellor Jean Payart called on the Soviet Foreign Office today but whether it was in connection with the Russian march into Poland was not known.

The chauffeurs of at least three of the relatively small group of foreign correspondents in Moscow were summoned to military service today.

Bohemia And Moravia Forces Have Revolted, London Hears

SEP 21 1939

Says Fight Is Continuing Against Superior German Troops—Hundreds Of Slovaks Reported Executed

Berlin, Sept. 29 (AP)—A spokesman for Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia, tonight described as "nonsense" reports abroad of an organized revolt in the protectorate.

He extended an invitation to Berlin correspondents to visit Prague and convince themselves.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—The British Ministry of Information said tonight a revolutionary movement was authoritatively reported to have started last Sunday in Bohemia and Moravia, which became a German protectorate in the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia last March.

The movement was said to have followed labor demonstrations in Prague, which developed into "serious" clashes.

The Ministry said it was reported that in spite of "ruthless repressive measures by Germans the fight against superior forces was continuing.

"Considerable" Casualties

A Ministry communique said:

"Firearms were used on both sides and the casualties are said to have been considerable.

"Between September 17 and 18 riots took place at a number of places in Bohemia and Moravia, among others at Parduce, Prisbran, Pilsen, Tabor, Pisek and Bruenn."

The communique said that September 19 Slovak garrisons at several places revolted and "about 15,000 troops have been disarmed."

Hundreds Executed

It stated that arrests throughout the protectorate ran "into thousands, those executed into hundreds."

"The fact that this is not just a flash in the pan is shown by the unanimity of purpose, the tenacity and the discipline of the participants," the statement continued.

"Those who had no firearms seized any weapon handy. Laborers' wives in Prague were content with boards studded with nails with which to strike the enemy.

No Quarter Given

"While it lasted the fight was relentless and grim with no quarter given by either side."

"In the course of the revolt considerable material damage was done. Bridges on important railways and roads have been demolished, fire stations put out of action, railway rolling stock and material damaged, workshops of important factories bombed and machinery destroyed."

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Nazi Government Acted Wisely, Berlin Asserts

Berlin, Sept. 20 (AP)—German officials defended today arrests in Bohemia and Moravia of "several hundred" Czechs at the beginning of the war.

That the Government acted wisely, they said, was proved by the fact that Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, made a radio appeal from London last night in Czech appealing to Czechs to fight and that "no blood sacrifice was too great."

Followers of Dr. Benes were among those arrested in Bohemia and Moravia, which Germany took under its wing as a protectorate after the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia.

"We want to live peacefully with the Czechs," German officials said. "Hence we could not permit a few hundred Czechs to create trouble which inevitably would fall on the heads of the entire Czech population."

Warsaw Bombed Four Times

SEP 21 1939

Mayor Over Radio Asks When Britain and France Will Aid Besieged City.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Radio broadcasts today from Warsaw, entering the thirteenth day of siege, presented a graphic picture of a city whose defenders had vowed to resist the Germans to the death and seemed to be doing it.

Warsaw was raided four times today by German air squadrons, it was announced over the radio.

"Incendiary bombs were dropped on the Red Cross hospital, which caught fire," the Warsaw announcer said.

Despite continued heavy bombing and machine-gunning, he said, volunteers rushed into the building to remove patients.

The heaviest raid was said to have started at 5:30 P. M. (12:30 P. M., New York time), lasting for more than thirty minutes.

Has Confidence in Allies.

"Warsaw will resist," said a communique read over the capital's radio station last night. "We have confidence in our Government and confidence in our great Allies, France and Britain. Warsaw is doing its duty."

The communique went on to tell of widespread destruction from German bombs and shells, of bombs that fell before St. John's Cathedral as worshipers emerged from mass, of machine-gun attacks from the air on the churchgoers.

The communique ended: "Many war cemeteries are now in the public parks of Warsaw."

The broadcast said that the royal palace of Belvedere, the Parliament building and "hundreds" of other structures had been destroyed.

Later, the Polish commander, a Gen. Czuma, came on the air and broadcast a report his men had inflicted heavy losses on German infantrymen in the Praga suburban district to the east and also on the west.

Asks Allies to Help.

Mayor Stefan Starzinski asked: "When will Britain and France give such aid to Poland as will save us from the fury of German barbarism, from new deaths, from destruction of the remaining buildings of our city?"

The announcer explained that "death of hundreds of thousands of women and children and other defenseless civilians of Warsaw" had "forced" the Mayor to put that question to Poland's allies.

Another broadcast said: "Warsaw will continue to resist so long as her men are able to carry arms."

The declarations of continued resistance came despite the fact Polish Government leaders, including President Ignace Moscicki, had left the country.

On Air All Night.

Every one of the speakers who alternated at the Warsaw microphone declared "we will not surrender."

The station remained on the air throughout the night. Most of the broadcasts apparently were designed to keep up the courage of Warsaw citizens for whom sleep must have been nearly impossible in the city of death.

Between the speeches rousing Polish marches were played. As the night wore on it became apparent the announcer had been instructed at half-hour intervals to read, in Polish, French and English, the Mayor's message asking when allied help would reach Poland.

The tragedy that was Warsaw's was emphasized by the matter-of-fact reading of a list of hundreds of missing men, women and children who were asked to communicate with their families—if they still were alive.

No attempt was made to hide the havoc wrought in the city by bombs and shells.

Text of Mayor's Appeal.

The text of Mayor Starzinski's appeal follows:

"In the name of the Polish people and the citizens of Warsaw, the Mayor of Warsaw thanks most heartily the British people for their words of assurance and encouragement in the struggle to beat back the barbaric attack of the Germans who have been ceaselessly and ruthlessly bombing and shelling historic buildings in Warsaw and the royal castle of Belvedere.

"The nation's most precious art treasures, the holiest relics, foreign embassies and workers' dwellings have been destroyed and women, children and helpless civilians have been slaughtered.

"When will Britain and France give such aid to Poland as will save us from the fury of German barbarism, from new deaths, from destruction of the remaining buildings of our city?"

Chopin Still Played.

Apparently the radio staff wearied as dawn approached. Announcements were reduced in number and the station reverted to its novel device of letting the world know that Warsaw was still in Polish hands by playing the opening bars of Chopin's "Polonaise" every thirty seconds.

A message last night from Mayor Starzinski to President Moscicki, "wherever you may be," said Warsaw citizens were "doing their duty in a heroic manner.

"Warsaw exists and will exist. We know nothing about the situation created by the Russian intervention, only reports of foreign stations reaching us.

"They cannot break our spirit. We know that our allies' help cannot come suddenly, but we know it will surely come. . . . We will hold out for the honor of the nation."

Sleep on Billiard Tables.

From Cernauti, Rumania, came stories of wealthy Polish aristocrats forced to sleep on billiard tables in the town's main coffee house.

Streams of Poles poured into Hungary through the Tatar, Vereckе and Uzok passes. Polish automobiles were backed up in long lines at frontier stations. Most refugees, however, came afoot over the Carpathian Mountain routes, climbing to heights of 3,000 feet at some places.

There were touching scenes as Hungarians welcomed their traditional friends. There was warm food for all from temporary kitchens and sweets for the children.

Poles who had passed through the Ukraine said that Ukrainian uprisings had started as soon as Russian intervention was announced. The area twelve miles within the Polish frontier was said to be in lawless confusion.

So hasty was the flight of the Poles that children lacked proper clothing. Some of them wore only night shirts. Few families had more than a handful of Polish currency and even that was of little value now.

At least five Polish battalions, fully equipped and followed by a supply train and field kitchens, crossed the border into Hungary and laid down their rifles.

Polish railroad men said they were bringing 400 locomotives to Hungary when they were cut off by German armored cars. With the line blocked, the railroad men fled, leaving the locomotives to their enemy.

WARSAW RADIO SAYS GERMANS ARE REPULSED

Reports Cavalry Beats Back Tanks; Poles Win With Bayonets

Tells Of Bombings And Terror In 13-Day Siege Of City

SEP 21 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 20—Defenders of warsaw were reported tonight to have driven back besieging German forces with a calvary counterattack and bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Col. Vaclava Lipinski declared over the Warsaw radio that the calvary beat back a tank attack in the western section of the city late in the thireenth day of siege.

We again smashed the German attack," he said. "The Germans started to make a bayonet charge, but the Poles are better in a hand-to-hand struggle and proved stronger, capturing three heavy and two light machine guns.

Claims Air Raids On Hotels

"Today there were several air raids on the center of the city, especially on Pilsudski Square and the big hotels.

"Between 5 and 6 P. M. thirty planes made a terrific concentrated attack. Seven were shot down.

"Meanwhile heavy artillery fire was aimed at the center of the city, and there was great loss among women and children."

Mayor Stefan Starzinski appealed to citizens to work for final victory. He announced the bombing and destruction of the national museum, two grammar schools, a theological seminary, a girls' college and other schools.

Says Treasures Are Destroyed

He said there were many women and children among the casualties.

"When German bombs fall, we feel the power of German cultural superiority," the Mayor said in an apparent reference to Führer Hitler's Danzig speech of yesterday. "The Germans can destroy our historical treasures but cannot impair our Polish souls."

DEFIANT WARSAW STILL REPELS FOE

Defenders Bury Dead in Parks as Broadcasts Warn Nazis They Will Not Yield

SHELL FALLS ON HOSPITAL

Wounded Horses Used as Food —Full Extent of Plight Kept From People

SEP 21 1939

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 20 (AP)—A story of rumbling guns, the terror of thirteen days of siege, and still the determination "to hold out to the bitter end to defeat our enemy" blared out of the Warsaw radio tonight.

"Big guns are rumbling heavily and probably soon there will be a big offensive against us," said a military communiqué read at 8:15 P. M.

"Let the Germans not nurse any illusions as to constantly growing successes of our Warsaw army. We will put an end to German domination. Nobody doubts that Warsaw will come out of this bloody struggle victorious."

Although Polish Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz has been in Rumania several days, the Warsaw announcer said: "Smigly-Rydz is now on the front and his presence cheered our soldiers."

City Bombed Four Times

The Polish capital was bombed four times during the afternoon and incendiary bombs set the Red Cross Hospital on fire, it was announced.

A notice to Warsaw butchers to go to military headquarters to receive allotments of horse meat was broadcast. Wounded horses, the announcer said, would be butchered for the "near-starving million inhabitants" of the battered city.

Throughout the day long lists of persons missing inside the city were read. Women and children were told: "Don't worry if you don't get

30.24-3475

30.24 3475

letters from your men at the front. Those who are fighting haven't time to write these days."

It was apparent here that the directors of the radio station decided it was unwise to tell the city the whole truth of its plight, for several times the announcer referred to President Ignace Moscicki and other members of the government as if they still were in Poland.

Fewer Casualties Reported

"Warsaw still is being bombed and shelled," it was announced at 8:30 P. M. "The Germans cannot resist the temptation to destroy lovely parks, museums and art galleries. The number of people killed and wounded is smaller today because they are learning how to take care of themselves.

"Yesterday a German shell landed in a hospital filled with forty wounded soldiers, but failed to explode. Nurses are showing unbelievable heroism. I have seen them dash into buildings from which the bricks had not yet stopped falling to rescue patients. In many cases, when all stretchers were filled, I have seen tiny nurses carry brawny wounded soldiers out of burning buildings on their backs.

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"All Warsaw priests spend much of their time at the front, bringing Christ's comfort to the wounded and dying."

The station issued an appeal early in the evening to the British Labor party.

"We are fighting under the most difficult conditions," it said. "We ask that you come to the aid of your city as soon as possible. We count heavily on your aircraft and your fleet. We ask your aid for our beleaguered city."

Th eappeal was signed by the president of the Polish Socialist party.

Mayor Renews Plea for Aid

Mayor Stefan Starzinski pleaded with Poland's allies for help, saying: "When will Britain and France save us from the fury of German barbarism, from new deaths from the destruction of the remaining buildings of our city?"

Jan Gura, a Warsaw Councillor, described over the radio a visit to the front line. There, he said, he talked with boys between 12 and 18 wearing steel helmets. One was toothless, he said, another had his head bandaged and a third was wounded in the legs, but "all were cheerful and determined."

The communiqué went on to tell of widespread destruction from German bombs and shells, of bombs that fell before St. John's Cathedral as worshippers emerged from mass, of machine-gun attacks from the air on the churchgoers.

"Many war cemeteries are now in the public parks of Warsaw," the communiqué ended.

The broadcast said the Royal Palace of Belvedere, the Parliament building and "hundreds" of other structures had been destroyed. Later the Polish commander, a General Czuma, broadcast a report that his men had inflicted heavy losses on German infantrymen in the Praga suburban district to the east and also on the west.

GERMAN SHIP SAID TO BE IN ENGLISH PORT

Story Of Crack Liner's Seizure Not Denied In London

SEP 22 1939

Crew Of 800 Aboard Vessel Is Believed To Have Been Interned

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 21—The British Press Association said that according to reports prevalent today and not denied, Germany's crack liner Bremen had reached a British port under the escort of naval vessels.

The Press Association said "for some days various stories have circulated that the Bremen had been captured and was on her way to England. Though no official confirmation was forthcoming in London this morning the story of the liner's capture was not denied."

Mystery has surrounded the Bremen since she left New York August 20.

Reports that the liner had reached a neutral port were never confirmed.

Left New York Aug. 30

The Bremen sailed from New York August 30, two days before Germany invaded Poland, and has not been definitely reported since.

Last Saturday the German Ambassador to Russia, Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, intimated the $20,000,000 pride of the German merchant marine had been captured by Britain.

He said questions concerning the ship should be referred to Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty.

Cites Delay In U. S.

"American authorities," he said, "were so kind as to hold up the Bremen for twenty-two hours and so far as I know the British have rather fast destroyers."

The Bremen sailed from New York without passengers after being held up for lifeboat and other inspections.

On September 12 the British Ministry of Information authorized publication of a several-day-old Rotterdam report that the Bremen had acquired status as an Italian ship and was heading for an Italian port. This was denied in Rome.

Reported In Iceland

There were reports the vessel had gone to Iceland, but the Iceland telegraph agency denied these.

Next, on September 14, informants close to Germany's navy said the Bremen had arrived at Murmansk, Russia, after crosing the Atlantic by the most northern route.

Two days later Hermann Wilhelm Goering, in a speech to munitions workers, made a vague reference to the Bremen by stating a British attempt to capture her had "misfired." He said no more.

There were other [illegible] the Bremen [illegible] by a neutral

Russian Fleet Near By, But Has Not Interfered With Move-

[illegible]

An honor company fired a military salute.

The funeral was made another occasion for emphasis on Germany's oft-repeated protestation that it feels no animosity toward France and wants no war in the West.

A Nazi party leader, in a short address, said:

"We, at the West frontier, have a special responsibility to carry out the spirit of the Führer's desire for peace.

"We Wish Peace"

"From this grave we call out over the frontier:

"Why should blood flow without reason? We wish peace but we shall, if the unhappy necessity should arise, also do our duty to the last."

The young lieutenant was the son of Paul Eugene Louis Deschanel, who was elected President of France in January, 1920. He resigned in the fall of that year because of ill-health.

Nazis Carry Wounded Out of Poland by Plane

Big Junkers Also Transport Gasoline and Supplies

French Officer, Slain Fighting, Buried With Honors By Nazis

Germans Use Funeral Of Son Of Former President To Repeat That They Want Peace In West

SEP 21 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 20—The German army buried Louis Paul Deschanel, son of a former President of the French Republic, with impressive ceremonies yesterday at Ottweiler, in the Saar region.

A lieutenant in the French army, 30 years old, Deschanel was killed while leading a patrol near Germany's Siegfried Line. His companions, under fire, were unable to take the body back to French positions.

Honor Guard Fires Salute

The Germans chose the most attractive spot in the Naumuenster Cemetery for Deschanel's grave. The coffin was covered with the tri-color and on it lay a Frenchman's helmet. It was carried by six German non-commissioned officers.

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (AP).—Modern mechanized warfare has made the transportation of the wounded, of medicine, food, gasoline and other supplies an important function of the German air force.

Three special hospital planes, painted white with a large red cross on the side, make regular trips into Poland from their Breslau base to remove the most seriously wounded from first aid stations to hospitals in Germany. Each of these special planes can carry eighteen wounded men.

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Huge [illegible] transport planes make steady trips to the front from Breslau, transporting gasoline to the far advanced armored car and tank units which would be unable to proceed without this aid because of the breakdown of rail communications and slow travel over poor roads. Crews of supply planes drop their large bomblike loads as near as possible to troops. Each load is equipped with a parachute.

At the Breslau airport, where these transports base, there is a constant bustle. Three or four planes no sooner leave than others return.

The Germans were said to have brought 250 wounded men by plane to Breslau alone. Others have been taken to various other points depending upon bed space and the type of attention needed.

Rumania Shuts Border; Seizes Reich Plotters

Germans Reported Planning Uprising, Foiled by Arrival of Russians at Frontier

CERNAUTI, Rumania (Near the Polish border), Sept. 20 (AP).—Rumania closed her Polish frontier today, amid rumors of the arrest of German plotters in this country and executions of Polish [illegible] across the border.

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Although officials here would neither confirm nor deny the report, it was learned on high authority that Rumanian police arrested a group of German residents of Bukowina (Bucovina) Province charged with plotting a rising when and if German troops in Poland reached the Rumanian frontier. Bukiwina was a part of pre-World War Austria which was awarded to Rumania.

This source said the Germans planned—under the direction of Berlin quarters—to start the armed insurrection and join the Nazi troops. Arrival of Russian forces at the border instead of Germans foiled the alleged plot, the source said.

Police were understood to have ordered the German minority's headquarters here closed.

The Rumanian commanding officer at the Cristeatic bridgehead opposite Zaleszczyki, Poland, told of reports from across the border that Russian troops were disarming all Polish soldiers and placing them in internment camps. The report said "some Polish leaders" were executed. Many of the victims were believed to be Ukrainians who held responsible positions in the former Warsaw government. They therefore were shot as traitors, it was said.

High Polish officials said they had received information that Gen. Kozlowski, now leading the Polish defense of Lwow (Lemberg), may be chosen by the Russians and Germans to negotiate peace with their governments and to head a new Polish buffer state reported to have been agreed upon.

It also was learned that the Russians had established a military commission to govern the areas occupied in Poland near the Rumanian border, with headquarters at Sniatyn. Information in military circles declared Russia had sent 110 divisions into Poland.

Before closing the frontier at Zaleszczyki, Rumanian authorities declared more than 60,000 Polish military and civilian refugees had arrived here since Sunday. They said negotiations would begin soon among the Rumanian, Russian and German governments for the repatriation of a large number of civilians who expressed a desire to return to their homes.

No reason was given for the latest closing of the frontier. Yesterday the Rumanians had reached an accord with the Russians to open it to traffic originating in frontier districts. A cordon also was thrown around Cernauti to forestall any refugees who might want to leave the city without permission.

Refugees Pour Into Hungary Over Icy Pass

Chilled and Famished Poles Tell How Nazi Troops and Planes Harassed Flight

SEP 21 1939

NAGY BERESZNA, Hungary (near the Polish border), Sept. 20 (AP).—More than 3,000 Polish infantrymen crossed the Uzsok pass, in the Carpathian Mountains on the southeastern Polish border, to reach safety in Hungary today. The new arrivals swelled to nearly 20,000 the number of Polish troops and civilians taking refuge in Hungary.

The infantry brought wagon trains bearing many sick and wounded. They were escorted by Hungarian soldiers to Ungvar, thirty miles from the border, where schools were converted into hospitals.

The civilian and military refugees trudged through bitter cold over the windy, 3,000 foot-high mountain pass, near the spot where Polish, Slovak and Hungarian borders meet. It was through this ancient pass that Hungarians and Poles went to the aid of each other in times of stress during past centuries. History repeated itself as Hungarians met the Polish refugees with warm food, clothing and money. Hungarian trains were sent to the pass and other border points to pick up the weary, footsore Poles.

Among the refugees was a group of children from three to fifteen years old, thinly clad and suffering from cold. They were brought here by Hungarian soldiers, who wrapped them in their own uniform coats. All had been separated from their parents.

An epidemic of typhoid was reported in Polish Galicia following destruction of sanitation and water supply systems by German bombs. Refugees arriving from many parts of Galicia were quarantined and special isolation hospitals were set up by Hungarian authorities in rural school buildings.

Late this afternoon a Polish train with sixteen cars loaded with refugees arrived at Uzsok. The locomotive was driven by a soldier, who said the engineer and fireman had been machine-gunned by German armored cars speeding along a road parallel to the train. Many refugees were said to have been killed or wounded by the armored-car fire. The cars were reported to have been chased away by Polish troops who halted in their flight to Hungary to repel the Germans.

A twelve-year-old girl was taken to a hospital by physicians, who said she lost her reason when her parents were killed in a bombing raid.

A Polish captain who came here with his company yesterday committed suicide, officers said, when more recent arrivals told him that his wife had been killed in a raid.

Mowrer Flees From Russians

Correspondent Wades Dniester and Enters Rumania—Executions Are Reported.

SEP 21 1939

By LLOYD LEHRBAS.

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Richard Mowrer, correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, escaped from the Russian-occupied section of Poland last night by wading the Dniester River.

Mowrer, was reported yesterday to have been under arrest by Soviet soldiers at the Polish frontier town of Zaleszczyki, and William Morton, United States vice-consul in Warsaw, were caught on the Polish side of the river by the Russian occupation. Morton still is in Zaleszczyki, unable to get Russian permission to enter Rumania.

Frank Morton, an American cameraman, and I found Mowrer on a dusty road nine miles inside the Rumanian border and brought him into Cernauti today.

Wears His Spanish Beret.

Mowrer and I left Warsaw together when the Polish Government moved from the capital. I drove to the Cristeatic bridgehead opposite Zaleszczyki early this morning and attempted to get news of Mowrer, but Rumanian officials refused permission to walk across the bridge and question the Soviet military.

Soon after turning back, I spotted the familiar blue Basque beret Mowrer acquired in Spain. After walking all night and early in the morning to keep off the main highway, because Rumanians once arrested him, Mowrer was footsore and weary.

After wading the river he hid near a bluff until daylight. Then he struck out overland toward Cernauti.

Poles Being Disarmed.

While at the bridgehead I learned that a Soviet tank column occupied Kuty early today after disarming Polish soldiers.

[Kuty is on the Polish-Rumanian frontier, forty miles west of Cernauti.]

The Rumanian commanding officer at the bridgehead informed us of reports from across the border that the Russians were disarming all Polish troops and sending them to internment camps. It was reported that Polish forces near Horodenka fought two hours before being disarmed.

Ukrainian officials, these reports said, placed all Polish officers under arrest and "some Polish leaders have been executed."

Using speedy modern tanks flying the red flag instead of cavalry forces riding under yak-tail banners, the Russians are repeating the Tartars' invasions of past centuries.

110 Divisions in Poland.

Batu, grandson of Genghis Kahn, led his Mongol forces from Russia in 1241 in one of the greatest invasions of what is now—or was—Poland. This was many times repeated.

Information from military sources said that 110 Russian divisions had entered Poland in the current invasion.

Rumanian authorities again closed the frontier this morning at Zaleszczyki. Yesterday they had reached an accord with the Russians to open it to traffic riginating in frontier districts. No reason was given for the newest action.

The Rumanians threw a cordon around Cernauti to prevent civilian and military refugees from leaving the city without permission.

BALKANS SEE RUSS CURBING NAZI SWAY

Report Of Revived Soviet Interest Hailed As Chance To Break Grip

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Nations Believed Intent on To Play Off Moscow, Rome And Berlin

[*By the Associated Press*]

Budapest, Sept. 20—The six little nations of southeastern Europe were said in diplomatic circles today to be in a position now to play Italy, Germany and Soviet Russia against each other in Balkan affairs.

The reasons diplomats gave for this shift from German sway were an Italian bid for an increased share of Balkan trade while Germany is preoccupied with the war and the apparent renewal of Russian interest in Balkan affairs after a lapse of twenty-five years.

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Heretofore, they said, the southeastern European nations—Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Turkey—had little with which to oppose German ideas that the Balkans were part of Germany's economic living space. Italian trade efforts were said to have countered these ideas somewhat, and Russian moves gave this idea a third interested party to use in political jockeying.

To Leave For Moscow

The Turkish Government announced at Ankara today that Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu would leave for Moscow for friendship talks at the Kremlin. There were diplomatic reports that he also would seek better relations between Rumania and Russia in order to offset Nazi influence in Bucharest.

Although most southeastern nations had opposed the Russian regime bitterly, reports that Moscow again would play an active part in Balkan affairs were hailed by them as a chance to break Germany's economic stranglehold in this part of Europe.

"History certainly does repeat itself," said one official. "Russia will counter Germany here."

Czarist Russia had considered herself a protector of all the Slavs. This attitude, in opposition to Germanic aspirations, was a part of the background of Balkan disturbances leading up to the World War.

Besides the Ankara reports, diplomatic circles based their assumption of renewed Russian interest in the southeastern nations on reports of negotiations at Belgrade for Yugoslav recognition of the Soviet Government and a non-aggression pact with Moscow.

There were, in addition, reports of negotiations on a renewal of close relations between Russia and Bulgaria.

For twenty-five years relations between Russia and Yugoslavia have been strained. Yugoslavia is the only small nation which has failed to recognize the Soviet regime.

Turkey, likewise, has been a refuge for great numbers of Russians who opposed the Soviet regime, including many of the Czarist nobility.

A press report from Belgrade said that "the new role of Soviet Russia changes vastly the position of the Balkans. From the viewpoint of the balance of power the development is not without its advantages . . . it will have a counterbalancing effect."

Now Borders On Hungary

In Bulgaria, where before the World War Russia had been known as "Uncle Ivan," one paper said this of Russian occupation of eastern Poland, which extended the Soviet frontier with Rumania and gave her a border with another Balkan country, Hungary:

"Russia is only correcting the injustice done by the Allies in 1919."

Bulgarian diplomatic circles thought that Soviet moves would turn the stream of war away from southeastern Europe. One reason for a warm feeling between Russia and Bulgaria was a report that Bulgarian representatives had been told at Moscow that Russia would aid Bulgaria in regaining territory she lost to Rumania after the World War.

Hungarian diplomats were said to be looking with considerable concern on reported Russian reentry into the Balkan picture, especially in view of the newly created Russian-Hungarian border.

In greatest fear of new moves, diplomats said, was Rumania, which gained the largest amount of territory of any nation after the World War—part of it from Russia and part from Bulgaria. The reported Russian pledge to help Bulgaria gain back the Dobruja region of Rumania has caused uneasiness in Bucharest Government circles.

Another cause of concern in Bucharest has been the massing of Soviet troops on the Rumanian northern border.

ITALY WITHDRAWS HER TROOPS FROM BORDER OF GREECE

Action in Albania Is Taken to Show Complete Mutual Trust.

ROME, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Italy announced today the withdrawal of her troops from the Albanian-Greek frontier as evidence of "complete reciprocal trust" between Italy and Greece.

The gesture came as Italy appeared to be solidifying her position as leader of the neutral States of southern Europe.

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"The Italian Government and the Greek Government in the present European situation have agreed upon the utility of examining relations between the two countries and are happy to state that they continue to be sincerely friendly and inspired by complete reciprocal trust," the communique said. "Concrete proof of this sentiment has been given by the decision of the Italian Government to withdraw its military forces from the Graeco-Albanian frontier in line with analogous provisions which the Greek Government is adopting on its part."

[A communique issued in Athens said that Greece and Italy "now consider that all danger of border incidents and their accompanying implications which could arise from the presence of two armies facing each other . . . are now completely removed." Greece also withdrew troops from her Albanian border and ordered the demobilization of her 1937 class of reservists on October 1 as a result of the agreement.]

Italy occupied Albania in a brief Easter week-end campaign which carried Italian troops to the Greek frontier.

Italian circles revived the suggestion of an armistice and mediation to end the European war now that Polish resistance to Germany appears ending. They admitted only faint hope of such a settlement, however, because of Great Britain's "intransigeance" after Hitler's speech at Danzig yesterday.

Polish Cardinal Reports.

At the same time Pope Pius XII at Castel Gandolfo heard from Cardinal Hlond, the Primate of Poland, a report on the situation as it affects the priests and church in Poland, predominantly a Catholic country.

Vatican prelates have indicated considerable concern at what may await the church in a country now controlled jointly by Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.

The newspaper Il Piccolo, as did all the Italian papers, asked what was the use of fighting any longer in view of Hitler's announcement that he had no demands in western or southern Europe. Il Piccolo said that a long war would benefit neither side.

"Today neither democratic preponderance nor totalitarian preponderance is any longer possible," it said.

This was believed to be the first time the Fascist press had raised the possibility of neither side gaining in the struggle for a balance of power, since it usually had predicted ultimate victory for the totalitarians.

The Fascist press described Hitler's speech as moderate, persuasive and calm.

Il Messagero commented that the reason given by Great Britain and France for going to war—protection of Poland—no longer existed. Without predicting what might happen on the western front, the newspaper said: "Positions so clearly and decisively fixed can allow everybody to turn back several steps and seek a saving solution with renewed good will."

Powerful Neutral Bloc.

Reports from Balkan capitals and tightening Italo-Spanish relations indicated today that Italy is gradually assuming a leadership of a neutral bloc extending from the Black Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

Authoritative Italian sources said that it was only natural that Italy, as the most powerful European neutral, should undertake the role of guiding southern Europe.

Observers expressed doubt, however, that any formal pact would result.

The neutral bloc was described as merely "an unwritten community of interests," with Italy the frontal nation in close diplomatic relationship with Spain, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece.

Although continuing her preparations for possible war, Italy gave evidence she has no idea of involving herself in the near future. Italian ships were reported on all seas.

While Generalissimo Franco of Spain has called off a scheduled visit to Rome this month, Fascist officials suggested that he and Premier Mussolini were keeping in close touch. There was a belief that he might visit Rome in November.

In Belgrade negotiations for the recognition of Soviet Russia by Yugoslavia and conclusion of a non-aggression pact were reported reliably to be under way. Hitherto Yugoslavia and Russia have not had diplomatic relations.

DUCE'S PAPER ASKS PEACE IN THE WEST

Calls Conflict Useless and Points to Poland.

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ROME, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, published today an implied appeal to Great Britain and France to come to terms with Germany. It called the war in the west "useless."

"Italian sensibility, tempered by thousands of years, again points out the right road," the paper said, referring to earlier peace suggestions made in Rome.

"The whole civilized world may once more see how correct were the vision and proposals of Rome." Il Popolo declared. "The war was as disastrous for Poland as it was tragically useless. Now that that prediction is fulfilled in the east, the same word of good sense may be repeated for the west."

MILITARY MEN PROFIT FROM WAR IN POLAND

Officers Say They Have New Regard For German Army's Skill

SEP 21 1939

By Drew Middleton

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—Military men in London drew from the first two weeks of the Polish campaign some of the initial lessons of the 1939 war as Polish resistance crumbled before German and Soviet Russian armies.

They said they included:

1. The mechanized arm of the German Army proved itself capable of swift, sure advances. The legend, carefully cultivated after the Austrian invasion, of its structural deficencies has been dissipated. The speed with which its forces took military objectives was staggering in comparison with similar attacks in Spain's civil war.

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2. Afforded every opportunity by the rolling, dry terrain of Poland, the mechanized forces nevertheless had to be followed by cavalry and infantry. The former arm was especially useful in moving speedily to positions already stormed by tanks and armed cars.

3. It was established that aerial bombardment is a most effective weapon against the preparation of counter-attacks in open country and that the air strength of warring powers must be somewhere near equal if the war is to be fought on anything like even terms.

They said that to those points must be added three observations on a broader scale.

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German Staff Flexible

First, that the German general staff appears more flexible and adaptable in strategy than in 1914.

Second, that the sweep through Poland might have been accomplished in a week had the Poles not exhibited desperate bravery throughout.

Thirdly, that the downfall of the Polish armies was accomplished as much through the superior—often uncanny—work of the German intelligence service as through any other agency.

Speaking of the mechanized arm, one neutral officer who fought through the World War said:

"I was skeptical of its efficiency until the last two weeks. But its performances, attested by neutrals, have been prodigious. It performs today many functions of cavalry in the nineteenth century, but it moves faster than any cavalry, even your Jeb Stuarts, ever moved.

Value In Rough Terrain

"If the Maginot Line is ever broken," the same officer continued, "this mechanized arm will be of inestimable value even in the rougher terrain of the Western front. It may be early to make the prediction, but I believe that in mechanized columns, such as the German, the World War advantage of the defense over the offense in casualties has been adjusted."

Although the advancing Germans used cavalry to follow tanks and armored cars into new positions in Poland, observers pointed out this was made possible by the character of the country.

"In the rugged terrain of Western Europe these same cavalry divisions would be slowed down to the pace of infantry," said one, "but cavalry always will be useful over such ground."

The German air force was used chiefly to bomb and strafe with machine guns the concentration of Polish infantry and artillery for counter-assaults. In this it was invaluable.

Success Of Planes

"A large part of the German success must be laid to this source," said a soldier who had just returned from Germany.

"The Poles planned counter-offensive after counter-offensive only to see them broken up as German planes swooped on troops getting ready for these offensives and scattered them."

To this task military men add invaluable aid in reconnaissance and bombing preparation for German offenses as the main work of the German air force.

"Perhaps it is too early to say," reported an officer who had followed Ludendorff in the World War, "but I believe the German general staff's policy today is more flexible than it was in the World War. It was able to divert a direct assault on Warsaw into a flanking movement on both flanks which would encircle the enemy and at the same time consolidate gains made by other armies.

"This shows staff work of a high degree of imagination as well as thoroughness—the German forte."

Polish Staff Harassed

The military intelligence service of the Germans received high praise. Observers noted that the whereabouts of the Polish general staff appeared never unknown to the Germans, that Polish generals were continually on the move, harassed by German bombers and artillery.

Allied and neutral observers alike swore by the steady courage of the Polish soldier.

"Their bravery was almost unbelievable," said one report. "Strafed and bombed from the air without ever seeing effective aerial resistance to the German air force, their communications disorganized, their country overrun, their generals committed to a policy of retreat and defense, they nevertheless kept their courage and their morale high. As a French observer said of General Pickett's charge at your battle of Gettysburg: 'It was magnificent, but it was not war.'"

Canada Calls Flyers for War

Also Announces Plan for Expeditionary Force of 32,000 Volunteers.

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OTTAWA, Sept. 20 (Canadian Press).—Canada summoned trained flyers today for immediate overseas duty, and began the organization of a volunteer expeditionary force of 32,000 men to be available in event they are needed in the European war.

At the same time the Government ordered the doubling of the naval personnel and the construction of "a large number of anti-submarine craft" as additional measures of co-operation with Great Britain.

The Defense Ministry said that the expeditionary force would consist of two war-strength divisions of 16,000 men each. They will be recruited by volunteers from the 50,000 men now under arms in Canada, the Ministry explained. It was expected that the first division would be ready for overseas service early in the new year.

Announcement of plans for the expansion of the naval forces disclosed that Canada has been co-operating with the British Navy in defense of Canadian ports and in convoy work off the coast.

Submarine Scare.

While Canada stepped up her war preparations a naval dockyard commander at Halifax, N. S., issued a statement saying: "Fairly reliable reports indicated that a submarine may have been operating off the Nova Scotian coast." A Canadian destroyer engaged in a search for the suspected submarine, the commander said, and dropped a depth bomb "in a suspicious area." The effect was not known.

The Government said it was expected that civilian pilots would co-operate with the Royal Canadian Air Force in meeting the immediate demands for trained flyers abroad.

To maintain a constant supply of airmen the Government authorized "a plan of intensified training."

The first aid requested by Great Britain in answer to Canada's offer of assistance, a Government statement said, was facilitation of purchases of essential war materials. To meet this request, the statement added, the first step will be the establishment of credits here, probably involving a "repatriation" of Canadian securities held in London.

A British Government mission is now in Ottawa with authority to place orders for munitions and supplies.

Announcement of the new war-time measures was accompanied by a Cabinet shake-up in which Labor Minister Norman M. Rogers assumed the defense portfolio. Former Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie becomes Minister of Pensions and National Health. Postmaster-General Norman A. McLarty was named Minister of Labor, and his former post was taken over by C. G. Power, until now Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Rogers, a former professor at Queen's University, now 45 years old, served overseas in the ranks during the world war. He abandoned an academic career to enter politics in 1935.

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Enlistment Inquiries from U. S.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20 (Canadian Press). Premier T. D. Pattullo said that his office is receiving "scores of inquiries" from residents of the United States regarding enlistment in the Canadian army for service overseas. He said that all enlistment inquiries were being referred to the military authorities.

SMIGLY-RYDZ MUST STAY IN RUMANIA

SEP 21 1939

Bucharest to Intern Him as Nazis Demanded.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government announced today that Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, chief of Poland's scattered military forces, would be interned in Rumania for the duration of the European war, despite appeals from Britain and France.

The Nazis have insisted that the Marshal, like other soldiers, should be forced to stay in the country to which he fled.

It was understood that British and French diplomats had tried to induce the Government to permit Marshal Smigly-Rydz to proceed to Paris with President Moscicki, Foreign Minister Beck and other Polish civilian leaders.

In the interests of Rumanian neutrality the President and Foreign Minister, however, were urged to move on as quickly as possible.

A new decree law ordering all Czech and Polish civilians to quit Rumania within two weeks was announced. It was understood that the Poles and Czechs were trying to arrange new havens in Britain and France.

From Cernauti, Rumania, it was reported reliably that Gen. Josef Haller, founder of the Polish Legion in France during the world war, had been interned by the Rumanian authorities. This followed a complaint to the Rumanian police by the German Consul at Cernauti. It had been reported that Gen. Haller was planning to go to France.

FLEEING POLISH LEADERS' PLANS ARE DISRUPTED

President Moscicki And Others Face Difficulty In Leaving Rumania

SEP 21 1939

Marshal Smigly - Rydz, Chief Of Military Forces, Is Interned

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 20—Last minute difficulties disrupted tonight the plans of President Ignace Moscicki, Foreign Minister Josef Beck and other members of the fleeing Polish Government to leave Rumania for France.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, chief of Poland's scattered military forces, was interned and sent to enforced domicile at Craiova near the junction of the Rumanian-Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontiers.

Moscicki and his civilian officials were notified they must obtain permission from Yugoslavia and Italy to travel to France by train.

The sea route was barred to them because it was feared Russian warships patrolling the Black Sea might seize the President and his Government.

Must Leave In Two Weeks

All Czech and Polish civilians were ordered in a new decree law to leave Rumania within two weeks.

Another move to strengthen Rumania's neutrality and avoid controversy with Berlin, it was announced, was the handing back to the German minority in Bessarabia of fifty-seven elementary schools taken over several years ago. The schools were authorized to teach in German. Previously all schools have had to teach in Rumanian.

After a complaint to the Rumanian police by the German consul at Cernauti it was reported reliably that Gen. Josef Haller, founder of the Polish Legion in France during the World War, had been interned by Rumanian authorities.

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50 Seized as Bulgarians Storm Stores of Jews

Windows Smashed in Nation's First Serious Anti-Semitism

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 20 (AP).—Fifty persons were arrested and sent to concentration camps after an outbreak of anti-Jewish rioting here today. Crowds raided the business section, breaking hundreds of windows in Jewish stores. It was the first serious anti-Jewish rioting in Bulgaria recently, and police, apparently surprised, had difficulty restoring order.

Police said the demonstrations were staged by a small Nazi-type party called Ratnizi which, although twice dissolved by the government, has maintained an underground existence.

Bulgaria, although generally in close relations with Nazi Germany, has been known hitherto for the absence of anti-Semitic feeling. The country has only about 50,000 Jews in a total population of over 6,000,000.

Police said the demonstrations broke out after an incident between a Gentile reserve officer and a Jewish toy store merchant. The officer told the police the merchant refused to redeem a broken toy and then insulted him. In a fist fight the officer was severely beaten.

Later, printed signs like those used during Germany's anti-Semitic campaign appeared in shop windows. They read, "This is a Bulgarian store." Most Jewish stores re-

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD PUT A FUND OF 60,000,000 FRANCS ($1,320,000) AT THE DISPOSAL OF MOSCICKI AND BECK IN PARIS.

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Rumanian Schools Being Germanized

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government, anxious to maintain its neutrality, has handed back to the German minority in Bessarabia fifty-seven elementary schools which it confiscated several years ago.

With German armies fast approaching its frontiers with Poland, the Government authorized these schools to teach in German. Heretofore schools in Rumania have had to use only Rumanian.

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mained closed. Members of the Ratnizi asserted the riots followed the rise of anti-Semitic feeling caused by "Jewish profiteering."

SHAW ASKS CHEER FOR STALIN'S COUP

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Says Red Leader Made Hitler Divide the Booty.

LONDON, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—George Bernard Shaw, the playwright, wrote to the editor of the London Times today that he considered the news from Soviet Russia "good news for us, as far as any war news can be called good."

"The question," Shaw said, "is not whether Mr. Molotov's speech resembles certain utterances of Herr Hitler's or not. What concerns us is whether Mr. Molotov's statements are true or not. They are obviously true to the last syllable."

Shaw added:

"We have encouraged Poland to fight by our pledge to support her; and we have encouraged ourselves by silly reports that the Polish Army was unbroken and that the Poles were performing prodigies of valor. The truth, as we now have to admit, and as Mr. Molotov notes, is that our support has so entirely failed that the Polish resistance has been wiped out, and with it the Polish Army and the Polish Government, leaving Poland derelict, to be picked up and put on by Herr Hitler as a shepherd putteth on his garment.

"At this point, we being helpless, Mr. Stalin steps in and says: 'Not quite. If the Ukraine and White Russia are going begging, Russia will occupy them, Hitler or no Hitler.'

"No sooner said than done. The Red Army is in occupation. Mr. Stalin, who was very explicit as to his objection to being made a catspaw to take our chestnuts off the fire, has no objection whatever to using Herr Hitler as a catspaw. The unfortunate Fuehrer is compelled to disgorge half his booty and to face yet another army saying: 'Thus far and no farther.'

"And instead of giving three cheers for Stalin, we are shrieking that all is lost.

"Mr. Stalin lately sent us a photograph of himself laughing at us. When will we learn to laugh at ourselves?"

Barbara Hutton Leaves Paris, Apparently for U.S.

Expected to Sail Tomorrow on Liner Manhattan

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP).—Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow left Paris today, apparently for the United States.

The former Barbara Hutton, Woolworth heiress, who returned here after a brief trip to Brussels, departed by train and was believed to have gone to Bordeaux to sail Friday aboard the United States liner Manhattan.

(The Countess renounced her United States citizenship in December, 1937. She took the citizenship of her Danish husband, from whom she was formally separated July 30, 1938.)

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Two U. S. Freighters Searched

British Report Seizing Parts of Both Cargoes as Contraband.

LONDON, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—It was reported authoritatively today that the United States freighters Saccarappa and Shickshinny had been searched by the British for contraband and that part of their cargoes had been confiscated. The nature of the cargoes was not disclosed.

The Saccarappa was said to be on the way back to the United States. The Shickshinny arrived at Hamburg.

Survivors from the 4,060-ton Furness cargo steamship Aviemore reported at Liverpool today that the vessel was sunk by a submarine last week. Eleven survivors of the crew of forty were landed.

Meanwhile today the British people still thrilled to the tales of heroism brought ashore by the 682 survivors of H. M. S. Courageous. They told how, as the ship sank, Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones stood on the bridge at salute, facing her white ensign fluttering astern.

A few minutes before, directing the abandoning of ship, the captain called out: "Take your time, boys, there's no hurry."

Capt. Makeig-Jones's name was not among those which "from all the information available must be regarded as the final list of survivors from H. M. S. Courageous." Among the 578 not accounted for were seventeen other officers; the remainder were seamen.

Carried Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The 4,965-ton Saccarappa and the 5,103-ton Shickshinny are both owned by the South Atlantic Steamship Company and both sailed from this port. Their cargoes included phosphate rock and naval stores, destined for delivery at Hamburg, Germany, and English ports.

The Naval Stores Review said that 1,110 barrels of rosin were taken from the Saccarappa, which sailed from Savannah about August 15. The trade paper said it was understood that the shippers of the naval stores were protected by war risk insurance.

The Shickshinny sailed near the end of August.

Continental Solidarity Is Seen by Welles

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, expressed confidence today that the neutrality conference of twenty-one nations at Panama City would bring a practical demonstration of continental solidarity which had "in fact been attained."

Mr. Welles and his party en route to the conference, arrived today aboard the Santa Clara after a voyage in which spotlights played on American flags painted on both sides and top deck of the Grace liner.

LINER LEAVES FOR STATES

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Excalibur, Carrying 200 Americans, Fleeing From War

Genoa, Italy, Sept. 20 (AP)—The American Export line Excalibur sailed today for Boston and New York carrying 200 Americans fleeing from the war.

The Polish liner Katowice—flying the Polish flag—arrived from Danzig loaded with grain.

Australia to Send Flyers

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies announced today that Australia would offer Great Britain the personnel of six air squadrons—four of bombers and two of fighting planes—for service overseas before the year end.

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Danzig Commissioner, Jobless Now, Goes Home

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Burckhardt, whose post as League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig was wiped out by German occupation of the Free City, returned to his native Switzerland today after crossing unmolested through Germany in an automobile from Sweden. Dr. Burckhardt went to Sweden when Danzig was rejoined to Germany September 1 and after some time there obtained permission to cross Germany.

Dutch Barges on Rhine Sail Past Rival Forts

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—A score of barges flying the Netherlands flag sailed calmly down the Rhine today between guns of the powerful French and German forts, en route to Rotterdam.

The barge captains and their families, stranded at Strasbourg since the start of the war, sat on the decks and waved gayly to soldiers on opposite banks. They were the first craft of any kind authorized by the French and Germans to navigate the river since the war started.

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ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 20 (AP). — The Government announced today that Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu would leave for Moscow tomorrow for friendship talks at the Kremlin.

Simultaneously a communique spoke of satisfactory progress in Turkish talks with Britain and France on economic accords to supplement mutual aid pacts with them.

It was stressed that Turkey saw no clash between tightening her bonds with France and Britain on one hand and with Russia on the other, hoping to bring some sort of reconciliation between them.

BULLETINS

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Rumanian Oil Wells Camouflaged.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Rumania's oil wells, storage vaults and derricks were ordered camouflaged today as a safeguard against possible aerial attacks.

Russians Hold Greek Ship.

ATHENS, Greece, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—It was reported here today that the Soviet harbor authorities at Nocorovist on the Black Sea had detained the Greek cargo boat Iacovos for a short time without explanation. The boat was carrying timber to Alexandria.

Mexico Reiterates Neutrality.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—President Cardenas reiterated Mexico's neutrality policy today in a letter addressed to Gen. Castro, the Secretary of National Defense. Cardenas said his Government would be "loyal to the spirit of continental solidarity" and offered to participate in any peace effort.

Budapest Seizes Arguers.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Continuing a drive against war-time "alarmists" and gossipers, the Government announced today the arrest of seventy more persons in raids on crowded coffee houses. Several "loud political harangues" were reported broken up to prevent the spread of propaganda. As a further part of a campaign to preserve neutrality and keep the people calm, a Government order issued this afternoon made whistling, hissing or cheering a newsreel in a Hungarian theater a fifteen-day jail offense.

U. S. Envoy at Western Front.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Joseph E. Davies, the American Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg, visited the German-Luxemburg border today along the Moselle River not far from the Franco-German war zone. Heavy explosions testified that the battle of the Saar region was in active progress.

ONE-TIME POLISH PREMIER A SUICIDE

Governor of Lwow Also Dead—Latter in Exile.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Wilno reported today the suicide of Alexander Prystor, former Premier of Poland. Prystor had been a close associate of the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski.

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Governor of Lwow.

MUNKACS, Hungary, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Alfred Bitja, Governor of Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine, was found dead in a hotel room here yesterday.

A letter found before his body contained instructions for the distribution of $1,500 cash which Bitja had carried with him and directed that his automobile be given to his chauffeur.

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Bitja, who was 50 years old, arrived here early yesterday from Poland. Hotel employees said they heard the sound of a pistol shot shortly after he entered his room.

Bitja's wife was reported missing after troops had occupied the health resort, where she had been under treatment. Several of their sons are officers in the Polish Army.

RIOTING IN BULGARIA

Anti-Jewish Demonstrations Laid to Nazi Party.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Fifty persons were arrested and sent to concentration camps after an outbreak of anti-Jewish rioting here today.

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Crowds raided the business section, breaking hundreds of windows in Jewish stores. It was the first serious outbreak of anti-Jewish rioting in Bulgaria recently and the police, apparently surprised, had difficulty restoring order.

The police said that the demonstrations were staged by a small Nazi-type party called Ratnizi which, although twice dissolved by the Government, has maintained underground existence. According to the police, the demonstrations broke out after an incident between a non-Jewish reserve officer and a Jewish toy store merchant. The officer told the police that the merchant had refused to redeem a broken toy and then insulted him. In a fist fight the officer was severely beaten.

Bulgaria, although generally in close relations with Germany, has been known hitherto for the absence of anti-Semitic feeling. The country has only about 50,000 Jews in a total population of 6,000,000.

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U.S. Will Guard Rights of Allied War Prisoners

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Representatives in Reich Will See That British and French Get a Fair Deal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—One of the extraordinary duties thrust upon the American government by the war is to see that British and French prisoners of war get fair treatment in Germany.

In consenting to represent British and French interests in the Reich, the government also agreed to look after the condition of p[illegible] oners from those countries.

The American Embassy in Berlin and various consulates will carry on the necessary inspections, which in time may embrace tens of thousands of men. They will expect German treatment to follow the provisions of a treaty regarding prisoners of war signed in Geneva in 1929 by Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and forty-three other nations. Under this agreement prisoners are given a wide range of rights over which the "protecting power"—in this case the United States—has the duty of inspection.

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated and protected. Reprisals against them are prohibited. No coercion may be used to obtain information about their army or country. All their personal effects, including money, remain their property.

Prisoners may not be placed in prisons but in buildings or barracks affording all possible guarantees of healthfulness. Their living quarters, food and water must be equal to those of troops at German base camps. They have the right to medical attention and to admission to hospitals.

Prisoners of different nationalities and races may not be commingled and officers must be separated from the rank and file.

Germany may utilize the labor of British and French prisoners, but the labor must have no direct relation with war operations. Conditions of work must not be heavier than for the civil workers employed in the same work. Wages must be paid.

The prisoners are permitted to send mail and to receive mail and parcels containing food, clothing and books. Prisoners may be punished for infraction of camp rules, but the punishment may not be corporal; it may not be more severe than that provided for German soldiers for the same offense.

If a judicial proceeding is instituted against a British or French prisoner for a serious offense, American diplomatic representatives must be notified at least three weeks before the opening of the trial. If the prisoner does not choose a defense counsel, the American Embassy or Consulate may name one.

Germany will be obligated to send back to Britain and France seriously sick or injured soldiers as soon as possible.

The American diplomatic corps in Germany, is now under the direction of Alexander C. Kirk, Charge D'Affaires, of Chicago, there being no ambassador.

[Hugh R. Wilson resigned as American Ambassador to Germany on Sept. 1, and was subsequently placed second in command of a special division of the State Department created to help evacuate Americans from Europe.]

Trouble With Russia Not Expected By Latvia

Dictator Ulmanis, In Phone Talk With Omaha Paper, Says "All Is Quiet Here"

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 20 (AP) — The *World-Herald* said today Karlis Ulmanis, University of Nebraska graduate and now dictator of Latvia, told the paper in a transatlantic telephone interview today he does not anticipate trouble with Russia.

The paper quoted him as saying "everything is quiet here, the only trouble is in Poland." He spoke from Riga, the Latvian capital. Asked if the Latvian army had mobilized, he replied "there is no chance of any trouble; everything is quiet." Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are the three Baltic nations some observers say are menaced by the Soviet sudden move to expand.

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Ulmanis graduated in 1905 from the University of Nebraska Agricultural College when he specialized in dairying. He came to this country because of disagreement with the Russian Government, which then controlled his native Latvia. He went to Texas following his graduation, returning to Latvia after the Russian revolution.

Polish Exports to Reich Twice Those of Russia

SEP 21 1939

Lumber Chief German Impor[illegible] From Both Nations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Commerce Department made public statistics today showing that Germany last year imported $38,392,000 worth of food and other merchandise from Poland and $19,036,000 from Russia.

The tabulation, made public by the department "in view of the general interest in Soviet Russia and Poland as sources of supply of important foodstuffs and raw materials for Germany," showed that lumber was the biggest individual item bought by Germany from either Poland or Russia last year. Lumber purchases from Russia totaled $7,647,000, and from Poland, $6,364,000.

Other purchases from Poland included $5,705,000 of livestock, $1,098,000 of butter, $5,083,000 of meat, $2,058,000 of woodpulp, and $2,167,000 of zinc.

How British Answer Hitler

Contrasting Excerpts From Fuehrer's Speech and Official Reply by London.

By Associated Press. SEP 21 1939

Adolf Hitler's speech accepting Danzig into Greater Germany and blaming Great Britain for the war brought a quick reply last night from London. Contrasting excerpts from the speech and from the official British reply follow:

GERMAN-SOVIET RELATIONS.

HITLER: We see that in England and France this collaboration of Germany and Russia (in Poland) is looked upon as a tremendous crime. . . .

Russia remains what it is and Germany will remain what it is. . . .

We are of the opinion from now on to look after our interests ourselves and we find we can represent them best if the two greatest peoples and States come to terms with each other. . . .

The basis of understanding between Germany and Soviet Russia is the removal of this nightmare (European war) which bore heavily upon British statesmen. . . .

BRITISH: Now compare what Herr Hitler tells us of Russia with what he told us when it was Herr von Ribbentrop's mission to persuade Great Britain of the Russian peril. This is what he said then in the Reichstag January 30, 1937):

"We look upon Bolshevism as upon an intolerable danger to the world. We shall try to keep this danger away from the German people by every means at our command. . . . Any treaty links between Germany and present-day Bolshevist Russia would be without any value whatsoever."

LIMIT OF GERMAN AIMS.

HITLER: Let us hope they (British statesmen) are calming down now that they know it is not true that Germany wants to conquer the Ukraine. . . .

In the west and south of its Reich territory Germany has accepted final boundaries through serious renunciations. . . . Neither against England nor against France have I any kind of war aim. . . .

BRITISH: "Germany has no further territorial ambitions in Europe" was an undertaking which had been broken too flagrantly and too often. The tale of Herr Hitler's broken promises is so long that he can scarcely expect Great Britain to believe that German aspirations are limited and that Germany has no further aspirations in the West. . . .

MODE OF WAR.

HITLER: Those who dreamed of shattering Germany and laying its ruins German cities are no longer to be heard from because they know that for every bomb falling on a German city, five or ten will fall on their cities.

We accept the gantlet and we shall fight in the same manner as our opponents. England already has begun to fight against women and children with hypocrisy and lies. On the seas they say England cannot be attacked and that they are justified in waging a war with that weapon against women and children not only of the enemy but also of neutrals. The time could rapidly come when we apply a weapon against which we cannot be attacked. Let us hope that they then do not suddenly remember humanity.

It is also up to England to lead the blockade along lines which comply with international law or along lines which contradict international law. We shall adapt ourselves to this warfare. The English aim logically is no longer a war against a regime, but a war against the German people, against German women and children.

BRITISH: There is no question of Great Britain waging war, as Herr Hitler declares, on German women and children. The German Government has already declared that there are ample stocks of food in Germany, but the restriction of the import of raw materials is not a measure of which the German Government can legitimately complain. . . .

LENGTH OF WAR.

HITLER: When they say that this war will last for three years, then I can only express my pity for the French poilu. At present he knows only that he will have to fight for at least three years. Whether the war will last three years also depends on us. If it should last for three years the word capitulation will not appear at the end of the third year—neither at the end of the fourth nor the end of the seventh year. . . .

GERMAN SOLIDARITY.

HITLER: National Socialism has not educated the people in the last twenty years for nothing. . . . What our enemies did to us only increased our followers and created this indissoluble unity. . . . The gentlemen (British leaders) can be assured: through their laughable propaganda they never again will disintegrate the German people. These propaganda bunglers ought to come to us and undergo a schooling. . . .

POLAND.

HITLER: Poland never again will rise in the form of the Versailles Treaty. Not only Germany but also Russia guaranteed that. . . .

Poland has never been a democracy. . . . It was a State of force governed by the nightstick, by police and last but not least by the military. The lot of Germans in this State was terrible. . . .

As long as the Marshal (Pilsudski) lived it seemed as if this attempt (to settle borders and further peace) would lead to a diminishing of tension. Immediately after his death, however, an intensified fight against Germandom set in. . . .

BRITISH: The world remained dumb in the face of this ill treatment (of Germans in Poland) for the very good reasons that from the time of Marshal Pilsudski's death until this spring Herr Hitler represented his relations with Poland as excellent.

No word was said in Germany of the maltreatment of Germans in Poland. On the contrary . . . Herr Hitler himself described his friendship for Poland. . . .

START OF THE WAR.

HITLER: Uutimatums cannot be presented to the Germany of today. The German Reich is not willing to be talked to in such a tone. . . . Poland chose to fight because certain statesmen of the West had assured it that they possessed concrete evidence of the worthlessness of the German Army, . . . of a discrepancy which was said to exist between the German people and its leadership. . . .

They racked their brains in Poland whether they should destroy our army before or behind Berlin. The Polish Marshal who now has lamentably left his army in the lurch declared that he would hack Germany and the German Army to pieces. . . .

BRITISH: Herr Hitler's account of the circumstances attending the outbreak of war is a travesty of the facts. It was only two days after the invasion of Poland when no reply had been received to the British communication, that an ultimatum (from Britain) was addressed to the German Government.

Nazis Give Out Enlarged List Of Contraband

SEP 21 1939

HAR TRIB

Consulate Here Includes All Fuel, Cash, Bonds; Hits British 'Hunger Blockade'

The German Consulate in New York made public yesterday a list of articles which the Reich will consider unconditional contraband in accordance with an act amending the German prize law of Sept. 12, 1939, and increasing its scope.

Germany, the Consulate said, was merely giving "tit for tat," since the British Admiralty had modified its prize law so as to "disregard all of those limitations established by international law."

In its endeavor to spare as far as possible peaceful maritime trade, the German government, the Consulate said, in its earlier prize law had declared as unconditional contraban donly such objects and materials destined for enemy territory or enemy armed forces as serve directly the land, sea or air armament.

"However, after the British government had issued a list of unconditional contraband far exceeding that limitation, the German government feels compelled likewise to enlarge the scope of unconditional contraband," the Consulate said.

The statement listed the following objects and materials as unconditional contraband if they are destined for enemy territory or for enemy armed forces:

1. Weapons of all kinds, their parts and accessories.
2. Munitions and munition parts; bombs, torpedoes, mines, and other kinds of projectiles, contrivances destined for shooting or throwing such projectiles; powder and explosives including explosive caps and igniting materials.
3. Warships of all types, their parts and accessories.
4. War planes of all types, their parts and accessories, airplane motors.
5. Tanks, armored cars, and armored trains, armour plates of all kinds.
6. Chemical battle materials and contrivances, and machines used to throw or blow such chemicals.
7. Military uniforms and equipment.
8. Communication, signal, and military lighting mediums and their parts draught animals, animals of burden, and animals for riding.
9. Transport and communication equipment and their parts.
10. Material for producing energy and heat of all kinds, lubricat[illegible] oils.
11. Gold, silver, currency, c[illegible] cates of debts.
12. Implements, tools, mac[illegible] and material for the manufactu[illegible] use of the objects and produc[illegible] enumerated in the foregoing.

Under conditional contraband were listed foodstuffs, including live stock clothing and objects and materials used for their manufacture.

Germany has knowledge of the official British contraband list, a statement supplementing the translation of the Reich's present prize law said. The goods on the British list, the statement said, "is so all embracing that it is a revelation of unscrupulous violation of law, furnishing proof of the reckless British warfare.

"For, according to generally recognized principles of law, only such goods are contraband which directly serve the armament of the belligerent forces; moreover, other merchandise is contraband if it be proven that it is destined for the use of an enemy army or navy."

The German Consulate charged that the British list "contains a large number of objects which England would seize as sea booty, although they are destined for the use of civilian populations," and that England "now formally declares a hunger blockade from the effects of which woman and children of the whole European continent must suffer."

British measures will cause starvation and famine of adolescents and premature death of elderly persons, the statement said.

"There is no doubt that the economic life of the neutral countries will be strangled by these British methods," the consulate asserted.

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PARIS, SEPT.20-(AP)-FRENCH AND GERMAN AVIATION CLASHED TODAY IN A SERIES OF BATTLES FOR MASTERY OF THE AIR OVER THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES.

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ONE GERMAN SHIP, A MESSERSCHMIDT FIGHTER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN WITHIN FRENCH LINES BY FRENCH PURSUIT PLANES.

LATEST ADVICES FROM HOLLAND SAID THE NAZIS HAD LINED THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER NORTH FROM AACHEN A HUNDRED MILES TO BENTHEIM WITH CAPTIVE BALLOONS WHOSE POSITIONS WERE SHIFTED EACH NIGHT. #

PRESS ASSOCIATED PRESS LONDON, SEPT. 20--(AP)--

LVK

00130 PITKINS COURT RACZYNSKI POLISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON DECLARED IN A RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT TO HIS COUNTRYMEN DEFENDING WARSAW THAT QUOTE ON FRENCH SOIL A NEW POLISH ARMY IS ARISING UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH HE PREDICTED QUOTE THE DAY WILL COME WHEN THE VICTORIOUS BANNERS OF THIS ARMY WILL RETURN FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO POLISH SOIL UNQUOTE

STARK

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LONDON, SEPT. 20--(AP)--SIR JOHN ANDERSON, OF THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT NEARLY 100 PERSONS OF LEGAL EXPERIENCE HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO REVIEW THE CASES OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN

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BRITAIN TO DETERMINE THOSE WHO SHOULD BE INTERNED AND THOSE WHO "CAN PROPERLY BE LEFT AT LARGE."

THE HOME OFFICE DECLINED TO MAKE A STATEMENT REGARDING INDIVIDUAL GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

EACH TRIBUNAL NAMED TO REVIEW THE CASES OF BELLIGERENT ALIENS WILL HAVE NO MORE THAN 500 CASES TO REVIEW, THE HOME OFFICE SAID AND ADDED THEY WOULD BE AIDED BY COMMITTEES WHICH HAVE BEFRIENDED REFUGEES.

ALL ALIENS IN ENGLAND ARE REGISTERED, BUT ONLY THOSE UNDER SUSPICION ARE DETAINED.

STARKS MSB AP94 LONDON 86 CSH-420P

LONDON, SEPT. 20-(AP)-THE MOST IMPORTANT PASSAGES OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S THIRD WAR STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DELIVERED TODAY, FOLLOW (ABOUT 1,500):

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ON SEPT. 17TH, AN EVENT OCCURRED WHICH HAS INEVITABLY HAD A DECISIVE EFFECT ON THE WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT. ON THE MORNING OF SEPT. 17 RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSSED THE POLISH FRONTIER AT POINTS ALONG ITS WHOLE LENGTH AND ADVANCED INTO POLAND.

I CANNOT SAY THAT THE ACTION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS UNEXPECTED. FOR SOME TIME PAST SOVIET TROOPS HAVE MOBILIZED AND CON-

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CENTRATED ON THE WESTERN FRONTIERS OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND STATE-
MENTS HAVE APPEARED IN THE SOVIET PRESS AND WIRELESS REFERRING TO THE
POSITION OF WHITE RUSSIANS AND UKRAINIANS IN POLAND WHICH BORE THE
INTERPRETATION THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WERE PREPARING THE GROUND
FOR INTERVENTION. X X X

IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO PRONOUNCE ANY FINAL VERDICT ON THE MOVE
OR CONSEQUENCES OF THE RUSSIAN ACTION. FOR THE UNHAPPY VICTIMES OF
THIS CYNICAL ATTACK THE RESULT HAS BEEN A TRAGEDY OF THE GRIMMEST
CHARACTER.

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THE WORLD, WHICH HAS WATCHED THE VANIN TRUGGLE OF THE POLISH
NATION AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS, WITH PROFOUND PITY AND SYMPATHY,
ADMIRES THEIR VALOR, WHICH EVEN NOW REFUSES TO ADMIT DEKEAT.

IF BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO AVERT THE DEFEAT OF THE
ARMIES OF POLAND, THEY HAVE ASSURED HER THAT THEY HAVE NOT
FORGOTTEN THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO HER NOR WEAKENED IN THEIR DETERMIN-
ATION TO CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE.

AINST THE BACKGROUND OF THESE EVENTS, HERR HITLER CHOSE
YESTERDAY TO ADDRESS ANOTHER SPEECH TO THE WORLD. IT IS NOT OUR WAY
IN THIS COUNTRY TO SPEAK WITH BOASTS AND THREATS. PERHAPS FOR THAT
VERY REASON THE GERMAN LEADERS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN UNDERSTANDING US.
BUT IN SUCH COMMENTS AS I HAVE TO MAKE ON THE CHANCELLORS SPEECH,
I SHALL NOT DEPART FROM OUR CUSTOM OF SPEAKING SOBERLY AND QUIETLY.

THE SPEECH WHICH HERRR HITLER MADE YESTERDAY AT DANZIG DOES NOT
CHANGE THE SITUATION WITH WHICH WE ARE CONFRONTED.

IT GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF RECENT EVENTS WHICH WE CANNOT ACCEPT AS
ACCURATE AND, AS THE COMMENTARY BROADCAST BY THE BBC LAST NIGHT CLEARLY
SHOWED, IT CONTAINED CERTAIN ASSURANCES OF THE KIND WHICH IN RECENT
YEARS HERR HITLER HAS REPUDIATED WHEN IT SUITED HIS PURPOSE.

AMONG THE MANY MISSTATEMENTS OF FACT, I WISH TO REFER IN
PARTICULAR TO THE STATEMENT THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AGREED TO
ITALIAN MEDIATION WHILE HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT REFUSED IT. THE
REPLY TO THIS STATEMENT IS CONTAINED IN THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE
OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ON SEPT. 4, WHICH WAS REPRODUCED IN THE
RECENT WHITE PAPER AND WHICH CLEARLY BROUGHT OUT THE COMMON ATTITUDE
ADOPTED BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS.

I HAVE SINCE NOTED THE STRONG COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TODAY BY THE
FRENCH GOVERNMENT, WHICH EMPHATICALLY SUPPORTS OUR ATTITUDE. I HOPE
THAT A SUPPLEMENTARY WHITE PAPER, WHICH WILL BE ISSUED TOMORROW,
WILL MAKE PLAIN THE TRUE COURSE OF RECENT EVENTS SO THAT PUBLIC
OPINION MAY HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN FORMING ITS FINAL JUDGMENT.

HERR HITLER SAYS MUCH IN HIS SPEECH ABOUT THE HUMANE METHODS BY
WHICH HE HAS WAGED WAR. I CAN ONLY SAY THAT METHODS ARE NOT MADE
HUMANE BY CALLING THEM SO AND THAT THE ACCOUNTS OF GERMAN BOMBING OF
OPEN TOWNS AND MACHINE-GUNNING OF REFUGEES HAVE SHOCKED THE WHOLE
WORLD.

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I HAVE ONLY ONE GENERAL COMMENT TO MAKE. OUR GENERAL PURPOSE IN
THIS STRUGGLE IS WELL KNOWN. IT IS TO REDEEM EUROPE FROM THE
PERPETUAL AND RECURRING FEAR OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AND ENABLE THE
PEOPLES OF EUROPE TO PRESERVE THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND THEIR LIBERTIES.
NO THREATS WILL DETER US OR OUR FRENCH ALLIES FROM THIS PURPOSE.

LONDON--FIRST ADD CHAMBERLAIN ABSTRACT XXX THIS PURPOSE.
PIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DID NOT SEEK THIS WAR. THEY DID,

AS THE PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS SHOW, REPEATEDLY STATE THEIR READINESS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION. THEY PERSEVERED IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO SECURE THIS UP TO, AND EVEN AFTER, THE STRIKING OF THE FIRST BLOW BUT THEIR EFFORTS WERE SET AT NOUGHT, AND THEIR HOPES SHATTERED, BY THE UNPROVOKED AND BRUTAL AGGRESSION OF GERMANY UPON OUR POLISH ALLIES.

ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER THE FRENCH HAVE CONTINUED TO MAKE METHODICAL AND SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS. THE LACONIC BUT ADMIRABLY CLEAR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE FRENCH HIGHER COMMAND INDICATE THAT VALUABLE STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN SECURED, AND THAT THE GROUND GAINED HAS BEEN HELD IN FACE OF INCREASINGLY SEVERE GERMAN RESISTANCE.

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SINCE MY LAST STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE ON THE WAR AT SEA, THE SITUATION HAS BEEN ONE OF INTENSE AND CONTINUOUS NAVAL ACTIVITY, MAINLY IN THE FORM OF ATTACKS ON U-BOATS CARRIED OUT BY DESTROYERS, SMALL CRAFT AND THE FLEET AIR ARM, ACTING UNDER COVER OF THE MAIN FLEETS AND SQUADRONS.

THESE ATTACKS HAVE BEEN MADE BOTH BY DAY AND BY NIGHT AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN AFTER A LITTLE OVER A FORTNIGHT OF WAR HAVE EXCEEDED ANYTHING WHICH THE BRITISH NAVY ACCOMPLISHED EVEN OVER MUCH LONGER PERIODS IN THE LAST WAR.

THE GREAT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LAST WAR AND THIS ONE IS THAT, WHEREAS IN THE LAST WAR WE WERE ON THE DEFENSIVE AGAINST THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN, WE ARE NOW CARRYING OUT AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE U-BOATS AND THEY ARE CONTINUALLY AND RELENTLESSLY ATTACKED WHENEVER THEY DISCLOSE THEMSELVES.

IT IS FREQUENTLY IMPOSSIBLE TO BE CERTAIN AFTER DEPTH CHARGES HAVE BEEN DROPPED THAT THE SUBMARINE ATTACKED HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

BUT THERE ARE OCCASIONALLY QUITE UNMISTAKEABLE SIGNS THAT THE VESSEL HAS BEEN HOLED AND SUNK AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT I AM UNDERSTATING THE CASE WHEN I SAY THAT ALREADY SIX OR SEVEN GERMAN SUBMARINES HAVE PAID THE FULL PENALTY FOR THEIR ATTACKS ON BRITISH SHIPPING. IN SOME CASES THEIR CREWS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

I AM QUITE CONFIDENT THAT, WITH THE FULL OPERATION OF THE CONVOY SYSTEM AND THE RAPID INCREASE IN THE NUMBERS, POWER AND EFFICIENCY OF OUR HUNTING CRAFT, THIS SUBMARINE MENACE WILL DWINDLE WITH CORRESPONDING SPEED.

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IT IS ALREADY CLEAR THAT THE NAVY AND THE MERCHANT SERVICE BY THEIR UNCEASING EFFORTS WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS AND FOOD FOR OUR POPULATION AND OUR INDUSTRIES.

IN APRIL, 1917, THE PEAK MONTH OF ACTION BY ENEMY U-BOATS AND MINES IN THE LAST WAR THE AVERAGE WEEKLY SINKINGS OF BRITISH TONNAGE AMOUNTED TO 127,000 OR 39 SHIPS.

DURING THE WEEK ENDED THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER LAST IT WAS 95,000 TONS OR 17 SHIPS AND FOR THE WEEK ENDED THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER 45,848 TONS OR 13 SHIPS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THIS DECREASE HAS BEEN PARTLY DUE TO THE WORKING OF THE CONVOY SYSTEM, A NOW INCREASINGLY IN OPERATION.

SO FAR AS OUR INFORMATION GOES, 139 LIVES BOTH BRITISH AND NEUTRAL, HAVE UP TO NOW BEEN LOST FROM SUBMARINE ATTACK EXCLUDING THE LOSSES INCURRED BY THE SINKING OF H.M.S. COURAGEOUS: THERE ARE, IN ADDITION, 44 PERSONS REPORTED MISSING.

THE PRIMARY AIM OF BRITISH POLICY AT SEA IS TO DESTROY OR RENDER

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INEFFECTIVE THE WARSHIPS OF THE ENEMY AND, AS A RESULT, TO PREVENT THE ENEMY AUGMENTING THEIR WARLIKE RESOURCES FROM OVERSEAS, WHILST AT THE SAME TIME PROTECTING OUR OWN AND NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

THE INTERESTS OF NEUTRALS ARE INDEED THE SAME AS OUR OWN. IN WAR AS IN PEACE WE DEPEND FOR OUR LIFE UPON THE UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF TRADE AND IT IS OUR FUNDAMENTAL POLICY TO PRESERVE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE CONDITIONS OF NORMAL TRADING.

THE SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN CONTRABAND OF WAR MUST OF NECESSITY CAUSE SOME INCONVENIENCE TO NEUTRALS. OUR CONTROL IS USED ONLY IN CASES WHERE THERE IS GOOD REASON TO SUSPECT THE PRESENCE OF CONTRABAND CARGO DESTINED FOR THE ENEMY.

THE STRICT ADHERENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO THE RULES OF LAW IS IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE POLICY PURSUED BY GERMANY. NO LOSS OF LIFE HAS BEEN CAUSED BY THE EXERCISE OF BRITISH SEAPOWER AND NO NEUTRAL PROPERTY HAS BEEN UNLAWFULLY DETAINED.

GERMANY'S METHOD OF SUBMARINE WARFARE AND THE LAYING OF MINES ON THE HIGH SEAS HAS ALREADY RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF MANY INNOCENT VICTIMS, REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY, AND IN THE UNWARRANTED DESTRUCTION OF NEUTRAL PROPERTY ASTERISKS.

OUR ADVANCE MUST BE ORDERLY BUT THE PACE OF THE ADVANCE WILL STEADILY QUICKEN.

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I CAN ASSURE THE HOUSE THAT THE EFFORT OF THIS COUNTRY WILL BE THE UTMOST OF WHICH IT IS CAPABLE AND THEREFORE, OF COURSE, IS NO WHIT INFERIOR TO THAT MADE EVEN IN THE MOST STRENUOUS DAYS OF THE GREAT WAR X X X.

IN THE MEANTIME, THE FACT THAT DURING THESE FIRST WEEKS OF WAR WE HAVE NOT YET EXPERIENCED THE ORDEAL OF AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AFFORDS NO REASON WHATEVER FOR ANY OVERHASTY OR WHOLESALE DISPERSAL OF OUR HOME DEFENSE FORCES X X X.

THE WHOLE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AND EMPIRE IS INDEED AT THIS MOMENT INTENSIVELY ENGAGED IN MOBILIZING STRENGTH UNDER THE COVER OF OUR NAVAL MILITARY AND AIR FORCES--FORCES WHICH IN THE AGGREGATE ARE STRONGER AND MORE POWERFUL THAN AT THE OUTSET OF ANY PAST WAR.

THUS THE EXTENT OF OUR EFFORT IS RAPIDLY INCREASING IN EVERY DIRECTION, BUT I WANT MY FINAL WORD TODAY TO BE A WORD OF WARNING.

WE AS A GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BE RUSHED INTO COURSES WHICH OUR MILITARY ADVISERS, WITH WHOM WE WORK IN THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE CONTACT AND MUTUAL CONFIDENCE, DO NOT APPROVE.

THERE IS NO SACRIFICE FROM WHICH WE WILL SHRINK, THERE IS NO OPERATION WE WILL NOT UNDERTAKE PROVIDED OUR RESPONSIBLE ADVISERS, OUR ALLIES AND WE OURSELVES ARE CONVINCED THAT IT WILL MAKE AN APPROPRIATE CONTRIBUTION TO VICTORY. BUT WHAT WE WILL NOT DO IS TO RUSH INTO ADVENTURES THAT OFFER LITTLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS AND ARE CALCULATED TO IMPAIR OUR RESOURCES AND TO POSTPONE ULTIMATE VICTORY. ONE LESSON WHICH MILITARY HISTORY TEACHES IS THAT THAT ROAD LEADS TO DISASTER.

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STRATEGY IS THE ART OF CONCENTRATING DECISIVE FORCE AT THE DECISIVE POINT AT THE DECISIVE MOMENT.

I WILL NOT HAZARD A GUESS AT THIS STAGE OF THE WAR AS TO WHEN OR WHERE THE DECISIVE FORCE WILL BE ASSEMBLED OR WHEN THE DECISIVE MOMENT WILL ARRIVE. THAT MUST DEPEND UPON EVENTS WHICH NO ONE CAN FORESEE. BUT THE SCALE OF OUR PREPARATIONS AND THE FACT ALREADY ANNOUNCED THAT WE ARE BASING THEM ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE DURATION

OF THE WAR MAY BE AT LEAST THREE YEARS, ENSURES THAT OUR STRENGTH WILL INCREASE PROGRESSIVELY TO MEET WHATEVER MAY COME.

LET ME CONCLUDE BY QUOTING THE WORDS OF A FAMOUS POLISH GENERAL WHO, IN BIDDING GOODBYE TO A RECENT ALLIED MILITARY MISSION, SAID: "WE SHALL FIGHT. A LARGE PART OF OUR COUNTRY WILL BE OVER-RUN AND WE SHALL SUFFER TERRIBLY. BUT IF YOU COME IN, WE KNOW THAT WE SHALL RISE AGAIN."

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(END PARTIAL TEXT)

R347PED

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

ROME, SEPT. 20-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO D'ITALIA TODAY PUBLISHED AN IMPLIED APPEAL TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO COME TO TERMS WITH GERMANY AND END THE "USELESS" WAR IN THE WEST.

"AGAIN ITALY POINTS OUT THE RIGHT ROAD," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED, RECALLING ITALIAN PREDICTIONS THAT POLAND WOULD MEET ONLY DISASTER IN RESISTING GERMANY.

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THE APPEAL CAME IN A DAY MARKED BY ANOTHER MOVE BY IL DUCE IN HIS PRESENT ROLE OF PEACE CHAMPION IN SOUTHERN EUROPE. ITALY AND GREECE ANNOUNCED THEY HAD WITHDRAWN THEIR TROOPS FROM THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER, WHERE THEY HAD FACED EACH OTHER SINCE MUSSOLINI'S EASTER-SEASON OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA.

BOTH NATIONS SAID THE WITHDRAWAL WAS EVIDENCE OF "COMPLETE RECIPROCAL TRUST."

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IL POPOLO D'ITALIA SAID THAT, IN LINE WITH THE "VISION" OF ROME, THE WAR IN THE EAST WAS AS "DISASTROUS" FOR POLAND AS IT WAS "TRAGICALLY USELESS."

"NOW THAT THAT PREDICTION IS FULFILLED IN THE EAST THE SAME WORD OF GOOD SENSE MAY BE REPEATED FOR THE WEST," IT WENT ON. "WAR IN THE WEST IS NOW USELESS. X X X IF DESTINY HAS LENT JUDGMENT IT IS VAIN TO PROVOKE ANOTHER STRUGGLE AND MORE DESTRUCTION FOR THE DEFENSE OF A STATE OF THINGS WHICH NO LONGER EXISTS AND WHICH EVIDENTLY HAS FALLEN BECAUSE IT LACKED A REAL BASIS.

"ROME HAS ALWAYS SEEN THE RIGHT ROAD IN THE QUESTION OF ETHIOPIA, OF SPAIN AND OF POLAND. WE ARE ONCE MORE AT THE CROSSROADS AND ITALIAN SENSIBILITY, TEMPERED BY THOUSANDS OF YEARS, AGAIN POINTS OUT THE RIGHT ROAD."

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ANXIETY WAS EXPRESSED IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THAT ALL EUROPE MIGHT EVENTUALLY BE AT WAR IF THE CONFLICT INVOLVING GERMANY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE SETTLED INTO A LONG STRUGGLE.

ASIDE FROM THE POSSIBILITY OF A DESPERATE EXTENSION OF BATTLE LINES TO OTHER FRONTS, THE ITALIANS FOUND FURTHER DANGER IN THE THREAT OF HUNGER EVEN FOR NON-BELLIGERENTS THAT LIES IN BLOCKADES.

APPARENTLY WITH AN EYE TOWARD THIS, GOVERNMENT CIRCLES EXPRESSED THE WISH THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD ACCEPT AN ARMISTICE AND MEDIATE WITHOUT FURTHER FIGHTING.

THE ALBANIAN TROOP WITHDRAWALS WERE DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS A SIGN OF MUTUAL TRUST BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE BUT FOREIGN OBSERVERS ASSIGNED A GREATER SIGNIFICANCE TO IT.

THEY THOUGHT IT FURTHER REFLECTED MUSSOLINI'S INTENTION TO PREVENT AS LONG AS POSSIBLE THE WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE FROM SPREADING TO THE BALKANS AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(THE GREEK COMMUNIQUE ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER WITHDRAWALS SAID THE TWO COUNTRIES CONSIDERED "ALL DANGER OF BORDER INCIDENTS X X X

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COMPLETELY REMOVED." IT ADDED THAT GREECE'S 1937 CLASS OF RESERVISTS WOULD BE DEMOBILIZED ON OCTOBER 1.)

SEP 21 1939

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BERNE,SEPT.20-(AP)-PARTY LEADERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF SWITZERLAND'S PARLIAMENT ASKED THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND TODAY TO SEND SOME OF THE MOBILIZED MEN AND MATERIALS BACK TO CIVIL LIFE.

ALL SPEAKERS PRAISED THE SPEED AND EFFICIENCY OF THE SWISS MOBILIZATION, WHICH PUT 500,000 MEN, OR ONE OF EVERY EIGHT INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY, INTO UNIFORM.

THE PARTY LEADERS URGED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ARMY NOW RELEASE MEN AND MORE TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND HORSES FOR FARM WORK.

SPEAKERS IN BOTH HOUSES WERE ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN STATING THAT SWITZERLAND'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE WAS THREATENED FAR MORE BY THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY THAN HER POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE ONLY WAY THE SWISS COULD GET FOOD FROM FRANCE AND FUEL FROM GERMANY WAS THROUGH EXCHANGE OF SWISS MANUFACTURED GOODS, AND YET SWISS FACTORIES ARE HARD HIT BY THE MOBILIZATION.

PS1159PED

SEP 21 1939

NIGHT LEAD BASEL

BY CHARLES FOLTZ, JR.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT.20-(AP)-THE FRENCH ARMY WAS REPORTED IN ADVICES REACHING HERE TONIGHT TO HAVE STRENGTHENED ITS DEFENSIVE POSITIONS UNDER FIRE OF GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE FORTS.

MILITARY OBSERVERS BELIEVED THIS ACTION WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A

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PERIOD OF WAITING UNTIL THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND ORDERS THE FIRST BIG OFFENSIVE DESIGNED TO CRACK THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS.

THE GERMANS GAVE FRENCH KEY POSITIONS LITTLE REST, CONSTANTLY HARRYING OUTPOSTS IN THE MOSELLE AND NIED CREEK SECTORS WEST OF THE SAAR, BLIES RIVER, EAST OF THE SAAR AND IN THE BITCHE AREA.

THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST SOME GROUND, BUT WERE SAID TO HAVE COUNTERATTACKED AND REGAINED THEIR POSITIONS.

RUDOLPH HESS, GERMANY'S NO.3 NAZI AND HITLER'S DEPUTY FOR PARTY AFFAIRS, WAS SAID TO HAVE COMPLETED A TOUR OF THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATION AREA WHICH TOOK HIM THROUGH THE SAAR INTO BADEN BY WAY OF KAISERLAUTERN.

SEP 21 1939

MORE TRAINED UNITS OF FRENCH TROOPS RELEASED FROM DUTY NEAR THE ITALIAN FRONTIER BY REGIMENTS FROM CENTRAL FRANCE WERE REPORTED HERE TO HAVE ARRIVED ON THE WESTERN FRONT. A NUMBER OF NORTH AFRICAN LABOR BATTALIONS ALREADY ARE ASSIGNED TO THE MAGINOT ZONE.

FRENCH AND GERMAN OBSERVATION PLANES WHICH REGULARLY PATROL BOTH BANKS OF THE RHINE WHERE IT FORMS THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES FORMED AN ESCORT TODAY FOR A LITTLE FLEET OF NETHERLANDS BARGES WHICH FLOATED CALMLY DOWN THE RIVER BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT FORTS.

NETHERLANDS RHINE NAVIGATION COMPANIES HAD OBTAINED PERMISSION FROM FRENCH AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES TO TAKE THEIR BARGES FROM THE STRASBOURG DOCKS, WHERE THEY HAD BEEN STRANDED SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, TO ROTTERDAM.

SWISS, NETHERLANDS AND BELGIAN SHIPPERS HAVE ASKED PERMISSION FOR NEUTRAL BARGES TO RESUME SHIPPING IN NON-CONTRABAND GOODS DOWN THE RHINE.

SEP 21 1938

THE ESCORTING PLANES KEPT WELL ON THEIR OWN SIDES OF THE RIVER. THE FRENCH AND GERMAN AVIATION, LIKE THE LAND FORCES FACING EACH OTHER ACROSS THE RHINE, HAVE BEEN OBSERVING AN UNOFFICIAL "ARMISTICE" WHICH HAS KEPT THE RHINE QUIET SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

A SWISS CITIZEN-SOLDIER WHOSE WEDDING WAS POSTPONED BY MOBILIZATION WAS MARRIED TODAY IN AN OPEN AIR WEDDING IN FRONT OF SWISS PILL BOXES ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER AT BASEL.

THE BRIDE SAID "I DO" WITHIN SIGHT OF THE GERMAN SIEGFRIED FORTS UP THE RHINE AND WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF FRENCH FRONTIER GUARDS' POSITIONS. THE COUPLE RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS FROM BOTH SWISS AND FRENCH OFFICERS.

UH938PED

HITLER (PMS BUDGET)

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

BERLIN,SEPT.20-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S WAR POLICY SPEECH IN RECLAIMED DANZIG WAS TAKEN TODAY BY SOME OBSERVERS AS A WARNING THAT THE POWERFUL GERMAN AIR FLEET MAY BE DISPATCHED TO ENGLAND, IF THE BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE IS CONSIDERED TO BE WORKING HARDSHIPS ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

SEP 21 1939

THE FUEHRER WAS BELIEVED BY THOSE OBSERVERS TO BE PLANNING AN "EYE-FOR-AN-EYE" WAR, IF NECESSARY.

IN DANZIG YESTERDAY, HE THREATENED TO FIGHT "IN THE SAME MANNER AS OUR OPPONENTS." OUT OF HIS LONG ADDRESS TO THE CHEERING THRONG THAT AND OTHER SALIENT INDICATIONS OF GERMAN POLICY WERE DRAWN:

1-GERMANY IS READY TO FIGHT SEVEN YEARS.

2-"FOR EVERY BOMB FALLING ON A GERMAN CITY, FIVE OR TEN WILL FALL IN THEIR (ENEMY) CITIES."

3-GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, "THE TWO GREATEST PEOPLES AND STATES," ALONE WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF POLAND AND ESTABLISH PEACE AND ORDER IN EASTERN EUROPE.

4-GERMANY REGARDS THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE REICH AS "FINAL," AND HAS NO "WAR AIMS" AGAINST BRITAIN OR FRANCE.

5-TWENTY YEARS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM HAVE UNIFIED THE GERMAN PEOPLE SO FIRMLY THAT FOREIGN PROPAGANDA EFFORTS TO CAUSE DISSENTION ARE "LAUGHABLE."

THE IMPASSIONED HOUR AND 14-MINUTE SPEECH, REGARDED BY MANY AS HITLER'S MOST FORCEFUL, WAS CONSIDERED NOT A "PEACE OFFER"--BUT A FIRM OUTLINE OF TERMS UNDER WHICH GERMANY WOULD REFRAIN FROM TURNING THE PRESENT LIMITED WAR INTO A BLOODIER CONFLICT.

A FEW HOURS AFTER HITLER RECOUNTED THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN ARMS ON THE POLISH FRONT WHICH HE HAS BEEN TOURING FOR 18 DAYS, THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND REPORTED NEW ADVANCES.

SEP 21 1939

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BATTLE NEAR KUTNO ENDED WITH MORE THAN 105,000 PRISONERS TAKEN AND "ENORMOUS" LOSSES TO THE ENEMY IN DEAD AND WOUNDED. HITLER HAD TOLD OF 300,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED:

"ALONG OTHER FRONTS THE ENEMY HAS PRACTICALLY GIVEN UP RESISTA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A POINT NORTHWEST OF LWOW WHERE FIGHTING WITH STRONG SCATTERED ENEMY FORCES STILL CONTINUES."

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OBSERVERS SAID HITLER'S SPEECH, OFFERING NO COMPROMISE WITH THE WESTERN POWERS, WAS IN EFFECT HIS LAST WORD TO THE NATIONS OF EUROPE. HIS WORDS WERE BOARDCAST BY RADIO THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE BERLIN NEWSPAPER BOERSEN ZEITUNG CALLED THE ADDRESS A "LAST CLARIFICATION" OF THE REICH'S STAND.

HITLER'S REFERENCE TO A "WEAPON" WITH WHICH TO COUNTER THE BRITISH BLOCKADE WAS CHEERED WILDLY.

SEP 21 1939

"ENGLAND ALREADY HAS BEGUN THE FIGHT AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN," HE SAID. "THEY HAVE A WEAPON WHICH THEY THINK IS UNBEATABLE--NAMELY, DOMINATION OF THE SEAS. ON THE SEA THEY SAY ENGLAND CANNOT BE ATTACKED AND THEREFORE THEY ARE JUSTIFIED IN WAGING A WAR WITH THAT WEAPON AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN NOT ONLY OF THE ENEMY BUT ALSO OF NEUTRALS

"THEY SHOULD HAVE NO ILLUSIONS. THE TIME COULD RAPIDLY COME WHEN WE APPLY A WEAPON AGAINST WHICH WE CANNOT BE ATTACKED. LET US HOPE THAT THEY THEN SUDDENLY DO NOT REMEMBER HUMANITY."

GERMANY DID NOT WANT THAT TYPE OF WARFARE, HE SAID, ADDING THAT DURING THE POLISH CAMPAIGN HE HAD GIVEN ORDERS TO "SPARE CITIES IF POSSIBLE."

HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY WOULD "ACCEPT THE GAUNTLET" AND "FIGHT IN THE SAME MANNER AS OUR OPPONENTS."

"THOSE WHO DREAMED OF SHATTERING GERMANY AND LAYING IN RUINS GERMAN CITIES," HE SAID, "ARE NO LONGER TO BE HEARD FROM BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT FOR EVERY BOMB FALLING ON A GERMAN CITY, FIVE OR TEN WILL FALL ON THEIR CITIES."

JH-FH614AED

THE FUEHRER, WHO CAME INTO DANZIG OVER FLOWER-STREWN STREETS LINED WITH WILDLY-CHEERING TOWNSPEOPLE, SAID GERMANY DOES NOT FEEL OBLIGED TO WAGE WAR WITH FRANCE OR WITH BRITAIN--WHOSE STATESMEN HE SAID "AGITATED" FOR WAR.

HE CRITICIZED SOME OF THE BRITISH LEADERS BITTERLY, BUT WAS PARTICULARLY MODERATE IN HIS REFERENCES TO FRANCE.

GERMANY WANTS NOTHING OF FRANCE, HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES COULD REMAIN AS IT IS FOR ALL TIME. FROM ENGLAND HE SAID HE HAD SOUGHT NOTHING BUT FRIENDSHIP.

HIS AIMS IN EASTERN EUROPE HITLER DESCRIBED AS SO MODERATE THEY WOULD SURPRISE THE WORLD WHEN THEY BECAME KNOWN. TO THAT HE ADDED THAT THE FATE OF POLAND MUST BE LEFT TO GERMANY AND RUSSIA AND SAID:

"POLAND NEVER AGAIN WILL RISE IN THE FORM OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY."

MILITARY DISPATCHES RECEIVED AFTER HIS SPEECH TOLD OF STEADY OCCUPATION OF THE FEW SECTIONS OF POLAND STILL HELD BY DEFENDERS.

LINES AROUND BELEAGUERED WARSAW APPARENTLY WERE TIGHTENING--STILL WITHOUT HAVING BROUGHT SURRENDER OF THE CAPITAL.

"OCCUPATION OF THE CITY OF 1,000,000, ESPECIALLY WHEN EVERY CONSIDERATION IS BEING SHOWN FOR THE NON-FIGHTING CIVILIAN POPULATION, IS A TECHNICAL PROBLEM OF GREAT DELICACY," A DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT SAID.

SEP 21 1939

IT WAS NOTED HITLER SPOKE OF THE "FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF POLAND" IN REFERENCE TO JOZEF BECK, WHO WITH OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS LEFT POLAND. THERE WERE OTHER ALLUSIONS TO THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN CONTENTION THAT THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND IS A THING OF THE PAST.

1939

THE BERLIN PRESS CONSEQUENTLY LAID ASIDE SOME RESTRAINT IN RESPECT TO MENTION OF IGNACE MOSCICKI, POLAND'S PRESIDENT WHO ALSO HAS FLED TO NEUTRAL SOIL.

THE LOKAL ANZEIGER REFERRED TO HIM AS "THIS BENES OF POLAND, THIS NEGUS OF POLAND, THIS NEGRIN OF POLAND."

SEP 21 1939

NOTHING WAS DISCLOSED AS TO HITLER'S IMMEDIATE PLANS. AN IMPRESSION THAT HE MIGHT SOON TURN HIS ATTENTION TO THE WESTERN FRONT--POSSIBLY GOING THERE AS HE DID TO THE GERMAN LINES IN POLAND--WAS STRENGTHENED BY THE DEPARTURE OF HIS DEPUTY, RUDOLF HESS, FOR THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

MOSCOW, SEPT.20-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE SOVIET RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ON TODAY'S OPERATIONS IN POLAND:

DURING THE DAY RED ARMY TROOPS CONTINUED PRESSING POLISH TROOPS AND BY THE END OF THE DAY OCCUPIED: IN THE NORTH, IN WESTERN BYELORUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA), GRODNO; IN THE SOUTH, IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE, KOVEL AND LWOW.

IN THE PERIOD SEPT.17 TO 20 RED ARMY TROOPS DISARMED THREE POLISH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, TWO CAVALRY BRIGADES AND MANY SMALL POLISH ARMY UNITS.

SEP 21 1939

ACCORDING TO FAR INCOMPLETE DATA OVER 60,000 PRIVATES AND OFFICERS WERE TAKEN PRISONER. THE FORTIFIED AREAS OF WILNO (VILNA), BARANOWICZE, MOLODECZNO AND SARNY WERE TAKEN WITH ALL ARMAMENTS, ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

OF THE LARGE QUANTITY OF CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL SO FAR REGISTERED THERE ARE 280 ARTILLERY GUNS AND 120 AIRPLANES. REGISTRATION OF TROPHIES IS IN PROGRESS.

BUDAPEST, SEPT.20-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE FROM THE COMMANDER OF WARSAW'S DEFENSE WAS READ LAST NIGHT OVER THE WARSAW RADIO (11:50 P.M.--5:50 P.M. EST):

THE DAY OF SEPTEMBER 19 BROUGHT NO CHANGES IN THE MODLIN AND WARSAW ZONES.

IN THE CENTRAL ZONE OUR TROOPS ARE FIGHTING VALIANTLY.

THE MILITARY COMMAND ANNOUNCES THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAVE ARRIVED IN THE ENVIRONS OF LWOW.

SEP 21 1939

WE ARE FORCED AGAIN TO PROTEST THE BOMBARDMENT OF WARSAW'S CENTRAL PART. AMONG THE EDIFICES DESTROYED ARE THE ROYAL PALACE OF BELVEDERE, THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, AND SEVERAL OLD CHURCHES AS WELL AS HUNDREDS OF OTHER BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS AND LEGATIONS.

WARSAW WILL RESIST. WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN OUR GOVERNMENT AND CONFIDENCE IN OUR GREAT ALLIES, FRANCE AND BRITAIN. WARSAW IS DOING ITS DUTY.

ST.JOHN'S CATHEDRAL HAS BEEN BOMBED. THE PROJECTILES CONTINUED TO FALL BEFORE THE CHURCH DURING MASS. WHEN CROWDS OF THE FAITHFUL WERE EMERGING GERMAN AIRPLANES MACHINE-GUNNED THEM.

A GUARDIAN OF THE BELVEDERE ART TREASURES WAS KILLED IN THE PARK. MANY WAR CEMETERIES ARE NOW IN THE PUBLIC PARKS OF WARSAW.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

BERLIN-SEPT.20 C

THE SOUTHERN WING OF THE GERMAN EAST ARMY CAPTURED 11,000 POLES, INCLUDING THE COMMANDER OF THE POLISH [redacted] ARMY IN THE SOUTH AFTER DAYS OF HEAVY FIGHTING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED [redacted] OFFICIALLY.

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MORE THAN TWO POLISH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, ONE CAVALRY DIVISION AND MOTORIZED BRIGADES PROVIDED "DOGGED RESISTANCE" IT WAS ANNOUNCED. SINCE SEPT. 10 THE GERMAN TROOPS OPERATING IN GALICIA HAVE TAKEN 30,000 PRISONERS OF WAR, 108 LIGHT CANNON AND 22 HEAVY CANNON, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

SEP 21 1939

IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY PRAISING GERMAN SOLDIERS HIGHLY FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PAST THREE WEEKS VON BRAUCHITSCH DECLARED THE WESTERN DEFENSE ENABLED THE EAST ARMY TO SCORE QUICK SUCCESSES.

A GREAT VICTORY IN A BEND OF THE VISTULA, HE SAID, RESULTED IN "DESTRUCTION OF THE POLISH ARMY AND THEREBY THE CONCLUSION OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE POLES."

VON BRAUCHITSCH SAID TO SOLDIERS OF THE WESTERN FRONT, "THANKS TO YOUR READINESS FOR FIRM DEFENSE, OPERATIONS IN THE EAST CONTINUED UNDISTURBED BY OUR WESTERN OPPONENTS. BY YOUR STRONG PROTECTION YOU ENABLED THE LEADERSHIP TO CONCENTRATE WAR EFFORTS ON THE EAST FRONT. STEADILY AND SURELY THE LEADERSHIP WERE COULD ACCOMPLISH A QUICK MILITARY DECISION."

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, VON BRAUCHITSCH CONCLUDED:

"YOU SOLDIERS OF THE EAST AND WEST HAVE GIVEN GLOWING PROOF OF THE SPIRIT AND STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMY. OUR OPPONENT OUGHT TO KNOW BY NOW THAT THE GERMAN SOLDIER WILL FIGHT IN THE SAME SPIRIT AND EMERGE VICTORIOUS IF DEFENSE OF THE VITAL RIGHTS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE FURTHER DEMAND IT AND THE FUEHRER COMMANDS IT."

SEP 21 1939

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COMMUNIQUE

BERLIN, SEPT. 20-(AP)-THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE ON OPERATIONS IN POLAND:

"THE BATTLE NEAR KUTNO ENDED YESTERDAY SOUTHWEST OF WYSZOGROD. ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BUT THE NUMBER IS INCREASING STEADILY. THE AMOUNT OF WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED CANNOT BE ESTIMATED PRESENTLY. ENEMY LOSSES IN DEAD AND WOUNDED ARE ENORMOUS.

SEP 21 1939

"ALONG OTHER FRONTS THE ENEMY HAS PRACTICALLY GIVEN UP RESISTANCE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A POINT NORTHWEST OF LWOW WHERE FIGHTING WITH STRONG SCATTERED ENEMY FORCES STILL CONTINUES.

"FIGHTING NEAR GDYNIA ENDED WITH OCCUPATION OF THE NAVAL HARBOR."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

FOLKSTONE,ENGLAND,SEPT.20-(AP)-HOLIDAY CROWDS TODAY WITNESSED WHAT WAS BELIEVED TO BE AN ATTACK BY TWO WARSHIPS ON AN ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE STRAIT OF DOVER OFF THIS RESORT.

THEY WERE ATTRACTED TO THE CLIFFS OVERLOOKING THE STRAIT, WHICH CONNECTS THE NORTH SEA AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, BY THE SOUND OF GUNFIRE. IN THE DISTANCE THEY SAW TWO SHIPS STEAMING AT FULL SPEED WITH GUNS FLASHING AND SHELLS BURSTING ON THE WATER.

SEP 21 1939

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LONDON,SEPT.20-(AP)-THE CREW OF THE BRITISH TRAWLER ALVIS CAME INTO PORT TODAY AND TOLD AN AMAZING STORY OF AN ENCOUNTER WITH A SUBMARINE COMMANDER WHO SPARED THEIR CRAFT BECAUSE THEIR LONE LIFE-BOAT WAS SO RICKETY.

SEP 21 1939

"I'M SORRY, I MUST SINK YOU," THE CREWMEN QUOTED THE COMMANDER WHO CAME ALONGSIDE THE ALVIS. THEN AFTER LOOKING OVER THEIR LIFEBOAT HE PERMITTED THE TRAWLER TO PROCEED.

THE ONLY DAMAGE SUFFERED BY THE ALVIS WAS A SMASHED RADIO.

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LONDON,SEPT.20-(AP)-KERMIT ROOSEVELT WHO ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES LAST SATURDAY SAID TONIGHT HE COULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY A REPORT THAT HE WOULD BECOME A BRITISH SUBJECT.

HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN BOTH THE BRITISH AND THE UNITED STATES ARMIES IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE SON OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT WHO IS NOW VICE PRESIDENT OF ROOSE-VELT STEAMSHIP LINES, SAID MERELY HE CAME TO THIS COUNTRY "ON BUSINESS."

SEP 21 1939

UH957PED

CHICAGO,SEPT.20-(AP)-THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, IN A COPYRIGHTED DISPATCH FROM LONDON, SAID TODAY KERMIT ROOSEVELT, SON OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES LINES, WOULD SERVE THE ALLIES IN THE WAR AS AN OFFICIAL IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SHIPPING.

ROOSEVELT IS IN LONDON, THE DISPATCH SAID, AND TODAY IS EXPECTED TO HAVE HIS NATIONALITY CHANGED BY SPECIAL ORDER, MAKING HIM A BRITISH CITIZEN. AS AN AMERICAN HE LEGALLY COULD NOT ACCEPT A POSITION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN WARTIME.

"ROOSEVELT IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN PLACED AT THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING THROUGH THE PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AND AN OLD FAMILY FRIEND," THE DISPATCH ADDED.

SEP 21 1939

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MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID AT THEIR HOME IN NEW YORK THAT WHILE HE HAD NOT TOLD HER OF SUCH A PLAN, "I AM NOT AT ALL SURPRISED BECAUSE I KNOW HOW STRONGLY HE FEELS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ALLIES WIN-NING THE WAR.

"AS SOON AS IT WAS DECLARED, HE MADE EVERY EFFORT TO GET ABROAD IMMEDIATELY. I THINK HE WENT IN A VERY GALLANT AND WONDERFUL SPIRIT, THE SPIRIT OF HIS FATHER, FIGHTING FOR WHAT HE BELIEVES IN.

"YOU KNOW, HE WAS IN THE BRITISH ARMY BEFORE (IN THE WORLD WAR), AND THEN WHEN THE UNITED STATES WENT IN HE TRANSFERRED TO OUR ARMY IN FRANCE.

"I HAD A CABLE FROM HIM MONDAY THAT HE HAD LANDED SAFELY, BUT HE HASN'T TOLD ME DIRECTLY ABOUT THE OTHER MATTER."

30.24-3491 Boykin

30.24 3491

ROOSEVELT, WHOSE BROTHER QUENTIN WAS KILLED IN THE WORLD WAR, WILL BE 50 OCT. 10. HE RESIGNED FROM THE UNITED STATES LINES A FEW WEEKS AGO.

SEP 21 1939

IN 1917, ROOSEVELT BECAME A CAPTAIN IN THE BRITISH ARMY; SERVED IN A MOTOR MACHINE GUN UNIT IN MESOPOTAMIA, AND A YEAR LATER TRANSFERRED TO 7TH U.S.FIELD ARTILLERY. HE WON THE BRITISH MILITARY CROSS AND THE MONTENEGRIN WAR CROSS, AND WAS HONORABLY DISCHARGED IN 1919.

MRS.ROOSEVELT IS THE FORMER BELLE WYATT WILLARD OF RICHMOND, VA. THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1914, AND HAVE FOUR CHILDREN, BELLE, JOSEPH, DIRCK, A STUDENT AT THE GROTON, MASS., SCHOOL, AND KERMIT, JR., OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

W312PED

FOYNES, IRELAND, SEP 20-(AP)-JOHN KENNEDY, SON OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON, LEFT FOR NEW YORK TODAY ON THE DIXIE CLIPPER.

PS1149PED

SEP 21 1939

LIVERPOOL,ENGLAND,SEPT.20-(AP)-SURVIVORS FROM THE 4,060-TON FURNESS CARGO STEAMER AVIEMORE REPORTED TODAY THE VESSEL WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE LAST WEEK. ELEVEN SURVIVORS OF THE CREW OF 40 WERE LANDED HERE MONDAY.

SEP 21 1939

RIGA,LATVIA,SEPT 20-(AP)-A REPORT FROM TALLINN, ESTONIA, TODAY SAID THE ESTONIAN GOVERNMENT HAS GRANTED A SOVIET RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR PERMISSION FOR THE RED FLEET TO SEARCH WITHIN ESTONIAN WATERS FOR AN ESCAPED POLISH SUBMARINE.

ESTONIA'S OWN WARSHIPS WERE REPORTED COOPERATING IN THE SEARCH.

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SEP 21 1939

1 PUNTARENAS,COSTA RICA,SEPT.20-(AP)-THE GERMAN SHARK FISHERS WESSER, HAVELAND, EISENACH AND STELLA ARE BEING HELD HERE WITH GOVERNMENT VESSELS STATIONED IN THE BAY WHILE THE GERMAN SHIPS' WIRELESS SETS ARE DISMANTLED.

SEP 21 1939

THE CREWS ARE PERMITTED TO GO ASHORE ONLY FOR PROVISIONS.

WHILE GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE SHIPS AND THE STEPS WERE BEING TAKEN ONLY TO GUARD COSTA RICA'S NEUTRALITY, OTHER SOURCES SAID THE HAVELAND HAD CARRIED EXCESSIVE CARGOES OF DIESEL OIL, WHILE THE STELLA HAD MYSTERIOUSLY EXHAUSTED LARGE STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY UNCONFIRMED REPORTS OF SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN.

WM1253PED

GALWAY,IRELAND,SEPT.20-(AP)-A GROUP OF 94 SURVIVORS OF THE TORPEDOED ATHENIA SAILED ON THE AMERICAN SHIP ORIZABA TONIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

EIGHTEEN AMERICANS STRANDED IN IRELAND SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR ALSO EMBARKED.

PS1154PED

SEP 21 1939

NIGHT LEAD ESTONIA

TALLINN, ESTONIA, SEPT.20-(AP)-WHILE THE SOVIET RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET WAS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE AT SEA NEAR ESTONIAN WATERS, REPORTS THAT IT HAD BLOCKADED ESTONIA'S COAST WERE DESCRIBED HERE TODAY AS UNFOUNDED.

SEP 21 1939

IT WAS SAID THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS HAD NOT INTERFERRED WITH NORMAL ESTONIAN TRADE.

(THE RUSSIAN FLEET WAS SENT INTO ACTION IN THE BALTIC AFTER THE ESCAPE OF A POLISH SUBMARINE WHICH HAD BEEN INTERNED AT TALLINN. STOCKHOLM REPORTS SAID RUSSIA BLOCKADED ESTONIA, PRESUMABLY IN RETALIATION. ESTONIAN OFFICIALS INSISTED THEIR GUARDS TRIED TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE.)

SEP 21 1939

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GENEVA,SEPT 20-(AP)-IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, 78-YEAR-OLD PIANIST AND FORMER PREMIER OF POLAND, DECLARED IN A MESSAGE TONIGHT "TO POLAND AND ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS" THAT HIS COUNTRY "VOLUNTARILY SACRIFIED HERSELF TO FULFILL ONCE AGAIN HER HISTORIC ROLE AS A RAMPART AGAINST BARBARISM MARCHING TOWARD WORLD CONQUEST."

THE STATESMAN-MUSICIAN IN A FORMAL STATEMENT SAID DURING THE PAST THREE WEEKS "POLAND ALL ALONE VALIANTLY SUPPORTED THE WEIGHT OF HITLER SHOCK TROOPS AND PERMITTED OUR ALLIES TO CARRY OUT THE IMMENSE PREPARATIONS NECESSARY TO MODERN WAR." SEP 21 1939

"EVEN THOUGH FINALLY CONQUERED BY ARMS, POLAND WILL REMAIN A FAITHFUL ALLY OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN," HE SAID.

"THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF BOLSHEVISM HAS JUST JOINED THAT OF HITLERISM. THE SHAMEFUL COMPLICITY OF THE TWO DEPOTS HAS BEEN SEALED BY A CRIMINAL ATTACK ON THE REAR OF OUR ARMIES."

PADEREWSKI SAID POLAND RESISTED THE GERMAN INVASION "TO SAVE THE ENTIRE WORLD, TO SAVE CHRISTIANITY, CULTURE, CIVILIZATION, MAN'S LIBERTY, HIS PERSONAL DIGNITY AND HIS PERSONAL HONOR."

POLAND KNEW WHEN THE WAR STARTED, HE ASSERTED, THAT SHE WAS FIGHTING AGAINST "ALL HOPE OF POSSIBLE SUCCESS AND AGAINST OVER-WHELMING SUPERIORITY" BUT WAS READY TO FIGHT "NO MATTER WHAT THE COST WITH HER GLORIOUS ALLIES FOR THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE."

PADEREWSKI HAS KEPT IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS COUNTRY BY RADIO AND THROUGH THE POLISH LEGATION AT BERNE.

THE POLISH PATRIOT, WHO HAS DIVIDED HIS LIFE BETWEEN LOVE FOR POLAND AND LOVE FOR MUSIC, IS RECOVERING AT HIS VILLA AT MORGES, NEAR LAUSANNE, FROM AN ILLNESS WHICH INTERRUPTED HIS CONCERT TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES EARLY THIS YEAR.

FRIENDS WHO CALL FREQUENTLY AT HIS VILLA SAID HE WAS TREMENDOUSLY MOVED BY THE FATE OF POLAND AND THAT HE HAS DESERTED HIS PIANO EXCEPT FOR SPORADIC PRACTICE, WHICH HE OFTEN ENDS WITH THE POLISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

KA1048PED

OSLO,SEPT 20-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED RUSSIANS FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARRIVED TODAY ON TWO SOVIET SHIPS AT BERGEN AND PROCEEDED IMMEDIATELY VIA OSLO TO STOCKHOLM. SEP 21 1939

THE MAJORITY OF THE RUSSIANS WERE YOUNG MEN BUT THERE WERE A NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THEM.

THE PASSENGERS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF SOVIET COMMERCIAL DELEGATIONS AT LONDON AND PARIS, REFUSED ANY STATEMENT ABOUT THEIR MOVEMENTS EXCEPT TO SAY THEY WANTED TO BRING THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AWAY FROM WAR AREAS.

THEY EXPECTED TO SAIL FROM STOCKHOLM ON SOVIET SHIPS.

KA1014ED

30.24-3493

30.24 3493

SOFIA, SEPT 20-(AP)-TWO POLISH PLANES LANDED [illegible], AND [illegible] DISARMED AND DETAINED THE AVIATORS, ONE OF WHOM WAS INJURED.

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SEP 21 1939

NIGHT LEAD BALKANS

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT.20-(AP)-RELIABLE REPORTS TONIGHT SAID RESURRECTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S OLD DIPLOMATIC PROJECT FOR A BLACK SEA PACT WOULD BE DISCUSSED BY THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT TO MOSCOW.

DURING THE DAY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT MADE IT KNOWN THAT FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU WOULD LEAVE THURSDAY FOR TALKS AT THE KREMLIN.

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THE SMALLER NATIONS OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WAITED EAGERLY FOR THE NEXT MOVE IN WHAT THEY BELIEVED MIGHT BE RUSSIA'S RETURN TO BALKAN AFFAIRS AFTER A LAPSE OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT RUSSIA WAS ANXIOUS TO GET RUMANIA AS WELL AS BULGARIA AND TURKEY TO JOIN IN BARRING ALL OTHER INFLUENCES FROM THE BLACK SEA.

A TURKISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED PROGRESS IN TALKS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON ECONOMIC ACCORDS TO SUPPLEMENT MUTUAL AID PACTS WITH THEM. IT WAS POINTED OUT TURKEY FELT THERE WAS NOTHING INCONGRUOUS ABOUT HER STRENGTHENING HER FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND AT THE SAME TIME BOLSTERING HER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA IN THE HOPE OF BRINGING ABOUT SOME KIND OF ACCORD BETWEEN THEM.

UH1152PED

OLYMPICS

HELSINKI, SEPT. 20-(AP)-FINLAND'S OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE EXPRESSED SURPRISE TODAY OVER THE REPORT THAT THE UNITED STATES WANTS THE 1940 GAMES.

GENERAL SECRETARY LAURI MIETTINEN SAID FINLAND HAD NO INTENTION OF HALTING PREPARATIONS.

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SEP 21 1939

AVERY BRUNDAGE, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, SAID A FEW DAYS AGO THE A.O.C. MIGHT BE WILLING TO STAGE THE 1940 GAMES IN THE UNITED STATES IF THEY CAN NOT BE HELD IN FINLAND. HE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT FINLAND HAD NOT RELINQUISHED THE GAMES AND THAT SERIOUS OBSTACLES AND A LACK OF TIME FOR SUITABLE PREPARATION WOULD MAKE A HUGE JOB IF THEY WERE STAGED IN THE U.S.

JG357PED

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 20-(AP)-A SECRET CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA AROUSED GREAT SPECULATION IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE TONIGHT.

GRIGORE GAFENCU

IT WAS LEARNED THAT RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

SEP 21 1939

AND YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER ALJOSANDER CINCAR-MARKOVIC HAD A LONG TALK IN THE LITTLE YUGOSLAV VILLAGE OF VELIKA-KIKINDA.

THE BELIEF PREVAILED HERE THAT THE FORMULATED THE COMMON ATTITUDE OF THEIR COUNTRIES TOWARDS PROBLEMS DEVELOPING

1939

FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR.

SEP 21 1939

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 20-(AP)-THE LIBERAL NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER TODAY DESCRIBED ADOLF HITLER'S DANZIG SPEECH AS "ONE OF HIS MOST VIOLENT." THE COMMENT WAS UNDER THE HEADING "A WAR FANFARE."

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THE CONSERVATIVE NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA SAID:

"WHEN HITLER MADE NO PEACE OFFER, THAT CAN NOT MEAN ANYTHING BUT WHEN THE GERMAN PEOPLE ACCEPTS THE OFFICIAL THESIS THAT ENGLAND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTINUED WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

LAP 02115 --EDB-STOPPED

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 20--(AP)--- THE PREMIER OF ICELAND, HERMAN JONASSON, SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS [redacted] FROM ICELAND TODAY THAT HIS COUNTRY'S UNARMED POSITION MIGHT BE ITS BEST DEFENSE BECAUSE, HE SAID, IT IS DISGRACEFUL TO ATTACK AN UNARMED NATION.

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PARIS, SEPT 20-(AP)-BOMBS MAY COME AND GAS MAY BLOW, BUT THE FRENCHWOMAN'S STYLE SENSE GOES ON FOREVER.

FORCED TO CARRY A GAS MASK AS UNFAILINGLY AS SHE CARRIES A PURSE, THE CHIC PARISIENNE IS DOLLING HER MASK UP. SHE ENCASES IT IN RED FELT STUDDED OVER WITH GOLD NAILHEADS AND CLOSED WITH A GOLD SLIDE FASTENER.

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OR SHE SHOVES IT INTO ONE OF A GREEN FELT CYLINDER THE SAME SHAPE AS A GAS MASK CASE, CLAMPS ONE END TIGHT WITH A SNAP FASTENER AND OPENS THE OTHER END TO EXTRACT A VANITY CASE FITTED INTO A SHALLOW POCKET. TWO FLAP-FASTENED POCKETS AT THE SIDES ARE BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD ALL OTHER ESSENTIALS OF THE SMART WOMAN'S HANDBAG.

ALL GAS MASK GADGETS ARE EQUIPPED WITH STRAPS LIKE A HANDBAG'S. LANVIN IS LAUNCHING THESE WARTIME CONVENIENCES AND VITAL SPACE SAVERS AND, GOING TWO STEPS FURTHER, IS MAKING HATS AND GLOVES IN THE SAME MATERIAL TO GO WITH THEM.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 20--(AP)--- DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE TONIGHT PREDICTED A UNANIMITY OF VIEWS AT THE INTERAMERICAN CONSULTATION CONFERENCE OPENING IN PANAMA SATURDAY AT THE SUGGESTION

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OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CONSIDER THE NEW WORLD'S POSITION IN THE LIGHT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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A NUMBER OF OFFICIALS ALSO LOOK FORWARD TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A "PROSPEROUS NEUTRALITY" FOR AMERICAN NATIONS AS A BY-PRODUCT OF THE CONFERENCE.

WITH THE DIPLOMATIC HELP OF THE UNITED STATES AND WITH THE IMPLIED FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES BATTLE FLEET POLICING THE COMMERCIAL SEAS, THE NEUTRAL REPUBLICS OF AMERICA WOULD INSIST UPON TRADING WITH ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BELLIGERENTS, REGARDLESS OF OBJECTIONS FROM THE LATTER.

ALBANY, N.Y., SEPT. 20-(AP)-ONE OF THE LAST SHIPS TO LEAVE GYDNIA, POLAND, BEFORE START OF EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES, THE 15,000-TON DANISH FREIGHTER BROSUND STEAMED INTO ALBANY TODAY WITH A WOODPULP CARGO.

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CAPTAIN JULIUS BUNDESEN SAID HE SAW ONLY ONE BRITISH WARSHIP, IN THE NORTH SEA, AND THAT HIS VESSEL WAS UNMARKED BY SPECIAL IDENTIFYING SIGNS. THE BROSUND HAS A CREW OF 26.

JG434PED

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BOSTON, SEPT. 20-(AP)-REJOICING IN THEIR ESCAPE FROM WAR-TORN EUROPE, 130 REFUGEES, APPROXIMATELY TWICE THE VESSEL'S NORMAL PASSENGER CAPACITY, ARRIVED TODAY ABOARD THE STEAMSHIP AMERICAN MERCHANT.

SEP 21 1939

STATEROOMS WERE CROWDED, THE LOUNGE FILLED WITH COTS AND 28 PASSENGERS SLEPT IN IMPROVISED BERTHS IN THE SHELTER DECK, WHERE HORSES AND CATTLE USUALLY ARE TRANSPORTED.

CAPTAIN ROBERT A.SMITH REPORTED NO SUBMARINES WERE SIGHTED, "BUT THERE IS NO TELLING HOW MANY SUBMARINES SAW US." HE REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT AMERICAN FLAGS WERE PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED AND THE STEAMER BRIGHTLY ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT.

DURING THE VOYAGE, FIFTEEN SOS CALLS WERE PICKED UP BY THE AMERICAN MERCHANT AND OFF THE IRISH COAST THE VESSEL TURNED BACK, INTENDING TO AID ONE SUBMARINE VICTIM, BUT RESUMED HER COURSE WHEN ADVISED ANOTHER SHIP WAS NEARER THE SCENE.

MOST OF THE PASSENGERS, THE MAJORITY AMERICAN CITIZENS, BOARDED THE STEAMER IN ENGLAND, BUT 12 WERE TAKEN ABOARD AT GLASGOW, WHERE 75,000 CASES OF SCOTCH WHISKY, TRANSFERRED FROM VESSELS PRESSED INTO WAR SERVICE, WERE LOADED.

JS1217PED

RELEASE IN PM'S

BY C.R. BLACKBURN

CANADIAN PRESS STAFF WRITER

DAY LEAD WAR POLICY (NEWISH)

SEP 21 1939

OTTAWA, SEPT. 20-(CP)-MEN, MUNITIONS AND MONEY WILL FLOW

FROM CANADA TO AID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, WITH THE DOMINION SERVING MAINLY AS A RESERVOIR OF SUBMARINE FIGHTERS, MUNITIONS, MATERIALS, AND POSSIBLY OF LARGER WAR VESSELS, ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW STATEMENT OF POLICY.

TWO DIVISIONS OF VOLUNTEERS WILL BE ORGANIZED AT ONCE TO BE AVAILABLE IF AND WHEN THE NEED ARISES TO SEND AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AND TRAINED AIR PERSONNEL WILL BE SENT AT ONCE, FORMER DEFENCE MINISTER MACKENZIE (SMALL K) ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS LATE IN THE EVENING, THE LAST OFFICIAL RELEASE FROM MR. MACKENZIE IN HIS CAPACITY OF DEFENCE MINISTER, OUTLINED THE NEW DETAILS OF POLICY. LESS THAN AN HOUR LATER MR. MACKENZIE WAS SWORN IN AS MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY FORMER LABOR MINISTER ROGERS IN THE DEFENCE PORTFOLIO.

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THE STATEMENT OUTLINED THE FOLLOWING MAJOR PROPOSALS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT: MORE212A 4

1. FACILITATING THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES IN CANADA BY THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT, PROBABLY INVOLVING IN THE FIRST INSTANCE "REPATRIATION" OF CANADIAN SECURITIES HELD IN LONDON, AND PROBABLY GRANTING OF CREDITS.

2. DOUBLING OF NAVAL PERSONNEL, INCREASING NAVAL STORES, IMPROVEMENT OF NAVAL FACILITIES, AND CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA OF "A LARGE NUMBER OF ANTI-SUBMARINE AND MINE-SWEEPING CRAFT."

3. IMMEDIATE CONTRIBUTION OF TRAINED AIR ERSONNEL, INVOLVING INTENSIFIED TRAINING IN CANADA TO MAINTAIN A PROGRESSIVELY INCREASING SUPPLY OF PILOTS AND AIRMEN.

4. ORGANIZATION OF TWO COMPLETE DIVISIONS WHICH WILL BE AVAILABLE AS AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IF REQUIRED, THESE TO BE ADDITIONAL TO THE TROOPS REQUIRED FOR COAST AND FORTRESS DEFENCE AND GUARD DUTY, AND TO BE RE-ATTESTED IF ALREADY ENLISTED.

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD REVEALED THAT THE CANADA COULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE AT ONCE BY FACILITATING THE PURCHASE BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OF ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

A BRITISH GOVERNMENT MISSION OF HIGH OFFICIALS IS NOW IN OTTAWA WITH AUTHORITY TO PLACE ORDERS FOR MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES, AND WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

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FIRST NECESSITY IN THIS CONNECTION WILL BE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDITS HERE, AND IT WILL PROBABLY INVOLVE, THE STATEMENT SAID, "REPATRIATION" OF CANADIAN SECURITIES HELD IN LONDON. LATER THERE WOULD BE CREDITS GRANTED. MORE216A 4

IMMEDIATE COOPERATION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SERVICE WILL REQUIRE CONTRIBUTION OF TRAINED AIR PERSONNEL, SOME OF WHICH IS NOW READY AND MAY BE SENT SHORTLY, THE VOLUME BEING GOVERNED BY THE NEEDS FOR TRAINING IN CANADA.

TO MAINTAIN A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF TRAINED AIRMEN AND PILOTS THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY AUTHORIZED "A PLAN OF INTENSIFIED TRAINING" AND ANTICIPATES THAT CIVILIAN PILOTS WILL COOPERATE WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE BOTH IN THE INITIAL CONTRIBUTION AND IN TRAINING.

FROM THE 50,000 MEN NOW UNDER ARMS IN CANADA IT IS PROPOSED TO ASK FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TWO DIVISIONS TO FORM AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED.

THOSE VOLUNTEERING WILL BE RE-ATTESTED. PENDING THIS ORGANIZATION

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FURTHER RECRUITING WILL BE DEFERRED. NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN, BUT IT WAS ASSUMED THE APPROXIMATELY 32,000 MEN REQUIRED FOR THE TWO DIVISIONS WILL BE TAKEN, IF AVAILABLE, FROM THOSE NOW IN UNIFORM, THE REMAINING 18,000 BEING LEFT FOR FORTRESS AND COAST DEFENCE, AND GUARDING VULNERABLE PROPERTY.

THE STATEMENT REVEALED THAT CANADA'S NAVAL SERVICE IS NOW CO-OPERATING WITH BRITISH NAVAL FORCES IN DEFENCE OF EASTERN CANADA PORTS, ASSISTING IN PROTECTION OF CONVOYS FOR "A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE" FROM THE CANADIAN COAST AND MINE SWEEPING. MORE221A 4

THIS SERVICE IS TO BE EXPANDED BY PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL ESCORT VESSELS, INCREASING ANTI-SUBMARINE CRAFT AND EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF OPERATIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF PORT FACILITIES AND INC-REASING NAVAL SUPPLIES.

POSSIBILITY OF A LARGE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM WAS MENTIONED, BUT THIS WILL BE ATTEMPTED ONLY AFTER FURTHER AND "CAREFUL" CONSULTA-TION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

SEP 21 1939

HC224A 4

CPN42 ADD OTTAWA LEAD CABINET SHUFFLE XX 1935.

THE NEW DEFENCE MINISTER, NORMAN MACLEOD (SMALL L) ROGERS, FORMER PROFESSOR AT QUEENS' UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT., IS A NATIVE OF NOVA SCOTIA, WHERE HE WAS BORN JULY 25, 1894. HE SERVED OVERSEAS IN THE RANKS DURING THE LAST WAR.

A BRILLIANT SCHOLASTIC CAREER PREPARED ROGERS FOR THE ACADEMIC CAREER WHICH HE ABANDONED TO ENTER POLITICS IN THE 1935 CAMPAIGN, WHEN HE WAS ELECTED FOR KINGSTON CITY.

EDUCATED FIRST AT CUMBERLAND ACADEMY, AMHERST, ROGERS OBTAINED HIS ARTS DEGREE AT ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N.S., AND WENT TO OXFORD WHERE HE WON A RHODES SCHOLARSHIP. HE IS A M.A., B. LITT., AND B.C.L. OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE COMPLETED HIS STUDIES IN 1922.

RETURNING TO CANADA, ROGERS WAS PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT ACADIA UNIVERSITY, AND LATER WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR OV NOVA SCOTIA. IN 1927 HE BECAME PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, AND FROM 1929 TO 1935 HE WAS PROFESSOR OF OF POLITICAL SCIENCEAT QUEENS' UNIVERSITY.

FORMER DEFENCE MINISTER MACKENZIE, WHO NOW GOES TO THE PENSIONS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, WILL FIND HIMSELF AT HOME IN HIS NEW SURROUNDINGS, WHICH WILL BRING HIM IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH WAR VETERANS. HE HAS ALWAYS TAKEN A KEEN INTEREST IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE EX-SERVICE MEN.

MACKENZIE IS 49 YEARS OLD, A NATIVE OF ASSYNT, SCOTLAND, A BARRISTER WITH DEGREES OF M.A., LL. B., FROM EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. HE TOOK HONORS IN CLASSICS AND SPECIALIZED IN CELTIC LANGUAGES WITH TWO YEARS RESEARCH WORK IN IRELAND.

MORE127A

SEP 21 1939

CPN43 ADD OTTAWA LEAD CABINET SHUFFLE XX IRELAND.

A FLUENT AND READY SPEAKER, MACKENZIE CAME TO CANADA IN 1914 AND PRACTISED LAW IN VANCOUVER. HE SERVED OVERSEAS IN THE LAST WR AND ENTERED POLITICS IN 1920 AS MEMBER OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

RE-ELECTED IN 1924 AND 1928, MACKENZIE RESIGNED FROM THE LEGISLATURE TO BECOME MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION IN THE MACKENZIE KING

GOVERNMENT JUST BEFORE ITS DEFEAT IN THE 1930 GENERAL ELECTION.

MACKENZIE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1930, AND WHEN THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION WAS FORMED IN 1935 HE BECAME MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

MAJOR C.G. POWER, WHO LEAVES THE PENSIONS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO BECOME POSTMASTER-GENERAL, WAS BORN AT SILLERY, QUE., JAN. 18, 1888. HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1917, REPRESENTING QUEBEC SOUTH. 3 K Tell

CALLED TO THE BAR IN 1910, POWER WENT OVERSEAS IN 1915 AND HAD A DISTINGUISHED CAREER. HE WON THE MILITARY CROSS AND WAS WOUNDED TWICE.

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AS MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, MAJOR POWER CAUSED MANY CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF PENSIONS, AND WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATIONS. HE IS CONSIDERED AN EXPERT ON ELECTION AND FRANCHISE LEGISLATION, AND OFTEN HANDLED LEGISLATION ON THESE QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

YOUNGEST IN POINT OF SERVICE AMONG THE FOUR MINISTERS INVOLVED IN THE SHUFFLE, LABOR MINISTER NORMAN MCLARTY WAS BORN FEB. 18, 1889, AT ST. THOMAS, ONT. HE IS A LAWYER AND PRACTISED IN WINDSOR BEFORE ENTERING THE CABINET JAN. 23, 1939, SUCCEEDING J.C. ELLIOTT WHOSE ILLNESS FORCED HIM TO RESIGN AS POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

MCLARTY WAS FIRST ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN OCTOBER, 1935, FOR ESSEX WEST.

MJ104A

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEPT-20 SEP 21 1939

HERR HITLER HAS MADE HIS PEACE GESTURE--PEACE ON MY TERMS, TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT--TO BE REJECTED BY THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ALMOST BEFORE HIS EMOTIONAL VOICE STOPPED VIBRATING THROUGH THE WORLD'S RADIOS FROM DANZIG.

WHETHER SOME THIRD PARTY--MUSSOLINI, FOR INSTANCE--MAY STILL VENTURE TO PROPOSE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS HASN'T YET BEEN MADE CLEAR.

THE ALLIED ANSWER, HOWEVER, MUST ALWAYS REMAIN THE SAME UNLESS THERE IS A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE EITHER IN THEIR VIEWS OR THOSE OF HITLER.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PLEDGE TO POLAND PLACES THEM IN THE SAME POSITION THEY OCCUPIED AS REGARDS LITTLE BELGIUM IN THE WORLD WAR. A BIT MORE THAN A YEAR AFTER THAT CONFLICT BEGAN, WHEN PEACE TALK WAS GOING THE ROUNDS, THE DISTINGUISHED COMMENTATOR FRANKISIMONDS (NOW DEAD) WROTE IN THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE:

"FIRST OF ALL, THERE IS NO MISTAKING THE FACT THAT NEITHER FRANCE NOR GREAT BRITAIN WILL TODAY MAKE PEACE OR DISCUSS PEACE UNTIL THEY ARE ASSURED THAT THE EVACUATION OF BELGIUM BY THE GERMANS IS TO BE THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE TREATY. THE DEBT OF HONOR WHICH FRANCE AND ENGLAND OWE BELGIUM IS ALONE SUFFICIENT TO COMPEL THESE NATIONS TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT FOR THE DELIVERANCE OF THE COUNTRY OF KING ALBERT FROM THE INVADER UNTIL THEY ARE UTTERLY EXHAUSTED."

THE ANGLO-FRENCH BOND WITH POLAND COMMITS THEM TO THE TASK OF EXPELLING GERMANY OR ANY OTHER INVADER. AND THEY HAVE WIDENED THE FIELD BY DECLARING THAT THEY WILL NOT QUIT UNTIL "HITLERISM IS

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SMASHED."

SO IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THERE IS A LONG AND NASTY WAR AHEAD.

ENGLAND SOME DAYS AGO LET IT BE KNOWN THAT SHE WAS PREPARING FOR A THREE YEARS WAR. HITLER TOSSED THAT OVER HIS SHOULDER IN HIS DANZIG SPEECH, AND DECLARED THAT SEVEN YEARS WOULD FIND GERMANY STILL ON THE JOB.

SEP 21 1939

EXPERTS SAY THAT IN HERSELF GERMANY COULDN'T HOLD OUT OVER ANY SUCH PERIOD OF WAR. SHE LACKS THE FOODSTUFFS, THE WAR MATERIALS AND THE MONEY. SHE MUST HAVE HELP FROM OUTSIDE NATIONS.

THE NAZI FUEHRER'S ASSURANCE PRESUMABLY COMES IN LARGE DEGREE FROM THE ASSISTANCE HE EXPECTS TO GET FROM RUSSIA IN THE WAY OF SUPPLIES. THE OPENING UP OF THE RUSSIAN GRANERIES AND OIL WELLS AND MINERAL WEALTH TO GERMANY WOULD TEND TO PROTRACT THE WAR INDEFINITELY.

MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE ALLIES' CHIEF HOPE OF SHORTENING THE CONFLICT MUST LIE IN THEIR CAMPAIGN TO CAUSE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO REVOLT AGAINST THE HITLER REGIME. IN THIS CONNECTION HITLER IN HIS DANZIG SPEECH CHARGED ENGLAND WITH MAKING WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH ITS NAVAL BLOCKADE AGAINST GERMANY.

IT WAS THEN THAT HITLER MADE A DECLARATION WHICH WAS INTERPRETED AS A THREAT TO EXACT AN EYE FOR AN EYE IN THE WARFARE IF NECESSARY.

"ENGLAND HYPOCRITICALLY BEGAN WAR AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH THE WEAPON THEY DEEM INVINCIBLE," HE CRIED. "WE COULD APPLY SOME WEAPON IN WHICH WE ARE INVINCIBLE. LET THEM WHINE FOR A HUMANE WAR. I ORDERED A HUMANE CAMPAIGN IN THIS WAR. WE WILL ACT THE SAME AS THE ENEMY."

THE "WEAPON IN WHICH WE ARE INVINCIBLE" WAS GENERALLY TAKEN TO MEAN THE AIR FORCE. IF THAT IS WHAT HE HAD IN MIND, HE OBVIOUSLY WAS REFERRING TO THE BOMBING WHICH BOTH THE ALLIES AND THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN AVOIDING THUS FAR IN THE WAR IN THE WESTERN THEATRE. NO ONE HAS WANTED TO BE THE FIRST TO EMPLOY THIS TERRIBLE WEAPON, TO START WHAT MUST DEVELOP INTO A CONTEST OF REPRISALS WHICH WOULD TAKE A HORRIBLE TOLL OF CIVILIAN LIFE.

THE WAR IN THE EAST IS NEAR ITS END, AND GERMAN TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT ARE BEING SHUNTED ACROSS TO THE WESTERN FRONT TO FACE THE ALLIES. THE POLES STILL CLING TO WARSAW, BUT THAT IS JUST A HEROIC SWAN-SONG, FOR THEIR ARMY AS A WHOLE IS CRUSHED BENEATH THE WEIGHT OF TWO GREAT INVADERS.

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FROM WARSAW THIS MORNING, VIA BUDAPEST, COMES WHAT SURELY WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS ONE OF THE EPICS OF ALL TIME. IT IS A FORMAL COMMUNIQUE, RELATING IN MATTER OF FACT LANGUAGE THE DEFENSE OF THE LONG BELEAGUERED CAPITAL. IT WAS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER OF THE WARSAW DEFENSE--A CHAP WHO MOST ASSUREDLY WOULD BE AN INTERESTING CHARACTER TO MEET.

HE TOLD IN STRAIGHT-AWAY MILITARY TERMS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF VARIOUS LANDMARKS OF THE CITY--AND WALLS LIKELY WERE FALLING NEAR HIM AT THE TIME.

"WARSAW WILL RESIST," HE SAID SIMPLY. "WARSAW IS DOING ITS DUTY."

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UNDATED SUBMARINES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEPT-20 SEP 21 1939.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE TODAY PUBLISHED CLAIMS WHICH, IF TRUE, WOULD

MEAN THAT ABOUT A DOZEN GERMAN SUBMARINES HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THEIR TWO NAVIES.

NEITHER CLAIM WAS PRECISE.

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PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT "ALREADY SIX OR SEVEN SUBMARINES HAVE PAID THE FULL PENALTY" AS THE RESULT OF THE BRITISH NAVY'S CAMPAIGN.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED "FOUR OR FIVE" GERMAN U-BOATS HAD BEEN SUNK BY FRENCH WARSHIPS IN ADDITION TO ONE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DESTROYED.

GERMANY HAS KEPT THE SIZE OF HER U-BOAT FLEET SECRET, BUT JANE'S "FIGHTING SHIPS," AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH NAVAL ANNUAL, LISTED IN ITS 1938 EDITION 71 GERMAN SUBMERSIBLES BUILT OR NEARING COMPLETION. THERE MAY HAVE BEEN OTHER ADDITIONS THIS YEAR. GERMANY'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY WAS BELIEVED GEARED TO PROVIDE SUB-MARINE REPLACEMENTS RAPIDLY.

SINCE THE WAR AT SEA BEGAN AT LEAST 42 SURFACE VESSELS HAVE BEEN LOST, 26 OF THEM BRITISH, INCLUDING THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS AND THE BIG LINER ATHENIA, GERMANY EIGHT, THE NETHERLANDS TWO AND FRANCE, BELGIUM, GREECE, FINLAND AND NORWAY ONE EACH. ONE LOST SHIP WAS UNIDENTIFIED.

UNITED BELGIAN DEFENSES

SEP 21 1939

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sept-20

A THREE-LINE RING OF DEFENSE WORKS WHOSE BACKBONE IS A CANAL AND WHOSE KEY IS THE FORTIFIED CITY OF LIEGE HAS BEEN BUILT BY BELGIUM TO HOLD UP ANY GERMAN ATTEMPT TO USE THE COUNTRY AS A MILITARY HIGHWAY TO FRANCE A SECOND TIME.

FRANCE HERSELF HAS EXTENDED THE MAGINOT LINE ALONG THE BELGIAN FRONTIER WITH A COMPLICATED TRENCH SYSTEM, JUST IN CASE GERMANY DECIDES TO TAKE THE BELGIAN ROUTE AND BREAKS THROUGH.

THAT POSSIBILITY NOW HAS BECOME OF GRAVE CONCERN FOR THE FRENCH, WHO HEAR REPORTS OF GERMAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS NEAR AACHEN (AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE), FACING BELGIUM ON THE ROUTE GERMAN TROOPS TOOK IN 1914.

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BUT BELGIANS HAVE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT GERMANS WOULD N O T HAVE AS EASY A TIME AGAINST THE NEW DEFENSE WORKS AND THE STANDING ARMY OF SOME 100,000 MEN AS THEY HAD 25 YEARS AGO WHEN LIEGE WAS TAKEN FOUR DAYS AFTER THE WAR STARTED.

MILITARY MEN SAY THE ALBERT CANAL, THE LIEGE FORTIFICATION SYSTEM AND THE DEFENSE WORKS EXTENDING TO THE NORTHEAST [illegible] FACING AACHEN [illegible] GIVE THE COUNTRY A CHANCE OF HOLDING BACK INVASION [illegible] UNTIL HELP CAN COME.

1939

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THE CANAL RUNS FOR 75 MILES FROM THE ARDENNES MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA, AT ANTWERP, THE LAST RAMPART OF A THREE-LINE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

THE FIRST LINE, ALONG THE 55 MILES OF BELGIUM'S COMMON FRONTIER WITH GERMANY, IS BASED ON FORTRESSES AT EUPEN AND MALMEDY WHICH HAVE BEEN LINKED AND EXTENDED BY A SYSTEM OF PREPARED TRENCHES, BLOCKHOUSES AND REINFORCED CONCRETE MACHINE-GUN NESTS.

BEHIND THIS IS A STRONGER LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS ABOUT WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN EXCEPT THAT IT WAS STARTED ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE AND FOLLOWS THE SAME GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION.

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THEN COMES THE CANAL, WHICH RUNS NORTH FROM LIEGE TO THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER AND THEN BENDS BACK PARALLELING THE BORDER TO ANTWERP.

SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS HAVE DESCRIBED THE CANAL AS SOLVING THE "VERY DELICATE MILITARY PROBLEM" OF "COVERING THE DEFENSE OF LIEGE AND BARRING THE MARCH TOWARD ANTWERP."

BUILT FOR A DUAL PURPOSE--TO AID BELGIAN SHIPPING FROM DEPENDENCE ON NETHERLANDS WATERWAYS ON THE ROUTE FROM LIEGE TO ANTWERP AND AS A MILITARY STRONGHOLD--THE CANAL IS SAID TO ANSWER THE OLD INFANTRY SERGEANT'S RULE OF THUMB FOR A PERFECT FIGHT:

"CLEAN OUT A CLEAR FIELD OF FIRE AND THEN BLAST HELL OUT OF THE ENEMY."

ALL ALONG THE EAST BANK, FROM WHICH ATTACK WOULD COME, UNDERBRUSH HAS BEEN CLEARED AWAY AND THE BROAD MEADOWS STRETCHING TOWARD THE FRONTIER AFFORD ONLY A MINIMUM OF COVER TO ADVANCING TROOPS.

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THE CANAL ITSELF--250 FEET WIDE AND FROM 15 TO 20 FEET DEEP--PROVIDES A FORMIDABLE WATER HAZARD.

ALONG THE WEST SIDE, JUST ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL, ARE BULGES OF CONCRETE AND STEEL TO HIDE MACHINE-GUNS AND RAPID FIRE ARTILLERY IN PLACE TO BE COVERING THE WATERWAY AND LAND TO THE EAST.

IN THE REAR ARE PERMANENT FORTRESS CAMPS--TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF WHICH ARE AT VISE AND THE LITTLE HAMLET OF CA

IN THE REAR ARE PERMANENT FORTRESS CAMPS. WHERE THE CANAL HAS BEEN CUT THROUGH HILLS THEY HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO FORTIFIED STRONG POINTS.

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THE CASTER CUT, BETWEEN VISE AND CANNE, CLOSE TO THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER, COVERS THE MAESTRICHT BRIDGEHEAD 30 MILES NORTH OF LIEGE. THE HEIGHTS WHICH TOWER SOME 300 FEET ABOVE THE CANAL LEVEL ARE MARKED WITH SHIELDED OPENINGS FOR HEAVY CALIBER ARTILLERY. CONCRETE MUSHROOMS ALONG THE RIDGE OF THE CUT COVER OBSERVATION AND AND FIRE CONTROL POSTS.

TWELVE FORTS GIRDLE THE CITY OF LIEGE, THE KEY POINT IN NORTHEASTERN COMMUNICATIONS AND DEFENSE. THE FORTS, SIX ON EITHER BANK OF THE [redacted], COMMAND ALL ROADS AND BRIDGES INTO LIEGE AND ARE GARRISONED ON A PERMANENT WARTIME FOOTING.

GAPS BETWEEN THEM ARE STUDDED WITH PILL-BOXES.

MIDWAY BETWEEN LIEGE AND AACHEN ARE THE BATTICE FORTS.

THE EXTREME NORTHERN POINT OF THE LIEGE FORTIFICATION SYSTEM [redacted]

THE EBBEN-EMAEL DEFENSES COMMANDING THE RIVER BETWEEN LIEGE AND THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER AND THE CANAL BRIDGES WHERE IT CUTS THROUGH LANAYE CLIFF.

Roosevelt Urges Congress to Repeal Arms Embargo

PRESIDENT URGES 'CASH-AND-CARRY' SYSTEM OF TRADE

Tells Congress It Is Best Way to Keep America Out of European Conflict.

OPPONENTS UNITE AT ONCE

Senator La Follette Says "We'll Fight It Out Well to Breakfast" Against Neutrality Revision

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The text of President Roosevelt's Message is on Page 7.

Washington, Sept. 21.—(AP)—President Roosevelt signalled the start of a grim congressional struggle today with an appeal that the embargo on arms shipments to belligerents be abolished and a "cash and carry" system substituted for it.

Earnestly and gravely he presented his program to the newly convened special session as a means of preventing those "incidents and controversies which tend to draw us into conflict, as they did in the last war," and as "the road to peace" for America.

But it became immediately apparent that his eloquence had left unimpressed the leaders of the group which has sworn to fight to the end any change in the neutrality laws.

"That is the road to war," said Senator Ernest Lundeen, (F-L.-Minn.) directly contradicting the President.

The speech was a "miserable failure," said Senator Gerald P. Nye, Rep., N. D.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Rep., Mich., declared he disagreed with the President.

Commenting on the coming fight, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Prog., Wis., observed:

"The milk in this cocoanut is the arms embargo. On that we're going to fight from hell to breakfast."

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Rep., Cal., seconded this with a statement that "there can be no compromise on this question."

Many others, including some Democrats and Republicans who often have differed with the President, praised the speech.

"Very conclusive," was the terse, approving comment of Senator Carter Glass, Dem., Va.

To the repeal of the embargo, the President said he would add action to require that belligerents pay cash for supplies bought here, that they carry their purchases away in their own ships, that American ships and citizens be kept out of war zones, that "war credits" to the belligerents be prevented, that the collection of funds [redacted] be regulated and that a system of licensing arms exports be continued.

It made little difference to him, he said, whether these things were accomplished by specific act of Congress or by proclamation or other executive action. In any event he

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pledged himself that they would be done.

"To those who say that this program would involve a step toward war on our part," he asserted, "I reply that it offers far greater safeguards than we now possess or have ever possessed to protect American lives and property from danger.

He called the embargo "most vitally dangerous to American neutrality, American security and American peace," and asserted that by its repeal "the United States will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains" in its present form.

"I say this," he continued, "because with the repeal of the embargo this Government clearly and definitely will insist that American citizens and American ships keep away from the immediate perils of the actual zones of conflict.

"Repeal of the embargo and a return to international law are the crux of this issue."

In addition he asked that neutrality be made the only subject of the session, with adjournment following its disposition. Between sessions, he said, the leaders of both parties in Congress had agreed to stay in town and he promised to consult with them, and in case of new emergencies call together special session.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke to both branches of Congress, gathered in joint session in the big chamber of the House, to galleries packed with spectators, to a little group of foreign diplomats—which did not include the representatives of Germany, Russia and Italy—and to the country as a whole by radio.

And, it was an unsmiling President who delivered his message. Not even a prolonged ovation, thunderous handclapping punctuated by shrill "rebel yells" upon his entrance, evoked from him the broad grin and sweeping wave of the arm with which, on such occasions, he usually acknowledges the greetings of the legislators.

Applause Becomes Restrained

The applause was more restrained as he proceeded, solemnly, with his address. To gallery sitters it obviously came predominantly from the Democratic seats, except when Mr. Roosevelt firmly declared his intention of doing everything possible to keep America at peace, and asserted his belief that that could and would be done. Then the applause burst spontaneously from all sides.

Two hours before Mr. Roosevelt's arrival at the capital, both branches met separately for the formalities incident to the convening of Congress. Almost immediately the Senate ran into a sharp little incident indicative of the feeling which underlies the issue of repealing the arms embargo.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, Rep., N. H., asked unanimous consent to insert in the congressional record the recent speech of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh urging a position of strict aloofness for the United States. Senator Key Pittman, Dem., Nev., chairman of the foreign relations committee, abruptly objected. But later, when the Senate met again after hearing Mr. Roosevelt, the Lindbergh text was inserted. Pittman made it clear his purpose was merely to preserve the first place in the record for Mr. Roosevelt's address.

And, perhaps indicative of the sharp division of sentiment among the folk back home, the Senators encountered an unexpected outburst of anti-repeal opinion on their way to the House chamber. A crowd of Philadelphians had gathered under the capital rotunda, behind the velvet covered cables which marked off a narrow passageway.

"Don't Touch the Embargo"

Energetically waving small American flags they shouted at the passing Senators: "No cash and carry"—"don't touch the embargo" — "we want peace"—and similar slogans. The group was closely watched by an augmented detail of capital police. In fact, the police and secret service men were out in force. Unusual precautions were taken for the President's safety, to the point of searching nearby shrubbery to be certain it contained no lurking persons of sinister intentions.

Back at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt turned at once to the battle for his neutrality program. He talked with Senator Glass, inveterate opponent of the President on most other issues, but his firm supporter on this one. Then, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Dem., Ky., Senator Sherman Minton, Dem., Ind., and Senator James F. Byrnes, Dem., S. C., entered the presidential office. Barkley and Minton are the Senate's Democratic leader and assistant leader, and Byrnes is to join them in carrying the brunt of the battle in the Senate.

Almost simultaneously, the foes of the President's policies were meeting at the Capitol. Twenty-four attended—15 Republicans, six Democrats, two Farmer-Laborites and one Progressive. They discussed strategy, but all they would say afterward was that there would be no filibuster—"thorough debate and it will take some time"—but "no filibuster."

Further Conferences Today

Tomorrow, it was announced, Mr Roosevelt's conferences will continue, with a call from Senator Pittman, another by Senators Charles L. McNary, Rep., Ore., and Warren R. Austin, Rep., Vt., the Republican leader and assistant leader, and a third from Senator Tom Connally, Dem., Tex., who supports the President's position. Austin is for the President's program, McNary against it. Their scheduled conference was in line with the President's recent call for an "adjournment" of politics, a point which he stressed again in today's message.

"These perilous days demand cooperation between us without trace of partisanship," he said. "Our acts must be guided by one single hard-headed thought—keeping America out of this war."

The address included many references to the war abroad, without a single mention of any country participating in it. The speech reminded many hearers, however, of a fundamental point in the controversy which will be thoroughly and probably more explicitly explored in the coming debate.

This is: The repeal of the embargo would permit England and France to buy arms, ammunition and airplanes here. At the same time British supremacy at sea would prevent German purchases. Administration spokesmen contend that the embargo unneutrally deprives England of the advantage derived from her sea forces, and by act of Congress provides Germany with the equivalent of an Atlantic fleet. The opposition contends that, nevertheless, to make a change at this time would be considered an unneutral act by Germany inviting retaliations which might involve us in the war.

Recalls January Address

So, these arguments were recalled when the President reminded Congress that he said last January:

"We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct for self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more."

Continuing, the President said:

"The essentials for American peace in the world have not changed since January. That is why I ask you again to re-examine our own legislation."

And again, in the same connection, Mr. Roosevelt asserted:

"The enactment of the embargo provisions did more than merely reverse our traditional policy. It had the effect of putting land powers on the same footing as naval powers, so far as sea-borne commerce was concerned.

"A land power which threatened war could thus feel assured in advance that any prospective sea-power antagonist would be weakened through denial of its ancient right to buy anything anywhere. This, four years ago (when the embargo was originally enacted) gave a definite advantage to one belligerent as against another, not through his own strength or geographic position, but through an affirmative act of ours.

War Attitudes "Not the Issue"

"Removal of this embargo is merely reverting to the sounder international practice, and pursuing in time of war as in time of peace our ordinary trade policies. This will be liked by some and disliked by others, depending on the view they take of the present war, but that is not the issue.

"The step I recommend is to put this country back on the solid footing of real and traditional neutrality."

In addition, the President criticized the embargo as a "paradox." This was true, he said, since it forbade America to sell arms and ammunition to the belligerents, but nevertheless permitted the sale of raw materials and foodstuffs.

"Let those who seek to retain the present embargo position be wholly consistent and seek new legislation to cut off cloth and copper and meat and wheat and a thousand other articles from all of the nations at war," he said.

The President asked why, if raw materials were to be sold to the belligerents for processing in their own factories, they should not be processed here with resulting economic betterment for the United States.

"From a purely material point of view what is the advantage to us in sending all manner of articles across the ocean for final processing there when we could give employment to thousands by doing it here?" Mr. Roosevelt asked.

"We Aid Our Own Defence."

"Incidentally and aside from the material point of view, by such employment we automatically aid our own defence. And, if abnormal profit appears in our midst even in time of peace, as a result of this increase of industry, I feel certain that the subject will be adequately dealt with at the coming regular session of the Congress."

The President said he would like to "offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass," but that he could not.

"The facts compel my stating," he said, "that darker periods may lie ahead. The disaster is not of our making; no act of ours engendered the forces which assault the foundations of civilization. Yet, we find ourselves affected to the core; our currents of commerce are changing, our minds are filled with new problems, our position in world affairs has already been altered.

"In such circumstances, our policy must be to appreciate in the deepest sense the true American interest. Rightly considered, this interest is not selfish. Destiny first made us, with our sister nations on this hemisphere, joint heirs of European culture.

"Fate seems now to compel us to assume the task of helping to maintain in the Western world a citadel, wherein that civilization may be kept alive. The peace, the integrity and the safety of the Americas—these must be kept firm and serene.

"One People, of One Mind"

"In a period when it is sometimes said that free discussion is no longer compatible with national safety, may you by your deeds show the world that we of the United States are one people, of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living."

Leaving the later conference with the President, Senator Barkley said the Democratic steering and policy committee, of which he is chairman, would meet tomorrow to consider limiting the scope of the session to neutrality legislation. Virtually all expressions of opinion received thus far from members of the Senate, he added, were favorable to such a restriction.

Two meetings of opponents of the President's program were held today.

Thirteen Republicans who attended one or both of the meetings were Senators William E. Borah, of Idaho; Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire; Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Chan Gurney, of South Dakota; Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas; Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire; John A. Danaher, of Connecticut; Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey, and Hiram W. Johnson, of California.

Eight Democrats at the meetings were Bennett C. Clark, of Missouri; D. Worth Clark, of Idaho; Pat McCarran, of Nevada; Sheridan Downey, of California; John H. Overton, of Louisiana; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Rush Holt, of West Virginia, and William J. Bulow, of South Dakota.

Two Farmer-Laborites present were Ernest Lundeen and Henrick Shipstead, of Minnesota. Senator La Follette attended both sessions.

The President's Address

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Following is the text of the address which President Roosevelt made before Congress today:

I have asked the Congress to reassemble in extraordinary session in order that it may consider and act on the amendment of certain legislation, which, in my best judgment, so alters the historic foreign policy of the United States that it impairs the peaceful relations of the United States with foreign nations.

At the outset I proceed on the assumption that every member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and every member of the executive branch of the government, including the President and his associates, personally and officially, are equally and without reservation in favor of such measures as will protect the neutrality, the safety and the integrity of our country and at the same time keep us out of war.

Because I am wholly willing to ascribe an honorable desire for peace to those who hold different views from my own as to what those measures should be, I trust that these gentlemen will be sufficiently generous to ascribe equally lofty purposes to those with whom they disagree.

Let no man or group in any walk of life assume exclusive protectorate over the future well-being of America—because I conceive that regardless of party or section the mantle of peace and of patriotism is wide enough to cover us all.

All Belong to Peace 'Bloc'

Let no group assume the exclusive label of the peace "bloc." We all belong to it.

I have at all times kept the Congress and the American people informed of events and trends in foreign affairs. I now review them in a spirit of understatement.

Since 1931 the use of force instead of the council table has constantly increased in the settlement of disputes between nations, except in the Western Hemisphere, where there has been only one war, now happily terminated.

During these years also the building up of vast armies, navies and storehouses of war has proceeded abroad with growing speed and intensity. But, during these years, and extending back even to the days of the Kellogg-Briand pact, the United States has constantly, consistently and conscientiously done all in its power to encourage peaceful settlements, to bring about reduction of armaments and to avert threatened wars.

We have done this not only because any war anywhere necessarily hurts American security and American prosperity, but because of the more important fact that any war anywhere retards the progress of morality and religion and impairs the security of civilization itself.

For many years the primary purpose of our foreign policy has been that this nation and this government should strive to the utmost to aid in avoiding war among other nations. But if and when war unhappily comes, the government and the nation must exert every possible effort to avoid being drawn into the war.

The executive branch of the government did its utmost, within our traditional policy of non-involvement, to aid in averting the present appalling war. Having thus striven and failed, this government must lose no time or effort to keep the nation from being

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drawn into the war. In my candid judgment we shall succeed in these efforts.

We are proud of the historical record of the United States and of all the Americas during all these years because we have thrown every ounce of our influence for peace into the scale of peace.

Past Debates on Aggression

I note in passing what you will all remember, the long debates on the subject of what constitutes aggression, on the methods of determining who the aggressor might be, and on who the aggressor in past wars had been. Academically this may have been instructive as it may have been of interest to historians to discuss the pros and cons and the rights and wrongs of the World War during the decade that followed it. But in the light of problems of today and tomorrow responsibility for acts of aggression is not concealed, and the writing of the record can safely be left to future historians.

There has been sufficient realism in the United States to see how close to our own shores came dangerous paths which were being followed on other continents.

Last January I told the Congress that "A war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted, but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured." By April new tensions had developed; a new crisis was in the making. Several nations with whom we had friendly, diplomatic and commercial relations had lost, or were in the process of losing, their independent identity and sovereignty.

During the Spring and Summer the trend was definitely toward further acts of military conquest and away from peace. As late as the end of July I spoke to members of the Congress about the definite possibility of war. I should have called it the probability of war.

Last January, also, I spoke to this Congress of the need for further warning of new threats of conquest, military and economic; of challenge to religion, to democracy and to international good faith. I said:

"An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects an ordering and retains its ancient faith.

"We know what might happen to us of the United States if the new philosophies of force were to encompass the other continents and invade our own. We, no more than other nations, can afford to be surrounded by the enemies of our faith and our humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have, under a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and of peoples functioning together in mutual respect and peace."

Warned Congress on Neutrality

Last January, in the same message, I also said:

"We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more."

It was because of what I foresaw last January from watching the trend of foreign affairs and their probable effect upon us that I recommended to the Congress in July of this year that changes be enacted in our Neutrality Law. The essentials for American peace in the world have not changed since January. That is why I ask you again to re-examine our own legislation.

Beginning with the foundation of our constitutional government in the year 1789, the American policy in respect to belligerent nations, with one notable exception, has been based on international law. Be it remembered that what we call international law has had as its primary objectives the avoidance of causes of war and the prevention of the extension of war.

The single exception was the policy adopted by this nation during the Napoleonic wars, when, seeking to avoid involvement, we acted for some years under the so-called Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts. That policy turned out to be a disastrous failure —First, because it brought our own nation close to ruin, and second, because it was the major cause of bringing us into active participation in European wars in our own War of 1812. It is merely reciting history to recall to you that one of the results of the policy of embargo and non-intercourse was the burning in 1814 of part of this Capitol in which we are assembled.

Our next deviation by statute from the sound principles of neutrality and peace through international law did not come for one hundred and thirty years. It was the so-called Neutrality Act of 1935—only four years ago—an act continued in force by the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, despite grave doubts expressed as to its wisdom by many Senators and Representatives and by officials charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, including myself. I regret that the Congress passed that act. I regret equally that I signed that act.

Asks That Embargo Be Lifted

On July 14 of this year I asked the Congress in the course of peace and in the interest of real American neutrality and security to take action to change that act. I now ask again that such action be taken in respect to that part of the act which is wholly inconsistent with ancient precepts of the law of nations—the embargo provisions. I ask it because they are, in my opinion, most vitally dangerous to American neutrality, American security and American peace.

These embargo provisions, as they exist today, prevent the sale to a belligerent by an American factory of any completed implements of war but they allow the sale of many types of uncompleted implements of war, as well as all kinds of general material and supplies. They, furthermore, allow such products of industry and agriculture to be taken in American-flag ships to belligerent nations. There in itself—under the present law—lies definite danger to our neutrality and our peace.

From a purely material point of view, what is the advantage to us in sending all manner of articles across the ocean for final processing there, when we could give employment to thousands by doing it here? Incidentally, and again from the material point of view, by such employment we automatically aid our own national defense. And if abnormal profits appear in our midst even in time of peace, as a result of this increase of industry, I feel certain that the subject will be adequately dealt with at the coming regular session of the Congress.

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Paradox of Existing Legislation

Let me set forth the present paradox of the existing legislation in its simplest terms: If, prior to 1935, a general war had broken out in Europe, the United States would have sold to and bought from belligerent nations such goods and products of all kinds as the belligerent nations, with their existing facilities and geographical situations, were able to buy from us or sell to us. This would have been the normal practice under the age-old doctrines of international law. Our prior position accepted the facts of geography and of conditions of land power and sea power alike as they existed in all parts of the world.

If a war in Europe had broken out prior to 1935, there would have been no difference, for example, between our exports of sheets of aluminum and airplane wings; today there is an artificial legal difference. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of cotton and the export of gun cotton. Today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the shipment of brass tubing in piece form and brass tubing in shell form. Today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of a motor truck and an armored motor truck. Today there is.

Let us be factual and recognize that a belligerent nation often needs wheat and lard and cotton for the survival of its population just as much as it needs anti-aircraft guns and anti-submarine depth-charges. Let those who seek to retain the present embargo position be wholly consistent and seek new legislation to cut off cloth and copper and meat and wheat and a thousand other articles from all of the nations at war.

I seek a greater consistency through the repeal of the embargo provisions, and a return to international law. I seek reenactment of the historic and traditional American policy which, except for the disastrous interlude of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts, has served us well for nearly a century and a half.

Says It Would Be a Move for Peace

It has been erroneously said that return to that policy might bring us nearer to war. I give to you my deep and unalterable conviction, based on years of experience as a worker in the field of international peace, that by the repeal of the embargo the United States will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands today. I say this because with the repeal of the embargo this government clearly and definitely will insist that American citizens and American ships keep away from the immediate perils of the actual zones of conflict.

Repeal of the embargo and a return to international law are the crux of this issue. The enactment of the embargo provisions did more than merely reverse our traditional policy. It had the effect of putting land powers on the same footing as naval powers, so far as sea-borne commerce was concerned. A land power which threatened war could thus feel assured in advance that any prospective sea-power antagonist would be weakened through denial of its ancient right to buy anything anywhere.

This, four years ago, gave a definite advantage to one belligerent as against another, not through his own strength or geographic position, but through an affirmative act of ours. Removal of the embargo is merely reverting to the sounder international practice, and pursuing in time of war as in time of peace our ordinary trade policies. This will be liked by some and disliked by others, depending on the view they take of the present war, but that is not the issue. The step I recommend is to put this country back on the solid footing of real and traditional neutrality.

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Other Phases of Policy to Consider

When and if repeal of the embargo is accomplished, certain other phases of policy reinforcing American safety should be considered. While nearly all of us are in agreement on their objectives, the only question relates to method.

I believe that American merchant vessels should, so far as possible, be restricted from entering danger zones. War zones may change so swiftly and so frequently in the days to come that it is impossible to fix them permanently by act of Congress; specific

tantially achieved through due notice by proclamation.

The fourth objective is the preventing of war credits to belligerents. This can be accomplished by maintaining in force existing provisions of law, or by proclamation making it clear that if credits are granted by American citizens to belligerents our government will take no steps in the future to relieve them of risk or loss. The result of these last two will be to require all purchases to be made in cash and cargoes to be carried in the purchasers' own ships, at the purchasers' own risk.

Two other objectives have been amply attained by existing law, namely, regulating collection of funds in this country for belligerents, and the maintenance of a license system covering import and export of arms, ammunition and implements of war. Under present enactments, such arms cannot be carried to belligerent countries on American vessels, and this provision should not be disturbed.

traveling on belligerent vessels, or in danger areas. This can also be accomplished either by legislation, through continuance in force of certain provisions of existing law, or by proclamation making it clear to all Americans that any such travel is at their own risk.

The third objective, requiring the foreign buyer to take transfer of title in this country to commodities purchased by belligerents, is also a result which can be attained by legislation or sub-

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Congress Should Make Own Choice

The Congress, of course, should make its own choice of the method by which these safeguards are to be attained, so long as the method chosen will meet the needs of new and changing day to day situations and dangers.

To those who say that this program would involve a step toward war on our part, I reply that it offers far greater safeguards than we now possess or have ever possessed to protect American lives and property from danger. It is a positive program for giving safety. This means less likelihood of incidents and controversies which tend to draw us into conflict, as they did in the last World War. There lies the road to peace.

The position of the executive branch of the government is that the age-old and time-honored doctrine of international law, coupled with these positive safeguards, is better calculated than any other means to keep us out of this war.

In respect to our own defense, you are aware that I have issued a proclamation setting forth "a national emergency in connection with the observance, safeguarding and enforcement of neutrality and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peace-time authorizations." This was done solely to make wholly constitutional and legal certain obviously necessary measures. I have authorized increases in the personnel of the army, navy, marine corps and Coast Guard, which will bring all four to a total still below peace-time strength as authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the State Department to use, for the repatriation of Americans caught in the war zone, $500,000 already authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the addition of one hundred and fifty persons to the Department of Justice to be used for the protection of the United States against subversive foreign activities within our borders.

Asks for No Other Authority

At this time I ask for no other authority from the Congress. At this time I see no need for further executive action under the proclamation of limited national emergency. Therefore, I see no valid reason for the consideration of other legislation at this extraordinary session of the Congress.

It is, of course, possible that in the months to come unforeseen needs for further legislation may develop but they are not imperative today.

These perilous days demand cooperation between us without trace of partisanship. Our acts must be guided by one single hard-headed thought—keeping America out of this war. In that spirit, I am asking the leaders of the two major parties in the Senate and in the House of Representatives to remain in Washington between the close of this extraordinary session and the beginning of the regular session on January 3. They have assured me that they will do so, and I expect to consult with them at frequent intervals on the course of events in foreign affairs and on the need for future action in this field, whether it be executive or legislative action.

Further, in the event of any future danger to the security of the United States or in the event of need for any new legislation of importance, I will immediately reconvene the Congress in another extraordinary session.

I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I cannot. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead. The disaster is not of our making; no act of ours engendered the forces which assault the foundations of civilization. Yet we find ourselves affected to the core; our currents of commerce are changing, our minds are filled with new problems, our position in world affairs has already been altered.

In such circumstances our policy must be to appreciate in the deepest sense the true American interest. Rightly considered, this interest is not selfish. Destiny first made us, with our sister nations on this hemisphere, joint heirs of European culture. Fate seems now to compel us to assume the task of helping to maintain in the Western World a citadel wherein that civilization may be kept alive. The peace, the integrity and the safety of the Americas—these must be kept firm and serene.

In a period when it is sometimes said that free discussion is no longer compatible with national safety, may you by your deeds show the world that we of the United States are one people, of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living.

Points in Roosevelt Talk

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—These are some of the highlights of President Roosevelt's address on neutrality:

Regardless of party or section the mantle of peace and of patriotism is wide enough to cover us all. Let no group assume the exclusive label of the peace "bloc." We all belong to it.

Any war anywhere retards the progress of morality and religion and impairs the security of civilization itself.

This government must lose no time or effort to keep the nation from being drawn into the war. In my candid judgment we shall succeed in these efforts.

One of the results of the policy of embargo and non-intercourse was the burning in 1814 of part of this Capitol.

I regret that Congress passed that (the Neutrality) act. I regret equally that I signed it.

Let those who seek to retain the present embargo position be wholly consistent and seek new legislation to cut off cloth and copper and meat and wheat and a thousand other articles from all of the nations at war.

Repeal of the embargo and return to international law are the crux of this issue.

The step I recommend is to put this country back on the solid footing of real and traditional neutrality.

These perilous days demand cooperation between us without trace of partisanship. Our acts must be guided by one single hard-headed thought—keeping America out of war.

The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead.

The peace, the integrity and the safety of the Americas—these must be kept firm and serene.

HULL EXPLAINS EMBARGO VIEWS

Denies Repeal Now Would Be Unneutral Act.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull asserted today that lifting of the arms embargo after the outbreak of war abroad would not be an unneutral act. In a long statement at his press conference he said belligerents constantly changed their position during a war and that a neutral could too. Otherwise, he suggested, the belligerents would have all the rights and a neutral none.

Mr. Hull contended that lifting the embargo would, in fact, constitute a return to a neutral position under international law from an unneutral position in which he said the neutrality act had placed the nation.

He recalled that when Congress last adjourned before the European war began, there had been widespread notice in advance of contemplated changes in the neutrality policy.

At that time, he related, the President gave due notice that if war should occur Congress would be reconvened for the purpose of resuming its consideration of pending neutrality legislation.

If neutrals were allowed to set some policy in advance of war on condition that they could not change at all, he said, this would make them rigid throughout the war while the belligerents adopted any new policy they wanted, no matter how damaging it was to the rights of neutrals.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21 (Via Copenhagen) (A. P.).—Premier Armand Calinescu was shot and killed today by men officially identified as Iron Guardists and troops were called up at once to prevent a coup.

The assassination of Calinescu—known as Rumania's "strong man" for his suppression of the outlawed, pro-Nazi Iron Guard organization—was attributed to conflicting national interests arising from the European war.

It came as German and Russian troops approached the Rumanian frontier in their occupation of Poland. Rumania got one-seventh of her territory from Russia in the world war settlement.

Calinescu was machine-gunned in his automobile by masked men. Other masked men seized the Bucharest radio station but were subsequently arrested. Late today a communique read over the station formally accused the slayers as being members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard.

"This afternoon, Premier Calinescu was murdered in a cowardly manner near his home," the communique said. "The murderers, who are members of the former Iron Guard, have been arrested."

Rumanian Nazis Kill Premier

RUMANIAN PREMIER SHOT DEAD IN CAR

Troops Called to Put Down Pro-Nazi Coup by Iron Guardists as Germans and Russians Near Border.

Crown Council Is Called.

The communique said that a new Premier already had been chosen, but failed to give his name. He was to be sworn in late in the afternoon, after which a meeting of the new Cabinet would be held.

The communique announced that "perfect order and calm reigns throughout the country."

Immediately after the death of the Premier a Crown Council was called by King Carol to meet the resultant crisis in Rumania's position in internal and international affairs. It was still sitting late today.

The Anglo-French allies and Ger-

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many were engaged in a bitter struggle, each side attempting to influence Rumania's policy to their advantage. Calinescu had been known as an advocate of political and economic co-operation with Great Britain and France.

Rumania's oil, needed by Germany's mechanized army and her air force, was the major prize.

The Premier was driving in his car on Bucharest's main street, on his way to the Royal Palace, when he was shot. His car was suddenly blocked by three other machines which converged on that of the Premier while a peasant cart blocked the road ahead.

One car drew alongside. Masked men jumped out and opened fire with sub-machine guns. Calinescu slumped in his seat. Bullets had riddled his chest and abdomen from side to side. The shots were fired at 2:16 P. M. (8:16 A. M., New York time).

The Premier's chauffeur was killed instantly. Calinescu was rushed to University Hospital, but he died en route in a motor car.

Eight of the alleged assassins and accomplices have been arrested.

Two Assassins Die Suicides.

Two members of the assassination band who were not arrested were said to have barricaded themselves in an unoccupied mansion in Boulevard Bratinau and then to have committed suicide.

Thirty cartridge shells were found around Calinescu's car, indicating that the slayers had fired wildly before hitting the Premier. The police said that six shots were found in his body.

After the slaying the assassins sped by automobile to the Bucharest radio station. There they shot the doorman in the leg and rushed past him into the building, tossing explosive rockets.

They broke into the announcer's room, and covered him with their revolvers while one man shouted into the crophone:

"Premier Armand Calinescu has been shot by a group of Iron Guardists."

The wounded doorman gave the alarm and the police and troops surrounded the building, arresting seven youths waiting on the first floor.

Then they went to the announcer's room, where the intruders surrendered without a fight.

An investigation was started immediately by the political police. By 6:30 P. M. all public buildings were surrounded by troops with fixed bayonets.

Rumanian officials announced at 6:20 that dispatches could be sent out, but warned all correspondents that communications would be cut, unless an accurate recital of events were given.

Choice for a new Premier was said authoritatively to have rested between Victor Iamandi, Minister of Justice, and Gen. Gabrial Marinescu, both known as fierce opponents of the Iron Guard and friendly to France and Great Britain.

M. Iamandi has been a close collaborator with M. Calinescu in the fight against the Iron Guard and was also close to former Premier Ion Duca, who was assassinated on December 29, 1933, by men alleged to have been Iron Guardists.

[In Berlin, DNB, the official news agency, reported from Bucharest that Gen. Ernst Baliff had been appointed temporary premier and Marinescu Minister of the Interior.]

The Government announced that Calinescu would have a national funeral and ordered the closing of all theaters, cafes and concert halls.

While the assassins were carrying out their assignment, another band of armed, masked men seized the Bucharest radio station, shooting and wounding the announcer and interrupting the scheduled program. Then one of them announced that Calinescu had been killed in a revolt.

All he said was:

"This morning a successful attempt was made on the life of Premier Calinescu. Throughout Rumania there is terrible excitement and"—

Then he was cut off.

Meanwhile the police rushed to the scene of the shooting, where two of the alleged killers were arrested.

The Rumanian authorities quickly clamped on rigid censorship until the facts were established.

Poles to Be Interned.

Early today it was reported authoritatively that the Rumanian Government had decided to intern the Polish President, Ignace Moscicki, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck and other high civil officials as well as Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, the Polish army commander. All had crossed the frontier from Poland into Rumania.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz was interned yesterday and sent to enforced domicile at Craiova, near the junction of the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontiers.

Both Great Britain and France had appealed that he be allowed to leave the country, while the Nazis insisted that he be interned like any other soldier.

It was also reported reliably yesterday that, after a complaint to the Rumanian police by the German Consul at Cernauti, Gen. Joseph Haller, founder of the Polish Legion in France during the world war, had been interned by the Rumanian authorities.

Foreign Envoys Going Home.

Authoritaitve sources said that the new decision of the Rumanian Government would be announced officially soon, together with an explanation of the action as one of "strict neutrality" under international law.

Foreign envoys who had been accredited to Poland and who had followed the Polish Government from Warsaw made plans to return to their native countries.

Anthony Drexel Biddle Jr., United States Ambassador to Warsaw, arranged to leave tomorrow for Paris.

Polish Government officials, including between 150 and 200 Foreign Office officials, are to be provided with "restricted residence" in a location yet to be designated, according to the Rumanian plan.

It already had been announced that all Polish officers and soldiers who had fled into Rumania would be interned. All have been disarmed and some already have been put into camps.

On a highway between Kuty, on the Rumanian-Polish border, and Bucharest, Rumanian patrols could be seen stopping and questioning all motorists. Cars containing Polish officers and men were shunted into roadside camps, where they were escorted by armed patrols to an internment camp.

Polish civilian refugees who surged into Rumania by the thousands were "requested" to migrate elsewhere as soon as possible, so as not to become a problem of maintenance to the Rumanian Government or a disturbing influence in the present delicate international situation.

Of the leading Poles, President Moscicki was in Bicaz, where he was living in King Carol's hunting lodge. The lodge was occupied by the late King Ferdinand and Queen Marie during the German occupation of Rumania during the world war.

While the Rumanian Government was said to be acting in accordance with a strict interpretation of international law in interning members of the Polish civil government, some observers said the action may have resulted from strong German pressure.

It was taken despite the Rumanian-Polish treaty of March 3, 1921, which provided for mutual assistance in the event of an unprovoked attack upon either party on their eastern frontier. The Rumanian-Polish alliance resulted from the mutual desire of the two countries to protect themselves from possible invasion by Russia. The pact has not been made effective by Rumania, despite Germany's invasion of Poland and the Russian occupation of a large section of eastern and southern Poland.

It was reported that Polish officials came to Rumania, when they were forced to flee from their land, under the impression that, because of the Rumanian-Polish pact, they would be permitted to function here or at least be permitted to proceed through Rumania to Paris to establish new headquarters.

The Rumanian Government today prohibited the purchase from Polish refugees of cars, horses, guns, foreign currency and jewelry. It ordered that animals or banned items which had been bought before the prohibition must be surrendered to the authorities within three days. Offenders, it decreed, would be punished severely.

Many Plots Reported.

Premier Calinescu's campaign against the Iron Guard came to a head in the fall of 1938 and since then the police have announced the discovery of a half-dozen "revenge" plots against him. He became head of the government on March 7, 1939, succeeding the late Dr. Miron Cristea, patriarch of the Rumanian Church.

On June 17 the police said that Iron Guards planned to assassinate M. Calinescu and King Carol with hand grenades at a race track.

M. Calinescu was Minister of Interior in charge of the police on November 30, 1938, when Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, Iron Guard leader and so-called "Little Hitler" of Rumania, was shot dead "while attempting to escape" during a transfer from one prison to another, according to the official version.

Refused to Have Bodyguard.

Besides Codreanu, [illegible] fourteen chief aids were shot. At that time there were reports that Iron Guards had taken an oath to assassinate M. Calinescu in revenge.

The Iron Guard at the outset was largely anti-Semitic. Codreanu, its youthful leader, rallied many university students to its standard. One of his earliest exploits as Iron Guard leader was the shooting of the police prefect of Jassy for severity in suppressing anti-Jewish student riots.

Despite the frequent reported discovery of such plots against him, the Premier steadfastly refused to have a bodyguard.

It was said that M. Calinescu told King Carol when the monarch begged him to employ guards: "No man can escape his fate."

'Something Bigger' Expected.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Rumanian diplomats in Hungary said today they interpreted the assassination of their Premier as "highly significant just at the moment when German and Russian troops are approaching Rumania's northern frontier."

"Maybe the murder of Calinescu is only the beginning of something much bigger," said one Rumanian official.

These Rumanians disclosed that the Bucharest government had suppressed rigidly news of Iron Guard agitation throughout Rumania, which they said began as soon as German forces began their eastward march through Poland near the Rumanian border.

Rumania Sealed From World.

Premier Calinescu's assassination was followed by action to seal Rumania from the rest of the world. Soon after the radio announcement it was reported that Rumania's frontiers had been closed tightly on orders from Bucharest.

All telephone communication with Rumania ceased a few minutes later, and the Government radio station in Bucharest went off the air.

The Rumanian legation here said that before the station stopped broadcasting there were "some minutes of wild and confused shouting."

In reports of pro-Nazi agitation in Rumania it was recalled that only yesterday a Rumanian official at Cernauti disclosed that the police had arrested a group of German residents of Bukovina Province for plotting to join Germany if Nazi troops in Poland arrived at the Rumanian frontier.

Axis and Tokio Diplomats Stay Away From Capitol

Hornbouchi Very Busy, Others Have Prior Engagements

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (A.P.).—The representatives of Germany, Italy and Japan were absent from the diplomatic gallery today when President Roosevelt made his appeal to Congress to repeal the arms embargo.

However, it was explained at the Embassies of the three countries that the absences had no significance. Italian diplomats said that Prince Ascanio Colonna, the Ambassador, had a luncheon engagement. It was added that the Embassy had inquired yesterday about a ticket to the gallery for another member of the Embassy staff, but was informed all tickets were gone.

Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires, also had a luncheon engagement, it was explained. The Japanese Embassy said that Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi was very busy, but that, while he could not go to the Capitol, he did listen in on the radio.

King Installs New Government Headed By Army Leaders Noted For Their Stern Discipline, Following Assassination

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Bucharest, Sept. [illegible]ing Carol took swift and extreme measures tonight to fight the threat of a coup by the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, which he blamed for the assassination earlier in the day of his anti-Nazi Premier, Armand Calinescu.

Eight Iron Guardists alleged to have participated in the slaying were executed publicly in one of Bucharest's main streets on the spot where the crime was committed.

Regime Of Army Leaders Installed

Carol called up troops, declared a state of emergency throughout the nation and within a few hours after the assassination installed a new Government headed by army leaders noted for stern discipline.

Nation-wide raids were made against suspected members of the illegal Iron Guard.

Calinescu, a foe of the Iron Guardists and a proponent of closer economic cooperation with Britain and France, was shot down in an automobile about noon by masked men.

Huge Crowd Watches Execution

At this same spot tonight, the eight alleged slayers were executed by firing squads in the presence of a huge crowd. Their bodies were left lying on the pavement in pools of blood while thousands of onlookers were permitted to file past.

An official announcement said the execution was thus arranged as a "public example" to all "who would follow the Iron Guard." A loud cry went up from thousands of men, women and children as the shots rang out and the men toppled one by one to the pavement.

Throughout the late evening long lines of rich and poor alike filed past the sprawled bodies in the flicker of huge arc lights set up by military squads.

"This For Murderers"

A post erected near the spot said: "This is what happened to those who murdered."

Bucharest itself was quiet, but under the bayonets of thousands of soldiers.

King Carol acted swiftly, mindful of the massed armies of Russia, Bulgaria and Hungary at his frontiers and of the army of Germany not so far away in southern Poland.

The first three countries turned territory over to Rumania after the World War, and demands have been made for the return of some of it.

Germany seeks more Rumanian oil now that her war equipment is burning it up faster.

New Regime In 8 Hours

Deciding speedy action was necessary, Carol named the new Government within eight hours after the assassination.

Gen. George Argesanu, 56, a former War Minister and now commander of the Second Army Corps, was named Premier. He is one of Rumania's outstanding soldiers and known as a "tough disciplinarian."

Gen. Ion Ilcus, a close personal friend of Carol's, who received the King at the Bucharest airport when he flew back to Rumania from exile in 1930, was made Minister of the Interior in charge of the nation's police.

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Allies' Friend Is War Chief

The vital post of War Minister was assigned to Gen. Gabriel Marinescu, known as a bitter opponent of the Iron Guard and as a friend of France and Great Britain. All other Cabinet posts will remain as they were under Calinescu, it was announced.

General Argesanu was appointed at a crown council meeting over which Carol presided. The new Premier immediately held a Cabinet council session which still was meeting late tonight.

The Cabinet was expected to issue an appeal to the nation for calm and loyalty and to promise to crush the remnants of the outlawed Iron Guard.

Calinescu often had accused the organization of taking money and orders from Berlin.

In the early evening the gendarmerie placed heavy guard reinforcements around all ministries, the general post office and other public buildings.

Police went through the streets halting automobiles and demanding identification of passengers, who often were searched for arms. Many pedestrians were subjected to the same examination.

Carol decreed a huge public funeral for Calinescu. Meanwhile his body lay in state.

The press department of the Premier's office issued a communique during the evening declaring that "investigation thus far has failed to show any ramifications in the plot which can be traced to a foreign country." It continued:

"Political circles think it is not likely that an international explanation can be given to the plot, the less so as Calinescu was correct and strict in his policy of a neutral international program."

Returned From Ukraine

However, a phrase in an early Government statement that the leader of Calinescu's assassins had returned to Rumania six weeks ago from the Ukraine caught the eye of foreign diplomats.

They kept attention glued to Rumania's borders, with the massed troops opposite. The Bulgarian and Hungarian Governments have openly proclaimed territorial demands on Rumania.

And Germany's diplomatic attempts to get more of Rumania's oil have been unsuccessful. A mission here for the purpose has been told the oil already is pledged to British, French and American companies.

Oil For Four Months

Oil experts here have said that Germany has only enough petroleum to last for four months of war. At Cernauti, on the Polish-Rumanian frontier, foreign military observers said many German planes and tanks had been immobilized in Poland because of rationing of fuel by high army authorities.

The capital waited anxiously to see what night would bring after one of Calinescu's assassins screamed over the radio:

"The time for revenge has come!"

It was feared by some that this may have been the rallying cry to Iron Guard members throughout the country to rise.

Troops were held to barracks throughout the nation and frontier guards were heavily reinforced.

Organized By Lawyer

The Government communique said that the assassination of the Premier was organized by a lawyer named George Dumitrescu.

Dumitrescu was said to have succeeded the late Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, Rumanian "Little Hitler" and Iron Guard leader who was killed with a group of his followers in a reported attempt to escape prison November 30. Calinescu, as Minister of the Interior, directed the Government campaign against the Iron Guard at that time.

The communique said Dumitrescu had returned secretly to Bucharest six weeks ago.

Calinescu was riding in his automobile to the royal palace when the assassins sprang their plot.

Pushcart Blocks Auto

A pushcart was shoved into the path of the Premier's car, blocking it. Police said this was done by a young woman.

Other automobiles, bearing the masked slayers, converged on the Premier's.

One car drew alongside. Masked men jumped out and opened fire. First reports said they had used machine guns but the Government communique told of the shooting in this way:

"At this moment, unknown persons fired their automatic pistols. A police officer jumped from Premier Calinescu's car, but was killed immediately with fourteen bullets.

"The Premier had two bullets through the heart, while one went through an eye."

Six Shots Found In Body

Calinescu was rushed to University Hospital but died on the way. Altogether, police said, six shots were found in his body.

After the slaying, the assassins were said to have jumped into two automobiles, in which they sped to the radio station. There they shot the doorman in the leg, rushed past him into the building, and tossed "explosive rockets."

Waving revolvers, the assassins broke into the announcer's room and one man shouted into the microphone:

"Premier Armand Calinescu has been shot by a group of Iron Guardists."

A woman announcer who was in the station at the time of the raid was said to have fainted and failed to recover consciousness for more than two hours.

"Codreanu Avenged"

During the tumult in the station, one of the killers cried:

"Codreanu has been avenged!"

While the slayers were inside, the wounded doorman gave the alarm. Police and troops surrounded the building. Seven youths waiting on the first floor were arrested.

Immediately an investigation was started by the political police. By 6.30 P. M. all public buildings were surrounded with troops, including the cells which held the alleged assassins.

Two suspects were arrested at the scene of the shooting, which was near a bridge over Damboulviza river only five minutes' walk from Cotroceni Castle, where King Carol is living during repairs to the royal residence in the center of the city.

Two Others Kill Selves

Two other members of the assassination band, who were not arrested, were said to have barricaded themselves in a [illegible] mansion in Boulevard [illegible]u, then committed suicide.

A national funeral was announced for the Premier and theaters, cafes and concert halls were closed.

Police said one of the assassins was only 19 years old and burst out laughing when they began to question him. Those who were captured in the radio station were taken by an unarmed attendant there, police stated.

The attendant walked up behind them and cried:

"Hands up, you are all under arrest."

The masked men then dropped their revolvers to the floor.

Seek Long-Term Credits

The German economic mission was here attempting to get long-term credits.

Germans, it was said, were putting pressure on the Rumanian National Bank to extend such loans for oil purchases. The oil companies, owned chiefly by British, American, French and Netherlands interests, were demanding cash. Thus, if the Germans bought, the national bank would have to finance the operation.

RUMANIA TO INTERN MOSCICKI AND BECK

Meets Nazi Demand to Hold Polish Officials, as Against Allies' Plea for Release

FLIGHT TO HUNGARY ENDS

Reich Troops Close Border—U. S. Vice Consul to Warsaw Within Soviet Army Lines

SEP 22 1939

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 21 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that the Rumanian Government had decided to intern President Ignaz Moscicki, Foreign Minister Jozef Beck and other high civil officials of Poland as well as Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Polish army commander. All had crossed the frontier from Poland into Rumania.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz was interned yesterday and sent to enforced domicile at Craiova, near the junction of the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontiers.

Britain and France had appealed that the Polish leaders be allowed to leave the country, but Nazis insisted on their internment.

President Moscicki was in Bicaz, where [illegible]ving in King Carol's hunti[illegible]ge, and Colonel Beck was in Slanic, a resort north of Bucharest.

Authoritative sources said the new decision of the Rumanian Government would be announced officially soon, together with an explanation of the action as one of "strict neutrality" under international law.

Foreign envoys who had been accredited to Poland and who had followed the Polish Government from Warsaw made plans to return to their respective countries. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., United States Ambassador to Warsaw, arranged to leave tomorrow for Paris.

Civilians "Requested" to Leave

Polish Government officials, including between 150 and 200 Foreign Office officials, are to be provided with "restricted residence" in a location yet to be designated, according to the Rumanian plan. All Polish officers and soldiers are being interned.

Polish civilian refugees who surged into Rumania by the thousands were "requested" to migrate elsewhere as soon as possible so as not to become a problem of maintenance to the Rumanian Government or a disturbing influence in the present delicate international situation.

American authorities were expected to take diplomatc action probably in Moscow, to obtain the release of William Morton, United States vice consul in Warsaw, caught on the Polish side of the Dniester River during the Soviet Russian occupation.

Mrs. Morton was unable to leave Zaleszczyki, Polish frontier town, because of restrictions imposed by Russian Army officials. He had no permit to cross the border and said he had no way to obtain one.

Richard Mowrer, correspondent for The Chicago Daily News, who escaped Tuesday night by wading the Dniester, made a full report to Franklin Mott Gunther, American Minister here. The report will be forwarded to Washington for possible action in Mr. Morton's case.

SEP 22 1939

Calinescu's Testament

Bucharest, Sept. 21 (AP)—The testament of the assassinated Premier, Armand Calinescu, read by King Carol at the Crown Council meeting tonight, asked that he be carried to his grave in a peasant cart drawn by six oxen.

"I beg my son to be wise and think of the name I leave him," Cabinet ministers said Carol read in a trembling voice. "I leave him an honorable name I inherited from my father. . . .

"I wish to be buried at Arges by the side of my father.

"I ask to be taken to the tomb in a peasant cart drawn by six oxen."

Arges is where King Ferdinand and Queen Marie are buried in southern Rumania.

BALKANS PERILED BY ASSASSINATION OF RUMANIA CHIEF

Turkey, Greece, And Yugoslavia Dismayed At Threat to Peace

Calinescu's Death Weakens Carol Regime; May Signal Spread of War Into South

SEP 22 1939

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21—The assassination of Rumania's premier, Armand Calinescu, by pro-Nazi extremists, threatened tonight to push all of southeastern Europe off a delicate balance between peace and chaos.

Dismay and consternation were the immediate reaction in the capitals of Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia where Calinescu was regarded as a strong friend.

The first comment in Bulgarian and Hungarian political circles was, "Rumania depended more on Calinescu than on any other man except King Carol."

Waged Diplomatic Game

All the Balkans knew Calinescu was waging a grim game of diplomacy to save his country's frontiers from a possible "undeclared invasion" as his Polish allies fell under the twin onslaught of Russia and Germany.

Neutrality was Calinescu's best card.

Tonight the question was whether the Iron Guard, an organization with long-acknowledged Nazi leanings, had trumped it with bullets.

Diplomats said no country at the moment at peace was in a more precarious position than Rumania. On the north and east, Soviet Russia, which never had been reconciled to the loss of Bessarabia to Rumania in settlements ofter the World War, now holds a border with Rumania from the Black Sea to the easternmost tip of Hungary.

Although a Bucharest communique declared no foreign complications were expected from Calinescu's slaying, diplomats pointed out another communique said George Dumitrescu, new head of the Iron Guard, which is charged by the Rumanian government with organizing the assassination plot, had returned to Bucharest six weeks ago "from the Ukraine."

German Nazism—inspiration of the Iron Guard movement—has been aggressive in Rumania since the start of the Polish war. The Germans have been pressing for Rumanian oil for the Reich's motorized army and Rumanian wheat for the Reich's vast industrial population. In resisting exploitation of his country's resources by any foreign power which might seek to use the advantage for political profit, Calinescu was a key man.

Diplomats had believed a peaceful, productive Rumania would be to war-pressed Germany's advantage. The sudden Russian occupation of the common Polish-Rumania frontier ahead of advancing German columns deprived Germany of ability to exert more than verbal pressure from that quarter, the diplomats had conjectured.

There have been indications that Germany has been displeased with Rumania's "lack of co-operation" in facilitating exports to the Reich. Diplomats assert Germany frequently made use of Bulgaria and Hungary, both of which claim pre-World War territory from Rumania, to "persuade" the Bucharest government to make a show of appeasing German economic demands. That appeasement has not gone far enough has been apparent from reports of recurrent German-Rumanian consultations on trade.

Bulgaria's pet dream is to regain the Dobrudja. Hungarian demands center on Transylvania. The slightest appearance of weakness in the Rumanian government—especially if accompanied by suspicion that it originated from German-Soviet pressure—might be taken as a signal by a neighboring power for "territorial adjustments," diplomats said.

Partly as a result of Calinescu's diplomacy, Rumania remains tied with Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia in the Balkan Entente. But Yugoslavia's friendship with Bulgaria now is generally considered even stronger than her ties with Rumania, and it is considered by some diplomats problematic how much help Turkey and Greece could or would give Rumania if it came to a showdown. Moreover, Greece and Germany's axis partner, Italy, reached yesterday an apparent accord in which Italian troops in Albania have been withdrawn from the Greek frontier.

Turkey has indicated she places reliance on friendship with Soviet Russia as well as on mutual guaranties with Britain and France. Rumania and Greece also have British-

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French guaranties, but with Poland's example fresh in their minds, most Balkan observers are afraid such assistance would not prevent their countries from being overrun, at least in the first months of an invasion.

Because Hungarian feeling always was so high over disputes affecting 1,500,000 Hungarians in Transylvania, Calinescu started a semi-Maginot line of fortifications along the Hungarian frontier this summer.

In the present confused state of affairs no little power has been willing to risk embroilment in war to fulfill treaty obligations to a friend.

According to diplomats, Rumania must save herself alone—if possible. If Russia and Germany march against Rumania then Bulgaria and Hungary are likely to follow, and the inner collapse of Rumania might well be the signal to swing the war of the great powers into the Balkans.

BUCHAREST-SEPT-21

MANY DIPLOMATS REGARDED CALINESCU'S GOVERNMENT AS HAVING BEEN IN AN EXTREMELY TIGHT POSITION, WITH GERMAN POLITICAL PRESSURE INCREASING.

ONE SIGN OF THIS WAS SEEN IN THE DISCLOSURE BY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO INTERN POLISH PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI, FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK AND OTHER HIGH CIVIL OFFICIALS AS WELL AS MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RIDZ, POLISH ARMY COMMANDER.

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SEP 21 1939

--BASH--

A SMALL MAN WITH A BIG BLACK MONOCLE OVER A SIGHTLESS LEFT EYE, CALINESCU HAD BEEN ONE OF KING CAROL'S MAINSTAYS IN EFFECTING GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES UNDER WHICH THE KING BECAME A VIRTUAL DICTATOR.

CALINESCU WAS COMPARATIVELY YOUNG FOR THE PREMIERSHIP--46. HE WAS EDUCATED IN FRANCE. HIS FIRST JOB WAS A MINOR JUDGESHIP. THEN HE WAS ATTORNEY FOR THE PEASANT PARTY AND LATER BECAME PROMINENT IN PARLIAMENT. HIS FIRST GOVERNMENT POST WAS MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

HE BECAME MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR UNDER THE ANTI-SEMITIC OCTAVIAN GOGA DEC. 28, 1937, AND KEPT THE POSITION UNDER CRISTEA, LATER TAKING THE ADDITIONAL POST OF WAR MINISTER AND VICE-PREMIER.

HE LOST THE SIGHT OF ONE EYE WHEN HE WAS 4 YEARS OLD. A NURSE MISTOOK ACID FOR EYEWASH. #

IN FIFTH GRAPH OF STORY MAKE DATE CALINESCU BECAME PREMIER: MARCH 7, 1939 (NOT MARCH 30, 1938.)

HF955AED

ALL HAD CROSSED THE FRONTIER FROM POLAND INTO RUMANIA. BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD APPEALED THAT THEY BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY, BUT NAZIS INSISTED ON THEIR INTERNMENT.

RUMANIAN OIL PRODUCTION REACHED A PEAK IN 1935 AND SINCE THEN HAS BEEN FALLING STEADILY. THE 1938 PRODUCTION AMOUNTED TO 6,200,000 TONS OF OIL, WHICH COULD BE CONVERTED INTO APPROXIMATELY 1,270,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE AND 250,000 TONS OF LOW GRADE GASOLINE.

RUMANIAN LEGISLATION HAS PREVENTED OIL COMPANIES FROM DRILLING NEW WELLS TO INCREASE THE DWINDLING PRODUCTION FROM OLD WELLS.

TRANSPORT OF OIL FROM RUMANIA TO GERMANY IS ONE OF THE CHIEF OBSTACLES TO GERMANY'S SECURING LARGE AMOUNTS OF RUMANIAN OIL. THE NORMAL ROUTE OF TANKERS FROM CONSTANZA ON THE BLACK SEA THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND UP TO HAMBURG HAS BEEN MADE IMPOSSIBLE BY THE BRITISH-FRENCH NAVAL BLOCKADE.

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ITALIAN TRANS SHIPMENT OF RUMANIAN OIL HAS BEEN INCREASING LATELY, BUT ITALIAN STOCKS ARE VERY LOW AND IT IS QUESTIONABLE HOW MUCH CAN BE SPARED TO GERMANY.

THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF OIL WHICH CAN BE SHIPPED FROM RUMANIA TO GERMANY BY THE DANUBE RIVER IS ESTIMATED AT 1,200,000 TONS ANNUALLY,

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AND THIS IS FAR SHORT OF GERMANY'S NORMAL REQUIREMENTS, NOW INCREASED BY THE WAR.

SHIPMENT BY RAIL RAISES THE QUESTION OF HOW MANY TANK CARS GERMANY CAN PROVIDE TO FETCH THE OIL. SOME GERMAN TANK CARS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SENT TO RUMANIA AND IT IS REPORTED GERMANY PLANS TO SEND 1,500 ALTOGETHER.

RUMANIAN AUTHORITIES NOW ARE REFUSING TO LET RUMANIAN TANK CARS LEAVE RUMANIA.

THE MAIN ROUTE FOR OIL SHIPMENTS NOW IS BY SMALL LIGHTERS WITH A CAPACITY OF 600 TONS VIA THE DANUBE. ABOUT 200 LIGHTERS ARE AVAILABLE.

THERE ARE ONLY SIX LOADING BERTHS AND THEY ARE ON SUCH SOFT GROUND T

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SOFT GROUND THAT TANK CARS MUST BE PULLED BY WATER BUFFALOES.

THE CHIEF CRUDE OIL [redacted] PIPELINE FROM THE FIELDS TO THE DANUBE IS LOCATED AT GIURGIA. ITS CAPACITY IS NOWHERE NEAR THE AMOUNTS DEMANDED.

THE [redacted] DANUBE IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR OIL SHIPMENTS DURING MOST OF DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA ALSO DEPEND ON THE DANUBE ROUTE FOR THEIR OIL, AND ANY SHORTAGES WOULD CAUSE THEM TO INCREASE THE COST.

THE LARGEST OIL COMPANIES IN RUMANIA ARE THE ASTRA ROMANA AND THE STEAUA ROMANA, CONTROLLED BY THE SHELL COMPANY, AND THE ROMANA AMERICANA, CONTROLLED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

There are British and American companies

THERE ARE [redacted] 40 SMALLER COMPANIES INVOLVING BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUMANIAN CAPITAL. BRITISH AND FRENCH INTERESTS CONTRO[redacted] ABOUT 50 PER CENT OF RUMANIA'S TOTAL PRODUCTION.

THE COMPANIES CONTROLLED IN NEUTRAL COMPANIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, HAVE SUFFICIENT PRODUCTION, HOWEVER, TO FILL ALL AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO GERMANY..

THE GERMAN ECONOMIC MISSION STILL IS NEGOTIATING [redacted] HERE AND IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE PROMISED RUMANIA THAT THEIR FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIES WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION AND THAT THEY CAN SHIP ALL THE NECESSARY GOODS TO RUMANIA TO PAY FOR ALL OIL PURCHASES.

SEP 22 1939

SEP 22 1939

British 'Blue Book' Reveals Efforts to Preserve Peace

Document of Exchanges With Germany Discloses Hitler At One Time Suggested London-Berlin Alliance, Failed to Enthuse Over Russian Pact

London, Sept. 21.—(AP)—An historic behind the scenes account of the 1939 peace negotiations that failed was published tonight by the British Government.

Documenting [redacted] between Great Brita[redacted] Germany in the final effort [redacted] reserve the peace of Europe a 195-page Blue Book disclosed:

1. Adolf Hitler at one time during the discussions asked if Great

1939

A summary of the "Bluebook" is on Page 6.

Britain would be willing to accept an alliance with Germany.

2. British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson said Hitler did not seem "over enthusiastic" about Germany's pact with Russia.

3. Sir Nevile, on his own responsibility, suggested to Hitler that Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Beck and Germany's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop "meet somewhere and discuss the way out which alone might save Europe from war. Herr Hitler's reply was that he had invited M. Beck to come and talk the matter over last March only to have his invitation flatly refused."

Detailed reports by Sir Nevile to Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax gave a diplomat's eye view of the vital interviews with Hitler.

On Aug. 22 when he carried to Hitler Prime Minister Chamberlain's letter suggesting a truce to permit direct discussions between Poland and Germany in regard to minority populations, Henderson said Hitler was "excitable and uncompromising * * * his language was violent and exaggerated both as regards England and Poland."

Later that day, Henderson said, Hitler "was quite calm * * * and never raised his voice once," adding that the German Chancellor was "far more categoric than in written reply as to his determination to attack Poland 'if another German were ill-treated in Poland.'"

In this second interview Henderson said he "spoke of the tragedy of war and of his (Hitler's) immense responsibility but his answer was that it would all be England's fault. I refuted this only to learn from him that England was determined to destroy and exterminate Germany. He was, he said, 50 years old: he preferred war now rather than when he would be 55 or 60."

Would Have Been Different

Hitler, Henderson continued, said "it was England who was fighting for lesser races whereas he (Hitler) was fighting only for Germany: the Germans would this time fight to the last man: it would have been different in 1914 if he had been Chancellor then."

During the interview, Henderson reported, Hitler observed that England had forced him into an agreement with Russia. Sir Nevile said Hitler "did not seem enthusiastic over it but added that once he made an agreement it would be for a long period. "The text of the agreement signed * * * confirms this and I shall be surprised if it is not supplemented later by something more than mere non-aggression."

To Britain's suggestion for discussions in a peaceful atmosphere, the Ambassador said Hitler announced his intention to mobilize the German forces and concluded "I have all my life fought for Anglo-German friendship; the attitude adopted by British diplomacy—at any rate up to the present—has, however, convinced me of the futility of such an attempt. Should there be any change in this respect in the future nobody would be happier than I."

Other Sidelights

Other sidelights on Hitler given in Sir Nevile's reports:

"Among various points mentioned by Herr Hitler were: That the only winner of another European war would be Japan; that he was by nature an artist and once the Polish question was settled he would end his life as an artist and not a warmonger."

Hitler said "his army was ready and eager for battle" and the final communication from the German Government—20 minutes after Britain had declared war—said "the German Government and the German people refuse to receive, accept, let alone to fulfill demands in the nature of ultimata made by the British Government."

The British Press Association commented on the publication that "many quarters regard it as the best possible piece of propaganda for the Allied cause because paradoxically it is not propaganda but hard fact."

British Reveal Crisis Papers

Blue Book Contains Account of Hitler's Historic Talk With Henderson.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (A. P.)—The British Government tonight issued a 195-page blue book of documents on the pre-war crisis of 1939 in which Reichsfuehrer Hitler was quoted as pledging he would "settle down" once the Polish question was settled and as warning that Japan would be "the only winner in another European war."

Documents in the book ranged all the way from a first-hand account of Hitler's August bid for an alliance with Great Britain at the expense of Poland to a description by Sir Nevile Henderson, then British Ambassador to Berlin, of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's collection of nude drawings.

It also contained Sir Nevile's reports that Hitler repeatedly refused to guarantee that he would negotiate a settlement of the Polish question.

The Ambassador quoted Der Fuehrer as declaring Britain forced him into his pact with Soviet Russia, but "he did not seem enthusiastic over it."

In warning that Japan would be "the only winner in another European war." Sir Nevile said that Hitler told him that after he settled the Polish question he intended to "end his life as an artist and not as a war monger."

Sir Nevile, in telling how Britain sought to arrange direct Polish-German negotiations over their difficulties, said that Hitler repeatedly reiterated that negotiations would be bound to fail.

The envoy said that he then sought to impress upon Der Fuehrer "that an attempt to impose his will on Poland by force would inevitably bring him into direct conflict with us."

The blue book also said that the German reply to the British ultimatum of September 3 stated a refusal "to receive, accept, let alone fulfill, demands in the nature of ultimata made by the British Government."

The German reply also said: "We shall answer any aggressive action on the part of England with the same weapons and in the same form." It declared that Great Britain had rejected proposals from Premier Mussolini which might have saved peace and added: "The British Government therefore bear responsibility for all the unhappiness and misery which have now overtaken and are about to overtake many peoples."

Tells of Historic Meeting.

The book contained the report of Sir Nevile of his interview with Hitler on August 25 when Hitler asked him to fly to London and put his case before the British Government.

Excerpts from the report follow:

"He (Hitler) was absolutely calm and normal and spoke with great earnestness and apparent sincerity.

"Herr Hitler began by saying that he had always and still desired good relations with Great Britain and his conscience compelled him to make this final effort to secure them. It was his last attempt. . . .

"The conversation lasted an hour, my attitude being that the Russian pact in no way altered the standpoint of His Majesty's Government and that I must tell him quite honestly that Britain could not go back on her word to Poland and that I knew his offer would not be considered unless it meant a negotiated settlement of the Polish question. Herr Hitler refused to guarantee this on grounds that polish provocation might at any moment render German intervention to protect German nationals inevitable. I again and again returned to this point but always got the same answer.

Suggested Way Out.

"* * * I told Herr Hitler we could not abandon Poland to her fate, but I made the entirely personal suggestion that M. Beck (Polish Foreign Minister) and Herr Von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) should meet somewhere and discuss the way out which alone might save Europe from war.

"Herr Hitler's reply was that he had invited M. Beck to come and talk the matter over last March only to have his invitation flatly refused.

"The only intervention by Herr von Ribbentrop in this discussion was to confirm this and to say that M. Lipski (Polish Ambassador to Berlin) who had had to convey this message was obliged to put it in other words to soften the abruptness of it.

"When I kept saying that his Majesty's Government could not in my opinion consider his offer unless it meant at the same time a peaceful settlement with Poland, Herr Hitler said:

"'If you think it useless then do not send my offer at all.

Said Only Tokio Would Win.

"Among various points mentioned by Herr Hitler were: That the only winner in another European war would be Japan, that he was by nature an artist, not a politician, and that once the Polish question was settled he would end his life as an artist and not as a warmonger.

"He did not want to turn Germany into nothing but a military barracks and he would only do so if forced to do so; that once the Polish question was settled he himself would settle down; that he had no interest in making Britain break her word to Poland; that he had no wish to be small-minded in any settlement with Poland and that all he required for an agreement with her was a gesture from Britain to indicate that she would not be unreasonable.

Flies to London.

Sir Nevile then flew to London. The document went on to relate Sir Nevile's receipt of Hitler's answer to a British suggestion for direct discussions between the German and Polish governments.

Sir Neville reported that he had told Hitler that the German demands for a Polish plenipotentiary to visit Hitler the following day sounded like an ultimatum.

"After some heated remarks," he said, both Hitler and Ribbentrop assured Sir Nevile they only intended to stress the urgency of the moment.

Sir Nevile in a telegram to British Foreign Secretary Halifax said the interview "was of a stormy character and Herr Hitler was far less reasonable than yesterday.

He kept saying that he wanted British friendship more than anything in the world, but he could not sacrifice Germany's vital interests for it and that for the British Government to make a bargain over such a matter was an unendurable proposition. All my attempts to correct this complete misrepresentation of the case did not seem to impress him. . . .

What He Told Hitler.

"In reply to his reiterated statements that direct negotiations with Poland, even though accepted by him, would be bound to fail, I told him that their success or failure depended on his good will or the reverse and that the choice lay with him. It was, however, my bounden duty to leave him in no doubt that an attempt to impose his will on Poland by force would inevitably bring him into direct conflict with us."

At an earlier interview Sir Nevile reported that Hitler told him that England had forced him into an agreement with Russia.

Sir Nevile added "he did not seem enthusiastic over it but added that once he had made the agreement it woul be for a long period."

Sir Nevile at the time informed Halifax "I shall not be surprised if it (the Russian-German non-aggression pact) is not supplemented later by something more than mere non-aggression."

Sir Nevile at another point relating an interview with Goering, reported:

Says Ribbentrop Aped Hitler.

"He produced with pride drawings of tapestries, mostly representing naked ladies labeled with the names of various virtues, such as goodness, mercy, purity, &c.

"I told him that they looked at least pacific but that I failed to see patience among them."

The Ambassador and Goering also discussed the outcome of a war between Germany and Britain, Goering saying Germany's history was one of ups and downs and that this was an up period.

On his fateful interview with Von Ribbentrop on August 30 Sir Nevile reported:

"His whole demeanor during an unpleasant interview was aping Herr Hitler at his worst."

He also described to Halifax an interview with Goering last May and said he warned the Field Marshal of the consequences of Hitler yielding to advice of his "wild men." Goering, the envoy said, changed the subject.

The position after the German occupation of Czechoslovakia was summarized in speeches by the Prime Minister at Birmingham on the 17th March and by Viscount Halifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords on the 20th March, 1939. Mr. Chamberlain described the German occupation as "in complete disregard of the principles laid down by the German Government itself," and asked: "Is this the end of an old adventure, or is it the beginning of a new? Is this the last attack upon a small State, or is it to be followed by others?" Lord Halifax stated that the action of the German Government was "a complete repudiation of the Munich agreement and a denial of the spirit in which the negotiators of that agreement bound themselves to co-operate for a peaceful settlement."

SUMMARY OF BRITISH BLUE BOOK

London, Sept. 21.—(AP)—Following is an official summary of the British Government's 195-page "Blue Book" on the final exchanges between Britain and Germany in the last few days before Britain's declaration of war Sept. 3:

GERMAN - POLISH RELATIONS FROM JANUARY, 1934, TO JANUARY, 1939

The governing factor in the relations between Germany and Poland during this period was the German-Polish agreement of 26th January, 1934. This agreement, which was valid for years, provided that in no circumstances would either party "proceed to the application of force for the purpose of reaching a decision" in any dispute between them.

In the five years after the signature of this pact Herr Hitler made a number of speeches friendly to Poland. Poland was the "home of a great nationally-conscious people."

21st May, 1935

It would be "unreasonable and impossible," so Herr Hitler acknowledged, "to deny a state of such a size as this any outlet to the sea."

The agreement "has worked out to the advantage of both sides."

30th January, 1937

Deterioration in the European situation resulting from German action against Czechoslovakia on March 15, 1939.

On the 23rd March the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that while not wishing "to stand in the way of any reasonable efforts on the part of Germany to expand her export trade," was resolved "by all means in our power" to oppose a "procedure under which independent States are subjected to such pressure under threat of force as to be obliged to yield up their independence."

In a conversation of the 27th May between Sir Nevile Henderson, His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin, and Field Marshal Goering, the Ambassador warned the Field Marshal that Great Britain and France would be involved in war with Germany if Germany attempted to settle German-Polish differences "by unilateral action such as would compel the Poles to resort to arms to safeguard their independence."

German-Polish Discussions, April-May, 1939

In a speech to the Reichstag on the 28th April, Herr Hitler announced that he had made proposals to the Polish Government that Danzig should return as a free city into the framework of the Reich, and that Germany should receive a route and railway with extra-territorial status through the Corridor in exchange for a 25-year pact of non-aggression and a recognition of the existing Ger-

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man-Polish boundaries as "ultimate." On the same day a memorandum to this effect was given to the Polish Government. The German proposals, which had been presented for the first time on the 21st March, 1939, i. e., less than a week after the German occupation of Prague were now described as "the very minimum which must be demanded from the point of view of German interests."

Herr Hitler also claimed that the German-Polish agreement of January, 1934, was incompatible with the Anglo-Polish promises of mutual assistance and therefore was no longer binding.

On the 5th May the Polish Government replied to the German Government with an explanation of their point of view. The Polish note repeated the counter-proposals which the Polish Government had put forward as a basis for negotiation in reply to the German proposals, and refuted the German argument that the Anglo-Polish guarantee was in any way incompatible with the German-Polish agreement.

The Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs elaborated his country's case in a speech made in the Polish Parliament on the 5th May. The Minister said that the Polish Government regarded the German proposals as a demand for "unilateral concessions." He added that Poland was ready to approach "objectively" and with "their utmost goodwill" any points raised for discussion by the German Government. But that two conditions were necessary if the discussions were to be of real value: (1) peaceful intentions, (2) peaceful methods of procedure.

The Polish memorandum reminded the German Government that no formal reply to the Polish counter-proposals had been received for a month, and that only on the 28th April the Polish Government learned that "the mere fact of the formulation of counter-proposals instead of the acceptance of the verbal German suggestions without alteration or reservation had been regarded by the Reich as a refusal of discussions."

The Anglo-Polish Agreement, March 31, 1939.

On the 31st of March, 1939, the Prime Minister announced the assurance of British and French support to Poland "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence, and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist." An Anglo-Polish communique issued on the 6th of April recorded the assurances of mutual support agreed upon by the British and Polish Governments, "pending the completion of the permanent agreement." The agreement of mutual assistance was signed on the 25th of August. The articles defined the mutual guarantee in case of aggression by a European power.

Developments in Anglo-German relations and in the general British attitude towards the international situation, April-June, 1939.

Anglo-German as well as German-Polish relations deteriorated after the German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia. On the 1st April Herr Hitler made a speech at Wilhelmshaven in which he attacked Great Britain and British policy towards Germany, and attempted a justification of German policy. Herr Hitler spoke in the Reichstag on the 28th April, announcing the denunciation by Germany of the Anglo-German naval agreements. On the 27th April a memorandum to this effect was sent to the British Government. On the 16th June Viscount Halifax again denied to the German Ambassador in London that Great Britain or any other Power was "encircling" Germany. A week later (23rd June) His Majesty's Government sent a reasoned protest to the German Government denying the validity of the German unilateral denunciation of the Anglo-German naval agreements, and also refuting the arguments of fact, i. e., (persistent British hostility to Germany) by which Herr Hitler attempted to justify his denunciation of the naval agreements.

In view of these facts and of the increasing international tension, Viscount Halifax took the opportunity, in a speech at Chatham House on the 29th June, to define at some length the attitude and policy of Great Britain. He explained the reason for the obligations which Great Britain had undertaken in the Continent of Europe. He discussed Anglo-German relations and stated that Great Britain had no wish to isolate Germany, and that, if Germany wished, "a policy of co-operation" could be adopted at once. "British policy rests on twin foundations of purpose. One is determination to resist force. The other is our recognition of the world's desire to get on with constructive work of building peace."

Deterioration in the Local Situation at Danzig, June 3-July 3, 1939.

With the increase of agitation in the Reich, the local situation at Danzig rapidly became worse. On the 3rd June the President of the Danzig Senate made accusations against Polish customs inspectors. The Polish Government on the 10th June replied with a denial of the accusations and a statement of the legal rights of Poland in relation to Danzig. On the 27th June the Polish Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs told Sir H. Kennard, His Majesty's Ambassador in Warsaw, that a free corps was being formed in Danzig, and on the 28th and 30th June, and on the 1st July, Mr. Shepherd, His Majesty's Consul General in Danzig, reported upon military preparations in the city. On the 30th June, in view of the gravity of the situation, Viscount Halifax suggested consultation between the British, French and Polish Governments for the co-ordination of their plans. Meanwhile, the Polish Government maintained a restrained attitude.

British Attitude Towards Developments in Danzig, July 10-15, 1939

On the 10th July, while the situation at Danzig appeared to be becoming critical, the Prime Minister defined the British attitude towards the Danzig problem in a statement in the House of Commons. He pointed out that it was before Poland had received any guarantee from Great Britain that the Polish Government, fearing to be faced with unilateral German action, had replied to the German proposals, by putting forward certain counter proposals, and that the cause of the Polish refusal to accept the German proposals was to be found in the character of these proposals and in the manner and timing of their presentation and not in the British guarantee of Poland.

On the 14th of July Sir Neville Henderson discussed with Baron Von Weizsacker, German State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a statement by one of the German undersecretaries that "Herr Hitler was convinced that England would never fight over Danzig." Sir Neville Henderson repeated the affirmation already made by His Majesty's Government that, in the event of German aggression, Great Britain would support Poland in resisting force by force.

Temporary Easing in the Danzig Situation, July 19-Aug. 2, 1939

After the tension in Danzig at the end of June there was a temporary lull in the situation. The acting British Consul General at Danzig reported on the 19th July that Herr Forster, the leader of the National Socialist Party in Danzig, had stated, after an interview with Herr Hitler, that "nothing will be done on the German side to provoke a conflict," and that the Danzig question could "wait if necessary until next year or even longer." On the 21st July Viscount Halifax instructed Mr. Norton, His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Warsaw, to impress upon the Polish Government the need for caution. M. Beck replied, the 25th July, that the Polish Government was equally anxious for a detente. On the previous day Herr Forster had again stated that "the Danzig question could, if necessary, wait a year or more." On the 31st July and the 2nd August, however, Sir H. Kennard reported less hopefully about the position.

Further Deterioration in the Situation at Danzig, Aug. 4-16, 1939.

On the 4th August, M. Beck told His Majesty's Charge D'Affaires at Warsaw that the Danzig Senate had that day informed Polish customs inspectors at four posts in Danzig that henceforth they would not be allowed to carry out their duties. The Polish Government took "a very serious view" of the step. Similar news came from Mr. Shepherd at Danzig. On the 9th August, Sir H. Kennard reported that the Polish attitude was "firm but studiously moderate." A day later, Sir H. Kennard reported to His Majesty's Government a communication made by the German Government to the Polish Charge D'Affaires at Berlin on the Danzig question, and the Polish reply to this communication. M. Beck drew the attention of Sir H. Kennard to "the very serious nature of the German demarche as it was the first time that the Reich had directly intervened in the dispute between Poland and the Danzig Senate."

The Polish Government in their reply to the German note verbale stated that they would "react to any attempt by the authorities of the Free City which might tend to compromise the rights and interests which Poland possesses there in virtue of her agreements, by the employment of such means and measures as they alone shall think fit to adopt, and will consider any future intervention by the German Government to the detriment of these rights and interests as an act of aggression."

Sir Nevile Henderson on the 15th August discussed with Baron von Weizsacker the deterioration in the Danzig position and pointed out that if the Poles "were compelled by any act of Germany to resort to arms to defend themselves, there was not a shadow of doubt that we would give them our full armed support * * * Germany would be making a tragic mistake if she imagined the contrary."

Baron von Weizsacker himself observed that "the situation in one respect was even worse than last year, as Mr. Chamberlain could not again come out to Germany." Baron von Weizsacker also discounted the character of Russian help to Poland and "thought that the U. S. S. R. would even in the end join in [illegible] the Polish spoils."

Meanwhile, on the 12th August, M. Burckhardt had a conversation with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden at the latter's request, in which the question of Danzig and the general European situation were discussed. Viscount Halifax, who still hoped that Herr Hitler might avoid war, advised the Polish Government to make it clear that they remained ready for negotiations over Danzig.

Treatment of the German minority in Poland, Aug. 24-27, 1939.

During the course of the correspondence outlined in this section, Sir H. Kennard reported that the German press campaign about the persecution of the German minority in Poland was a "gross distortion and exaggeration of the facts." On the 26th of August Sir H. Kennard reported frontier incidents which had been provoked by the Germans. They had not caused the Poles to change their "calm and strong attitude of defense." Reports of unfounded German allegations against the Poles were also sent by Sir H. Kennard on the 26th and 27th August.

DEVELOPMENTS LEADING IMMEDIATELY TO THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

(Aug. 24—Sept. 3, 1939)

The Prime Minister's letter to Herr Hitler (Aug. 22) and Herr Hitler's interview with Sir Nevile Henderson (Aug. 23).

On the 22nd August, after the publication of the news of Herr Von Ribbentrop's visit to Moscow to sign a non-aggression pact with the USSR the Prime Minister sent a personal letter to Herr Hitler. Mr. Chamberlain once again gave a clear statement of the British obligations to Poland, and stated that "whatever may prove to be the nature of the German-Soviet agreement, it cannot alter Great Britain's obligation." He added that "it has been alleged that, if His Majesty's Government had made their position more clear in 1914, the great catastrophe would have been avoided. Whether or not there is any force in that allegation, His Majesty's Government are resolved that on this occasion there shall be no such tragic misunderstanding."

On the 23rd August Sir Nevile Henderson reported his first interview with Herr Hitler earlier in the day. Herr Hitle was "excitable and uncompromising;" his language was "violent and exaggerated both as regards England and Poland." Herr Hitler observed, in reply to His Majesty's Ambassador's repeated warnings that direct action against Poland would mean war with Great Britain, that "Germany had nothing to lose, and Great Britain much; that he did not desire war, but would not shrink from it if it was necessary and that his people were much more behind him than in September."

Herr Hitler was calmer at a second talk but no less uncompromising. He put the whole responsibility for war on Great Britain, and maintained that Great Britain was "determined to destroy and exterminate Germany. He was, he said, 50 years old; he preferred war now to when he would be 55 or 60." He said that "England was fighting for lesser races, whereas he was fighting only for Germany."

The German reply to the Prime Minister's letter was given to His Majesty's Ambassador on the 23rd August. Herr Hitler stated that the British promise to assist Poland would make no difference to the determination of the Reich to safeguard German interests, and that the precautionary British military measures announced in the Prime Minister's letter of the 22nd August would be followed by the mobilization of the German forces.

(Text of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact—August 23).

Appointment of Herr Forster as head of the State of the Free City of Danzig, Aug. 23.

Herr Forster was declared by decree of the Danzig Senate, on the 23rd August, head of the State (Staatsoberhaupt) of the Free City of Danzig. The Polish Government protested to the Senate against the illegality of this appointment.

(Speeches by the Prime Minister and Viscount Halifax on the Danzig and general German-Polish situation and the determination of Great Britain to honor British obligations to Poland, Aug. 24.)

Attempts by the Polish Government to establish contact with the German Government, Aug. 24.

In view of the increasing tension in Danzig, M. Beck told Sir H. Kennard that he considered the situation "most grave," and that he had asked the Polish Ambassador in Berlin to seek an immediate interview with the German State Secretary. This interview could not, however, be arranged, since Baron von Weizsacker was at Berchtesgaden, but the Polish Ambassador had an interview in the afternoon of the 24th of August with Field Marshal Goering. The field marshal regretted that "his policy of maintaining friendly relations with Poland should have come to nought, and admitted that he no longer had influence to do much in the matter." The field marshal hinted that Poland should abandon her alliance with Great Britain, and left the Polish Government with the impression that Germany was aiming at a free hand in eastern Europe.

Interview Between Sir N. Henderson and Herr Hitler, and German Official Communication" of August 25.

On the 25th August, Herr Hitler sent for Sir Neville Henderson and asked him to fly to London to "put the case" to His Majesty's Government. The "case," which included an offer of friendship with Great Britain, once the Polish question had been solved, was contained in a verbal communication made to His Majesty's Ambassador. During the discussion with Herr Hitler, Sir Neville Henderson stated once more that Great Britain "could not go back on her word to Poland," and would insist upon a settlement by negotiation. Herr Hitler refused to guarantee a negotiated settlement on the ground that "Polish provocation might at any moment render German intervention to protect German nationals inevitable."

Correspondence Between the British and Polish Governments, August 25-27.

On the 25th August, Viscount Halifax suggested to the Polish Government the establishment of a corps of neutral observers, who would enter upon their functions if it were found possible to open negotiations. He also suggested the possibility of negotiating over an exchange of populations. M. Beck raised no objection in principle to either proposal.

Reply of His Majesty's Government, dated August 28, to Herr Hitler's communications of August 23 and 25: Interview of August 28 between Sir Nevile Henderson and Herr Hitler: Speech of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 29.

On the 28th August Viscount Halifax informed the Polish Government through Sir H. Kennard that in the British reply to Herr Hitler "a clear distinction" would be drawn between "the method of reaching agreement on German-Polish differences and the nature of the solution to be arrived at. As to the method, we (His Majesty's Government) wish to express our clear view that direct discussion on equal terms between the parties is the proper means."

The reply of His Majesty's Government, suggesting direct discussion between the German and Polish Governments, was presented to Herr Hitler by Sir N. Henderson on the 28th August. His Majesty's Government stated they had "already received a definite assurance from the Polish Government that they are prepared to enter into discussions," and that, if such direct discussion led, as they hoped, to agreement "the way would be open to the negotiation of that wider and more complete understanding between Great Britain and Germany which both countries desire."

In his interview of the 28th August with Herr Hitler, Sir N. Henderson repeated the British readiness to reach an Anglo-German understanding, "but only on the basis of a peaceful solution of the Polish question." Sir Neville Henderson pointed out to

Herr Hitler that "it lay with him (Herr Hitler) as to whether he preferred a unilateral solution which would mean war as regards Poland, or British friendship." Herr Hitler, who said that "his army was ready and eager for battle," would not answer at once whether he would negotiate directly with Poland.

On the 29th August the Prime Minister once more explained in the House of Commons the British standpoint.

Interview of Aug. 29 between Sir Nevile Henderson and Herr Hitler, and German demand for the arrival of a Polish representative in Berlin by Aug. 30.

At 7:15 p. m. on the 29th August Sir Nevile Henderson received from Herr Hitler the German answer that the German Government was prepared to accept the British proposals for direct German-Polish negotiations, but counted on the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary by the 30th August. The British Ambassador remarked that the latter demand "sounded like an ultimatum," but, after some heated remarks, both Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop assured the Ambassador "that it was only intended to stress the urgency of the moment." The interview was "of a stormy character." Sir N. Henderson thought that Herr Hitler was "far less reasonable" than on the 28th August.

At 4 a. m. on Aug. 30 Sir N. Henderson, on instructions from His Majesty's Government, informed the German Government that it would be "unreasonable to expect the British Government to produce a Polish representative in Berlin" by the 30th August, and that "the German Government must not expect this."

Exchange of correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the Polish Government on Aug. 30.

Sir H. Kennard also reported his opinion that the Polish Government could not be induced to send a representative immediately to Berlin to discuss a settlement on the basis proposed by Herr Hitler. "They would certainly sooner fight and perish rather than submit to such humiliation, especially after the examples of Czecho-Slovakia, Lithuania and Austria." On this same day the Polish Government gave their assurance, in reply to advice from Viscount Halifax, to avoid any kind of provocation, that they had no intention of provoking any incidents, in spite of the provocation at Danzig, which was becoming "more and more intolerable."

Exchange of correspondence between the British and German Governments with regard to the opening of direct German-Polish negotiations (Aug. 30).

At 2:45 p. m. and again at 5:30 p. m. on the 30th August His Majesty's Government instructed Sir N. Henderson to inform the German Government of the representations which the British Government had made in Warsaw for the avoidance of all frontier incidents and urged the German Government to reciprocate. They repeated at 6:50 p. m. in view of the German insistence on the point, that it was "wholly unreasonable" for the German Government to insist upon the arrival in Berlin of a Polish representative with full powers to receive German proposals, and that they could not advise the Polish Government in this sense. They suggested the normal procedure of giving the Polish Ambassador the German proposals for transmission to Warsaw.

At midnight on the 30th-31st August Sir N. Henderson handed to Her von Ribbentrop the full British reply to the German letter of the 29th August.

The reply noted the German Government's acceptance of the British proposal for direct German-Polish discussions, and of the "position of His Majesty's government as to Poland's vital interests and independence." The reply also noted that the German Government accepted "in principle the condition that any settlement should be made the subject of an international guarantee." His Majesty's Government stated that they were informing the Polish Government of the German Government's reply. "The method of contact and arrangements for discussions must obviously be agreed with all urgency between the German and Polish governments," but in His Majesty's Government's view it would be impracticable to establish contact so early as today (I. E., the 30th August).

The British reply was also telegraphed to the Polish Government, and Viscount Halifax hoped that "provided the method and general arrangement for discussion can be satisfactorily agreed," the Polish Government, which had authorized His Majesty's Government to say that they were prepared to enter into direct discussions, would be ready to do so without delay.

In his interview at midnight the 30th-31st August with Herr Von Ribbentrop, Sir N. Henderson suggested that the German Government should adopt the normal procedure of making contact with the Polish Government, i. e., that when the German proposals were ready the Polish Ambassador should be invited to call and to receive these proposals "for transmission to his government with a view to the immediate opening of negotiations."

"Herr Von Ribbentrop's reply was to produce a lengthy document which he read out in German aloud at top speed." When His Majesty's Ambassador asked for the text of the proposals in the document, he was told that it was "now too late" as the Polish representative had not arrived in Berlin by midnight (the 30-31st August). Sir N. Henderson described this procedure as an "ultimatum," in spite of the assurances previously given by the German Government. He asked why Herr von Ribbentrop could not adopt the normal procedure, give him a copy of the proposals, and ask the Polish Ambassador to call on him (Herr Von Ribbentrop) to receive them. "In the most violent terms Herr Von Ribbentrop said that he would never ask the Polish Ambassador to visit him," though he hinted that it might be different if the Polish Ambassador asked for an interview.

Exchange of correspondence between the British and Polish Governments on August 31 with regard to direct negotiations.

On hearing of the reply of His Majesty's Government to the German Government on the subject of direct German-Polish negotiations, M. Beck said that he would do "everything possible to facilitate the efforts of His Majesty's Government" by midday on the 31st August. Later on the 31st August, Viscount Halifax advised the Polish Government immediately to instruct the Polish Ambassador in Berlin to say that he was ready to transmit to his Government any proposals made by the German Government so that they (the Polish Government) "may at once consider them and make suggestions for early discussions."

At 6:30 p. m. the 31st August Sir H. Kennard communicated to London the formal Polish confirmation of the readiness of the Polish Government to enter into direct discussions with the German Government on the basis proposed by Great Britain. M. Beck said that "he would now instruct M. Lipski (Polish Ambassador in Berlin) to seek an interview either with the (German) Minister for Foreign Affairs or the State Secretary "in order to establish contact for the initiation of direct discussions, but that the Polish Ambassador would not be authorized to receive a document containing the German proposals, since, "in view of past experience, it might be accompanied by some sort of ultimatum." In M. Beck's view "it was essential that contact should be made in the first instance," for the discussion of details "as to where, with whom, and on what basis negotiations should be commenced."

German proposals for German-Polish settlement, presented to the British Ambassador in Berlin at 8:15 p. m. on Aug. 31, and German invasion of Poland on Sept. 1.

It was not until 9:15 p. m. on the 31st August that the German Government gave Sir N. Henderson a copy of their proposals, which had been read to him so rapidly by Herr von Ribbentrop on the previous night. The German Government stated that the note contianed the 16 points of their proposed settlement, but that, as the Polish plenipotentiary, with powers "not only to discuss but to conduct and conclude negotiations," had not arrived in Berlin they regarded their proposals as "to all intents and purposes rejected."

At 11 p. m., Viscount Halifax telephoned instructions to Sir N. Henderson to inform the German Government that the Polish Government were taking steps to establish contact with them through the Polish Ambassador in Berlin. At 9 p. m. (British summer time) the German Government had, however, broadcast their proposals together with the statement that they regarded them as having been rejected. They had, however, never been communicated to the Polish Government and all means of communication between the Polish Ambassador in Berlin and the Polish Government had been cut off.

As a final attempt to meet the German demands Viscount Halifax telegraphed to Sir H. Kennard the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1 his view that the Polish Ambassador in Berlin might receive a document for transmission to his Government and might say that "(A) If it contained anything like an ultimatum, the Polish Government would certainly be unable to discuss on such a basis; and (B) that in any case, in the view of the Polish Government, questions to the venue of the negotiations, the basis on which they should be held, and the persons to take part in them, must be discussed and decided between the two Governments."

In answer to this telegram, Sir H. Kennard replied on the first of September that M. Lipski "had already called on the German Minister at 6:30 p. m. on the 31st of August." "In view of this fact, which was followed by the German invasion of Poland at dawn today (1st September) it was clearly useless for me to take the action suggested."

These facts were announced to the House of Commons by the Premier on the 1st September. A further "explanatory note, upon the actual course of events," reprinted from White Paper (Misc. No. 8, 1939,) should be read in connection with Herr Hitler's version of events as given in his speech on the 1st September to the Reichstag and in his proclamation to the German army.

Reunion of Danzig with the Reich, Sept. 1

On the 1st September, Herr Forster announced in a proclamation to the people of Danzig reunion with the Reich. He telegraphed an account of his action to Herr Hitler, who replied at once accepting the reunion and ratifying the so-called legal act by which it was brought about.

Action taken by His Majesty's Government after the receipt of news of the German attack on Poland, Sept. 1-3.

On the 1st September, after His Majesty's Government had received news of the German invasion of Poland, Viscount Halifax instructed Sir N. Henderson to inform the German Government that the governments of the United Kingdom and France considered that the German action had "created conditions (viz., an aggressive act of force against Poland, threatening the independence of Poland) which call for the implementation by the governments of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance." Unless the German Government suspended all aggressive action against Poland, and promptly withdrew their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would "without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland." Sir N. Henderson was authorized to explain, if asked, that this communication was "in the nature of a warning," and was "not to be considered as an ultimatum," but Viscount Halifax added, for Sir N. Henderson's own information, that, "if the German reply is unsatisfactory, the next stage will be either an ultimatum with time-limit or an immediate declaration of war."

On the night of the 1st-2nd September Sir N. Henderson reported that he had made the necessary communication to Herr Von Ribbentrop at 9:30 p. m. and had asked for an immediate answer. Herr Von Ribbentrop replied that he would submit the communication to Herr Hitler. Meanwhile, on the 1st September, the Polish Government announced to His Majesty's Government that, although the Polish Ambassador in Berlin had seen Herr Von Ribbentrop at 6:30 p. m. on the 31st August, and had expressed the readiness of the Polish Government to enter into direct negotiations, Polish territory had been invaded, and the Polish Government had therefore been compelled to break off relations with Germany. At 10:30 a. m. on the 1st September Viscount Halifax sent for the German Charge D'Affaires in London, drew his attention to the reports which had reached His Majesty's Government about German action against Poland and informed him that these reports "created a very serious situation."

The Prime Minister on the 2nd September made a statement in the House of Commons, in the course of which he said that no answer had been received to the message sent to the German Government on the 1st September, requesting the cessation of German aggression and the withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

The Prime Minister also informed the House of proposals put forward by the Italian Government for a cessation of hostilities, but made it clear that His Majesty's Government could not take part in any conference unless German aggression ceased and German troops were withdrawn from Poland. On the 3rd September Sir N. Henderson was instructed to ask for an interview at 9 a. m. with Herr Von Ribbentrop and to inform him that, although His Majesty's Government had warned the German Government of the results which would follow if Germany did not suspend all aggressive action against Poland, no answer had been received from the German Government. His Majesty's Government therefore stated that unless satisfactory assurances were received from the German Government not later than 11 a. m. a state of war would exist between the United Kingdom and Germany.

At 11:20 a. m. on the 3rd September the German Government replied with a statement of their case, concluding with the suggestion that His Majesty's Government desired the destruction of the German people, and with the words, "We shall answer any aggressive action on the part of England with the same weapons and in the same form." Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain was at war with Germany. This section of the documents concludes with Herr Hitler's proclamations of the 3d September to the German people and the German army.

Attempts at mediation by other states.

The full text is given of the exchange of messages between the President of the United States of America and His Majesty The King of Italy; the President of the United States of America and the President of Poland; and the messages of the President of the United States of America to Herr Hitler; the broadcast appeal of the 23d August by His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, in the name of the heads of the states of the Oslo group of Powers and the replies; the joint offer of mediation by His Majesty, the King of the Belgians and Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands and the replies; the broadcast appeal of the 24th August by His Holiness the Pope with the reply of His Majesty's Government and telegrams describing the last peace attempt by the Pope on the 31st August, together with His Majesty's Government's reaction, are also given in full.

A communique issued by the official Stefani news agency on the 4th September regarding the efforts made by the Italian Government to maintain peace is published as the last documents in this chapter.

The final document is the Prime Minister's broadcast of the 4th September, 1939, to the German people.

DALADIER RENEWS PLEDGE TO BATTLE HITLER TO A FINISH

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PARIS, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier, in a broadcast to the world tonight on France's determination not to abandon her fight against Adolf Hitler, associated the United States with his own country and with Great Britain in the failure to prevent "the German destruction of Poland."

The French Premier interrupted a world broadcast by President Roosevelt on American neutrality to make an appeal to the world, in which he declared:

"The generous efforts of the highest moral and political authorities of the United States and Europe have been checked. The Reich's world terror which is now sweeping Poland was decided upon in advance."

France to Push War.

The Premier declared that France never would abandon her fight until Hitler's efforts "to dominate the world" had been crushed by a "complete victory" over the Nazi forces.

The Premier added that France never would make peace until peace was established on a "solid,

Herr Hitler that "it lay with him (Herr Hitler) as to whether he preferred a unilateral solution which would mean war as regards Poland, or British friendship." Herr Hitler, who said that "his army was ready and eager for battle," would not answer at once whether he would negotiate directly with Poland.

On the 29th August the Prime Minister once more explained in the House of Commons the British standpoint.

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At 7:15 p. m. on the 29th August Sir Nevile Henderson received from Herr Hitler the German answer that the German Government was prepared to accept the British proposals for direct German-Polish negotiations, but counted on the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary by the 30th August. The British Ambassador remarked that the latter demand "sounded like an ultimatum," but, after some heated remarks, both Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop assured the Ambassador "that it was only intended to stress the urgency of the moment." The interview was "of a stormy character." Sir N. Henderson thought that Herr Hitler was "far less reasonable" than on the 28th August.

At 4 a. m. on Aug. 30 Sir N. Henderson, on instructions from His Majesty's Government, informed the German Government that it would be "unreasonable to expect the British Government to produce a Polish representative in Berlin" by the 30th August, and that "the German Government must not expect this."

Exchange of correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the Polish Government on Aug. 30.

Sir H. Kennard also reported his opinion that the Polish Government could not be induced to send a representative immediately to Berlin to discuss a settlement on the basis proposed by Herr Hitler. "They would certainly sooner fight and perish rather than submit to such humiliation, especially after the examples of Czecho-Slovakia, Lithuania and Austria." On this same day the Polish Government gave their assurance, in reply to advice from Viscount Halifax, to avoid any kind of provocation, that they had no intention of provoking any incidents, in spite of the provocation at Danzig, which was becoming "more and more intolerable."

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At 2:45 p. m. and again at 5:30 p. m. on the 30th August His Majesty's Government instructed Sir N. Henderson to inform the German Government of the representations which the British Government had made in Warsaw for the avoidance of all frontier incidents and urged the German Government to reciprocate. They repeated at 6:50 p. m. in view of the German insistence on the point, that it was "wholly unreasonable" for the German Government to insist upon the arrival in Berlin of a Polish representative with full powers to receive German proposals, and that they could not advise the Polish Government in this sense. They suggested the normal procedure of giving the Polish Ambassador the German proposals for transmission to Warsaw.

At midnight on the 30th-31st August Sir N. Henderson handed to Her von Ribbentrop the full British reply to the German letter of the 29th August.

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The British reply was also telegraphed to the Polish Government, and Viscount Halifax hoped that "provided the method and general arrangement for discussion can be satisfactorily agreed," the Polish Government, which had authorized His Majesty's Government to say that they were prepared to enter into direct discussions, would be ready to do so without delay.

In his interview at midnight the 30th-31st August with Herr Von Ribbentrop, Sir N. Henderson suggested that the German Government should adopt the normal procedure of making contact with the Polish Government, i. e., that when the German proposals were ready the Polish Ambassador should be invited to call and to receive these proposals "for transmission to his government with a view to the immediate opening of negotiations."

"Herr Von Ribbentrop's reply was to produce a lengthy document which he read out in German aloud at top speed." When His Majesty's Ambassador asked for the text of the proposals in the document, he was told that it was "now too late" as the Polish representative had not arrived in Berlin by midnight (the 30-31st August). Sir N. Henderson described this procedure as an "ultimatum," in spite of the assurances previously given by the German Government. He asked why Herr von Ribbentrop could not adopt the normal procedure, give him a copy of the proposals, and ask the Polish Ambassador to call on him (Herr Von Ribbentrop) to receive them. "In the most violent terms Herr Von Ribbentrop said that he would never ask the Polish Ambassador to visit him," though he hinted that it might be different if the Polish Ambassador asked for an interview.

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On hearing of the reply of His Majesty's Government to the German Government on the subject of direct German-Polish negotiations, M. Beck said that he would do "everything possible to facilitate the efforts of His Majesty's Government" by midday on the 31st August. Later on the 31st August, Viscount Halifax advised the Polish Government immediately to instruct the Polish Ambassador in Berlin to say that he was ready to transmit to his Government any proposals made by the German Government so that they (the Polish Government) "may at once consider them and make suggestions for early discussions."

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German proposals for German-Polish settlement, presented to the British Ambassador in Berlin at 8:15 p. m. on Aug. 31, and German invasion of Poland on Sept. 1.

It was not until 9:15 p. m. on the 31st August that the German Government gave Sir N. Henderson a copy of their proposals, which had been read to him so rapidly by Herr von Ribbentrop on the previous night. The German Government stated that the note contianed the 16 points of their proposed settlement, but that, as the Polish plenipotentiary, with powers "not only to discuss but to conduct and conclude negotiations," had not arrived in Berlin they regarded their proposals as "to all intents and purposes rejected."

At 11 p. m., Viscount Halifax telephoned instructions to Sir N. Henderson to inform the German Government that the Polish Government were taking steps to establish contact with them through the Polish Ambassador in Berlin. At 9 p. m. (British summer time) the German Government had, however, broadcast their proposals together with the statement that they regarded them as having been rejected. They had, however, never been communicated to the Polish Government and all means of communication between the Polish Ambassador in Berlin and the Polish Government had been cut off.

As a final attempt to meet the German demands Viscount Halifax telegraphed to Sir H. Kennard the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1 his view that the Polish Ambassador in Berlin might receive a document for transmission to his Government and might say that "(A) If it contained anything like an ultimatum, the Polish Government would certainly be unable to discuss on such a basis; and (B) that in any case, in the view of the Polish Government, questions to the venue of the negotiations, the basis on which they should be held, and the persons to take part in them, must be discussed and decided between the two Governments."

In answer to this telegram, Sir H. Kennard replied on the first of September that M. Lipski "had already called on the German Minister at 6:30 p. m. on the 31st of August." "In view of this fact, which was followed by the German invasion of Poland at dawn today (1st September) it was clearly useless for me to take the action suggested."

These facts were announced to the House of Commons by the Premier on the 1st September. A further "explanatory note, upon the actual course of events," reprinted from White Paper (Misc. No. 8, 1939,) should be read in connection with Herr Hitler's version of events as given in his speech on the 1st September to the Reichstag and in his proclamation to the German army.

Reunion of Danzig with the Reich, Sept. 1.

On the 1st September, Herr Forster announced in a proclamation to the people of Danzig reunion with the Reich. He telegraphed an account of his action to Herr Hitler, who replied at once accepting the reunion and ratifying the so-called legal act by which it was brought about.

Action taken by His Majesty's Government after the receipt of news of the German attack on Poland, Sept. 1-3.

On the 1st September, after His Majesty's Government had received news of the German invasion of Poland, Viscount Halifax instructed Sir N. Henderson to inform the German Government that the governments of the United Kingdom and France considered that the German action had "created conditions (viz., an aggressive act of force against Poland, threatening the independence of Poland) which call for the implementation by the governments of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance." Unless the German Government suspended all aggressive action against Poland, and promptly withdrew their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would "without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland." Sir N. Henderson was authorized to explain, if asked, that this communication was "in the nature of a warning," and was "not to be considered as an ultimatum," but Viscount Halifax added, for Sir N. Henderson's own information, that, "if the German reply is unsatisfactory, the next stage will be either an ultimatum with time-limit or an immediate declaration of war."

On the night of the 1st-2nd September Sir N. Henderson reported that he had made the necessary communication to Herr Von Ribbentrop at 9:30 p. m. and had asked for an immediate answer. Herr Von Ribbentrop replied that he would submit the communication to Herr Hitler. Meanwhile, on the 1st September, the Polish Government announced to His Majesty's Government that, although the Polish Ambassador in Berlin had seen Herr Von Ribbentrop at 6:30 p. m. on the 31st August, and had expressed the readiness of the Polish Government to enter into direct negotiations, Polish territory had been invaded, and the Polish Government had therefore been compelled to break off relations with Germany. At 10:30 a. m. on the 1st September Viscount Halifax sent for the German Charge D'Affaires in London, drew his attention to the reports which had reached His Majesty's Government about German action against Poland and informed him that these reports "created a very serious situation."

The Prime Minister on the 2nd September made a statement in the House of Commons, in the course of which he said that no answer had been received to the message sent to the German Government on the 1st September, requesting the cessation of German aggression and the withdrawal of German troops from Poland.

The Prime Minister also informed the House of proposals put forward by the Italian Government for a cessation of hostilities, but made it clear that His Majesty's Government could not take part in any conference unless German aggression ceased and German troops were withdrawn from Poland. On the 3rd September Sir N. Henderson was instructed to ask for an interview at 9 a. m. with Herr Von Ribbentrop and to inform him that, although His Majesty's Government had warned the German Government of the results which would follow if Germany did not suspend all aggressive action against Poland, no answer had been received from the German Government. His Majesty's Government therefore stated that unless satisfactory assurances were received from the German Government not later than 11 a. m. a state of war would exist between the United Kingdom and Germany.

At 11:20 a. m. on the 3rd September the German Government replied with a statement of their case, concluding with the suggestion that His Majesty's Government desired the destruction of the German people, and with the words, "We shall answer any aggressive action on the part of England with the same weapons and in the same form." Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain was at war with Germany. This section of the documents concludes with Herr Hitler's proclamations of the 3d September to the German people and the German army.

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The full text is given of the exchange of messages between the President of the United States of America and His Majesty The King of Italy; the President of the United States of America and the President of Poland; and the messages of the President of the United States of America to Herr Hitler; the broadcast appeal of the 23d August by His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, in the name of the heads of the states of the Oslo group of Powers and the replies; the joint offer of mediation by His Majesty, the King of the Belgians and Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands and the replies; the broadcast appeal of the 24th August by His Holiness the Pope with the reply of His Majesty's Government and telegrams describing the last peace attempt by the Pope on the 31st August, together with His Majesty's Government's reaction, are also given in full.

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The final document is the Prime Minister's broadcast of the 4th September, 1939, to the German people.

DALADIER RENEWS PLEDGE TO BATTLE HITLER TO A FINISH

Both Armies Stiffen Lines for Expected Onslaught along West Front

PARIS, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier, in a broadcast to the world tonight on France's determination not to abandon her fight against Adolf Hitler, associated the United States with his own country and with Great Britain in the failure to prevent "the German destruction of Poland."

The French Premier interrupted a world broadcast by President Roosevelt on American neutrality to make an appeal to the world, in which he declared:

"The generous efforts of the highest moral and political authorities of the United States and Europe have been checked. The Reich's world terror which is now sweeping Poland was decided upon in advance."

France to Push War.

The Premier declared that France never would abandon her fight until Hitler's efforts "to dominate the world" had been crushed by a "complete victory" over the Nazi forces.

The Premier added that France never would make peace until peace was established on a "solid,

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lasting basis."

In a highly emotional appeal, he urged the nation to fight to the last man against "the German menace" which wants to "destroy France like it destroyed Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland."

When the Premier had finished his fifteen-minute speech, delivered from his private office at the War Ministry, all French stations went silent for a moment. Then a military band crashed into the strains of the French national anthem.

Follows Council of War.

M. Daladier's declaration of war to the death against Hitler followed a dramatic Cabinet meeting yesterday and a series of conferences with British leaders, who flew to France to emphasize the French and British refusal to treat with Hitler merely because he had succeeded in a conquest of Poland.

M. Daladier minced no words in describing the reasons for the war. He said that despite Hitler's promises there were no German claims against France, this was a war to prevent the destruction of the French nation. Hitler, he said, had made similar promises after each of his conquests. The truth of the matter, Daladier declared, was that "Hitler wants to destroy France."

Meanwhile the French night communique reported "a calm day all along the front."

"Activity of the enemy's artillery south of Saarbruecken," it continued.

"Our reconnaissance missions were carried out despite bad weather and enemy fire."

German Patrols Engaged.

War dispatches still said that the French army was threatening the approaches to Zweibruecken, Germany, at the upper end of the Blies River valley, and that the French advance units had fought numerous pitched battles with German patrols in the Zweibruecken zone and near Saarbruecken, another German city further west, which the French were attempting to surround.

Zweibruecken, about sixteen miles from Saarbruecken, lies five miles inside the German border and Saarbruecken two miles.

These reports indicated that each side was seeking prisoners in the gun-bristling zone between the northern reaches of the Maginot and Siegfried lines from whom to pry secrets of strategy and troop dispositions.

Major Battle Still Due.

The War Ministry's communique for this morning said: "There was local activity by advance guards and artillery actions on both sides."

The French expected a major German offensive soon on the western front as a sequel to Germany's successful onslaught on Poland.

French and German aviation clashed yesterday in a series of battles for mastery of the air over the Siegfried and Maginot fortresses.

While land patrols thrust at the French behind a curtain of artillery fire, German planes took off apparently with the double purpose of strafing the French positions and enticing French airmen into combat. A Messerschmidt fighter was reported shot down behind the French line by defending pursuit planes.

Military dispatches today reported French and British air pilots had brought down an undetermined number of German planes in the past few days in a series of victorious dog fights with German flyers over the western front.

French communiques, military persons said, have been limited only to those enemy planes which have fallen behind the French lines. They said that the number of Germans who crashed was known to be "substantially more."

These persons also said it was "possible" that some French planes in the air battles might have been those manufactured by American aircraft firms and purchased by France.

[A German High Command communique issued in Berlin today reported that eight enemy warplanes and three captive balloons had been shot down on the western front.]

The British and French staffs were in constant contact, apparently studying a threat which many observers saw in the reported massing of German troops at Aachen, Germany, near the Belgian and the Dutch borders. It was from the Aachen sector that the Germans swept across Belgium and into northern France in a lightning attempt to grab all the channel ports and reach Paris in 1914.

Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, the German chief of staff, was reported to have left the Polish front for the west and the Germans were said to have concentrated from 1,500 to 2,000 heavy bombing planes near Aachen.

Yesterday's flying visit to France of the British War Secretary, Leslie Hore-Belisha, and the joint Franco-British staff talks were believed here to be results of the Aachen situation.

Aachen, about eighty-five miles north of the present fighting zone and 270 airline miles from London, was pictured as a key point of the German line facing neutral Belgium and The Netherlands. The latest advices from Holland said that captive balloons—apparently an aerial "barrage"—were strung out at intervals for 100 miles north of Aachen, their positions shifted each night.

The Aachen concentration was regarded by military observers as meaning one of three things—that a petition of the 1914 strategy might be attempted, that Aachen had merely become a transfer point for the movement of troops into the Siegfried Line, or that the Germans might try a "counter-blockade" against British and French ports through air attacks in conjunction with submarine operations in the English Channel.

The French appeared more concerned with the third possibility, on the ground that Germany was beginning to feel the pinch of the British naval blockade and might be on the verge of a major retaliatory blow.

Three major land routes pass through the Aachen district, paralleling each other until they reach the Meuse River where on the north they reach Liege, Belgium. It was there in 1914 that the Kaiser Wilhelm's great offensive started.

Aachen could also become a springboard for a drive by way of the Netherlands. The form of warfare henceforth on the western front undoubtedly depended on developments at Aachen.

One War Plan Awry.

On the Rhine frontier, the southern half of the Franco-German border, there was little activity—not even artillery action, according to war dispatches.

Many observers recalled that before the war started allied military experts favored a "defensive" war against Germany on land, while counting on the Anglo-French naval forces to strangle Germany economically. These experts favored the use of planes, warships and radio microphones for the "heavy work" against the Nazis over a long period, rather than the risk of millions of lives in a big land offensive.

Unclarified Russo-German relations, however, have since become the big question mark. The theory of a "defensive" war had been held in a belief that Russia would be on the allied side.

Whether Russia would or could keep Germany supplied with raw materials to fight a long war has now become a major consideration of Allied strategy.

The French point out that the Russian forces in Poland are occupying regions along the Rumanian and Hungarian frontiers and they wondered whether Russia would bar Germany from pressure on Rumania. At least, said the French, Russia now is in a position to exact a high price for co-operation with Germany in the Danubian Basin.

DALADIER AVERS HITLER HAS AIMS OF TAKING FRANCE

Says Maps Showing Nation Amputated Have Already Been Printed by Nazis.

PROMISES FINISH FIGHT

Accuses Russia and Germany of Deciding to Partition Poland Before War Started

The text of Premier Daladier's address is on Page 2.

Paris, Sept. 21.—(AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier told the world tonight that Adolf Hitler checked the peace efforts of the "highest moral and political" authorities of the United States at the same time he spurned those of the European nations now fighting him.

The French Premier's world broadcast declaring France would fight until "complete victory" crushed Hitler and Germany's dream of "world domination" was timed to coincide with President Roosevelt's message to Congress proposing repeal of the arms embargo.

(Daladier stressed the importance of a "complete victory" with the crushing of Hitlerism because "Germany has already prepared the dismemberment of France." He said "maps showing France amputated have already been printed" and accused Germany of "seeking to incite treason in Alsace and Brittany.")

As Daladier spoke, the French on the western front were reported strengthening their lines in German territory to withstand the shock of an offensive the Germans were believed preparing, now that the conquest of Poland, with the aid of Russian invasion, seemed complete.

Accuses Russia

Daladier said frankly that the reason President Roosevelt's appeals for peace failed was that a secret agreement on the partition of Poland had been concluded between Russia and Germany.

Until now Daladier, in an effort to avoid an open break with the Soviets, carefully had withheld official statements on the Russian invasion of Poland.

Showing the strain of the war and more sad-faced than usual, Daladier in an emotional appeal shouted to the French that "the destruction of Poland had been resolved secretly in advance."

In a reference to the abruptly broken negotiations between Russia, Britain and France which he once referred to as a "stop Hitler" move, the French Premier declared that "Poland's destruction was being prepared by arms and secret treaties even while there was a pretense of negotiations."

Cites Secret Treaty.

The Russian Army, Daladier said, struck Poland in the rear "as the result of a secret treaty."

"In reality," said Daladier, who is his own foreign minister, "an accord for the dismemberment of Poland was concluded between Germany and the U. S. S. R. on August 23.

"Hitler had pretended that he wanted only Danzig, a plebiscite for the Corridor, an autostrade (automobile road across the Polish Corridor)."

In an urgent appeal Daladier declared France would not make peace with Germany until a "solid, lasting basis" could be established.

Warning the nation against the "German menace," he said it wanted to "destroy France like it destroyed Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland."

War for Protection

Despite Hitler's promises Germany wanted nothing from France, he said, the truth was that "Hitler wants to destroy France" and that the war was one to prevent the death of the French nation.

The French Premier's assertions put a vigorous punctuation to similar assertions from British Statesmen that the two countries did not propose to treat with Hitler simply because he had been successful in pushing his armies through Poland.

The speech followed a series of dramatic conferences with British leaders who flew to France in recent days to discuss further conduct of the war.

Front Statemated

The sudden stalemate which developed on the Western front where the French had been advancing until Russian intervention freed German divisions for operations in the west was reflected throughout Daladier's speech.

Tonight's official French communique told of "a calm day along the front and activity of the enemy's artillery south of Saarbruecken. Our reconnaissance missions were carried out despite bad weather and enemy fire."

In a series of sharp local actions French troops apparently advanced their lines closer to two important German cities, Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken, in the centre of the western front's northern flank.

French raiding parties were skirmishing with German patrols on all sectors of the 100-mile active front from the Luxembourg border on the north to the forest known as Bienwald where the Rhine ceases to form a common frontier between France and Germany.

No Heavy Fighting

There seemed to be no heavy fighting anywhere on the front. Both armies were jockeying for position in light of the new situation created by the Russian advance into Poland, permitting the Nazis to free large numbers of troops for action against France and Britain in the west.

German scouting operations of the last four days east of Saarbruecken obviously have been hampering French efforts to consolidate their positions. To offset this, French troops holding outposts now are reacting more vigorously.

They were reported not only to have curtailed results of German raids, but to have pushed their own lines slightly forward.

The most important result of this was not ground gained but that it gave the French main lines, which were being reinforced on the German side of the frontier, more "breathing space."

It meant that, should a German attack come, the Nazis would have to break through advance French positions organized in depth to absorb a larger percentage of shock before fighting could be carried to the main French positions.

Equally important, it meant that these main trenches could be deepened and better fortified without the constant danger of raiding parties. French reinforcements could be moved up in greater safety since they would be farther from German guns.

Daladier's Appeal to France

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP).—The text of Premier Edouard Daladier's radio address to the nation today follows:

We have been at war twenty days. Each night I wish that I might speak with you directly to tell you the diplomatic and military situation and give you the reasons.

I have confidence in you, for I think of you unceasingly—young men who are fighting, anxious but stoic Frenchwomen whose thoughts are only love for your son, your husband or your fiance.

I am not the leader of fanatic masses. I am charged with direction of a nation of free men, a nation peaceful and humane, and in the hard duties which are mine I am still a man.

Several days ago I visted our front. I walked along the positions of one of our armies which has penetrated several kilometers in German territory. I was able to see for myself the worth of our commanders, who are profiting from the experience of the last war and have known how to avoid unconsidered and murederous offensives. I have seen with what calm courage and with what renewed vigor our troops were inspired.

Among them I felt myself to be their comrade of yesterday and of today. I watched them with tenderness and with pride.

They know why they are fighting. They are fighting because Germany has forced war on us, because for the last three years the devouring German ambition has not left Europe a single secure day.

They want to end this scheme of incessant menaces and alarms which has forced us to mobilize three times in a single year, snatching the farmer from his soil, paralyzing economic life and disorganizing homes.

They are fighting because they do not want France to be destroyed beneath a regime of terror and moral degradation which Hitler's domination already has carried to reign over so many betrayed and martyred peoples. This reign of terror has existed for years in Germany. It spread over Austria and over Czecho-Slovakia. Today it is spreading over Poland.

All the efforts we carried out to the end to save peace, all the generations of the highest moral and political authorities in Europe and the United States, the English effort, the initiative of the Italian government—all these could result only in defeat because the destruction of Poland was secretly resolved in advance.

This destruction was prepared by arms and secret treaties even while there was a pretense at negotiation. And at the chosen hour, when their accomplices were assured, a storm of steel and fire was rained on Poland.

But noble Poland did not heal-

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tate to give us an example of her martyrdom. She added the lesson of her heroism. After the first defeats, inevitable since Poland had not yet completed her mobilization, when she was abruptly seized by the throat, after retreats before forces superior in number and war material Polish soldiers dug in on the soil of their Fatherland.

They were succeeding in re-establishing a less extended front, but at the moment when infantry and cavalry were fighting at Kutno against motorized German divisions, when enemy advance guards were being halted before Lwow, when encircled Warsaw was shattering all attacks, the Red Army entered Poland in its turn as a result of a secret pact. In reality, since Aug. 23 an accord had been concluded between Germany and the Soviet Union for the dismemberment of Poland.

Mr. Hitler has pretended that he wanted only Danzig, plebiscite for the Corridor, an autostrade. He still broadcast his assurances even while he had in his hands the precious agreement by which Germany and Russia were to partition their living prey.

What honest man in no matter what country in the world could still believe in the word of those who today declare themselves satisfied or peaceful, now that they are covered with blood? What Frenchman could have faith in their promises today, since for years all engagements have been violated and all signatures torn up?

On March 17, 1934, Mr. Hitler declared the German government would not question the validity of the Treaty of Locarno. On the seventh of March, 1936, he tore up that treaty and remilitarized the Rhineland. So be it, was the reaction. The Rhineland is German land.

On the twenty-first of March, 1935, he affirmed to the Reichstag: "Germany has neither the intention nor the wish to intervene in Austrian internal politics, to annex Austria." On March 13, 1938, he annexed Austria by force. So be it, was the reaction. Austria is a country of Germanic race and tongue.

On the 26th of September, 1938, he said: "Sudeten Germans are the last of the problems which must be solved. I assure Mr. Chamberlain that once this problem is solved there will be no more territorial problems."

On the 29th of September, 1938, at the Munich conference, he told us many times that he never thought of annexing the Czechs, whom he would not want at any price because he wanted to maintain the purity of the German race intact. He demanded the Sudetenland; a majority of the people were of the German race and tongue. So be it, was the reaction.

But on the 13th of March, 1939, Prague was occupied, Bohemia was invaded and all Czecho-Slovakia reduced to slavery.

On the 20th of September, 1938, Mr. Hitler again said: Germany has decided and she has promised to consider the frontiers of Poland as irrevocable."

These are the reasons why, when Mr. Hitler tells us today after destroying Poland that he asks for nothing more, when he declares he wants nothing from France and will respect her frontiers, every Frenchman knows he will not hesitate if he can destroy France as he destroyed Austria, as he destroyed Czecho-Slovakia, as he seeks to destroy Poland.

"Mein Kampf" has warned us. Did he not write in it that it was necessary "to isolate France and defeat her"?

Germany has tried to develop within our country propaganda looking to the dismemberment of our country. She sought with money to stimulate pretended autonomist movements to separate our provinces one from another.

She printed maps showing our country amputated and split apart. She disguised Germans as Alsatians to parade in her congresses and celebrations. She sought with gold to find traitors in Brittany or Alsace. She does not change her methods. She hunted everywhere for a Seyss-Inquart (Austrian Chancellor who replaced Kurt Schuschnigg) to betray his country; she hoped to find a Hacha (Czecho-Slovak President) to sign the downfall and consecrate the servitude.

But all France was ready. Among us there are no traitors, but one people, unanimous, courageous and resolved, who have written on their banners: Liberty or death.

After so many lies and so many denials, German propaganda is left the last hope: That of splitting the forces which are going to shatter her march toward world domination. It is clear that German propaganda now has no more than two objectives. It wants to separate France from England. It wants to split the French among themselves.

But when the French listen to enemy broadcasts which tell them this war is England's war they reply: No, it's Hitler's war. How could one make Frenchmen who for months have felt the peril lieve they are fighting England's war?

German propaganda is wrong not to change its methods when it goes beyond the territory of the Reich. Frenchmen know from experience as well as sentiment the value of British friendship. They see the British navy chasing submarines, British planes fighting in our skies and British sons no longer volunteers but soldiers of duty joining our sons at French frontiers. They know as well that the same ideal of liberty and human dignity beats in the hearts of Englishmen and Frenchmen, and hundreds of millions of men who in their immense empires have devoted all their forces to a common cause.

Hitler's radio can repeat this theme to infinity. Not a single Frenchman will be his dupe.

Even more ridiculous is the hope of turning Frenchmen against their motherland. Goebbels or his successor can broadcast over his radio the voices of women who pretend to speak for French motherhood. These hirelings can read this appeal, which is but an insult to the sorrow of true mothers.

A dishonored Frenchman and a traitor to his country may be moved to pity in German studios about the destiny of our soldiers. None of you will be tricked into these stupid paths. This blackmail of the most noble sentiments can only inspire your disgust and reaffirm your will. For German propaganda can lie about everything, but there is one thing about which it cannot deceive you—your love for France.

Love of France has re-created a miracle which will assure our safety each time we are in peril. In testing of our national fellowship, each day it proves itself more ardent, more brotherly.

We wage war because we do not wish France to be enslaved. For her safety we will use all our forces. We will continue to take every measure in the interior to order discipline and economy so that the entire country shares in the common effort.

We will not permit certain individuals to enrich themselves while others give their lifeblood. We are calm and resolved. We are not haunted like our enemies by fear of a long war. We think only of one thing: Complete victory. That victory we will consider won when we can give France the security which Hitler's projects destroyed for three years.

The test is hard, but France has conquered greater perils Nothing has ever been able to destroy her. Always there comes the hour when moral forces which form the armor plate of great and peaceful nations can give them victory.

These moral forces inspire all our armies, which danger has not caught unawares. They are material means which permit us to resist and conquer. They are courage. They are science. They growing across their frontiers bear faith. They are fighting for independence and security of our motherland and to finish forever with German efforts at domination.

France has not taken up arms to burn towns, murder women and children and torture defenseless men. She has taken up arms for a just and humane cause.

It is for that reason that victory will be hers.

HERRIOT SPEAKS ON U. S. NEUTRALITY

Implies France Looks for Change in Our Law.

PARIS, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—France's elder statesman, Edouard Herriot, told the American Club of Paris today that he "awaits with confidence" America's judgment on the European war.

The former Premier, now President of the Chamber of Deputies, implied in his luncheon address that France expected revision of the neutrality act to bring aid to the Allies against Germany.

"Humanity has reached a decisive turning point in its history," M. Herriot said. "No nation is sure of its future."

Recalling Germany's annexation of Austria, the partition of Czecho-Slovakia and the invasion of Poland, he declared: "This murderous madness spreads all over Europe."

M. Herriot said that President Roosevelt was the "highest witness to truths I set forth," but that the President's appeals for peace "encountered an unyielding barrier on the other side."

"I await with confidence the judgment you will pass on this monstrous attack directed by deceit against what you cherish most: right and freedom."

French Report Calm Day Along Western Front

Advance Lines Closer To Important German Cities Of Saarbrücken And Zweibrücken

Paris, Sept. 21 (AP)—An official French communique tonight told of "a calm day along the front. Activity of the enemy's artillery south of Saarbrücken. Our reconnaissance missions were carried out despite bad weather and enemy fire."

In a series of sharp local actions, French troops apparently advanced their lines closer to two important German cities, Saarbrücken and Zweibrücken, in the center of the Western front's northern flank.

There seemed to be no heavy fighting anywhere on the front.

Planes Rescue Crew of Torpedoed Ship; Aircraft Find Some of 34 Men in Water

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21—The British Government announced today that two Royal Air Force flying patrol boats had rescued the crew of thirty-four of the steamship Kensington Court, which sent out an S O S after having been attacked by a submarine.

A Ministry of Information announcement said that the rescue, somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, was the first case in which an entire ship's crew had been picked up at sea by flying boats.

The Kensington Court was a 4,863-ton vessel owned by the Court Line. London was her port of registry.

The announcement said the flying boats arrived alongside a lifeboat from the Kensington Court ten minutes before the vessel sank. The announcement added:

"The pilots saw a tiny boat crowded with men while others were in the sea clinging to the sides.

"While one flying boat kept watch from the air the other came down on the water alongside the overloaded lifeboat. Fourteen of the men, some in a desperate condition, were pulled into the aircraft. When it had taken off with the heavy load, the other aircraft descended and picked up twenty more men.

"The two aircraft made a quick search for the attacking submarine but it was not located. The steamer crew said one of their two lifeboats had capsized and the other was in danger of sinking."

[The Kensington Court left Rosario, Argentina, on Aug. 15. Her destination then was Dakar, French West Africa, but apparently she had been diverted because of the outbreak of war. She was built in 1921 in Glasgow and was 396 feet long and had a 53-foot beam.]

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP).—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander in chief of the German Navy, issued an order today praising the commander of the submarine which sank the British airplane carrier Courageous last Sunday.

[After the Courageous was sunk, a German communique asserted that the attacking submarine had reported its exploit, indicating the Nazi contention that the submarine escaped. The British Admiralty reported, however, that the submarine had been "heavily attacked by destroyers and is believed to have been sunk."]

U-Boat Skipper Praised For Sinking Courageous

Citation Affirms Nazi Report That Submarine Escaped

4 FRENCH PLANES VICTIMS OF NAZIS

Poilu Land Forces Drive on, However, Deeper Into German Territory.

TAKE STRATEGIC TOWN

Field Guns Hammer at Fortifications Called Key to Siegfried Line

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 21.—(AP)—Reports reaching the Swiss border tonight said the French had driven deeper into the Moselle-Saar triangle just east of the Luxembourg border but the Germans had downed four French planes.

Swiss observers said the aerial warfare appeared to indicate that the Germans hold superiority in the air.

The infantry action behind the hills on the eastern bank of the Moselle river, was described as limited by the terrain of the country to small compact forces of troops. The positions won by the French, however, were said to be of the highest importance.

The main Siegfried forts in this area follow the east bank of the Saar, leaving a triangle whose apex at the junction of the Saar and Moselle rivers is protected only by small forts.

The French were reported to have captured Borg and important heights north of that village, commanding the junction of the main Sierck-Saarburg highway with the Luxembourg-Saarbruecken road.

The French field guns were said to be hammering at Nazi fortifications atop a high rock formation known as "The Key" which has been incorporated into the Siegfried line, although it stands on the western bank of the Saar in the forest of Saarburg.

Conquest of this strategic Saar-Moselle triangle would give the French an area of about 300 square miles.

German sources reported that four French planes were shot down in air battles today. A Berlin communique previously said eight French fighting planes had been shot down within two days along with three French observation balloons.

Neutral observers considered this evidence of the German advantage in the air.

Although there are some French and British types faster and more powerful than the German planes, only a few of these were said to be available.

Furthermore, German fliers on the Western Front include many of the Condor Legion who gained valuable fighting experience in the Spanish Civil War.

A great part of the German air force is concentrated underground in protected hangars behind the Siegfried line.

FULL SWISS ARMY KEPT UNDER ARMS

Partial Demobilization Is Barred by Generals.

BERNE, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The army high command rejected today requests for partial demobilization of the Swiss Army, it was learned from an authoritative source.

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Troop concentrations of other nation's troops along the border forced the army to remain ready for "any eventuality," it was said.

An official note said that Swiss newspaper reports of such concentrations must be "considered as correct."

Party leaders had requested partial demobilization to return soldiers to the farms.

Rejection of the demobilization proposal was a victory for President Philippe Etter, who closed Parliament today with a warning that Switzerland stands ready to resist any invasion.

The normally staid lower house cheered his declaration.

President Etter declared that Swiss neutrality was recognized by all Europe by the treaty of Vienna of 1815, which guaranteed it "on condition that we defend it ourselves." He said the army had been "entirely mobilized on the first day of this war."

"We do not wish to doubt," he continued, "that neighboring States will keep their word. But if, contrary to all expectation, their word is violated and war extends to our country, it will find us ready—men, women, soldiers, civilians, old and young, all of whom swear to give their life to their country, preferring death rather than slavery."

Throughout the night German flares lighted up the no-man's land where activity by sappers and dynamiters must precede any infantry attack.

Night Attacks

French reports said a number of German night attacks had been repulsed in the vicinity of the Blies and Nied creeks east and west of Saarbrücken.

Accounts of air battles yesterday, mentioned in a French communique, indicated French pursuit ships had engaged German fighters escorting observation planes.

Three French planes were reported downed in dog fights over French territory, but it was said that the German flyers were engaged so quickly that observers could have gained little information concerning land troop movements.

Preparations Reported

The French, Belgian and Swiss press carried stories of elaborate German military preparations along the Belgian frontier. German sources insisted, however, these preparations were defensive, rather than offensive, and were designed to meet possible French assaults along the Moselle river.

SEP 22 1939

BIG PUSH?

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 21—German batteries pounded enemy lines of communication along the Western front today as reports of swift night movements by French troops hinted at plans for a major offensive.

Swiss military observers expressed belief that the joint French-British command now has decided on the point to launch the first assault on the main forts of the Siegfried Line.

Increased activity was reported on the part of both French and German patrols, with the primary object of taking prisoners and gaining information concerning troop concentrations.

In The Making

These reports, and the fact that the French appeared to be consolidating their positions instead of attempting further local advances, increased Swiss belief a great battle is in the making.

Behind the Siegfried Line the Germans were said to have stationed motorized units in strategic reserve positions from which they can be rushed to any part of the front when additional strength is needed.

Life immediately behind the lines is beginning to reflect the strain of waiting for the next move of the French-British allies.

On the French side hundreds of families who have clung to their homes near the Maginot Line, avoiding removal orders by engaging in labor for the army, are beginning to drift to the rear. It was believed here this movement was influenced not so much by fear of German invasion as by the threat of the German air force.

German Families Move

On the German side an influx of families in the Baden area apparently indicated the Nazis were clearing out territory which might be threatened by shellfire in event of a major push by the French.

There also were reports that a number of large estates in the Black Forest behind Baden were being turned into hospitals, although few wounded were said to have arrived thus far.

In regions near the Swiss border French confidence in ability to crack the Siegfried Line and German assurance of strength of the fortifications to withstand assault appeared to have increased notably during the past week.

Rudolph Hess, Führer Hitler's deputy for party affairs and Germany's No. 3 Nazi, was reported to have completed a tour of the Siegfried Line which took him through the Saar into Baden by way of Kaiserlautern.

Still defiant, Mayor Stefan Starzinski had appealed to the capital's citizens to persevere until a final victory had been won against the Germans and told the outside world the "morale still is good."

Warsaw Radio Goes Off Air

Becomes Suddenly Silent After Sounds of Shell Explosions Are Heard

SEP 22 1939

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21 (A. P.)—The Warsaw radio lapsed into sudden silence today shortly after what sounded like the explosion of artillery shells was heard through its microphone.

The announcer had carried on far into the night despite the deep, periodic rumblings until the station suddenly went off the air halfway through the playing of a Polish military air.

Temporarily at least, the only communication between the German-besieged Polish capital and the rest of the world was ended.

Silence came after the station had broadcast a grim story of Warsaw being shelled and bombed as never before and predicted "there probably soon will be a big offensive against us."

The rest of Europe, which had been following the fourteen-day fight of Warsaw's defenders through almost ceaseless broadcasts from the station, was left to speculate on what might have happened.

The studio is in the center of Warsaw. Despite German aerial and artillery bombardment of that area for almost two weeks, the station had remained on the air day and night. It had gone on even while shells were falling all around it.

Air Raid Sirens Heard.

Four times yesterday the warning wail of air raid sirens could be heard above the calm voice of the announcer and four times the drone of diving airplanes came over the air. The broadcaster said that the raids were conducted by squadrons of thirty German planes.

His account of the siege included another appeal to Great Britain to help save the battered city.

Before silence again hid Warsaw's fate, the radio reported a successful attack against a German force, but it also admitted devastating blows from German cannon and warplanes.

Tank Attack Repulsed.

Col. Vaclava Lipinski described the battle in which he said Polish forces, particularly cavalry, drove back a German tank attack.

German infantry advanced in Warsaw's Praga district, the officer said, and engaged the Polish defenders in bayonet warfare.

"But the Poles are better in hand-to-hand fighting," he declared, "and proved stronger, capturing three heavy and two light machine guns."

The radio said that German aircraft made several raids over the center of Warsaw, especially in the neighborhood of Pilsudski Square and the city's largest hotels.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last night, it said, thirty German planes made a terrific, concentrated attack while heavy artillery dumped shells into the center of the city, inflicting heavy casualties among women and children.

Seven German war planes were said to have been shot down.

Reports Palace Damaged.

Mayor Starzinski said that further damage had been inflicted on the royal palace and the national museum, the fine arts gallery, two grammar schools, the academy of physical culture, a theological seminary, a girls' college and many other schools had been destroyed by bombs. A broadcast last night had reported a Red Cross hospital set afire by incendiary bombs.

"When German shells fall we feel the power of German cultural superiority," the Mayor exclaimed. "Germans can destroy our historical treasures but cannot impair our Polish souls."

The Mayor promised to do all in his power to facilitate the departure of foreign diplomatic officers still in Warsaw. Following the request of the corps three days ago, he said, Germans sent over a plenipotentiary yesterday, but it was too late to negotiate and a conference was deferred until today.

Silent Mass Ordered.

A silent mass was called in Holy Cross Church where a shell yesterday destroyed the organ.

The Mayor's instructions, warnings and reports to his populace indicated the hardships Warsaw was undergoing.

He said that soldiers were receiving rations and were prohibited from buying clothing or food in stores. Special patrols are watching for soldiers who try to get double rations, he warned, and those caught will be "severely punished."

The Mayor declared the populace constantly was fighting fires, repairing damage and clearing away debris. He said the whole city was contributing self-secrificing service and priests were ever present to give the last sacrament.

Warsaw butchers were notified to go to military headquarters to receive allotments of horse meat. The announcer said wounded horses would be butchered for the "near-starving million inhabitants" of the city.

Apparently the directors of the radio had decided against letting the inhabitants know the full truth of their plight.

Several times the announcer referred to President Ignace Moscicki of Poland and other members of the Government as though they still were in the country, and said Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz's presence at the front "cheered our soldiers," although the Marshal has been in Rumania several days.

Reds and Nazis Dip Flags as They Meet

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Russian and German motorized units met at many places in Poland today and dipped flags ceremoniously. One of these places was Turka, in south central Poland near the Hungarian frontier. Turka is nearly 150 miles east of the Polish-Russian border.

Between the two fast-moving forces great waves of refugees and remnants of the Polish armies swept over the frontiers into Rumania and Hungary.

30,000 Poles Enter Hungary

Trek of Refugees Is Called by Eyewitness a Parade of Tragic Faces.

By ELMER W. PETERSON

SEP 22 1939

MUNKACS, Hungary, Sept. 21 (A. P.)—As Soviet Russian troops were reported nearing the Hungarian border today in their sweep across eastern Poland, thousands of Polish soldiers and civilians continued to pour into Hungary, seeking sanctuary in the Carpathian Mountains. It was estimated that more than 30,000 Poles had reached Hungarian soil—and still they came.

Traveling over fifty miles of muddy and rain-puddled highways and roads branching through to three mountain passes, I witnessed the immigration. Hungary was the only southern refuge left, now that the Russian troops have blockaded the Rumanian border.

I saw small children, some half-naked, all of them hungry. Some of them, separated from their parents, had been taken in hand by Hungarian peasant women. Grown men wept at the sight of these youngsters trooping along in the mud.

I saw blood-spattered trains, bullet-torn automobiles and damaged military trucks—Polish military mementoes.

Tragic Faces.

I saw women whose faces were white with fatigue. They smiled wanly at the thought that crossing a frontier could give so much personal safety.

I heard young officers pleading for some way of getting information on the fate of their families.

In one ten-mile stretch of road there were more than 200 trucks, automobiles and motorcycles—all packed to overflowing with weary, homeless humanity. It was a parade of tragic faces.

Three weeks ago in Warsaw I saw the Polish Army gathering in confident readiness to fight. Yesterday, after a 1,500-mile round-about journey from the Polish capital, I saw a part of that same army in bedraggled retreat into a neutral country.

There is irony in this retreat. The rain for which the Poles prayed has started, but too late. Now, instead of bolstering the Polish strength, it adds to the general misery and confusion.

Fighting Tanks Barehanded.

Many of the Polish troops I saw had not experienced actual conflict. Others had, and their faces tightened when they spoke of it.

A shrug and: "What could we do against so many airplanes, tanks and armored cars with only machine guns?"

A note of sheer despair: "But what difference does all that make? What has become of my family?"

And seared in one officer's memory: "I saw hundreds of Polish soldiers killed . . . hundreds I tell you . . . trying to fight tanks and armored cars . . . trying to fight them with nothing but our bare hands."

For the most part they stood aloof, these Polish soldiers, or shuffled along quietly to be disarmed and interned in large fields near Munkacs.

As for civilians—very few peasant homes near the frontier are not sheltering at least one refugee. Hungarian women met the newcomers along the roads, giving them bread, fruit and water.

UKRAINIAN BANDS TERRORIZE POLES

Savage Butchery Described by Young Officer at Carpathian Base.

SEP 22 1939

SAYS CHILDREN KILLED

1939

Villages Burned; Outbreaks Begun as Soon as Russians Started Invasion

By Elmer W. Peterson

Berezki, Poland (On the Hungarian Frontier), Sept. 21.—(AP)—Ukrainian bands enforced a wild rule over a small section of Poland at the base of the Carpathian Mountains today as German and Soviet Russian troops drew closer to the Hungarian frontier.

Accounts received here told of day-long battles between the Ukrainians and Polish police; of villages and Jews alike being slaughtered. Destruction started by German air raiders was said to have been completed with entire villages looted and burned.

This sudden burst of pent-up hate and violence added a new and tragic chapter to the three weeks of war in Poland.

Terrorists Armed

Young Ukrainian terrorists roaming the countryside were said to have apparently picked their arms and ammunition from thin air, with guns and cartridges in plentiful supply from mysterious sources.

Polish officers fleeing across the border into Hungary told of escaping from converging German and Soviet troops only to find themselves in small villages which fairly "dripped with blood" from the activities of these bands.

A young Polish reserve cavalry officer, speaking perfect English, gave me a vivid picture of what he and his comrades encountered.

"We fled small villages east of Lwow only two hours before the Russians arrived," he said. "Between Lwow and Stryj, to the south, we found the entrance to the village of Mikolajow barred by an enormous sign reading, 'Heil Hitler! Hail Ukrainian Republic!'

Savage Butchery

"In this village we found savage butchery of racial Poles and Jews—men, women and children alike.

"We found the proprietor of the hotel with his throat cut.

"We restored order as best we could, shooting all terrorists we could find before continuing on. It was a terrible scene of death and destruction.

"During that night as we rode south we passed several flaming villages, obviously fired by the terrorists."

The Ukrainians took possession of Lwow, Stryj and Stanislawow, reports reaching the frontier said, and for a time set up their own government.

One Polish officer told me that the terror outbreaks apparently were arranged to begin the moment Russian troops set foot on Polish soil last Sunday.

Meanwhile, the flight of Polish civilian and military refugees into Hungary all but stopped.

Refugees Ahead of Troops

The last of the refugees were but a few hours ahead of German troops who late today reached the border near here across from Volovec (Volocz), Hungary. This border point is about 80 miles northwest of the junction of the Hungarian, Roumanian and Polish frontiers.

A long tunnel runs through the mountains here. The Germans said they would take formal charge of the Polish-owned one-third of the tunnel tomorrow.

Before the Germans appeared, the latest advices reaching here said they were based at Stryj, about 50 miles to the north. The Russians were reported at Stanislawow, about 50 miles southeast of Stryj.

Travelling by automobile today high up in the Carpathian Mountain passes I found all communications into Poland cut off, indicating that villages and towns in Poland not yet occupied by the Germans and Russians had been abandoned under pressure of the terror.

Polish Soldiers Weep

Remarkable scenes persisted, however, in these picturesque mountains where small cemeteries with rows of crosses indicate battle lines of 1915 between the Russians and Hungarians.

I saw Polish cavalrymen weeping unashamed as they gave up their arms and said farewell to their horses.

There were cavalcades of Polish soldiers pouring into Hungary, some in trucks and busses—all with despair and tragedy written all over their unshaven faces.

I talked with a Polish army doctor as he bandaged a fresh bullet wound in the leg of a 20-year-old Polish soldier.

"To me it is all like a bad dream, something not real," he said.

"We had a good army but we could not cope with those endless floods of tanks and planes."

Warsaw Communique

Budapest, Sept. 21.—(AP)—The Warsaw radio broadcast the following communique tonight:

"The western sector of the city was quiet today as the enemy was pushed back several days ago.

"In the northern section armored cars attacked Polish lines but infantry and cavalry charges repulsed them, inflicting heavy losses.

"In the Praga district a Polish bayonet charge repulsed the Germans, netting nine machine guns."

Germans at Hungarian Border

VOLOVEC, Hungary, Sept 21 (AP)—German troops pushing through Poland reached the Hungarian border late today across from Volovec. There is a long tunnel through the Carpathian Mountains here, one-third of which is owned by Poland. Germans said the Polish section would be occupied formally tomorrow.

A committee of German officers visited Hungarian border guards and exchanged greetings.

SPLIT OF POLAND NEARLY SETTLED

Indications Are Nazi Army Will Withdraw to West Of Warsaw, Berlin Says

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—The demarcation line between German and Russian armies in Poland still has not been announced but it was said that it had been "practically settled."

Officials indicated Germany would withdraw to a line west of Warsaw, thus following Hitler's statement that the world would be surprised at how little he was demanding.

The fewest Poles possible, it was said, would be included in the German sphere of influence but it was added that the demarcation line would not necessarily mark the future frontier between Germany and Russia.

German staff officers now in Moscow are settling the details of the German withdrawal and the Russian occupation. The withdrawal apparently will be made by stages as the civil administration is created.

Whether the Poles would be permitted to have a state of their own—and if so under what conditions—could not be learned.

Claims For Vilna

Some sources, however, said they assumed that either the Russian or the German armies would occupy the purely Polish area at least until the Poles could get over war shock and set up a local government.

German army officials indicated that Germany had washed her hands of Lithuanian claims to Wilno (Vilna), ancient Lithuanian capital seized by Poles in 1920 and now occupied by Soviet Russians in their westward sweep into Poland.

They hinted that the Lithuanians "missed the boat," as one officer said, by not marching in before the Russians entered the city and the matter now was one for the Russians and Lithuanians to settle.

Battle Called "Greatest"

The German army tonight changed its qualification of yesterday that the battle in the bend of the Vistula river was "one of the greatest destructive battles of all time."

Responsible officers tonight asserted it was "the greatest of all time."

This assertion was based on the rapidly rising number of captives. Officers calculated that the prisoners and the captured vehicles and material would make a line 500 miles long.

They said Poland had about half of her peacetime army strength in that nine-day battle, which ended Tuesday.

Two of eight airplanes reported to have been shot down on the Western front were said to belong to the British Royal Air Force.

HALIFAX TELLS WHY POLAND GOT NO HELP

Says Britain Must Not Do What Does Not Directly Contribute to Victory.

$277,200,000 SPENT SO FAR

Vast Munitions Program Under Way With 700 Firms and 6500 Contractors on Job.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—In commenting today on Poland's failure to get help, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, declared that "we must not undertake anything that does not directly contribute" to victory in the European war.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Halifax said:

"One of the major tragedies of the last few weeks was that we should have had to watch the resistance of a gallant nation overborne, without ourselves being able to render such direct assistance as might have produced different results. I have felt it every hour and every moment.

"But we must not lose sight of our main objective in this war—victory—and we must not undertake anything that does not directly contribute to that victory or which might mitigate against it."

Vast Supply Service.

At the same time Leslie Burgin, the Minister of Supply, told the House of Commons of the creation of a War Supply Council and broad plans to use "every ounce of endeavor and ton of output" in Great Britain in the drive to win the war.

Giving the nation a glimpse of the extent of the weapons Great Britain was forging, Mr. Burgin declared that his department had placed orders for war supplies exceeding £70,000,000 (currently $277,200,000) since the outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Burgin will head the Supply Council with Sir Harold Brown, director of munition production, and Lord Weir, director-general of explosives.

In an effort to allay fears of a repetition of the world war shell shortage, Mr. Burgin told the House that 700 firms were making shells or their component parts and that 6,500 contractors were working for the Ministry of Supply on a nationwide scale. Of the 700 firms making shells he said that that was "a number being added to every day."

Mr. Burgin said that the menace of air attack had made it necessary to give priority to the air defense of the country and outlined these other tasks: (1) Equipment of the fighting services; (2) organizing power to produce whatever the fighting forces would need at any time during the war; (3) provision for sufficient reserves and equipment for maintenance and expansion of the fighting forces, and (4) "extraction from the sources of production . . . of every ounce of endeavor and every ton of output likely to be of service to ourselves or our allies in the present and future. This task is one for the whole industry and man power of the nation."

Mr. Burgin said that the country had been divided into thirteen districts, each under a trained engineer, to "ensure that the whole capacity of the country is utilized." He also said that the nation now owned completely twenty-eight Royal ordnance factories, six of which had been opened since the start of the war.

He promised the House that "prices, profits and profiteering will be scrutinized carelessly."

Greenwood Attacks Set-up.

Arthur Greenwood, Laborite opposition leader, immediately attacked the set-up outlined by Mr. Burgin as bureaucratic and declared that "the dead hand of officialism is going to throttle the national effort."

"If the Government thinks it is going to mobilize the industrial power of this nation under thirteen ex-admirals, I tell them they have failed."

War Budget Next Week.

Meanwhile today Prime Minister Chamberlain set next Wednesday as the date for the introduction of a war budget in the House of Commons.

The House was told today by Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, that the Government was drafting a measure to prevent war profiteering. He said it also would extend the scope of price controls now in effect for some foodstuffs.

Tonight a British White Paper on exchanges with the German Government said that the German reply to the British ultimatum of September 3 stated a refusal "to receive or accept, let alone fulfill, demands in the nature of ultimata made by the British Government."

The German reply also said: "We shall answer any aggressive action on the part of England with the same weapons and in the same form." It declared that Great Britain had rejected proposals from Premier Mussolini which might have saved peace and added: "The British Government therefore bear responsibility for all the unhappiness and misery which have now overtaken and are about to overtake many peoples."

Ministry of Irritation.

Criticism of some phases of Great Britain's war set-up was voiced today by the London Times, which cited bitter complaints of food wastage and attacked the controlled system of fish distribution, now abandoned by the Government.

The fish control program was based on the theory of putting the main markets out of danger of air raids, but the Times said that it "produced a dislocation no less complete than would have followed a highly successful air raid."

"Who is responsible for framing these ill-conceived schemes?" the Times asked. "What great brain, for instance, thought out the organization of the Ministry of Information, which started its career rather as a Ministry of Irritation? Who conceived the so-called commercial war risk insurance scheme, which has thrown most of the trading community into ferment?"

More Nazi News Than British.

Demanding "Are We in Germany—Is This Berlin?" Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard declared that Hitler was filling the British front pages while there was only "a thin, vapid trickle from our Ministry of Information.

"The man in the street in New York is no better off. There are many first-rate American journalists in London, although some of them have already packed their bags for Amsterdam," the Standard said. "Here is one of their difficulties. A story printed on the front page of the Evening Standard may be censored for transmission to America. It may be picked up by the Paris radio, transcribed by the Tass (Soviet Russian) agency in Moscow, garbled perhaps somewhere in the Steppes of Siberia and then forwarded on to New York.

"Even so, the message by these means beats the trans-Atlantic cable plus the British censor. 'Round the world three days late' is our censor's motto. They've scarcely even heard of Jules Verne. So Hitler decorates America's front pages, too."

LONDON TELLS OF REVOLT IN SLOVAK ARMY

Communique Says 15,000 Garrison Troops Have Been Disarmed.

BERLIN FLATLY DENIES IT

Chamberlain Speech on War Receives Unanimous Praise in English Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The British hope of enlisting Germany's anti-Nazis in the fight against Adolf Hitler was quickened today by reports of a "serious" revolt in two Czecho-Slovak provinces which last March became a Reich protectorate.

A Ministry of Information communique said that Great Britain had received authoritative information that a revolutionary move-

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ment had started in Bohemia and Moravia last Sunday and was continuing despite "ruthless" repressive measures.

"That this is not just a flash in the pan," the Ministry said, "is shown by the unanimity of purpose, the tenacity and the discipline of the participants."

It was recalled in London that Eduard Benes, former President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, told Prime Minister Chamberlain only two days after Great Britain's declaration of war: "We Czecho-Slovak citizens also consider ourselves at war with Germany's military forces."

'Hundreds Executed.'

The Information Ministry, describing the uprising, said that "firearms were used on both sides and casualties are said to have been considerable."

On September 19, the communique went on, the Slovak garrisons at several places revolted and "about 15,000 troops have been disarmed." Arrests throughout the protectorate, the statement said "ran into thousands, those executed into hundreds."

[In Berlin, a spokesman for Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Reich's Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, said that reports of an organized revolt in the protectorate were "nonsense." He invited correspondents to visit Prague to see for themselves.]

Broadcast to Warsaw.

In a radio broadcast to the defenders of Warsaw, Count Raczynski, the Polish Ambassador in London, predicted last night that a new Polish Army being organized in France would "return with victorious banners" to the homeland.

The Ambassador asserted that "the armed hosts of Britain, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Africa are rushing to our assistance."

In the course of the revolt, which began with labor disturbances in Prague, the Information Ministry said, "bridges on important railways and roads were damaged, fire stations put out of action, rolling stock and material damaged, workshops of important factories bombed and machinery destroyed."

[In Berlin, a spokesman for Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Reich's Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, said that reports of an organized revolt in the protectorate were "nonsense." He invited correspondents to visit Prague to see for themselves.]

Back Chamberlain Speech.

The British press, meanwhile, gave unanimous indorsement to Prime Minister Chamberlain's address before the House of Commons yesterday, in which he answered Hitler's Danzig speech and asserted that Great Britain's war efforts would be "the utmost of which she is capable."

Labor also gave its support to the aim outlined by Mr. Chamberlain, who said that Great Britain is fighting "to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties."

In a speech broadcast to the empire, Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Labor Opposition in Parliament, declared that "the monster of tyranny must be strangled forever."

Broadcast to Warsaw.

In another broadcast to the defenders of Warsaw, Count Raczynski, the Polish Ambassador in London, predicted last night that a new Polish Army being organized in France would "return with victorious banners" to the homeland.

The Ambassador asserted that "the armed hosts of Britain, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Africa are rushing to our assistance."

The British people, still smarting from the loss of the aircraft carrier Courageous, read with satisfaction Mr. Chamberlain's report that "six or seven" U-boats had been destroyed.

A Ministry of Information communique pointed out that meant an average of three or more a week as against a world war average of from 1 to 1½ a week at the height of the submarine warfare.

The press estimated that 30 of Germany's submarines large enough to operate on trade routes had been put out of action.

Another Government communique said that nearly 200,000 tons of contraband valued at about $2,000,000 had been seized since the outbreak of hostilities, depriving Germany of vital ores and petroleum products.

Gdynia Now Gotenhafen As Nazis Rename Port

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 21—Gydnia, Polish-built Baltic seaport captured by German forces in the invasion of Poland was disclosed today to have been renamed Gotenhafen by the Nazis.

[Gotenhafen, translated literally, means "Harbor of the Goths." The Goths were an ancient Teutonic race who originally lived between the Vistula and Elbe Rivers.]

DNB, German official news agency, used the name of Gotenhafen in an account of Chancellor Hitler's journey there today, during which he also visited the Danzig area, seeing troops, the former Polish munitions dump at Westerplatte and Gotenhafen.

At Gotenhafen, it said, he met Field Marshal Hermann Goering, who also was inspecting the coastal district and its harbor facilities.

CONSULS LEAVE WARSAW WITH NAZIS' CONSENT

Foreign Officials Believed To Include Half Dozen Americans

Soviet Legation Bombed "By Mistake," Mayor Declares

[*By the Associated Press*]

Budapest, Sept. 21—The Warsaw radio announced tonight that foreign consular officials left the besieged Polish capital this afternoon under an agreement reached with the Germans.

The announcement failed to name the officials, but it was believed they included a half dozen Americans headed by Consul General John K. Davis, veteran of thirty years in the foreign service.

Other American consular attaches who had remained in Warsaw with Davis were George J. Haering, New York; William M. Cramp, Pennsylvania; Douglas Jenkins, Jr., South Carolina; M. William Blake, Ohio, and E. Tomlin Bailey, New Jersey.

Broadcast By Mayor

In an earlier broadcast, Warsaw's Mayor, Stefan Starzinski, declared that the city was withstanding the siege "with unbroken spirit."

"Warsaw," he said, "was bombed all last night and part of today. Many women and children were killed.

"Many buildings were wrecked. The Royal Palace, the National Museum, schools, hospitals and workers' tenements were targets of the German planes.

"By mistake, the German air force bombed the Soviet Legation, demolishing the building."

Heroic Work Cited

The Mayor said volunteer fire brigades were doing heroic work in checking scores of fires started by incendiary bombs.

A communique broadcast from the besieged city said the western sector of the city was quiet "as the enemy was pushed back there several days ago."

In the northern section of the city, the communique said Nazi armored cars attacked Polish lines but were repulsed by an infantry and cavalry charge.

7 Planes Reported Shot Down

In the Praga district, a Polish bayonet charge was reported to have driven back a German advance.

The Warsaw radio announcer said seventy German planes took part in the day's raids, seven of which, he asserted, were shot down.

Col. Vaclava Lipinski, in tonight's broadcast said up until yesterday eighty-seven planes had been downed by Warsaw's defenders.

5 Americans Reported Safe At Brest-Litovsk

2 Women In Group In German Hospital After Flight From Warsaw

Berlin, Sept. 21 (AP)—The German news agency (DNB) reported tonight from Brest-Litovsk, Poland, that two American women and three men were recovering from exhaustion in a German military hospital after a "terrifying" flight from Warsaw.

According to DNB the Americans traveled afoot for long stretches and were menaced by "irresponsible bands" several times when their passports were not recognized.

In the group was youthful Miss D. Laura Hucheson, a New York dancer known in Germany as Delores Laurel; Josef Panck, an interior decorator, and his wife Sofia, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; a machinist, Waclaw Francuk, of Lynn (no State given), and a laborer, Peter Lodzinski, of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

U. S. OFFICIAL HELD

Government to Act to Free Vice-consul Morton.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—American authorities were expected today to take diplomatic action, probably in Moscow, to obtain the release of William Morton, United States vice-consul in Warsaw, caught on the Polish side of the Dniestr River during the Soviet Russian occupation.

Morton was unable to leave Zaleszczyki, Polish frontier town, because of restrictions imposed by Russian Army officials. He had no permit to cross the border and said he had no way to obtain one.

Count Radziwill Detained By Russians In Ukraine

Head Of Famous Polish House Also Is Member Of Warsaw Parliament

Moscow, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Soviet radio announced shortly before midnight tonight that Count Radziwill, head of the famous Polish house and owner of huge estates in the western Ukraine, had been detained.

He had decided to remain, despite the defeat of Polish armies, the broadcast said, "in order to create diversions." He is a member of the Polish Parliament.

GOEBBELS SAYS NAZIS WILL NOT ENTER BELGIUM

Also Denies Rumors of Plans for Invasion of Holland.

BERLIN WATCHING CONGRESS

Desire Not to Arouse Americans Given as a Reason for Delay in Seizing Warsaw.

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, gave foreign correspondents today a vigorous denial of allegation that Germany intended to violate the neutrality of Belgium, the Netherlands or Luxemburg.

"I am in a position to give a categorical, unequivocal and unconditional denial," said the Propaganda Minister in his first appearance before foreign newspaper men since Germany started her invasion of Poland September 1.

"The German Government never had, does not have now nor intends in the future to violate the neutrality either of Belgium or Holland."

To a question whether this also applied to Luxemburg, the tiny duchy at the northern end of present German-French battle lines, Goebbels replied:

"Yes, you may also include Luxemburg."

Smiles at Rumors.

Dr. Goebbels alluded with a smile to his presence as evidence he was neither dead nor captive nor out of sympathy with Adolf Hitler's war aims, as some reports had alleged.

"I guess you don't need a denial about my person," said the propaganda chief. "My answer to British lying propaganda is my propaganda on which you have seen evidence in these past weeks, I think."

Dr. Goebbels called the propaganda of the British Information Ministry "childish and laughable."

"It does not in the least disturb our sovereign feeling of security," he said.

The Propaganda Minister, who looked rather tired, further denied "completely and unreservedly" all reports of uprisings in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia which the Reich established last March in breaking up Czecho-Slovakia.

"The situation there is absolutely quiet and satisfactory for our purposes," he said.

The Army High Command reported today only four centers of resistance to Nazi forces remained in Poland and German expected they would fall without shelling.

The command's belief that the remaining resistance was negligible already had been indicated by the departure for the western front of Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander of the German army, to assume direction of the struggle against Great Britain and France.

List Points Still Held.

The points still held by Poles, a high command communique said, included:

1. Warsaw, besieged capital of Poland. (Reports from Budapest said the Warsaw radio which had been maintaining contact with the outside world suddenly went dead during the playing of a Polish military air.)

2. Modlin, fortified center eighteen miles northwest of Warsaw.

3. Gora Kalvarja, on the left bank of the Vistula twenty-three miles southeast of Warsaw.

4. On the Hela Peninsula, narrow finger of land poking out into the Gulf of Danzig. Its extremity is nineteen miles northeast of Danzig. Some 3,000 Poles were believed isolated on this peninsula.

German officers indicated that no lightning strokes against these centers were planned, but rather, since they are surrounded, that the feeling in time will work for Germany and the Poles will surrender.

One of the generals in Reichsfuehrer Hitler's entourage, discussing the situation of Warsaw, said on Tuesday:

"Our Fuehrer does not think it worth while to risk the life of a single German soldier to take Warsaw. Cut off on all sides it has no alternative save to surrender. Why, then, should we shell it and give food—though unjustified—to anti-German propaganda that we are firing on women and children?"

In other quarters Germany's failure to strike a crushing blow at Warsaw so far was attributed to a policy of waiting on Congress's action in Washington.

Interest in influencing the United States' decision whether or not to revise her neutrality legislation at the special session of Congress brought the propagandists' batteries to the fore while front line activiites slackened.

As a result of the reported German policy toward Poland's capital, Germans believed there would be no violent attack there which might inflame opinion while vitally important decisions were being made in Washington.

Meanwhile Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz brought into the open a German complaint, previously whispered in Government circles, that Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, was "serving British propaganda."

[The United States State Department made public September 13 two cablegrams from Mr. Biddle in which the Ambassador reported witnessing German aerial bombardment of defenseless towns in Poland as well as military objectives.]

Sees Plot to Inflame World.

Korrespondenz asserted the object of anti-German propaganda was to persuade Warsaw by radio to continue what it called useless

resistance in the hope that Germans would bombard the city and thus arouse world, especially American, indignation. The German military command, it was said, hoped to bring about capitulation of the city through pressure that fell short of injuring the civilian population.

Friendly German gestures toward France and Hitler's strategically timed assurance to the world at Danizg Tuesday that the Reich has no war aims against either France or Great Britain were counted on here to be a big influence in keeping United States neutrality airtight.

The German press, meanwhile warned the world to be prepared for what the Hamburger Fremdenblatt called "another British propaganda torpedo."

It said some such "torpedoes" already had been fired, one being the report that German Army activity about Aachen had betrayed a plan to violate Belgian neutrality by attacking France through Belgium as Germany did in the world war.

Deny Menacing Belgium.

Officials and the press denied there was any German menace to Belgium.

"Germany has reached her war objective," declared the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. "The west does not interest us. Of course, should some one attack us there, we would defend ourselves as effectively as possible."

Another gesture of German friendship toward France was a military funeral accorded Tuesday to French Lieut. Paul Deschanel, thirty-year-old son of a former president of the French republic. He was killed as he led a French patrol near the Siegfried Line.

The Germans recorded the playing of "Marseillaise," France's national anthem, by a German band at the funeral. At frequent intervals it has been broadcast to radio listeners in France.

"Why must this war go on?" the Boersen Zeitung asked.

Brauchitsch Goes West.

But while German propaganda worked to convince the United States and the world at large that further fighting was purposeless, the German Army was taking every precaution.

Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander of the German Army, went to the west front after issuing an order in which he observed that military action in the east was complete.

The western defenses steadily were being strengthened and Rudolf Hess, Hitler's party deputy, was on the scene as personal observer for Der Fuehrer.

Nazi troops were known to be moving westward from Poland, leaving behind only enough strength to finish the cleaning up processes and man garrisons.

Puts Prisoners at 350,000.

An army high command communique declared today the Polish Army as a whole has been "annihilated" and the total of Polish prisoners has risen to 350,000 including 170,000 on the northern Polish front.

The communique listed more than 300 cannon, 40 armored cars, 108 light and 22 heavy pieces of artillery as Polish armaments that had fallen into German hands.

It said the only remaining Polish resistance was in Warsaw and in and around Lwow.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, whose name had not been heard in public for several weeks, emerged from eclipse last night to summon foreign correspondents to a conference today.

Berlin, which has had regular blackouts since the war started, decided to illuminate downtown streets slightly beginning tonight.

Berlin Keeping Close Watch on U. S. Congress

Calls Session Most Important War Event; Denies Plan to Invade Belgium or Holland

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Germany listened her eyes tonight, across the Atlantic, on the special session of Congress, which the press here called "the most important event since the outbreak of the European conflict."

As the German point of view on what the United States stood to gain by staying out of the war was presented in elaborate articles these were developments nearer home.

Minister of Propaganda Paul Joseph Goebbels declared Germany "had no intention, has none now nor will have" of sending armies through the Netherlands, Belgium or Luxemburg.

A high command communique reported that only four centers of resistance to Nazi forces remained in Poland—Warsaw, Modlin, eighteen miles to the northwest; Gora Kalvarja, twenty-three miles southeast of Warsaw, and an area on the Hel peninsula in the Gulf of Danzig.

The communique said that, up to yesterday afternoon, 170,000 Polish prisoners had been captured on the northern front "and the number steadily is increasing." It is said that in the south 60,000 prisoners had been taken since Sept. 10.

As to the western front, it said there was "no activity" except for the shooting down by the Germans of "three captive balloons and eight enemy airplanes." Two of the airplanes, it was reported at Berlin, were machines of the British Royal Air Force.

Among the newspaper articles on the United States was one my Karl Megerle, foreign affairs expert of the "Boersen Zeitung," who said the United States had fallen heir to Anglo-Saxon world leadership.

"With her attack on Germany," wrote Megerle, who is close to the German Foreign Ministry, "England put the axe to the roots of her own world position.

"The American dollar falls heir.

"What far-seeing English statesmen saw and feared begins to show. However this war may end, England will be so weak that the leadership of the Anglo-Saxon world and all that went with it will pass to the United States.

"The United States need only wait and observe how England . . . pulverizes in a senseless, aimless war her riches and, in short, the very foundations of her government and economy, in order at the right moment to take the leadership from Great Britain's exhausted hand.

"After financial leadership, trade and business leadership falls in the lap, and the same troubled Englishmen see the time not far distant when, at certain places in the British Empire, the English flag will be taken down and that of the North American world empire will be raised."

Gives Neutrality Details

The Hamburg newspaper "Fremdenblatt" gave in detail the present United States neutrality law and asserted revision of it to provide for a cash-and-carry plan "touched the very fundamentals of neutrality which the American people, on the basis of their experience in the last war, had defined."

The great majority of Americans, the newspaper said, believed the United States loans to the Allies in the World War brought them into the conflict, "the results of which knocked all their ideals in the head."

The newspaper said: "It is well known what the motives for lifting the arms embargo are. They are outspokenly materialistic in character, and, for the most part, would benefit solely big capital."

While the Congressional session absorbed official interest, Goebbels nevertheless took the time to appear before foreign correspondents to deny that Germany intended to send armed forces through the Netherlands, Belgium or Luxemburg.

The Propaganda Minister indicated that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler felt reported British and French fears that Germany was preparing for such a maneuver, because of the massing of troops at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), were of such a serious nature that he ought to make a denial.

"I am in a position to give a categoric, unequivocal and unconditional denial," Goebbels said. "The German government never had, does not have now, nor intends in the future to violate the neutrality either of Belgium or Holland."

Asked whether this applied also to Luxemburg, he replied: "Yes, you may also include Luxemburg."

Goebbels further denied "completely and unreservedly" all reports of uprisings in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. (A British Information Ministry communique Wednesday night asserted a "serious" revolt had broken out in the two provinces of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia, which became a part of Germany.)

"The situation there is absolutely quiet and satisfactory for our purposes," Goebbels said.

Goebbels, who looked rather tired, alluded with a smile to his presence as evidence he was neither dead nor a captive, nor out of sympathy with Hitler's war aims, as some reports had alleged.

"I guess you don't need a denial about my person," said the propaganda chief. "My answer to British lying propaganda is my propaganda, of which you have seen evidence in these past weeks, I think."

Goebbels called the propaganda of the British Information Ministry "childish and laughable." He said: "It does not in the least disturb our sovereign feeling of security."

The German Army tonight changed its description yesterday of the battle in the bend of the Vistula River as "one of the greatest destructive battles of all time." Responsible officers asserted tonight it was "the greatest of all time."

This assertion was based on the rapidly rising number of captives. Officers calculated that the prisoners and the captured vehicles and material would make a line 500 miles long. They said Poland had about half of her peace-time army strength in that nine-day battle, which ended last Tuesday.

Communique Is Issued

The German supreme army command issued today the following communique:

"Results of the batlte in the Vistula (River) bend are not yet fully ascertainable. Until the afternoon of Sept. 20, the number of captives had increased to 170,000 and is still growing. One of two German armies which participated in the battle had captured 320 cannon and forty tanks.

"According to preliminary investigations, nine divisions and units of ten additional divisions and three cavalry brigades fought in the battle on the Polish line.

"After fierce fighting in the south, near Zamosc and Tomaszow, strong Polish forces surrendered, among them the supreme commander of the Polish southern army. Since September 10, 60,000 prisoners have been taken and 108 light and twenty-two heavy guns captured in this region. Booty of fights around Gdynia increased to about forty cannon, 350 officers and 12,000 soldiers taken prisoner.

"Resistance now is offered only at Warsaw and Modlin and southeastward of Warsaw at Gora Kalvarja and on the Hel Peninsula. A comprehensive report of the campaign in Poland will be issued by the supreme army command within the next few days.

"In the west, three captive balloons and eight enemy airplanes were shot down. Otherwise there was no activity."

GIVES ASSURANCE ON SHELL SUPPLY

British Minister Tells Parliament 700 Firms Are Making Ammunition

Country Is Divided Into 13 Districts To Insure Utilization To Capacity

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 21—Parliament heard Government assurances today that Britain's World War shell shortage would not be repeated, while Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax warned against losing sight of the main objective—victory.

Supply Minister Leslie Burgin said 700 firms were making shells for the British forces and that war supplies worth £70,000,000 (about $280,000,000) had been ordered since the fight with Germany started.

6,500 Contractors Working

Six thousand five hundred contractors were working for the Ministry of Supply, he added, and a number were being added each day.

Shortage of shells for Britain's army in France in the World War caused a Government shakeup.

The Supply Minister further stated that the country had been divided into thirteen districts, each under a trained engineer to "ensure that the whole capacity of the country is utilized."

Criticizes Setup

Arthur Greenwood, acting opposition leader, criticized the latter setup as bureaucratic and said "the dead hand of officialdom is going to throttle the national effort."

Lord Halifax's statement was made in the House of Lords in commenting on Poland's failure to receive effective help in time from Britain and France.

He spoke of Poland's position as "one of the major tragedies of the last few weeks." He added:

"We must not lose sight of our main objective in this war—victory—and we must not undertake anything that does not directly contribute to that victory."

Yesterday Prime Minister Chamberlain warned against undertaking military projects which did not have an excellent chance of success.

Other developments of the day included:

King George received Lord Halifax, Burgin and Defense Minister Lord Chatfield.

War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha reported British troops in France were in "fine condition and good heart."

Home Secretary Sir John Anderson warned those complaining of inconveniences of the nightly blackout that the menace of air raids was "just as threatening as ever."

'SECOND JUTLAND' MAY BE EXPLAINED

Swedish Artillery Practice Went On Yesterday.

FREDERIKSHAVEN, Denmark, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Information that Swedish artillery units had been practicing on a low island several miles south of Saroe Church offered a possible explanation today for the sound of heavy cannonading which alarmed the fisherfolk along the east coast of Jutland yesterday.

Some of those who had heard the firing, however, insisted that the cannonading was too heavy to fit this explanation. The sounds, they said, bore a strong resemblance to the thunder of heavy naval guns audible here during the famous battle of Jutland on May 31, 1916.

Others pointed out that it is well known that acoustics play strange tricks in these waters.

There were reports among the fishermen that German naval vessels had been observed in the northern waters of Kattegatt between Denmark and Sweden, but these reports could not be confirmed.

British ships also have been reported recently in the eastern waters of Skagerrak off the northwest coast of Denmark.

Those who heard the cannonading yesterday said that more than 200 shots were fired, and that the sounds continued for many hours.

of Wilno, the ancient capital of Lithuania.

In the south, Red troops were reported in possession of Kovel, a Ukrainian village 100 miles north of Lwow, Poland's third largest city. The occupation of both Wilno and Lwow was announced in previous communiques.

[German reports said the Poles were still resisting in and around Lwow.]

The reported seizure of Grodno marks a Russian advance of about 135 miles into Poland.

The fortified areas of Baranowicze, Molodeczno and Sarny also have fallen before the Russians, the Soviet High Command said.

Russians Drive Close to Reich

Advance to Within 16 Miles of German Line —Penetrate 135 Miles Into Poland.

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The Russian forces strengthened their hold on eastern Poland today as communiques reported new advances by the Red Army along a wide front. In the north, the Soviet High Command announced, Russian troops occupied Grodno, sixteen miles from the East Prussian border and ninety miles southwest

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GUTIERREZ

Baranowicze is about thirty-five miles from the Russian frontier and 120 miles east of Bialystok, the communications center reported occupied by the German Army. Molodeczno, eighteen miles from the Russian border, is sixty-five miles west of Wilno, while Sarny is eighty-five miles east of Kovel.

280 Artillery Pieces.

The Russian communique made no mention of resistance encountered in the latest advances, but estimated that more than 60,000 Polish troops had been captured in the four days since the Soviet Army crossed the frontier.

Three Polish infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades and a number of smaller army units were disarmed in the advance, the communique said.

War materials seized by the Russians were reported to include 280 pieces of artillery and 120 airplanes.

Close to Hungarian Line.

MUNKACS, Hungary, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Reports reaching here today indicated that rapidly advancing Russian troops were within fifteen miles of the Polish-Hungarian frontier.

'REDS' KEEP NAZIS OUT OF ROUMANIA

Diplomats in Moscow See Any Possible German March Stopped by Russians.

SOVIET DRIVE CONTINUES

Army Penetrates 135 Miles Into Poland; Peasants to Help Divide Up Estates

Moscow, Sept. 21.—(AP)—Diplomatic quarters tonight pointed out that Soviet Russia's drive into Poland apparently had intercepted any possible direct German march into Roumania from that quarter and said this fact might prove a vital factor in the European war.

The advancing Soviet forces, these reports said, had cut Germany off from access to Roumania except through Hungary. Observers said this might prove important since Germany could make good use of Roumania's oil.

(In another column of this issue of the Journal, Pertinax, famed French commentator, points out that many Roumanians have rejoiced in the thought the Red Army bars all roads leading from Southern Poland into Roumania, seeing this as a barrier to possible German absorption of their country.

(But Pertinax also points out that Soviet Russia may be tempted by the thought of Roumanian loot, and, behaving as she has with Poland, appropriate Bukovina and Bessarabia, both Roumanian provinces which are regarded in Moscow as Slavic lands.)

Interested in Finland

Diplomatic circles, speculating on whether the Baltic States or Hungary might be drawn into the European conflict were interested in a Helsinki, Finland, dispatch by Tass, official Soviet News Agency, saying movement of women and children out of the Finnish capital already had begun.

Operations of the Red Army of Occupation in Poland during the day were described as consolidation of positions already occupied. Occupation of the important town of Pinsk, some 110 miles east of Brest-Litovsk, was mentioned in a Red army communique.

The communique also told of occupation of Kobrin (Kobryn) 40 miles east of Brest-Litovsk and on the northern border of the vast Pripet marshes.

Sporadic action south of the Pripet marshes was indicated by the communique which said groups of Polish officers were being cleared out of areas around Lwow and Sarny.

Further Advances

The speed of the Red army's drive was indicated by communiques which announced advances ranging up to 135 miles into Poland. In the south the Russians were said to have occupied Lwow, 90 miles from the Polish-Roumanian border and beyond the line of the junction of the two countries with Hungary.

Russia proceeded, meanwhile, with the task of converting to Soviet ideology the 11,000,000 new citizens acquired in Poland's western Ukraine and White Russia.

Moscow newspapers said the population of the occupied territories were turning over to Soviet authorities straggling Polish troops found wandering in forests. These accounts said peasants were tying the soldiers together and taking them to the nearest Red army detachments.

Dividing Estates

Division of large estates also was said to be under way with various peasant committees or Soviets in charge.

Soviet stage artists have been sent into the occupied areas to entertain both the population and the army.

A dispatch published by Pravda, organ of the Communist party, said "toilers of Western White Russia are mercilessly uprooting the remnants of the landlords of Poland."

The staff of the Polish Embassy remained virtually in seclusion, awaiting the staffs of the Leningrad and Minsk consulates in order to leave in a body. Their departure was expected in a day or two.

Agreement Reported

Meanwhile, "complete agreement" was said to have been reached among Soviet officials and the German military mission which arrived several days ago to assist in negotiation of various problems arising from the Russian-German occupation of Poland.

It was understood the Nazi mission would leave for home tomorrow.

Soviet newspapers were filled with accounts of the "joyous reception" with which they said Polish peasants greeted the advancing Red Army.

Some accounts said numerous Polish soldiers were surrendering and asking to be allowed to join the Russian military.

Normal Life Returning

Tass, official Soviet news agency, declared life was beginning to run normally in the towns and villages of Western Ukraine and White Russia under the Red army's occupation.

The agency told of the reopening of postal, telegraph and telephone communications and the organization of provisional city administrations.

In the town of Stolbsty, Tass said, the provisional administration announced that both Polish and Soviet currencies would be accepted in payment for goods.

"Publication of newspapers in the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian languages started in a number of towns. Everywhere cinemas have reopened and exhibit the best Soviet films," Tass continued.

IL DUCE'S PAPER ADVISES ALLIES TO GIVE UP WAR

Article Believed Written by Mussolini Himself Hints at Alternatives.

POINTS TO HAILE SELASSIE

Says Other Statesmen May Join Him and Benes, From the Seine or 'the Foggy Thames.'

ROME, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, called on Adolf Hitler's adversaries today to accept what it called his offer of a limit on Germany's expansion and end the European war. Many observers believed Il Duce himself had written the two column article giving this advice.

If the fight continued, Il Popolo said, other statesmen might find themselves refugees of war, such as the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Premier Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, Premier Juan Negrin of Republican Spain, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland.

Meanwhile Italy continued her military preparations. Mussolini conferred with Gen. Luigi Negri, commander of the Alpine troops, on defenses of the frontier.

'On the Foggy Thames.'

Il Popolo's editorial recalled an "imaginary dialogue on the Thames" between Haile Selassie and Dr. Benes written by Mussolini last December in which both bemoaned their failure to yield to Italy and Germany. The editorial then reviewed "The shades of the conquered" and continued:

"Last of the series is Beck, a man who found an honorable way of salvation and refused it, considering himself guaranteed, very guaranteed, absolutely armored with guaranties."

Il Popolo then referred ominously to "conversations on the Vistula, the Pruth, the Danube"—rivers through or bounding Poland, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia—and said that conversations might come tomorrow on the Seine or, again, on the foggy Thames."

Hitler's Promise.

The editorial presented the Italian view that further war is useless now that the "Poland or Versailles" no longer exists and Hitler has "promised anew to respect the frontiers of the Rhine and the Alps."

War today seems nonsense, the editorial said. Hitler before the present war had refrained from any claims on Poznan and Silesia, it continued, but his proposal for a peaceful settlement was rejected as unreasonable and Poland as a consequence had "lost all."

"For centuries and thousands of years Germanism sought to center to the east, west and south," the article said. "Now Hitler recognizes and offers an adjustment. Why, therefore, a new fight, a new destruction?"

EXPECT HARMONY AT PANAMA TALKS

Delegates Are Assembling for Neutrality Sessions.

PANAMA, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Delegates arriving early for the neutrality conference of American republics said today that no major disagreements would crop up at the meetings starting Saturday.

They met in informal preliminary gatherings as Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation, announced that President Juan Demostenes Arosemena of Panama would welcome the delegates at the opening session.

Upon his arrival yesterday Mr. Welles conferred with the Panama Foreign Minister, Marciso Garay, who outlined plans for the meetings of envoys from American countries. The proposal is to define means of preserving the peace of the Western Hemisphere and defending the interests of each nation from the effects of the European war.

Delegations have arrived from Colombia, Haiti, Salvador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and other countries.

Delegates from Mexico were expected today, as well as from Chile and Cost. Rica.

German interest in the American republics was indicated by the arrival of Otto Reinebeck, German Minister to Panama and Central America, who lives in Guatemala. He is accompanied by his legation chancellor and aids. Several German newspaper men also have come to Panama.

Delegates Seek United Front at Panama Parley

Plans Laid for Conference of American Republics Which Opens Tomorrow

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 21 (AP).—Delegates arriving for the neutrality conference of American republics, which opens Saturday, stressed today the necessity for continental solidarity and mutual aid in resisting political and economic effects of the European war, and expressed the opinion that no major disagreements would crop up at the meeting.

Today they met in informal, preliminary gatherings as Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation, announced that President Juan Demostenes Arosemena of Panama would welcome the delegates at the opening session. Upon his arrival yesterday, Welles conferred with Panama Foreign Minister Marciso Garay, who outlined plans for the meeting.

Foreign Minister Alberto Ostria Gutierrez of Bolivia, who conferred today with Welles, declared it was imperative to place the rights of American neutral nations above the interests of belligerents. He said Bolivia had delayed her neutrality proclamation until after the meeting here because she wanted to make her stand conform to the solidarity accords expected to be reached. He also said that already shipping was at a standstill in many Latin American ports.

Foreign Minister Carlos Salazar, of Guatemala described the Panama assembly as a "test of the solidarity declarations made at the Buenos Aires and Lima Pan-American conferences," and declared that the situation in his country had been complicated by the loss of the German market, which normally absorbed 46 per cent of Guatemala's coffee output. He added that suspension of Grace Line service had left the west coast of Central America with restricted maritime transportation to the United States and without any service to South America.

Delegations have arrived from Colombia, Haiti, Salvador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic and other countries. Delegates from Mexico are expected today as well as those from Chile and Costa Rica.

Relative of Richthofen Killed

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—Captain Wolfgang Richthofen, a distant relative of the World War ace, Baron Manfred von Richthofen, has been killed in action in Poland.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British Admiralty disclosed tonight that mines had been laid in an area along the northeast coast of England, from approximately Spurn Head to Newcastle, and warned ships that they entered this area at their own risk.

Herbert Pulitzer to Pay Upkeep on Nursing Home

Pledges £2,000 Yearly to War Office for Convalescents

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Press Association reported today that Herbert Pulitzer, of New York, had pledged £2,000 ($7,860) yearly for the upkeep of the Ayrshire country house of Transport Minister Euan Wallace, which had been turned over to the War Office as a convalescent home.

53 Germans Seized on Liner

MARSEILLES, Sept. 21 (AP).—Maritime authorities removed fifty-three Germans from the Italian liner Virgilio when it arrived here today en route to South America. The Germans, ranging in age from seventeen to fifty-two, were interned.

Presses of Europe Grinding Out Money

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The League of Nations' statistical office reported today that during August, the month of Europe's mounting war-fever, the majority of European nations increased their paper money in circulation from 24 to 30 per cent over July.

Bulgaria's printing presses turned hardest with a 30 per cent increase. Germany was next with 21 per cent.

Other increases were Hungary 18 per cent, Switzerland 16, Latvia and Sweden 10 each, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Rumania 9, Denmark 6, France and Turkey 5, and Great Britain and Finland 4.

German Ship Has Close Call

Arrives in Peru an Hour After British Warship

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21 (AP).—The 5,898-ton German motorship Leipzig narrowly escaped an encounter with a British man o' war off the Peruvian coast today.

The Leipzig tied up in Callao harbor about an hour after the arrival of the 7,270-ton British cruiser Achilles.

The German vessel entered port without incident and was scheduled to transfer her cargo to a neutral ship.

Three Polish Planes Fly 625 Miles to Escape

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Three Polish planes have landed near Shumen after a flight of more than 625 miles—the greatest distance reported covered by any fleeing Polish airmen, it was revealed today.

The Poles and their machines were interned.

SEP 22 1939

200 Neutral Ships Held And Searched by British

80 Freed With Entire Cargo, Some Await Prize Court

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Ministry of Information announced tonight that two hundred neutral ships had been detained for examination by the British contraband control up to last night. Of these, more than eighty were released with their entire cargoes.

In many cases, where the cargo was not German property and was shipped before the outbreak of war, it will be released to the owners. In other cases, it will come before a prize court for condemnation as contraband.

FLEET DESTINATION GIVEN

U. S. European Squadron Bound for Lisbon and Marseille

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The three ships of the United States European Squadron have left Villefranche, France, and are en route to Lisbon and Marseille, the Navy Department announced today.

The department stated that, contrary to reports from Europe, the transfer did not involve any change in the policy not to convoy American merchant ships.

Otherwise, plans of the squadron, stationed in European waters since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war, were not known here. Its commander, Read Admiral Charles E. Courtney, has authority to operate as he sees fit without specific instructions from Washington.

The flagship, the cruiser Trenton, and the destroyer Jacob Jones left Villefranche yesterday for Lisbon, while the destroyer Badger departed for Marseille.

POLISH SUBMARINE AT SEA AND ARMED

Orzel, Escaped From Tallinn, Still Has 16 Torpedoes, Estonians Report

TWO GUARDS SET ADRIFT

Soviet Navy Plants Mines in Gulf of Finland to Protect Kronstadt and Leningrad

SEP 22 1939

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Polish submarine Orzel, which escaped from internment at Tallinn, Estonia, is roaming the Baltic with sixteen torpedoes, it was reported today by two Estonian seamen carried off by the submersible and set adrift in the open sea.

The Estonians, on board the Orzel as guards when it broke loose from its moorings and dashed out of Tallinn harbor on Monday, were rescued today by the keeper of a lighthouse on a small island off the east coast of Gotland, Swedish island in the Baltic.

For three days the sailors, a seaman and a petty officer of the Estonian Navy, reported they were kept prisoners aboard the submarine before they were set adrift in a small dinghy in sight of land. Most of the time the Orzel was said to have remained submerged.

The Russian Navy, charging Estonian "abetment" in the escape, has launched a search for the submarine.

ESTONIAN GUARDS ARE SAVED AT SEA

SEP 22 1939

Left Polish Submarine in Dinghy Off Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Two Estonian guards carried off by the crew of the Polish submarine Orzel in an escape from Tallinn, Estonia, were rescued last night by a lighthouse keeper off the eastern coast of Gotland, a Swedish island in the Baltic sea.

The keeper put out in a small boat when he observed a dinghy in the open sea containing a petty officer and seaman of the Estonian navy. They said they had been prisoners three days, and during most of that time the submarine had remained submerged.

Swedish authorities said they would be returned to their country. It previously was reported that a third guard on the submarine escaped when the craft fled.

The Orzel was interned at Tallinn after it sought refuge there. It has been hunted by the Russian navy, which charged that the Estonians had aided in the escape.

SEP 22 1939

Russia Permits Search.

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—A report from Tallinn, Estonia, said that the Estonian Government yesterday granted a Russian demand for permission for the red fleet to search within Estonian waters for an escaped Polish submarine. Estonia's own warships were reported co-operating in the search.

TONNAGE FIGURE 204,475

London Reports Rescue of Crew of Freighter by Two Flying Boats in Atlantic

SEP 22 1939

(By the Associated Press)

Sinking of the British freighter Kensington Court yesterday sent the known wartime shipping losses to 43 and gave Germany's U-boats a 3 to 1 lead in their fight against the British and French.

At least 27 English vessels have plunged to the bottom. Germany has lost nine, including three wrecked on shore, three victims of mines (possibly their own) and three destroyed by British warships.

Neutral losses stood at 6, French 1.

Report Unconfirmed

The tonnage loss, exclusive of valuable cargoes, rose to 204,475 tons Loss in lives, including the estimated 515 on the torpedoed British aircraft carrier Courageous, stood at 722.

An unconfirmed report from Malmo, Sweden, said the German auxiliary schooner Lianne had been destroyed by a mine near Falsterbo on Sept. 4. The 125-ton steel vessel was built in 1914, was 92 feet long and owned by E. Waller of Hamburg.

In announcing the destruction of the Kensington Court, a 4863-ton ship in the African-South American trade, the British Ministry of Information said it was the first case in which an entire ship's crew (34) had been rescued by flying boats. Two Royal Air Force patrol boats effected the rescue somewhere in the Atlantic.

Owned by the Court Line of London, the ship left Rosario, Argentina, Aug. 15 for Dakar, West Africa. It was believed she had been diverted from her course and ordered to England.

Called "Absurd"

Other developments:

Berlin reports (unofficial) announced for the third time in a week that the missing liner Bremen had reached Murmansk, Russian port on the Arctic ocean, and the British Admiralty called "absurd" reports in London that the $20,000,000 ship had been captured by English warships.

The roaring of guns near Jutland which led many to believe a tremendous naval battle was in progress turned out to be Swedish artillery practice.

Marseille authorities removed 53 Germans from the Italian liner Virgilio, bound for South America.

England announced she had detained approximately 200 vessels for a contraband search. Eighty were released with their entire cargoes.

The Polish port of Gdynia, one of the most modern in the world, was renamed Gotenhafen (harbor of the Goths) by the Nazis. Remnants of Poland's merchant fleet of 96 were thus made orphans of the seas.

Some Nazi subs, empty of torpedoes, continued their depredations by shelling enemy merchantmen.

Questions Figures

Washington, Sept. 21. — (AP)—Records kept by ship radio men were cited today by Representative Harold Knutson, Rep., Minn., as indicating that total tonnage of vessels sunk in the European war is about double the reported figure.

"According to information given me by the men on vessels who get the SOS calls, the amount of tonnage already sunk is about 400,000 tons instead of the 200,000 reported to the public," Knutson said.

The lost tonnage is principally British, he said.

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BULLETINS

SEP 22 1939

Germans to Fly Raw Materials.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The newspaper Berlingske Aftenavis published a report today from Moscow that German Zeppelin experts were going to the Soviet capital to negotiate for Zeppelin communications with Siberia, whereby Germany would be supplied with important raw materials.

Lithuania Marks Frontier.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Lithuanian troops today placed flags along unclearly marked sections of the frontier bordering areas of Poland being occupied by Soviet troops. Officials said that the Russians did the same.

SEP 22 1939

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Detained.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Paul Super, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Warsaw, arrived here safely today with his wife from Poland, but Rumanian officials at Pascana detained them because they lacked proper identification papers. The United States legation in Bucharest today arranged to forward the necessary documents and expected the couple would be released shortly.

NAZIS LEAD, 3-1, IN SEA WARFARE

SEP 22 1939

Sinking of Kensington Court Lifts British Losses to at Least 27 Ships.

FORD CONTINUES ENEMY OF WAR

Has No Plans for Another Peace Ship, However.

AGAINST NEUTRALITY CHANGE

Says Removal of Profits Would Make Conflicts Improbable.

SEP 22 1939

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Henry Ford emphasized today that the events of the last twenty-five years have not changed his unalterable opposition to war in any form or place, nor his determination to do his utmost to prevent the coming of another world conflict.

A quarter-century ago Mr. Ford sent a peace ship to Europe in the hope that he might "get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas." He has no plans for another such expedition, he said, but he made it clear that he intended to make himself heard against any movement which he believes might threaten a spread of the present war in Europe.

Specifically, Mr. Ford expressed his opposition to any amendment to the present neutrality law.

"That law," he said, "was written to keep us out of war. Any tampering with it, any change in it whatever, will be a step toward getting us into a war that will bring untold misery to millions of persons and set us back thousands of years."

Leans to Borah View.

Mr. Ford said he wasn't so sure there was "much of a war under way at present." "I am inclined to agree with Senator Borah's view," he added. Mr. Borah, Republican, of Idaho, was quoted in dispatches Monday as expressing the belief there was "something phony" about the war in Europe.

The seventy-six-year-old automobile manufacturer, who turned to the mass production of submarine chasers after his unsuccessful effort to stop the spread of the world war, repeated his advocacy of world disarmament and reiterated his admiration for the men who fought with the American forces in the world war. He is to be a guest at the convention of the American Legion in Chicago next week.

"These men who fought in the last war don't want another," he said. "They have it in their power to stop all wars for all time. They have it within their power to disarm the world, and I would advocate that."

Asked whether he planned to make an address at the legion convention, Mr. Ford, who rarely makes public speeches, said: "Certainly if I am asked to say something along this line I won't hesitate to get up on my feet and say what I have said here."

At the convention Mr. Ford will be the guest of Stephen F. Chadwick, national commander of the legion.

Learned From Peace Ship.

Mr. Ford said the peace ship expedition in 1915 cost him "about half a million dollers," but he added quickly: "I wouldn't take a million for what I learned from that adventure."

He restated his conviction that "only those who profit financially from the sale of munitions" want war, which he described as "nothing less than murder on a mass scale."

The fallacy of war, Mr. Ford added, is "a matter of simple reasoning; if there were no profit in war and no urge for power to dictate there would be no war."

SHIPPING

SEP 22 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 21—Nine vessels ships had been tied up, agreed to the plan of settlement, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) announced.

One Leaving Tomorrow

The ships are the Washington, scheduled to leave tomorrow with 800 passengers; American Trader, American Traveler, Acadia, St. John, Iroquois, Scanstates, Excambion and

30.24 3521

Black Gull. Some had been delayed as much as six days.

Under the plan, approved by union members at a mass meeting last night, seamen on ships entering European and Mediterranean ports would receive a 25 per cent. wage increase, transportation back to the United States in case their ships were lost, wages in the event of internment in a foreign port, loss of personal effects guaranteed up to $150, and assurance that charges would be withdrawn against seamen on trial for alleged failure to obey orders to sail.

Bonus Negotiations

It also was agreed, Curran said, negotiations would continue on establishment of a bonus for sailors on vessels plying between American ports and the war zones. The negotiations, he explained, are not to consume more than ten days, and any agreement will be retroactive to include ships which have left this port in the past few days.

Originally the union had demanded $250 bonuses, $25,000 insurance, continuance of pay in case of internment and a 40 per cent. increase in the personnel of ships when sailing in war zones.

SEP 22 1939

Emergency Increased

The United States Maritime Commission announced in Washington yesterday that personnel on vessels it owns and operates through managing agents in the North Atlantic would receive an emergency increase of twenty-five per cent. in their base pay. Each man, the commission said, will be allowed $150 to cover loss of personal effects and get base pay, plus the emergency compensation, in the event of internment.

P. V. G. Mitchell, vice-president of the United States Line, said the American Trader and the American Traveler probably would sail some time today.

Defends Company

Mitchell defended his company against a charge it had brought back too many aliens while Americans were stranded abroad. He said only 204 of the 2,352 passengers brought back this week by the Washington and the President Harding were aliens.

Senator Robert Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), who returned on the liner Washington, said it was "a shame and an outrage that Americans in Europe were refused transportation on these ships whereas aliens were occupying berths and cots that should have been occupied by American citizens."

MOUJIKS' MARCH WITH RUSS ARMY REMINDER OF '19

Polish Count Recalls Peasant Burning, Looting Behind Lines

SEP 22 1939

[By The Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 21—Reports that moujiks, or peasants, of Poland are marching side by side and fraternizing with invading Russian armies recalled today that important role they played in the last Russian-Polish war.

It was a bitter recollection to Count Anthony Potocki, nephew of the late Foreign Minister Maurice Zamoyski of Poland and cousin of that country's present Ambassador to the United States, Jerzy Potocki.

Rode Last Train Out

The dapper Count "Tony," now an American citizen, escaped with his wife, the former Gloria Griffiths, of Chicago, on the last train leaving westward from Poland before the outbreak of the present war.

"During our fight with the Bolshevists from 1919 to 1921, the moujiks were burning and looting behind our lines," said the Count, a dashing officer in his teens in that conflict. Not yet 20 when discharged from service, he was shell-shocked and wounded three times fighting the Russians.

Official spokesmen of England and France, Germany and Russia, and even the defeated Poles, have expressed concern over the fate that will befall these peasant minorities—the 11,000,000 Ukrainians, White Russians and Ruthenians who comprised one-third of Poland's population. Each side in the war would save them from the domination of nations on the other side.

Motives Held Ridiculous

But Count "Tony," defending "strong arm" government which had ruled over these minorities, indicated these high-sounding motives for war were slightly on the ridiculous side.

The moujiks, he said, were taught to hate the Polish landowners because the ruling class was Roman Catholic. The peasants are of the Greek orthodox faith.

"While I was fighting at the front in the war with the Bolshevists," he said, "they burned my family's estates to the ground and wrecked the beet sugar and other factories behind the lines."

New Revolt In 1930

As late as 1930 there was a renewal of this revolt in southeast Poland, during the Ukrainian uprising. Hundreds of Polish buildings were burned, post-offices robbed and Polish officials assassinated.

The Poles were pictured by the Count as the defenders of civilization in this section of Europe. For centuries, he said, the Ukraine—partly in Russia and partly in Poland since the World War—was "a no-man's land."

"They were called 'the wild fields,' and there the Poles fought off Tartars, Turks and Russians until it was taken by the Russians in the late eighteenth century."

SEP 22 1939

"Magnates" Gone Now

None of the families of the Polish "magnates," as he called the rulers of that time, survive today, the Count said.

Three weeks ago the Count and his wife were living peacefully on the estate of another cousin, a Polish prince, along the northern Polish-Russian border. This estate, he said, was reduced by losses to Russia and Lithuania "from 600,000 acres to only 250,000."

The Count is worried over the fate of many relatives, including two brothers, Thomas and Clement, one serving in the Polish motorized cavalry and the other in the lancers, and their aunt, the 92-year-old Princess Loubormirska, mother of the first Polish Minister to America, Prince Casimir Loubormiski.

"I warned her to leave her home, the blue palace in Warsaw, which was near the War Ministry," he said, "but I have had no word from her."

LITTLE MAGINOT—*Forts Girdle Liege*

SEP 22 1939

[By The Associated Press]

A three-line ring of defense works whose backbone is a canal and whose key is the fortified city of Liege has been built by Belgium to prevent any German attempt to use the country as a military highway again.

In addition France has extended the Maginot Line along the Belgian frontier with a complicated trench system, just in case Germany decides to take the Belgian route and breaks through.

Reported At Border

That possibility now has become of grave concern for the French, who hear reports of German troop concentrations near Aachen (Aix-la-Chappelle), facing Belgium on the route German troops took in 1914.

But Belgians have expressed confidence that Germans would not have so easy a time against the new defense works and the standing army of some 100,000 men as they had twenty-five years ago, when Liege was taken four days after the war started.

Military men say the Albert Canal, the Liege fortification system and the defense works extending to the northeast give the country a chance of holding back invasion until help can come.

The canal runs for seventy-five miles from the Ardennes mountains to the sea, at Antwerp. It is the last rampart of the three-line deefnse system.

The first line, along the fifty-five miles of Belgium's common frontier with Germany, is based on fortresses at Eupen and Malmedy which have been linked and extended by a system of trenches, blockhouses and reinforced concreted machine-gun nests.

Copied Maginot Line

Behind this is a stronger line of fortifications about which little is known except that it was started about the same time as the French Maginot line and follows the same general principles of construction.

Then comes the canal, which runs north from Liege to the Netherlands fronatier and then bends back, paralleling the border to Antwerp.

Semi-official publications have described the canal as solving the "very delicate military problem of covering the defense of Liege and barring the march toward Antwerp."

Economic Value

Built for a dual purpose—to free Belgian shipping from dependence on Netherlands waterways on the route from Liege to Antwerp and as a military stronghold—the canal is said to meet the old infantry sergeant's rule of thumb for a perfect fight:

"Clean out a clear field of fire and then blast hell out of the enemy."

All along the east bank, from which attack would come, underbrush has been cleared away and the broad meadows stretching toward the frontier afford the least possible cover to advancing troops.

250 Feet Wide

The canal itself—250 feet wide and from fifteen to twenty feet deep—provides a formidable water hazard.

Alon gthe west side, just above the water level, bulges of concrete and steel hide machine guns and rapid-fire artillery, in place to cover the waterway and land to the east.

In the rear are permanent fortress camps. Where the canal has been cut through hills they have been fortified.

Big Guns On Heights

The Caster cut, between Vise and Canne, close to the Netherlands frontier ,covers the Maestricht bridgehead, thirty miles north of Liege. Fortifications on the heights, which tower about 300 feet above the canal level, are marked with shielded openings for heavy caliber artillery. Concrete mush rooms along the ridge of the cut cover observation and fire-control posts.

Twelve forts girdle the city of Liege, the key point in northeastern communications and defense. The forts command all roads and bridges into Liege and are garrisoned on a permanent wartime footing.

Gaps between them are studded with pillboxes.

Midway between Liege and Aachen art the Battice forts. At the extreme northern point of the Liege fortification system are the Ebben-Emael defenses, commanding the Maas river between Liege and the Netherlands frontier.

POPE LIVING AUSTERE LIFE

Suffers Self Denial as Offering for Peace

SEP 22 1939

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 21 (AP)—Pope Pius adopted a regimen of monastic severity and self-denial as a personal offering to God that peace be restored to Europe, persons close to the papal household said today.

While the Pontiff lives amidst artistic splendor at the summer palace here, his daily routine was described as almost as austere as that of a trappist monk.

The means he has taken to beseech God for peace is not surprising to those who know him best, since before his election to the papacy he had hoped to end his career by retirément to a monastery.

Informants said the Pope spends long hours in prayer, especially addressing supplications to the Virgin Mary. He endures long fasts and lives mainly on green vegetables. He no longer sleeps in a bed but on the floor of his little bedroom without a mattress, these persons said. He arises several times during the night from his tormented sleep and goes to an adjoining chapel for prayer.

The Pope also rises early each morning to say a mass for peace.

The war has weighed heavily on the Pontiff and these days his face is more ashen in color than ever and his expression is one of worry.

Otherwise, however, his health is unchanged, persons who see him frequently say.

Mussolini Gets Villa From British Admirer

SEP 22 1939

[By The Associated Press]

ROME, Sept. 21—Premier Mussolini was presented today with a beautiful villa on Lake Maggiore by its British owner, Neil McEacharin, as a "fervent admirer of the Fascist regime."

In accepting, Signor Mussolini announced that the villa would become the seat of a new botanical institute.

PRAGUE,SEPT.21-(AP)-DR.FRANZ JEZEK, CZECH INTERIOR MINISTER FOR BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, IN A RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT DENIED REPORTS ABROAD OF A BOHEMIAN UPRISING AGAINST GERMAN RULE.

HE ASKED BOHEMIANS AND MORAVIANS TO QUIETLY CONTINUE THEIR WORK. DR.JEZEK CHARGED THE REPORTS OF DISORDERS WERE SPREAD BY "PRIVATE PERSONS" ABROAD WHO NO LONGER REPRESENT CITIZENS OF THE NAZI PROTECTORATE WHOSE ONLY AUTHORIZED SPOKESMAN, HE SAID, IS PRESIDENT EMIL HACHA.

SEP 22 1939

MJ1054PED

CERNAUTI, RUMANIA,SEPT.21-(AP)-REPORTS OF THE EXECUTION OF "SOME POLISH LEADERS" REACHED THE BORDER FROM POLAND YESTERDAY.

MANY WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN UKRAINIANS WHO HELD RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS IN THE FORMER WARSAW GOVERNMENT AND WHO, THEREFORE, WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT AS TRAITORS.

JH741AED

SEP 22 1939

MOSCOW,SEPT.21-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS RED ARMY ON OPERATIONS ISSUED TODAY SAID:

SEP 22 1939

"DURING THE DAY OF SEPTEMBER 21 RED ARMY TROOPS WERE CONSOLIDATING LINES GAINED THE PREVIOUS DAY.

"CONTINUING A ROUNDUP OF REMNANTS OF THE POLISH ARMY IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) AND WESTERN UKRAINE SOUTH OF THE LINE KOBRIN-LUNINETS, RED ARMY TROOPS AT 7 P.M., 21ST SEPTEMBER OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF PINSK AND CLEARED THE AREAS OF LWOW AND SARNY OF GROUPS OF OFFICERS."

MJ924PED

HONGKONG,SEPT.21-(AP)-WARTIME REGULATIONS PROHIBITING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF DATA ON MOVEMENTS OF ALL SHIPS, INCLUDING THOSE OF NEUTRALS, WERE INVOKED TODAY. TRAVEL OFFICES, HOWEVER, MAY GIVE APPROXIMATE SAILING INFORMATION TO PROSPECTIVE PASSENGERS.

SEP 22 1939

JH704AED

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

ROME,SEPT.21-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI DISCUSSED ITALY'S FRONTIER DEFENSES WITH GEN. LUIGI NEGRI, COMMANDER OF ALPINE TROOPS, TODAY WHILE URGING THROUGH HIS NEWSPAPER THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE MAKE PEACE WITH ADOLF HITLER.

SEP 22 1939

THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS BEEN LARGELY SILENT IN RECENT DAYS, ON ITALY'S MILITARY MEASURES, MADE THREE ANNOUNCEMENTS IN PRAISE OF THE BORDER TROOPS.

ONE SAID GEN. NEGRI SPOKE TO MUSSOLINI OF THE HIGH MORALE OF THE ALPINE FORCES.

ANOTHER REPORTED A TELEGRAM FROM THE PREFECT OF TURIN INFORMING IL DUCE THAT THE PREFECT HAD FOUND THE HIGHEST MORALE AMONG BLACK-SHIRT TROOPS AT NONCENISIO NEAR THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

THE THIRD ANNOUNCEMENT WAS AN ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED BY GENERAL LUIGI RUSSO, CHIEF OF STAFF OF FASCIST MILITIA, FOR THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY TOMORROW OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FRONTIER MILITIA.

"IL DUCE IS WATCHING YOU BEING TEMPERED TO A HARD VIGIL AND SILENCE. I REPEAT HIS WATCHWOOD, 'BE ON THE LOOKOUT,'" SAID RUSSO'S ORDER.

SEP 22 1939

THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE, HOWEVER, ANY CHANGE IN THE NON-BELLIGERENT ITALIAN POSITION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR BUT RATHER

1939

30.24 3523

THE OPENLY EXPRESSED DESIRE THAT EUROPE COULD BE SPARED FURTHER WAR NOW THAT POLAND HAS FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER, IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, IN AN ARTICLE BELIEVED WRITTEN BY THE PREMIER, SUGGESTED IN SUBSTANCE THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCEPT HITLER'S CONQUEST OF POLAND IN ORDER TO KEEP GERMANY WITHIN THE BOUNDS HE PROMISED TO OBSERVE. SEP 22 1939

OTHERWISE, THE EDITORIAL SUGGESTED, THE LEADERS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE MIGHT HAVE TO FLEE THEIR COUNTRIES AS DID THE MEMBERS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THE PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THE FRENCH, WERE BEGINNING TO CONSIDER THE OUTLOOK FOR THEMSELVES.

THE ARGUMENT THAT FURTHER WAR WAS USELESS, THAT IT WOULD LEAD TO THE RUIN OF EUROPE AND NOBODY WOULD GAIN FROM IT APPEARED IN ALL FASCIST NEWSPAPERS.

POPOLO D'ITALIA'S EDITORIAL, LIKE THE REST, SAID IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO RESTORE POLAND TO HER FORMER SIZE AND POSITION. IT SAID A NEW POLISH STATE COULD BE FORMED ONLY OF THAT TERRITORY INHABITED BY POLES ALONE AND WOULD HAVE TO ACCEPT A "SECOND RANK" POSITION.

IL POPOLO D'ITALIA'S EDITORIAL, INCIDENTALLY, STATED THAT SPAIN "TODAY IS THE FRIEND OF GERMANY IN CONTRAST TO REPORTS ABROAD OF A COOLER SPANISH ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY SINCE THE SIGNING OF THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN BERLIN AND MOSCOW."

GIOVANNI ANSALDO, EDITORIAL WRITER WHO IS CLOSE TO FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO, WARNED BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGAINST THROWING THE GERMANS AND RUSSIANS "FROM THE RHINE TO VLADIVISTOK" INTO A SINGLE BLOC WHICH HE SAID WOULD BE A CERTAIN RESULT OF TRYING TO RESTORE POLAND.

30.24 3523

ITALIANS LEARNED OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ARMAND CALINESCU OF RUMANIA FROM A BUCHAREST COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE PREMIER WAS "VILLAINOUSLY ASSASSINATED X X X ALL THE ASSASSINS, MEMBERS OF THE FORMER IRON GUARD, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED."

A NEW LAW WENT INTO EFFECT GIVING THE INTERIOR MINISTRY 8,000,000 LIRE (ABOUT $400,000) FOR "POLITICAL INVESTIGATION."

ITALY'S SECRET POLICE OPERATE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MINISTRY.

MJ938PED SEP 22 1939

BERLIN,SEPT.21-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

"POLISH PRISONERS TAKEN ALONG THE NORTHERN FRONT INCREASED TO 170,000 AND THE NUMBER STEADILY IS INCREASING.

"MORE THAN 300 CANNON AND 40 ARMORED CARS FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS.

"IN THE SOUTH, LARGE POLISH DETACHMENTS SURRENDERED, WAR MATERIAL WAS CAPTURED CONSISTING OF 108 LIGHT AND 22 HEAVY PIECES OF ARTILLERY.

"THE ONLY POINTS WHERE POLISH FORCES STILL ARE OFFERING RESISTANCE ARE IN WARSAW AND IN AND AROUND LWOW.

"THE POLISH ARMY AS A WHOLE HOWEVER, HAS BEEN ANNIHILATED.

"THE TOTAL OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS EXCEEDS 350,000."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

JH401AED SEP 22 1939

POLISH

BUDAPEST,SEPT.21-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC AND NEWS AGENCY REPORTS SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND WAS VIRTUALLY COMPLETE AND THAT ATTENTION WAS SHIFTING TO DIVISION OF POLAND'S 150,000 SQUARE MILES. SEP 22 1939

THESE ADVICES ENVISONED THE CREATION OF A BUFFER STATE BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

SEP 22 1939

EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED INSTANCES OF POLISH RESISTANCE, SUCH AS IN WARSAW, THEY SAID, THE ONLY UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY APPEARED TO BE A THIN LINE THROUGH THE CENTER FROM GRODNO DIRECTLY SOUTH TO THE BUG RIVER, THENCE TO THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

JH720AED

LONDON, SEPT 21-(AP)-BRITAIN'S MANY TEA CONNOISSEURS GOT A SHOCK TODAY FROM THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IT WAS CONSIDERING INTRODUCTION OF ONE STANDARD TEA BLEND TO DO AWAY WITH INDIVIDUAL BRANDS AND SIMPLIFY DISTRIBUTION. BREAD ALSO WILL BE HIGHER.

BAKERS ANNOUNCED AN EIGHT-PENCE (16 CENTS) LOAF WOULD COST A HALF-PENNY (ONE CENT) MORE, EFFECTIVE MONDAY.

SEP 22 1939 DB522PED

NIGHT LEAD SWISS

BERNE, SEPT 21-(AP)-NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND'S ARMY OF A HALF MILLION MEN WORKED TONIGHT TO STRENGTHEN THE NATION'S FORTIFICATIONS FOR "ANY EVENTUALITY" FOLLOWING THE HIGH COMMAND'S DECISION AGAINST REQUESTS FOR PARTIAL DEMOBILIZATION.

BECAUSE OF HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID IT WAS IMPERATIVE TO KEEP SWISS TROOPS MOBILIZED.

SEP 22 1939

PHILIPPE ETTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, CLOSED PARLIAMENT TODAY WITH THE WARNING THAT SWITZERLAND MUST EXPECT HEAV SACRIFICES FOR DEFENSE. HE JOINED THE HIGH COMMAND IN OPPOSING REQUESTS FROM PARTY LEADERS FOR THE RELEASE OF SOME OF THE MEN UNDER ARMS FOR WORK ON FARMS AND IN FACTORIES.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE COST OF MAINTAINING THE SWISS ARMY AS IT NOW STANDS WAS ABOUT 4,000,000 SWISS FRANCS (ABOUT $150,000) A DAY, OR ABOUT 22 CENTS FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COUNTRY.

THE SWISS CITIZEN SOLDIERS, IN ACTIVE SERVICE FOR THREE WEEKS, DEVOTED MOST OF THEIR EFFORTS TO BUILDING NEW ANTI-TANK PITS, STRINGING BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND CONSTRUCTING MACHINEGUN NESTS ALONG STRATEGIC HILLS FACING THE FRONTIER.

MOST OF THE PREPARATIONS WERE CONCENTRATED IN A TRIANGLE IN THE BASEL AREA WHERE IT WAS FEARED BY SOME SWISS THAT GERMANY AND FRANCE MIGHT BE TEMPTED TO SEE A WAY AROUND THEIR OPPOSING SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES.

SEP 22 1939

R915PED

LONDON, SEPT. 21-(AP)-REPORTS THE LINER BREMEN, PRIDE OF GERMANY'S MERCHANT FLEET, HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE ROYAL NAVY AND ESCORTED INTO A BRITISH PORT GAINED PREVALENCE TODAY IN THE ABSENCE OF GOVERNMENT DENIALS.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION, COMMENTING ON THE REPORTS, SAID STORIES THAT THE BREMEN WAS ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND HAD BEEN CURRENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

SEP 22 1939

"THOUGH NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION WAS FORTHCOMING IN LONDON THIS MORNING, "THE PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID, "THE STORY OF THE LINER'S CAPTURE WAS NOT DENIED."

30.24 3525

30.24-3525

(IN BERLIN FOR THE THIRD TIME IN A WEEK THE BREMEN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED MURMANSK, SOVIET RUSSIAN PORT ON THE ARCTIC OCEAN. THE LATEST REPORT WAS SAID TO COME FROM "A COMPETENT NEUTRAL.")

SEP 22 1939

(IN NEW ORLEANS, BARON EDGAR VON SPIEGEL, GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE BREMEN WAS "SAFE AND SOUND" IN THE SOVIET RUSSIAN PORT OF MURMANSK. SPIEGEL, WHO DID NOT GIVE THE SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION, SAID THE LINER HAD "REQUIRED 12 DAYS TO OUTMANEUVER ENEMY WARSHIPS IN A BRILLIANT DASH" TO SAFETY.)

(ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN AT MURMANSK WAS REPORTED SEPT. 14 BY INFORMANTS CLOSE TO THE GERMAN NAVY, BUT THE REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES.)

--DASH-- SEP 22 1939

THE BREMEN SAILED FROM NEW YORK AUG. 30, TWO DAYS BEFORE THE GERMAN ARMY ENTERED POLAND, AND HER WHEREABOUTS SINCE THAT TIME HAS BEEN A MYSTERY.

LAST SATURDAY THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, COUNT FREIDERICH VON DER SCHULENBERG, SAID QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE $20,000,000 LINER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

"AMERICAN AUTHORITIES," HE SAID, "WERE SO KIND AS TO HOLD UP THE BREMEN FOR 22 HOURS, AND SO FAR AS I KNOW THE BRITISH HAVE RATHER FAST CRUISERS."

THE BREMEN, WHICH SAILED WITHOUT PASSENGERS, HAD BEEN DETAINED IN NEW YORK FOR LIFEBOAT AND OTHER INSPECTIONS.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ON SEPT. 12 AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OF A ROTTERDAM REPORT THAT THE BREMEN HAD ACQUIRED STATUS AS AN ITALIAN SHIP AND WAS HEADING FOR AN ITALIAN PORT. THIS WAS DENIED IN ROME.

ANOTHER REPORT SAID THE SHIP HAD GONE TO ICELAND, BUT THIS WAS DENIED BY THE ICELANDIC TELEGRAPH AGENCY. OTHER UNVERIFIED RUMORS INDICATED THE BREMEN WAS HEADING FOR A NEUTRAL PORT IN MEXICO OR SOUTH AMERICA.

ON SEPT. 16, GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, IN A SPEECH TO MUNITIONS WORKERS, SAID BRITISH EFFORTS TO CAPTURE THE LINER HAD "MISFIRED."

SEP 22 1939

JH930AED

BULLETIN

LONDON, SEPT. 21-AP-THE ADMIRALTY SAID TONIGHT THAT 'RUMORS" THE GERMAN LINER BREMEN HAD BEEN CAPTURED WERE 'ABSURD"

THE COMMENT DISMISSED REPORTS CURRENT SINCE LAST NIGHT THAT THE BRITISH NAVY HAD SEIZED THE GERMAN LINER AND HELD HER IN BRITISH WATERS.

EARLIER TODAY OFFICIAL QUARTERS WOULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE REPORTS.

THE ADMIRALTY APPENDED ITS BREMEN COMMENT TONIGHT ON A STATEMENT SAYING THERE WAS NO FOUNDATION TO OTHER RUMOURS THAT THE BRITISH SHIPS HOOD, RENOWN AND REPULSE HAD BEEN LOST.

SEP 22 1939

LONDON, SEPT. 21--AP-A PR... PREDICTION BY REICHFUEHRER HITLER THAT "THE ONLY WINNER I... ER EUROPEAN WAR WOULD BE JAPAN" WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A... BRITISH "BLUE BOOK" ON EXCHANGES WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, THEN BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, CONFERRED WITH HITLER ON AUG. 25 AND IN HIS REPORT ON THE INTERVIEW SAID:

SEP 22 1939

"AMONG VARIOUS POINTS MENTIONED BY HERR HITLER WERE: THAT THE ONLY WINNER IN ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR WOULD BE JAPAN, THAT HE WAS BY NATURE AN ARTIST, NOT A POLITICIAN, AND THAT ONCE THE POLISH QUESTION WAS SETTLED HE WOULD END HSI LIFE AS AN ARTIST AND NOT AS A WARMONGER." -OL-

1939

NIGHT LEAD WADE WERNER SEP 22 1939

FREDERIKSHAVN, DENMARK, SEPT. 21-AP-INHABITANTS ALONG THE EAST COAST OF JUTLAND, STRATEGIC POINT FOR BELLIGERENT NAVIES, SETTLED DOWN TO THEIR TRANQUIL EXISTENCE TODAY AFTER A SCARE OVER REPORTS OF HEAVY CANNONADING AT SEA.

THERE WAS NO REPORT OF A NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC AND SOME OF THE FISHERMAN WHO REPORTED HEARING HEAVY GUN FIRE YESTERDAY DECIDED THE ACOUSTICS AROUND THE X ISLANDS WERE PLAYING THEM TRICKS.

SOME INTERPRETED THE SOUNDS AS COMING FROM SWEDISH ARTILLERY PRACTICE, WHILE OTHERS REPORTED THEY SAW WARSHIPS AT THE TIME THE GUNFIRE CEASED. FISHERMEN AT SAEBY SAID THEY OBSERVED SEARCHLIGHTS PLAYING OVER THE WATER THREE HOURS LATER. ---

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 21-(AP)-INTERNATIONAL LAW--TO WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED CONGRESS TO BRING BACK THE UNITED STATES--CONTAINS HUNDREDS OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS. IT FILLS MANY VOLUMES. SEP 22 1939

WITH RESPECT TO SHIPMENT OF ARMS, INTERNATIONAL LAW CONTAINS TWO APPARENTLY DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED IDEAS.

ONE SAYS THAT ANY NATION HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPORT ARMS TO A BELLIGERENT.

THE OTHER SAYS THAT ANY BELLIGERENT HAS THE RIGHT TO SEIZE SUCH ARMS EN ROUTE TO ITS ENEMY.

SECRETARY HULL HAS STATED THAT IF THE ARMS EMBARGO WERE LIFTED AND AMERICANS SHIPPED ARMS WHICH WERE SEIZED BY A BELLIGERENT THERE WOULD BE NOTHING UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD DO ABOUT IT.

K259PES

SEATTLE, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE POST-INTELLIGENCER SAID TONIGHT IT HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT FISHERMEN LANDING AT KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, HAD REPORTED SIGHTING A SUBMARINE OFF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST, NEAR ALASKA. SEP 22 1939

THE REPORT SAID "IT IS UNDERSTOOD" THE U.S. NAVY AND COAST GUARD WOULD SEARCH FOR THE SUBMERSIBLE.

COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS HERE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPORT, AND THERE WERE NO DIRECT REPORTS FROM KETCHIKAN.

CS102SPCS

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 21--KENSINGTON COURT (BR) FREIGHTER, 4,863 GROSS TONS. BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TWO ROYAL AIR FORCE FLYING PATROL BOATS RESCUED CREW OF 34 AFTER SUBMARINE ATTACKED SHIP IN ATLANTIC.

WF104OAED

SEP 22 1939

SEATTLE, SEPT. 21-(AP)-SECRETARY KARL POLSTORFF ANNOUNCED TODAY PERMANENT CLOSING OF THE GERMAN CONSULATE HERE.

HE SAID IT WOULD BE CONSOLIDATED WITH THE OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO, AND EXPLAINED THE ACTION "WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION LONG BEFORE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE." THE SEATTLE CONSULATE SERVED WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, WYOMING AND ALASKA.

FJ339ACS SEP 22 1939

LINDBERGH

WASHINGTON, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE RECENT SPEECH OF COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, IN WHICH HE URGED THE UNITED STATES TO STAY ALOOF FROM THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE, PRODUCED THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TODAY. SEP 22 1939

SENATOR TOBEY (R-NH) SUCCEEDED IN HAVING THE SPEECH INSERTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD AFTER TWO CLASHES WITH AD-

1939

30.24-3527

30.24 3527

MINISTRATION SENATORS AND A THREAT TO READ THE ENTIRE SPEECH TO SENATORS ANXIOUS TO END THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION. SEP 22 1939

(THE LINDBERGH SPEECH DID NOT MENTION THE CONTROVERSY OVER PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, BUT SOME COMMENTATORS THOUGHT ITS TENOR WAS FAVORABLE TO RETENTION OF THE EMBARGO.)

UNDATED RUMANIAN

BY JOHN EVANS Sept-21 SEP 22 1939

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR

BULLETS THAT KILLED RUMANIA'S ANTI-NAZI "STRONG MAN" PREMIER TODAY MAY BE SIGNALS FOR THE OLD BALKAN POWDER KEG TO EXPLODE AGAIN.

ARMAND CALINESCU LONG HAD TRIED TO HOLD OFF THE SPREADING THREAT OF GERMAN DOMINATION THROUGH SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. HE WAS KING CAROL'S CHOICE TO PREVENT THE RISE OF THE "IRON GUARD" PRO-NAZI FASCISTS WHOM THE GOVERNMENT OFTEN SAID HAD GERMAN NAZI SUPPORT, WHETHER OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL.

GERMANY TODAY SHOWED HER STRONG HACD WHEN RUMANIA INTERNED THE FLEEING POLISH LEADERS, WHOM FRANCE AND BRITAIN ASKED HER TO ALLOW FREE PASSAGE TO THEM. GERMANY WANTED PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI, MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ, AND FOREIGN MINISTER JOZEF BECK OUT OF THE WAR.

THE 1914 WAR STARTED IN THE BALKANS WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND.

THE 1939 WAR IS WELL STARTED, BUT THE BALKANS STILL ARE THE GREAT BIG UNKNOWN QUANTITY IN THE ISSUE BETWEEN HITLER AND GERMANY'S OLD ENEMIES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE KILLING OF THE Ppremier IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AS HE WAS DRIVEN ALONG A MAIN BUCHAREST STREET COMES WITH THE SUPPRESSED IRON GUARD NAZI MOVEMENT RUMBLING INSIDE THE COUNTRY AND THE MASSIVE OLD ENEMY RUSSIA AT HER BORDERS.

RUMANIA, SEETHING INSIDE, IS UNDER THE DIRECT PRESSURE OF GERMANY, RUSSIA AND HUNGARY WITH A NONE TOO FRIENDLY BULGARIA AT HER BACK.

GERMANY NATURALLY LOOKS TOWARD THE GREAT RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS AND HER RICH WHEAT HARVESTS. SEP 22 1939

RUSSIA NEVER HAS TAKEN HER EYES FROM BESSARABIA, TAKEN FROM WEAKENED RUSSIA AFTER THE LAST WAR AND GIVEN TO RUMANIA BY THE ALLIES. BESSARABIA IS ONE-SEVENTH OF THE COUNTRY.

HUNGARY LOOKS HUNGRILY AT THE TERRITORY OF TRANSYLVANIA, ONE-FIFTH OF RUMANIA, TAKEN FROM THE ONCE GREAT, RICH MAGYAR COUNTRY.

BULGARIA, SMALL AND POOR LOST 9,000 SQUARE MILES TO RUMANIA.

ALTOGETHER RUMANIA GOT TWO-FIFTHS OF HER TERRITORY FROM THE ALLIES' WAR VICTORY. SHE LONG HAS BEEN NERVOUS ABOUT A POSSIBLE DAY OF RECKONING IF HER OLD ENEMIES SHOULD RISE IN POWER. HITLER'S DYNAMIC PROGRESS TOWARD CONTROL OF EASTERN EUROPE WORRIED HER.

RUMANIA STILL MAY STEER A NEUTRAL COURSE BUT SHE IS VULNERABLE INSIDE AND OUT.

THE FOUR POWERS WHOSE FORMER LAND SHE GOT THROUGH WAR MAY SEEK TO GET IT BACK.

RUMANIA ACCEPTED A BRITISH-FRENCH GUARANTY OF PROTECTION AGAINST "AGGRESSION"--WHICH MEANT GERMANY. POLAND HAD THE SAME GUARANTY AND TODAY GERMANY AND RUSSIA OCCUPY ALL BUT FOUR POINTS

1939

BESIEGED AND APPARENTLY DESTINED TO FALL SOON.

AGAINST THE DARKNESS OF THIS PICTURE IS KING CAROL'S HOPE AND AIM TO STAY OUT OF THE WAR. HE HAS WON THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY AND CERTAINLY HE HAS GAINED FAVOR WITH HIS PEOPLE WHO ONCE THOUGHT HIM WEAK. THE KINGSHIP HAS STEADIED HIM AND HE EARLY SOUGHT TO STAMP OUT THE FASCIST OR NAZI MOVEMENT THAT MIGHT TRY TO STAMP OUT HIM.

CAROL HAS ABOUT A MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS.

SEP 22 1939

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EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE WITH JOHN EVANS' STORY ON THE RUMANIAN SITUATION:

JOHN EVANS SAW SERVICE IN MANY CITIES OF THE WORLD BEFORE RETURNING TO NEW YORK IN 1936 TO BECOME FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SINCE JOINING THE AP STAFF IN 1914, EVANS WORKED ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER, HANDLED VARIOUS IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENTS IN EUROPE, AND DIRECTED NEWS COVERAGE IN ROME AND IN PARIS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

HE WAS BORN IN DES MOINES, IA., AND STARTED HIS NEWSPAPER CAREER ON THE OLD DES MOINES CAPITAL.

HF117PED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Sept. 21

ALLIES AND GERMANS ARE ALL SET FOR ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT--SO WELL SET, IN FACT, THAT EITHER WOULD BE COURTING DISASTER BY EMPLOYING UNDUE HASTE IN INITIATING A MAJOR OFFENSIVE.

HENCE THE COMPARATIVE INACTIVITY SO FAR. SEP 22 1939

THERE'S NO CALL FOR RUSH AT THIS JUNCTURE. THE CRUSHING OF POLAND REMOVES THE NECESSITY OF AN IMMEDIATE ALLIED ATTACK TO RELIEVE PRESSURE ON THE POLES. THE NAZIS STILL HAVEN'T BROKEN AWAY FROM HITLER'S POLICY OF NOT FIGHTING THE ALLIES UNLESS FORCED, ON THE GROUNDS THAT GERMANY HAS NO QUARREL WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

CURIOUSLY ENOUGH, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE SPRIG OF PEACE-ON-MY-TERMS OLIVE WHICH HITLER HELD OUT FROM DANZIG WAS TOSSED BACK AT HIM BY THE ALLIES, BERLIN STILL PERSISTS WITH PEACE PROPAGANDA. YESTERDAY THERE WAS ANOTHER STRIKING GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS FRANCE IN A MILITARY FUNERAL TO FRENCH LIEUTENANT LOUIS DESCHANEL WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION. AND THE BERLIN ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG SAID:

"GERMANY HAS REACHED HER WAR OBJECTIVE. THE WEST DOES NOT INTEREST US. OF COURSE, SHOULD SOMEONE ATTACK US THERE WE WOULD DEFEND OURSELVES AS EFFECTIVELY AS POSSIBLE."

"WHY MUST THIS WAR GO ON?" CRIED THE BOERSEN ZEITUNG.

EVIDENTLY GERMAN HOPE OF PEACE ON THEIR OWN TERMS ISN'T ENTIRELY DEAD. BUT THE MOMENT IT BECOMES CERTAIN THAT THE WAR MUST CONTINUE--LOOK OUT FOR FIREWORKS.

SEP 22 1939

ONCE THE GLOVES ARE OFF IT WILL BE A NASTY WAR. THE HORRORS OF MODERN AIRRAIDS--THE WORLD'S AWFUL NIGHTMARE--ARE IN THE OFFING.

BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN NAILED THE IMPERIAL STANDARD TO THE MAST YESTERDAY WHEN HE LAID DOWN ENGLAND'S WAR AIMS BEFORE HIS HOUSE OF COMMONS. HE REITERATED THE DETERMINATION TO PAY THE ALLIED DEBT OF HONOR TO POLAND, BUT THE THING CUT A LOT DEEPER THAN THAT.

"OUR GENERAL PURPOSE IN THIS STRUGGLE IS WELL KNOWN," HE SAID. "IT IS TO REDEEM EUROPE FROM THE PERPETUAL AND RECURRING FEAR OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AND ENABLE THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE TO PRESERVE THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND THEIR LIBERTIES."

30.24-3529

30.24 3529

THAT'S PLAIN LANGUAGE AND IT COVERS MORE GROUND THAN A MAN WOULD WANT TO PLOW IN A DAY. BUT IT IS A LONG WAY FROM TELLING THE ENTIRE STORY.

IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE HAS BEEN PUT ON THE SPOT.

SEP 22 1939

NOT ONLY IS BRITAIN HERR HITLER'S CHIEF TARGET, BUT IT IS BEING POTTED AT BY OTHER COUNTRIES AS WELL. FRANCE, OF COURSE, IS SHARING ENGLAND'S TRIALS, BUT THE PRIZE SCALP SOUGHT IS JOHN BULL'S. THE BOYS HAVE GANGED ON HIM.

EVEN BEFORE YESTERDAY'S STATEMENT MR.CHAMBERLAIN HAD BROADENED THE POLISH ISSUE BY ANNOUNCING THAT ENGLAND WAS OUT TO "DESTROY HITLERISM." THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN ACCEPTED THAT GAGE IN HIS SPEECH AT DANZIG TUESDAY. EITHER OF THESE GENTLEMEN, HOWEVER, MIGHT HAVE CLARIFIED THE POSITION GREATLY BY AMPLIFYING SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

SO FAR AS CONCERNS EUROPE, THE MAIN ENGAGEMENT IS BETWEEN GERMANY AND BRITAIN. OR, TO BE MORE ACCURATE, IT IS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND HITLER, THE INDIVIDUAL, TOGETHER WITH THE HITLERIAN DOCTRINE WHICH WE KNOW AS NAZIISM.

IT IS TO DETERMINE WHETHER HITLER SHALL CONTINUE TO EXTEND HIS INFLUENCE UNTIL NAZI GERMANY IS THE DOMINANT POWER, OR WHETHER ENGLAND SHALL RETAIN THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC SUPERIORITY WHICH HAS GIVEN THAT NATION, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE TITLE OF "POLICEMAN OF EUROPE."

ONE NATURALLY DOESN'T MEAN TO DISSOCIATE FRANCE FROM ALL THIS. THE FRENCH EMPIRE AND EUROPEAN INFLUENCE ALSO HAS BEEN CHALLENGED, AND SHE STANDS WITH ENGLAND. BUT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THE ONE THE GANG IS GUNNING FOR IN PARTICULAR--JOHN BULL.

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES AREN'T CONFINED TO HITLER. RUSSIA'S NEW-BORN BROTHERHOOD (OR IS IT?) WITH GERMANY, AND THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT POWERS, HAVE IN EFFECT BEEN A HEAVY BLOW TO BRITAIN, AND TO FRANCE AS WELL. THE SUPPLIES WHICH GERMANY EXPECTS TO GET FROM RUSSIA LIKELY WOULD ALTER THE WHOLE COMPLEXION OF THE CONFLICT.

ALSO, THIS NAZI-COMMUNIST CLOUD-BURST HAS DRIVEN ALL THE SMALLER NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS SCURRING TO COVER. THEY ARE AFRAID OF GERMANY, OR OF RUSSIA, OR OF BOTH. ENGLAND'S EFFORTS TO PUT HER FINGER ON HER SMALL FRIENDS IS LIKE TRYING TO CATCH A FLEA.

AGAIN--UNTIL THE POLISH CRISIS GOT HOT, MUSSOLINI WAS CHALLENGING BRITAIN'S DOMINATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE SUEZ CANAL--LIFELINE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE--AND HITLER HIMSELF HAS BEEN QUIETLY REACHING FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS ALSO WAS STRIKING HEAVILY AT BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE NEAR EAST, ESPECIALLY AMONG THE ARAB PEOPLES, AND IN AFRICA.

OUT IN THE FAR EAST, WHERE ENGLAND HAS BEEN A POWER FOR LONG GENERATIONS, JAPAN IS DRIVING HARD TO OUST THE BRITISH FROM THEIR POSITION OF VAST INFLUENCE IN CHINA. BRITAIN'S WAR COMMITMENTS IN EUROPE ARE HELPING NIPPON.

SEP 22 1939

SINCE THE RUSSO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP THE MUSCOVITES HAVE SIGNED AN ARMISTICE WITH THE JAPANESE FOR A CESSATION OF THE FIGHTING ALONG THE MONGOL-MANCHOUKUO BORDER. THIS GIVES NIPPON STILL GREATER FREEDOM TO DEAL WITH THE BRITISH.

ANYTHING AFFECTING ENGLISH PRESTIGE IN THE FAR EAST AFFECTS INDIA AND THE OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND DOMINIONS IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD.

IN SHORT, THE WHOLE BRITISH EMPIRE IS ON THE FIRING LINE.

A SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTION OF THIS POSITION CROPPED UP THE FIRST OF THE WEEK WHEN THE GERMAN RADIO REPEATEDLY MADE THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE ASSERTION:

"THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA AND ASIA NOW DOMINATED BY ENGLAND AWAIT THE DAY OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THEIR SCORE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

SEP 22 1939

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DALADIER FLIES OVER TO LONDON FOR WAR TALKS

Accompanied by Leaders of Army and Navy at Two Urgent Meetings.

SESSION ENDS IN 'COMPLETE AGREEMENT'

SEP 23 1939

Conferees In Accord On Question Of Munitions And Supplies

SEP 23 1939

British Workers Urged To Help By Bolstering Home Front

LONDON, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier and French military leaders flew to England today for a meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council.

The Ministry of Information announced that the meeting was attended on the British side by Prime Minister Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense.

Besides M. Daladier, the French conferees were Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of French and British armies, and Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of the Naval General Staff.

SEP 22 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 22—The Supreme War Council of Great Britain and France met in England today and announced "complete agreement" on the course to be followed in the European war.

A communique from No. 10 Downing street said:

"A meeting of the Supreme War Council took place today in England.

"It was attended by M. Daladier, M. Dautry, General Gamelin and Admiral Darlan representing France, and Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Lord Chatfield representing Great Britain.

"Two sittings were held in the morning and the afternoon.

Cites Complete Agreement

"The developments which have taken place since the meeting on September 14 were reviewed and their effect on the future course of events estimated. There was complete agreement on the course to be followed, both to meet these developments and to give effect to the Allied plans.

"The Supreme War Council considered the question of munitions and supplies, and agreement was reached on procedure for coordinating and perfecting the arrangements to be made by the two governments."

Importance Is Stressed

Thus the communique indicated the importance of the meeting of the council, consisting of the Premiers of France and England, Daladier and Chamberlain; the commander in chief of the British and French armies, Gen. Gustave Gamelin; France's naval chief, Admiral Jean Darlan; France's Armament Minister, Raoul Dautry; Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax; and Britain's Minister for the Coordination of Defense, Lord Chatfield.

Since the September 14 meeting of the War Council, Russia has invaded Poland and Rumania's Prime Minister, Armand Calinescu, has been assassinated.

Bolsters Home Front

Today's protracted meeting took place as Great Britain, reinforcing her home front to "give strength behind the thrust" of her armies, told her workers "the increasing momentum of the national effort will call upon all the resources of our man and woman power."

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Other announcements by the Ministry included:

B. W. A. Massey, British vice-consul at Poznan, Poland, is missing. All other British consular officers in Poland have left safely.

The Duke of Windsor has arrived in France, where he was scheduled to take a military post as major general. There was no indication what his assignment would be.

Canada is expanding her air-service training, her anti-submarine defenses and gearing up her heavy industry to facilitate supplies of essential materials.

Condoles With Rumania

Britain expressed "profound shock" in a condolence message to Rumania on the assassination of Premier Calinescu.

A Ministry of Labor communique, reporting 76,000 more men had found work while 175,000 women lost jobs between August 14 and September 11 because of wartime dislocations, predicted adjustments would come with development of Britain's war program.

Reinforcing this view was a broadcast by Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, asserting that in Great Britain's war effort "there will be no room for idle hands" and adding "I am certain that at no distant date there is scarcely an able-bodied man or woman whose services the community will not need. Be patient, therefore, if you have sought war work and have not yet found it. The war work will soon be seeking you."

Nazi Prisoners Arrive

The Ministry of Information reported that a number of German officers, prisoners of war, had been brought to England and placed in a prison camp. Other prisoners, said the ministry's communique, were taken to another camp.

The announcement recalled that on September 15 Chamberlain told the House of Commons that prisoners had been taken in British successes against submarines.

A report from the British Press Association indicated internal local politics in Britain had been dispensed with for the duration of the war. The announcement said representatives of principal British political parties had agreed [illegible] would be no municipal or Parliamentary elections while the war contin-

Election Expected

Before the beginning of the war it had been expected a general election would be held in November.

The first victory for the Royal Air Force on the Western front during the 1939 European war was announced in a Government communique. It was also the first official indication that British planes on the Western front had been active in other than reconnaissance operations.

"During the course of air operations Wednesday, September 20, one German fighter was shot down by our aircraft in France," said a Ministry of Information communique.

Anti-Sub Steps Taken

Following the statement of the owners of the 1,567-ton British steamer Arkleside that she had been "lost at sea" and her crew brought ashore, the Ministry of Information reiterated that "energetic measures" were being taken against German submarines.

Methods developed since the end of the World War are being used in the operations against submarines, the ministry continued, but the nature of those methods was not disclosed.

The ministry noted losses at the beginning of hostilities were understandable because undersea craft had been stationed at strategic places, but added that submarines were "very vulnerable."

With banner lines, editorials and cartoons, British newspapers reflected popular belief in Britain that President Roosevelt's message to Congress eventually would result in making American planes, munitions and war supplies available to Britain and France.

The publications were careful, however, to make no definite predictions on that possibility, and there was no official reaction.

BRITISH REPORT PLANE VICTORY OVER GERMANS

SEP 23 1939

Give First Indication of Offensive by Pilots

on West Front.

GERMAN CRAFT SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A British Government announcement today described a victory for Royal Air Force planes on the western front for the first time in the 1939 European war.

SEP 23 1939

A Ministry of Information communique said "during the course of air operations on Wednesday, September 20, one German fighter was shot down by our aircraft in France."

This was the first official intimation that British planes on the western front had taken the offensive in anything more than reconnaissance flights.

The announcement that a German plane was shot down served in some measure to allay popular impatience for news of a real British military action now that there are reports of vast German troop and plane transfers to the western front.

Navy Fighting U-boats.

The Ministry of Information announced tonight that the British Navy has been taking "energetic measures" against German submarines with methods developed since the end of the world war.

The methods were not disclosed.

British losses at the start were "understandable," the communique said, because enemy submarines "were stationed in the best strategic position for attacking trade before the outbreak of hostilities."

"We may have to endure great losses at sea before the present war is ended, but submarines alone can never maintain an adequate blockade or wholly deny the use of the sea to surface ships," the ministry stated.

The communique added, "Submarines are very vulnerable."

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons six or seven submarines were sunk in the first two weeks of the war.

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Paris, Sept. 22.—A major offensive appeared imminent tonight on the Western Front. Men and munitions of both German and French were ready for a big push [illegible] spotlighted a new sector on the western front. Observers said there were heavy troop movements along the Rhine frontier, a front which has been fairly inactive since the French shelled it in the opening days of the war.

With the reinforcement of German air squadrons on the western front flights began over France again. An alarm was sounded to-

It apparently was a toss-up, however, whether the French or Germans would strike the first blow. Political signs pointed to the French; military advices seemed to indicate it would be the Germans who would take the initiative.

At the same time reported activity just north of Basle, Switzerland, where the borders of Germany, France and Switzerland join,

French, Nazis Seen Girding For Big Drive

By TAYLOR HENRY.
(Associated Press Staff Correspondent)

30.24-3531

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night at the northern industrial city of Lille but the "all clear" signal was given a half-hour later without Nazi planes appearing.

French preliminary activity on the front left military observers in Paris with the feeling that it was more defensive than offensive.

Both French and German forces were reported to be moving up big guns south and east of Saarbruecken, key German industrial city and apparently the immediate goal of French Army penetration into the Saar.

Earlier French military advices had indicated that French pressure against the city had been renewed.

The French were heartened by reports of their aerial observers that the Germans apparently had suffered heavy losses in fighting in Poland, since German units being shifted to the western front were so reduced in effectives it was noticeable from the air.

The French indirectly disclosed an aerial defeat with the publication of news in the afternoon papers of the death of a pilot and his observer "gloriously fallen on the Saar front." The pilot was Lieut. Jean Sueur, who was related by birth and marriage to many old families of France. His observer was Capt. Rossignol.

lese troops were reported en route to the Western front. Sharpshooters mobilized from France's colonial reservoir of manpower were said to be moving up the west coast of Africa in guarded transports.

Observers saw indications in the speech which Premier Daladier broadcast to the world last night that France and Britain may wage a "defensive" war—at least on the land.

Daladier's Statement

The Premier, accepting Adolf Hitler's statements at Danzig as a challenge for a fight to the finish, pictured the Allied commanders as having profited from World War experience with mass attacks.

He said the commanders "have known how to avoid unconsidered and murderous offensives."

"Big Push" May Be Passe

This was taken by some to indicate that offensives of the World War "big push" type would not be launched and that emphasis would be laid on airplanes and a naval blockade to sap Germany's strength gradually.

Some military experts have said this

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ing planes, which were believed to have been attracted by word that the French were fortifying the area they had occupied and by heavy troop movements behind the lines.

Some observers doubted that there would be any major offensive in the west before next month. It would take that long to complete the mopping-up process in Poland, they said.

President Roosevelt's request that Congress repeal the American arms embargo was widely published, but there was little editorial comment. French hopes for war material from the United States were known long before the war began.

Daladier said "the generous efforts of the highest moral and political authorities of the United States and Europe" had failed to prevent the German invasion of Poland.

—THE WAR—

SEP 23 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 22—A new drive against the German industrial city of Saarbrücken was reported today by the French general staff.

A military communique indicated that a recent lull had been shattered by new French maneuvers and advance-guard skirmishes.

Artillery on both sides, the communique said, was active along the entire front from the Moselle river at the Luxembourg-German frontier to the Rhine river, which becomes the French-German boundary a hundred miles to the southeast.

Heavy Gun Duel Reported In Progress

French advance patrols were said to be cautiously feeling their way deeper into German territory south of Saarbrücken. Small patrols were sent out to learn the strength and future plans of the German defense units.

A heavy gun duel was reported in progress, although firing on both sides was characterized as sporadic.

Today's Communique

The War Ministry's communique, issued at 10 A. M., said:

Activity by our advance guards in the regions south of Saarbrücken and east of the Blies river.

Artillery action of both sides along the entire front.

Colonial Troops On Way

The French empire's black Senega-

form of warfare fitted modern conditions, and "steam-roller" tactics are out of date.

French dispatches said the army was digging in solidly on positions captured along the 100-mile front. Such entrenchment would be in anticipation of a major German drive, which has been expected ever since the Germans reinforced their defense line with troops shifted from Poland.

French Air Victories Claimed

The dispatches said French flyers brought down several German bomb-

—GAINS—

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 22—French army units—striking a wedge toward the Siegfried Line—were said today to have occppied more than eighty German towns and villages in the Sar-Moselle river triangle northeast of the French-German-Luxembourg border junction.

A German "buffer line" in front of the West Wall defense was reported to be doggedly resisting the methodical French advance into the apex of the triangle.

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Heavy Fighting Took Place

Observers said the French were increasing their pressure along the Moselle, which separates Luxembourg and Germany. The renewed activity followed a lull described as "strategic waiting," during which both sides jockeyed for positions for a possible "big push."

Word reaching Basel indicated that the German defenders had been forced back from the Key Rock—a strategic pinnacle on the western bank of the Saar river. The rock was fortified as an advance unit of the Siegfried Line—a watchdog over smaller defense works in the Saarburg Forest.

Sierck Forts Called Active

Artillery in the French forts at Sierck—ahead of the main Maginot Line near where the Moselle river flows across the border into Germany—were said to have shelled small German forts in the Moselle Valley.

There also were reports that big French guns in forest forts at Bouzonville, Boulay, Stavold and Sarreguemines—along a twenty-mile front—hammered at Germany's West Wall between Saarlautern and Saarbrücken.

Fighting along the Saar river reached a temporary standstill last week when the French moved up to positions from which they could advance little farther without a major offensive against the Siegfried Line. German counter-attacks apparently failed to budge the French from these positions.

Other Artillery Reports

East of Bitche, toward the Rhine Valley, French longlrange guns were said to have blasted pillboxes, trenches and mine fields in front of the West Wall forts between Pirmasens and Zweibrücken, and shelled railways and highways linking this section to the key town of aiserslautern, behind the forts.

Farther east, the Maginot guns were reported concentrating on large sections of the Haardt Forests where Germans were believed to have laid mine fields and stretched a tangle of barbed wire.

First Phase Has Ended.

Paris, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The French Government told the nation tonight that "the first phase of the war was ended" with Poland subjected, but with the allies in a stronger position to battle Germany.

Jean Giraudoux, General Commissioner of Information, declared in a broadcast that Germany had lost heavily in the invasion of Poland, while the western front had been thrust into German territory.

Contrasting the conquest of Poland with Germany's bloodless seizures of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, Giraudoux said:

"Germany no longer faces peace, but a war of which she has lost command."

Tonight the French General Staff issued the following communique on the day's activities:

"It was a calm day on the entire front.

"Our sea forces continue to assure efficiently the protection of our convoys and to pursue the enemy submarines."

French Planes Fired Upon

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Swiss military command announced today that two French warplanes crossed over Swiss territory near Basel Wednesday and returned to France only after Swiss anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

The first plane, a bomber, flew over the Porrentruy region. The second, a fighter, was sighted two hours later in the same region.

WARSAW IS AWARDED TO GERMANS IN DEAL

Hitler's Troops to Yield Some Ground in Accord Reached in Moscow—Russia Gets Lwow and Wilno.

SEP 23 1939

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A German-Russian agreement under which Germany is withdrawing her armies in Poland to the west of the continuous north-south line formed by the Pissa, Narew, Vistula and San rivers was announced here today.

Warsaw, on the west bank of the Vistula, will remain in German hands.

The announcement described the line of the rivers as the "demarcation line," but it was pointed out that future boundaries would not necessarily follow it.

Russian armies, however, will occupy eastern Poland up to this line, including the cities of Lublin, Luck, Lwow, Brezesc (Brest-Litovsk), Bialystok and Wilno (Vilna).

The fate of Warsaw was understood to have been one of the last points agreed upon in the Nazi-Soviet negotiations on immediate apportionment of Polish territory.

Diplomatic negotiations to settle the future of the Polish people so far as Germany and Russia are concerned and to establish future German-Russian boundaries were continuing in Moscow as staff officers fixed terms of army movements.

[Moscow dispatches told of a joint Soviet Russian-German communique issued there today confirming the Berlin account of the agreement.]

Fight Side by Side.

The "perfect unison" of German and Russian armies operating in Poland was announced today in a high command communique which told of the relief by Soviet troops of German units fighting near the southwestern Polish city of Lwow.

"Movements of the German and Russian troops toward an agreed demarcation line is proceeding on schedule and in perfect unison," the statement said.

Only isolated shock troop operations were reported on the western front where the Germans said a French pursuit plane was shot down in an air fight.

Russia received more Polish territory than she anticipated and foreign observers here expressed amazement that so many Poles had been left for Russia.

The new salient brings Russia to new frontiers along the Rumanian and Hungarian borders—points at which her troops stood tonight after swift marches across Poland.

The boundaries which Russia must defend—unless negotiations in Moscow later redraw the lines in a permanent settlement—will extend much beyond the proper White Russian and Ukrainian sections.

Some quarters expressed the view it was an extremely strategic move by the Germans to extend the Soviet border beyond what is considered her natural line. It was said also that it seemed to explode the idea which had been prevalent here that Russia and Germany planned to create a buffer "Polish state" between them.

The Red army tonight issued the following communique:

"On September 22 Red army troops acting in western Byelorussia occupied the town of Byelostok, the fortress of Brest-Litovsk, and started clearing of remnants of the Polish army in the Avgustov forests northwest of Grodnow.

"Liquidates" Poles

"In the western Ukraine Red army troops engaged in liquidation of remnants of the Polish army cleared the area of Sarny of groups of officers.

"Six Polish infantry divisions, two independent regiments headed by General Langer, surrendered themselves to Red army troops engaged in breaking the resistance of Polish army units in the area of Lwow. According to incomplete data from September 17 to September 21, 120,000 soldiers and officers of the Polish army taken prisoners, 380 guns, 1,400 machine guns captured."

SOVIETS GIVEN 2-3 OF POLAND; EXPECTED LESS

Russia Draws New Boundary Line Stretching Into Warsaw's Outskirts

SEP 23 1939

Takes Oil Fields, Timber, Leaving Industrial Area To Germans

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 22—A new Soviet Russian boundary stretching into the outskirts of Warsaw itself and embracing several million Poles was drawn tonight in a joint communique announced here and in Berlin.

Diplomatic sources said it appeared

Russia Gets 3/5 of Poland; Rest to Nazis

SEP 23 1939

(By Associated Press) M.K. WHITTEMORE

Berlin, Sept. 22.—A German-Russian agreement today gave Soviet Russia approximately three-fifths of Poland as the zone of occupation for her troops, leaving two-fifths for Nazi soldiers.

It was pointed out, however, that the demarcation line did not necessarily mark the future boundaries, which still are the subject of diplomatic negotiations in Moscow.

The line announced runs from the point where the Pisa River crosses the Polish-East Prussian border in the north on down along the Pisa to the Narew; along the Narew to the River Bug; along the Bug to the Vistula, northwest of Warsaw; southward along the Vistula at the eastern edge of Warsaw to the San River; and along the San to the Polish-Hungarian border somewhat east of the junction of the Slovak-Hungarian-Polish boundaries.

oviet Army Moves eeper Into Poland.

Moscow, Sept. 22 (AP).—Further estward strides by the Russian my toward the line of demarca-

tion established by Germany and the U. S. S. R. were announced tonight in a Soviet communique.

The Red Army occupied Brest-Litovsk, as well as Bialystok, 75 miles to the north, the communique said. The army took prisoner 120,000 Polish army officers and men and captured 380 cannon and 1,400 machine guns.

In other occupied areas of Poland, the Russian troops are reported engaged in mopping up operations.

Diplomatic sources said tonight that it appeared Soviet Russia had received more Polish territory than she anticipated.

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SOVIET BOATS IN ACTION

Moscow, Sept. 22 (AP)—Soviet Russian boats have been supporting the land forces invading western Ukraine and White Russian sections of Poland, reports from the front indicated today.

The ships, whose size was not disclosed, were said to have sailed September 18 from Dnieper, in Russia, along the Dnieper river and into tributaries in eastern Poland.

It was believed here the advance of the Red Armies into Poland was nearing an end. Newspapers carried reports of single Soviet soldiers capturing whole groups of Polish officers.

SOVIET TROOPS REACH BORDER OF HUNGARY

Arrive On Heels Of Flood Of Polish Refugees

SEP 23 1939

Warsaw Still Holding Out As Third Week Of Siege Begins

By ELMER W. PETERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Vereczke, Hungary (At the Polish Frontier), Sept. 22—Soviet-Russian troops reached the Hungarian frontier at sunset today on the heels of a vast new flood of Polish military and civilian refugees who turned border areas into a new chaos of human confusion, suffering and misery.

It was estimated that fully 80,000 Polish soldiers and civilians have now found sanctuary on Hungarian soil.

Meanwhile, the Warsaw radio station broadcast that Poland's capital still was holding out against the Germans as the third week of its siege began.

The station tonight broadcast the following communique:

"The enemy shelled the city all day today and tonight. The Praga, Zacisze and Marymunt districts were shelled. The west was quieter. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

Two Planes Shot Down

"There were two air raids today and two airplanes were shot down."

The invading Soviet troops took up positions along nearly ninety miles of the Hungarian frontier.

Developments in the refugee scenes included:

The arrival of two Polish divisions totaling 15,000 men at Korosmezo.

Reports that 120,000 Polish refugees, including many Jews, were trapped at the corner of the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier, where they were denied entrance into Rumania, with 75,000 now surging toward Hungary.

A Polish bombing plane landed near Korosmezo, with two of the crew dead from fighting off German pursuit planes.

Polish troops retreating into Hungary through this village were cheered by the news that the Warsaw radio was functioning. A shrill air-raid alarm broadcast from Warsaw sounded clear in unmistakable evidence that German warplanes once more were attacking Poland's last major stronghold.

Utterances Defiant

Defiant utterances and appeals to fight unto death followed the sounding of the alarm as a million persons, locked inside the city which has lived through two weeks of death and destruction, continued to fight.

The wet, bedraggled and weary Polish troops, pushed out of their homeland by the combined forces of German and Russian troops, found a new touch of hope and pride in the knowledge that Warsaw still holds.

The soldiers explained that they fled because they were unable as small groups to inflict any damage either physical or moral on the enemy. But Warsaw has become a symbol to the tired, dispirited soldiers, the more so since many have families, relatives or friends in the city which thus far refuses to give in.

Better To Die, He Says

"War is not settled by quick victories—death is better than the loss of liberty," the Warsaw broadcaster declared from the city where cavalry horses have become food, where the sound of bombs now is routine, where collapsing buildings and new groups of dead and wounded can only be judged routine.

Calmly, the radio broadcaster recited incidents of courage in the Polish capital, while on the outskirts of the city barricaded Polish troops fought on during one more air raid.

Personal messages gave a clue to the human tragedies within the city.

"I am wounded and in the hospital, but will soon be better," said one. "God bless you wherever you are."

Still Holding Out

Soldiers reported a broken section of the Polish army still was holding out west of Lwow, although it was being gradually cut to pieces through land and air attacks.

Officers told how this group, encircled on three sides by Germans, were unable to retreat eastward because of Soviet forces and still were clinging grimly to shallow, hastily dug defenses in hilly forest country.

Lieutenant General Sosnowski, who was second in command of the Polish forces, is in charge of this defense, according to reports reaching here. He had charge of four divisions in the Lwow area when the city was surrounded and flew to join the present group of defenders. Tremendous losses were said to have been suffered by the group.

Bridge Mines Set Off

Micislav Borecki, a Polish priest, told how Ukrainian bands touched off a mine under a bridge at Kamionka, 30 miles northwest of Lwow, as 145 refugees were crossing the span. He said only 35 survived the explosion, while 11 heavily loaded busses crashed into the wreckage and mass of twisted human bodies.

Herded together aimlessly, refugees throughout this area sought rest in barns, railway station, carts and automobiles. They talk in whispers, still under the effect of the days of fear.

Terrorists Spare No One, Says Officer

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'Jews and Poles Declared Robbed And Murdered

By the Associated Press.

VERECZKE, Hungary (at the Polish Frontier, Sept. 22.—The final internment of thousands of Polish soldiers and officers, routed by the German and Soviet Russian invasions, was started here today.

Meanwhile, German units consolidated their frontier positions. As fleeing Poles moved down one side of the Carpathians the conquerors of Poland climbed the other toward the border passes.

Reports on how the Germans and Russians would divide the Polish Carpathians were still confused. Generally Hungarians believed the division would be about equal, with the Russians taking the two large passes which link northeastern Hungary to Poland.

Tales of Wild Rule.

Refugees coming through the Carpathian passes brought tales of wild rule over a small section of Poland by roving bands of Ukrainians whose signal for action apparently was the start last Sunday of the Russian occupation.

There were stories of day-long battles between Ukrainians and Polish police, of Poles and Jews alike killed in a wave of looting and destruction which completed the havoc started by German bombing planes. Entire villages were said to have been burned.

Polish officers arriving on Hungarian soil told of escaping from the German-Russian vise only to come upon small villages which "dripped with blood" from activities of the terrorist bands.

How the terrorists obtained their arms and ammunition was a mystery.

A young cavalry officer told of flight from the Lwow district only two hours before arrival of the Russians.

"His Throat Cut."

"Between Lwow and Stryj, to the south," he said, "we found the entrance to the village of Mikolajow barred by an enormous sign reading, 'Heil Hitler! Hail Ukrainian Republic!'

"In this village we found savage butchery of racial Poles and Jews—men, women and children alike.

"We found the proprietor of the hotel with his throat cut.

"We restored order as best we could, shooting all terrorists we could find before continuing on. It was a terrible scene of death and destruction.

"During that night as we rode south we passed several flaming villages, obviously fired by the terrorists."

Ukrainians were reported to have taken possession of Lwow, Stryj and Stanislawow and for a time had their own government.

There was no noticeable apprehension in Hungary's highland province of Ruthenia—despite the nearness of German and Soviet armies. Among the simple Russian-speaking peasants respect for Russia seemed to have been greatly increased by recent events.

Prefer Russians.

There was no question but that these Ruthenians—formerly citizens of Czechoslovakia—preferred Russians across the border to Germans.

There was no obvious reinforcement of the Hungarian frontier guard beyond the strength needed to control the influx of Polish soldiers, but it was taken for granted that Hungary was ready for any eventuality.

Herded together aimlessly, refugees throughout this area sought rest in barns, railway stations, carts and automobiles. They talk in whispers, still under the effects of the days of fear. Radios in the overloaded automobiles were kept tuned to the beleaguered Warsaw station.

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As the hopeless huddled around crude campfires the broadcast was drowned out suddenly at 9:20 p. m. (4:20 New York time) by songs and noises from a stronger station identified as German. The interference, which continued two hours later, started as Col. Vaclav Lipinski, staff officer of the Warsaw defense, declared "Germany cannot hold out indefinitely. The British blockade is working."

This was the signal for the interference, and fifteen minutes later songs from the stronger station gave way to a speech attacking France and Great Britain. Before the Warsaw station was drowned out refugees heard Warsaw's Mayor, Stefan Starzynski, report that German planes had "drenched" the city with pamphlets "written in bad Polish which is evidence no Pole will help the Germans write such pamphlets."

Scenes such as this were pr... along the roads: Women in ... stained cars trying to soothe a crying child; campfires with groups of children huddled about; Red Cross units in action—a Polish girl in an army nurse uniform giving aid; army physicians treating hundreds of wounded; Hungarian and Polish officers snatching a bite of food while directing relief activities.

Russians Along Hungarian Line

KOROSMEZO, Hungary, Sept 22 (AP)—Soviet Russian troops arrived at the Polish-Hungarian frontier at sunset today, having driven west from the Polish-Russian border across the southeastern end of Poland.

The soldiers took up positions along nearly ninety miles of Hungarian border from the juncture of the Polish - Hungarian - Rumanian frontiers a few miles southeast of here to Beskid, to the northwest.

Micislav Borecki, a Polish priest, told how Ukrainian bands had touched off a mine under a bridge at Kamionka, thirty miles northwest of Lwow, as 145 refugees were crossing the span. He said only thirty-five survived the explosion, while eleven heavily loaded buses crashed into the wreckage and mass of twisted human bodies.

Herded together aimlessly, refugees throughout this area sought rest in barns, railway stations, carts and automobiles. They talk in whispers, still under the effects of the days of fear.

Scenes such as this were prevalent along the roads: women in mud-stained cars trying to soothe a crying child; campfires with groups of children huddled about; Red Cross units in action—a Polish girl in an army nurse uniform giving aid; army physicians treating hundreds of wounded; Hungarian and Polish officers snatching a bite of food while directing relief activities.

Radio Rallies Warsaw to 3d Week of Siege

SEP 23 1939

'War Is Not Settled by Quick Victories,' Says Speaker, After All-Day Shelling

VERECZKE, Hungary (at the Polish frontier), Sept, 22 (AP).—The radio station of beleaguered Warsaw told the world in a dramatic broadcast today that Poland's capital still was holding out against the Germans as the third week of siege began. Speaking calmly, the broadcaster recited incidents of courage while Polish troops barricated in the outskirts of the city fought on during one more air raid.

"War is not settled by quick victories—death is better than loss of liberty," the announcer declared.

In an official broadcast tonight, the Warsaw station announced: "The enemy shelled the city all day today and tonight. The Praga, Zacisze and Marymunt districts are shelled. The west was quieter. All enemy attacks were repulsed. There were two air raids today and two airplanes were shot down."

The first broadcast was heard here at sunset, as Soviet troops reached the Hungarian frontier on the heels of a vast, new flood of Polish military and civilian refugees, who turned border areas into chaos of human confusion, suffering and misery. It was estimated that fully 80,000 Polish soldiers and civilians had now found sanctuary on Hungarian soil.

Prince Escapes

SEP 23 1939

Son Of First Polish Ambassador To Washington Reaches Hungary

Vereczke, Hungary (at the Polish Frontier), Sept 22 (AP)—One of the last Poles to escape from Soviet-occupied eastern Poland was Prince Henry Lubomirski, son of Poland's first Ambassador to Washington.

The Prince received part of his education at the Washington Central High School.

In Krakow when the German invasion started, the Prince left for his family estate at Horodenka, then fled to the border by way of Kuty, in southeastern Poland.

Rumania Heeds Nazi Requests

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—It was disclosed tonight that the interning of Polish military officers and restrictions placed on Polish Government officials by Rumania were made at the request of Germany.

It was said Germans had desired to prevent the Poles from going to France and there operating or agitating against Germany.

Bank of Poland gold also was said to be blocked in Rumania, whose geographic position was said to have made her lean over backward to observe neutrality and to promise continued delivery of raw materials.

Hitler Climbs a Hill For a Look at Warsaw

Sees Besieged City While on North Poland Tour

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BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler got a distant view of Warsaw today. He saw the Polish capital, surrounded by his troops, from a high point as he toured the operations zone of the Nazi North Army, which is advancing southward from East Prussia over the Bug and Narew Rivers.

The trip also enabled Hitler to see the work of the German air force in crippling rail communications leading into beleaguered Warsaw. To the eastward he was shown how German bombs wrecked a Polish armored train attempting to break through German lines.

Biddle and His Staff On the Way to Paris

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Bucharest, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., his family and his staff, left here today on the Simplon express for Paris. The Embassy party took refuge in Rumania as the German armies swept through Poland.

Nazis Won't Comment On Roosevelt Message

SEP 23 1939

Fear to Alienate Members of Congress

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt's request to Congress to lift the arms embargo drew no official German response today, but unofficial sources considered it good as well as bad news for Germany.

Unofficial Comment

Unofficial opinion, however, noted with satisfaction that the President had expressed determination to keep the United States out of war and had struck what they regarded as a note of independence from Great Britain.

One explanation for the reluctance of officialdom to comment was recognition here that a Presidential message does not necessarily forecast approval by Congress and that Germany, therefore, was hesitant to take a step that might alienate any views favorable to Germany among individual Congressmen.

Some Pleasure

In some informed quarters, however, pleasure was shown at a brief DNB (German official news agency) account emphasizing what it said was the President's observation that no particular group of nations can claim exclusive distinction as a "peace front."

What the President said was: "Let no man or group in any walk of life assume exclusive protectorate over the future well-being of America. . . . Let no group assume the exclusive label of the peace 'bloc.' We all belong to it."

Putting Poles To Work

The real drive of Germany's army in Poland for possession of Warsaw has not yet started, military authorities declared. So far, they said, only preparations have been made and the beginning of the action will be announced by the army high command.

Finding more than 240,000 Polish war prisoners to feed, authorities have decided to make them work in industry. Until now, Germany has used captured Poles as farm hands. An official announcement did not disclose whether the prisoners would be employed in munitions factories.

More Food Rationing

German authorities, meanwhile, were preparing further food rationing.

After Monday, it was reported, there will be no further milk for adults. This limitation, commercial circles said, might be temporary. They expressed belief a milk restriction would be the result of a diversion of milk trucks from their usual delivery routes to other purposes in the service of the nation.

New Cards

New rations cards, it also was said, will be issued for next week to limit food for those who eat in restaurants.

It was reported that food cards would be necessary in order to dine out and that waiters would clip out coupons for food consumed to prevent purchase of equal amounts of similar foods in stores. Such a regulation would be similar to one that prevailed toward the end of the World War.

Berlin Reports Roosevelt Acts 'As Expected'

SEP 23 1939

Some Officials Surprised, However, That Ban on War Loans Is Requested

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP).—Official quarters, after studying President Roosevelt's proposals for amending the United States neutrality act, commented today "it was about what was expected." Nazi officials expressed some surprise that a ban on war loans was asked.

"Prohibition of American ships from entering belligerent zones would be good, but these items do not do away with the fact that the cash-and-carry plan would benefit Britain exclusively," officials stated. They reminded that President Wilson spoke the same language in 1916 "but still the United States was dragged into the war."

Look to Mussolini

Nazis meanwhile said they hoped Germany would be able to profit by the efforts of Premier Benito Mussolini, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's axis ally, to organize a neutral bloc in southeastern Europe to promote Italian trade. They said that they saw Fascist success there as keeping supplies flowing to Germany while Hitler was striving to keep the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands and Belgium from sympathizing with Great Britain. A great effort has been exerted from the start of the war to assure trade routes with neutral states as a means of softening the British blockade.

These sources said they also hoped Turkey and Greece, both members of the British-French "peace front" forged before the war, would turn toward Germany, and intimated that Italy and Greece were expected to reach a friendship pact in the near future.

They also cast doubts on the efficacy of Turkey's mutual assistance agreements with Britain and France, pointing out that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was en route to Moscow to discuss the situation created by the outbreak of war.

These sources said that if Turkey should abide by her agreements with Britain and France, as a result of the new Nazi-Communist collaboration, she might face the threat of Russian occupation of the Dardanelles.

Germany Hopes to Profit

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Hope that Germany would be able to profit by the efforts of Premier Mussolini, Chancellor Hitler's Axis ally, to organize a neutral bloc in southeastern Europe to promote Italian trade, was exposed here today.

Observers said that they saw a Fascist success there as keeping supplies flowing to Germany while Herr Hitler was striving to keep the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Belgium from sympathizing with Great Briatin.

A great effort has been exerted from the start of the war to assure trade routes with neutral States as a means of softening the British blockade.

These sources said they also hoped Turkey and Greece, both members of the British-French front forged before the war, would turn toward Germany, and intimated that Italy and Greece were expected to reach a friendship pact in the near future.

They also cast doubts on the efficacy of Turkey's mutual assistance agreements with Britain and France in pointing out that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Shukru Saracoglu, was en route to Moscow to discuss the situation created by the outbreak of war.

These sources also said that if Turkey should abide by her agreement with Britain and France, as a result of the new Nazi-Communist collaboration she might face the threat of Russian occupation of the Dardanelles.

Nazis Hint Turks Face Red Threat

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Berlin, Sept. 22 (AP).—Nazi sources hinted today that if Turkey abides by her mutual assistance agreements with Britain and France, she may face the threat of Russian occupation of the Dardanelles as a result of the Nazi-Communist collaboration.

These sources cast doubt on the value of the British-French-Turkish agreements by pointing out that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was en route to Moscow to discuss the situation created by the outbreak of war.

(An Istanbul dispatch said Saracoglu was expected to reach agreement on a mutual assistance pact in Moscow that would complement Turkey's agreements with Britain and France.)

NAZIS PLAN AIR SERVICE

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Berlin, Sept. 22 (AP)—German commercial air service, paralyzed since the outbreak of war, will be resumed shortly, said an official announcement today.

Lufthansa, the German airways corporation, said the first line reopened would be that from Berlin to Danzig and Koenigsberg, East Prussia. Other lines will be resumed soon thereafter including those to countries which can be reached from Germany unhampered.

"The German gaseline supply permits of the resumption of German passenger air traffic as far as it is possible on the basis of European war conditions," the announcement said.

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A Blackout Vogue

Berlin, Sept. 22 (AP)—Wartime customs introduced a new vogue for pedestrians in Germany today.

Phosphorescent buttons and brooches were offered by shops to protect persons walking the streets during nightly blackouts.

The effect is a "firefly" appearance during the darkened periods.

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Reich to Issue New Rationing Cards Monday

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Revised Food Restrictions to Place Limit on Use of Bread for the First Time

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP).—New food rationing cards go into use in Germany Monday, replacing general cards issued at the start of hostilities. Rationing has been tightened in some instances, while in others the amounts have been enlarged.

The cards provide specifically for rationed bread for the first time, and include meats, fats, milk, marmalade, sugar and general foods, such as barley, groats (cracked grain), rice and flour products.

The government warned that each card must be cared for as a "public document" and would be replaced only under great difficulty.

Unskimmed milk was made available only to children and nursing mothers. The government explained that butter fats must be conserved to insure a supply for soldiers and workers in heavy industries, who will be given special cards.

Rationing of bread, it was explained officially, was ordered to "maintain our great national bread and grain reserves and to guarantee us daily bread if we should happen to experience smaller harvests."

Bread rations correspond to the "peace-time average consumption," the announcement said. Potatoes, fruits, fish and fresh vegetables may be purchased without cards.

Deutsche Dienst, commentary service of the official news agency, said the rationing regulations were not to be taken as indicating "acute emergency but as a step of responsible state leadership which learned from mistakes of the World War."

The weekly rations for the average person looked something like this: 5.3 pounds of bread or 4.1 pounds of bread and 13.1 ounces of flour, 1.1 pounds of meat, 2.8 ounces of butter, 4.37 ounces of margarine, 2.27 ounces of lard, bacon or tallow; 2.18 ounces of cheese or 4.37 ounces of whey cheese, 3.5 ounces of marmalade and 8.75 ounces of sugar.

Those entitled to unskimmed milk will receive a little more than a pint daily.

Protectorates were not placed on a rationing basis, but a system was introduced today whereby the buyer must go constantly to the same store to purchase certain wares.

PRO-NAZIS ARRESTED FOR CALINESCU PLOT

SEP 23 1939

Iron Guardists, Along With Some Women, Are Snatched From Concentration Camps for Mass Execution.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Thousands were reported executed today in Rumania as what amounts to a military dictatorship exacted a heavy blood-price from the pro-Nazi Iron Guard for the assassination yesterday of Premier Armand Calinescu.

Reliable sources said that thousands of members of the outlawed Iron Guard had been taken from concentration camps throughout the country and shot to avenge the killing of the implacable foe of the guard. These sources also said that some women had been put to death.

It was announced officially that forty-four Iron Guardists had been executed at the Merkurea-Ciuk concentration camp, while thirty-two were shot by firing squads at Prahova.

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Mass executions were said to be continuing.

Reliable sources said a minimum of three Iron Guard members were being taken from each of Rumania's seventy-two administrative districts for the firing squads.

The whirlwind cleanup of pro-Nazi elements was pushed also with widespread arrests by the quick-acting Government.

At the head of the Government stood Gen. George Argesanu, "tough disciplinarian," of 56 years and a friend of Calinescu. Observers expected Gen. Argesanu to follow M. Calinescu's advocacy of closer Rumanian economic co-operation with Great Britain and France.

Rumanians watched the situation nervously as Germany, which wants Rumanian oil, and Russia, which sees former Russian territory a part of Rumania, drove their troops further into Poland north of Rumania.

Hundreds of Arrests Made.

Hundreds of arrests were being made throughout Rumania and one question the raiders were seeking to answer was whether it was more than a coincidence that M. Calinescu was slain while German and Russian troops were moving in the north.

Blood-spattered bodies sprawled awkwardly in one of Bucharest's main streets provided grisly evidence of the Government's vengeance for yesterday's assassination.

Around the roped-off, oblong area, under a dreary sky, hawkers were selling cakes and beer and cold drinks to a wide-eyed stream of Rumanians come to see an object lesson in swift Balkan punishment.

Dead Remain Unclaimed.

A banner near by carried the words: "Such will be the fate of all assassins and traitors of the country."

All the dead had the young faces and youthful figures of college students.

Perhaps somewhere in the crowd stood some of their parents or other relatives—but no one attempted to claim their dead.

Seven of those whose bodies were sprawled in the street were allegedly members of the Iron Guard.

The police transported them at 11 o'clock last night to the spot where they were charged with ambushing and killing Calinescu.

The bodies of two others who the police said had killed themselves when troops surrounded the house in which they had taken refuge were carted to the scene and dumped on the asphalt avenue.

The seven prisoners, terror shining from their eyes, were stood in a line near by.

A small crowd gathered on the sidewalk. Clouds obscured the moon. Only flickering street lamps lighted the strange midnight scene.

Uniformed executioners walked behind each straining figure silhouetted in the fantastic light.

Killed With Own Guns.

Then, using the alleged assassins' own revolvers, each executioner thrust his weapon behind a man's ear and pulled the trigger.

Seven muffled explosions sounded; seven bodies dropped to the asphalt.

The police quickly roped off an oblong area enclosing the nine bodies and a neatly-lettered warning to others with possible anti-Government ideas was hung near by.

An official bulletin gave the name of the dead as:

Body Lies in State.

Cæsar Popescu, law student; Ion Moldoveanu, Polytechnical Institute student; Ion Vasimiu, designer; George Parasjiescu, law student; Marin Stanciulescu, mechanic; Pragan Popescu, law student; Lazar Lurece, chauffeur; Isaia Ovidiu, photographer, and Ion Ionescu, law student.

All through the night men, women and children came to the scene and today the stream of humanity continued. The authorities announced the bodies would remain in the street until midnight.

Meanwhile, the body of the slain Premier was carried to the Atheneum, one of Bucharest's most imposing buildings, to lie in state in the great marble rotunda after a mourning procession through the city's streets.

King Carol headed the Government and military officials who accompanied Calinescu's widow and son to the Atheneum. Houses and street lamps in the crowded streets through which the procession passed were draped with black crepe.

The body, draped in a Rumanian flag, was placed on a raised dais in an open coffin. There was a single spray of red flowers.

The funeral oration will be given on Sunday morning, when the body will be taken to Arges for burial.

Mourners passed by the coffin today in a steady stream, the line extending far into the street.

Guarding the coffin was an honor guard of the King's regiment; at the foot stood a black-robed Orthodox priest.

Calinescu's Plea Read.

In a trembling voice, King Carol read to the Crown Council last night the testament in which the assassinated Premier begged his son to think of the "honorable name I inherited from my father" and asked that his body be carried "in a peasant cart drawn by six oxen" to a tomb beside his father at Arges.

King Carol named a new Government within eight hours.

Gen. Argesanu, one of Rumania's outstanding soldiers, who became the new Premier, had been War Minister in a previous Cabinet and commanded the Second Army Corps when he was called to succeed Calinescu.

The Ministry of Interior, in charge of the nation's police, was given to Gen. Ion Ilcus, a close personal friend of the King. Gen. Gabrial Marinescu, known as a bitter opponent of the Iron Guard and as a friend of France and Great Britain, took over the vital post of War Minister.

Leader of Plot Named.

All other Cabinet ministries remained as they were under Calinescu.

Officials charged that the plot was headed by Domitro Dumitrescu, a lawyer, who was said to have succeeded Corneliu Zelea Codreanu as Iron Guard leader after Codreanu was killed last December 1, in what officials said was an attempted break from Rumnik-Sarat prison.

The announcement said Dumitrescu took part in a terrorist plot last January to overthrow the Rumanian Government and kill Calinescu, then Minister of Interior, who was blamed by the Iron Guard for the death of Codreanu and thirteen of his followers.

Among twelve members of the organization who were said to have committed suicide after being arrested in the January outbreak was Dumitrescu's brother.

Dumitrescu, however, escaped and fled to Czecho-Slovakia, the announcement said, after hiding guns and ammunition in the homes of associates.

It said he returned secretly from the Ukraine six weeks ago to organize nine friends in a secret Iron Guard assassination band which reclaimed the hidden arsenal.

Dumitrescu, the announcement said, carefully planned the killing of the Premier and led the shooting himself.

Although a communique said "no foreign complications" had been found in the plot, Rumanians nervously watched the frontiers. Troops were held to barracks throughout the country and frontier guards were strengthened.

Heavily re-enforced guards were placed around all ministries, general post offices and other public buildings.

The police halted automobiles, demanding identification of passengers in their search for Iron Guard officers. Thousands of persons were searched on the streets for weapons.

new Government, losing no time, gave eloquent evidence of its faith in his political philosophy with the mass executions.

The military regime reported 44 Guardists were executed today at Terkurea-Ciuk concentration camp, 32 at Prahova and at least three in each of Rumania's 72 administrative districts.

However, the number executed at 10 other concentration camps was undisclosed, although it was known hundreds of convicted Guardists, many with suspended death sentences, had been confined there.

Body Lies In Honor.

The slain Premier's body was taken to the Atheneum, one of the City's most imposing buildings, and placed, flag-draped, in an open coffin on a dais where it will rest in state until the funeral Sunday. A guard of honor of the King's regiment stood watch.

The purge began a few hours after seven men accused of being the actual killers were executed here with their own revolvers.

"Quick justice" has been one of King Carol's unwavering policies. It was meted out dramatically Nov. 30 when Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, Iron Guard "Hitler," and 14 of his chief aids were slain by police while "attempting to escape."

In place of public panic following a blurted statement on the radio by an Iron Guardist that Calinescu had been assassinated, a last night to the spot where they were charged with ambushing and killing Calinescu.

Suicides' Bodies Put There.

The bodies of two others, who police said had killed themselves when troops surrounded the house in which they had taken refuge, were carted to the scene and dumped on the asphalt.

The seven prisoners, terror shining from their eyes, were stood in a line near by.

A small crowd gathered on the sidewalk . . . clouds obscured the moon . . . only flickering street-lamps lighted the midnight scene.

Uniformed executioners walked behind each straining figure silhouetted in the fantastic light. Then, using the assassins' own revolvers, each executioner thrust his weapon behind a man's ear and pulled the trigger.

Seven muffled explosions sounded, seven bodies dropped to the asphalt and lay in widening pools of red.

5 Were Students.

Of the nine, four were identified as law students, one as a chauffeur, one as a mechanic, one as a photographer, one as a designer and one as a polytechnical institute student.

The Government declared the crisis purely domestic. It had "no

nation was declared by informed sources tonight to total nearly 2,000 executions.

It was officially announced that 292 guardists—on whose organization Calinescu had waged unceasing war—paid the supreme penalty for membership in the outlawed terrorist band.

The new Government headed by three generals made full use of King Carol's dictatorial powers to stamp out what had been feared was a widespread revolt.

Three Killed In Each District

The military regime reported forty-four guardists were executed at Merkurea-Ciuk concentration camp, thirty-two at Prahova and at least three in each of Rumania's seventy-two administrative districts.

However, the number executed at ten other concentration camps was undisclosed, although it was known hundreds of convicted guardists, many with suspended death sentences, have been confined there.

Calinescu, always friendly to Great Britain and France, was shot to death by a masked band as he rode in his automobile on a main Bucharest street yesterday. The scene was only a five-minute walk from Controceni Castle, where King Carol is living.

Funeral Tomorrow

The slain Premier's body was taken to the Atheneum, one of the city's most imposing buildings, and placed, flag draped, in an open coffin on a dais, where it will rest in state until the funeral Sunday. A guard of honor of the King's Regiment stood watch.

The purge began in all parts of the country a few hours after seven men accused of being the actual killers were executed here with their own revolvers. Women were declared to have been among those shot.

"Quick justice" has been one of King Carol's unwavering policies. It was meted out dramatically last November 30 when Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, Iron Guard "Hitler," and fourteen of his chief aides were slain by police while "attempting to escape."

All Is Quiet And Order

In place of public panic following a blurted statement on the radio by an Iron Guardist that Calinescu had been assassinated, a communique said "all is quiet and order in Rumania."

Observers expected the new Premier, Gen. George Argesanu, known as a "tough disciplinarian," to follow Calinescu's advocacy of closer economic cooperation with Britain and France.

The new Government headed by Argesanu was named by King Carol

SEP 23 1939

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Staff Correspondent)

Bucharest, Sept. 22.—The guns of firing squads echoed throughout the land today as the blood of nearly 2,000 pro-Nazi Iron Guardists was reported spilled in avenging the assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu. From concentration camps all over the country, Iron Guardists, including women, were stood before the rifles of the military.

The Government made full use of King Carol's dictatorial powers to stamp out all semblance of widespread revolt.

Official announcement put the dead at 292. But informed sources said tonight the toll was closer to 2,000 as King Carol and his new Government, headed by three generals, acted with "quick justice."

Backs Calinescu's Views.

Calinescu, shot to death yesterday by masked men as he rode in his automobile on a main street in Bucharest, was a relentless foe of the Hitlerite Iron Guards. He was friendly to Great Britain and France, and rounded up hundreds of the outlawed terrorists. The communique said, "All is quiet and order in Rumania."

There was stark contrast between the military honor paid Calinescu's body and the contempt for the assassins' bodies, which lay for more than 24 hours where they were executed—on the same spot where the Premier was slain.

Around the roped-off, oblong area, under a dreary sky, hawkers were selling cakes and beer and cold drinks to a wide-eyed stream of Rumanians come to see an object lesson in swift Balkan punishment.

A banner nearby carried the words:

"Such will be the fate of all traitors of the country."

All the dead had young faces and figures. Perhaps somewhere in the crowd stood parents or other relatives—but no one attempted to claim his dead.

Seven were allegedly Iron Guardists. Police transported them

foreign complications," a communique said.

Despite this assurance, Rumanians nervously watched the frontiers. Troops and frontier guards were on the alert, heavily reinforced. Pedestrians were searched, motorists halted for identification.

In diplomatic quarters it was felt that extinction of the Iron Guard would enable Rumania to present a united front to parry Germany's economic demands and Russia's territorial ambitions as well as continue to check agitation from Bulgaria and Hungary for the return of areas they held before the World War.

2,000 Reported Killed In Purge Of Vengeance

SEP 23 1939

Associated Press Correspondent

Bucharest, Sept. 22—Rumania's purge of known members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard as vengeance for Premier Armand Calinescu's assas-

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30,24 3535

within eight hours after the killing.

Besides Germany and Russia, it was mindful of the armies of Bulgaria and Hungary massed at the Rumanian frontiers. Both countries, with Russia, turned over territory to Rumania after the World War. Return of some of it has been demanded.

1378 Escape From Warsaw

Germany Says Foreigners, Including Eight Americans, Are Safe in East Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Office announced today it was caring for 178 members of the foreign diplomatic corps and 1,200 other foreigners who were taken yesterday from besieged Warsaw to Koenigsberg in East Prussia. At least eight Americans were among the refugees.

The Foreign Office said it was seeing to the transportation of the foreigners to their respective home countries.

The Supreme Army Command announced in a communique that it had broadcast an appeal to the foreigners in Warsaw to dispatch a representative by September 20 to the Praga-Radzymin road to negotiate for their safe conduct. Following that they were taken to Koenigsberg.

Warsaw, still in Polish hands, is surrounded by German armies. The United States embassy left Warsaw on September 6, but the consulate general staff remained until yesterday's exodus of foreigners.

"They were received by German officers and at night were conveyed to Koenigsberg in special trains," the communique said. "All foreigners are well and uninjured."

The American embassy here received word through Douglas Jenkins Jr., vice-consul, of South Carolina, that he and seven other Americans were among those who left Warsaw.

The American foreign consular officials in Warsaw were headed by the veteran consul-general, John K. Davis, thirty years in the foreign service. Other American consular attaches who had remained in Warsaw included George J. Haering of New York, William M. Cramp of Pennsylvania, M. William Blake of Ohio and E. Tomlin Bailey of New Jersey.

The Germans renewed their broadcast appeal for a bloodless surrender of Warsaw, one of the last areas still held by the Poles.

The appeal, informed sources said, was answered only by a request that foreigners be allowed safe conduct from the city.

Two American women and three men were reported by DNB (German official news agency) as recovering in a German military hospital from exhaustion after traveling afoot for long stretches during a "terrifying" flight from Warsaw. The agency said they had been menaced several times by "irresponsible bands" when their passports were not recognized.

Photographs telegraphed here showed them with bandaged feet drinking coffee with German soldiers.

The group included Miss D. Laurel Hucheson, a New York dancer known in Germany as Delores Laurel; Joseph Panck, an interior decorator, and his wife, Sofia, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; a machinist, Waclaw Francuk of Lynn (State not given), and a laborer, Peter Lodzinski of New York city.

Fifty-five Americans found refuge here tonight after a trek from besieged Warsaw with more than 1,300 other foreigners.

They were being provided for in Königsberg by the German Foreign Office until their departure homeward or to neutral countries can be arranged.

It was impossible to establish definitely tonight the names of all the Americans who left Warsaw under an arrangement between German and Polish military authorities because they were scattered throughout Königsberg and because of confusion attendant on their arrival.

A motor caravan and three trains brought the refugees to safety through war-torn country after their safe conduct through battle lines was arranged by an exchange of radio messages.

The auto caravan was under way from 4 P. M. yesterday until noon today. The trains arrived during the forenoon.

One vice-consul, Thaddeus Chylinsky, an American of Polish descent, who has a Polish wife, stayed in Warsaw. He will keep the office open and look after Americans who elected to stay behind.

Chylinsky remained because he feared he would be unable to get his wife out of the country.

For two members of the staff, Warsaw experiences were nothing new. Vice-Consul Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of South Carolina, went through similar trials at Nanking, China, and Attache William R. Cramp, of Philadelphia, had similar experiences at Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia.

Shells Damage Consulate

Twelve teen-aged American boys and girls of Polish descent who were studying in Warsaw were included in the American group. They, with many other Americans, had been living a good deal of the time in the basement of the United States Embassy as a protection against bombs and taking it good-humoredly.

The consulate building was damaged by shell fire.

For many of the refugees it was the first contact with the outside world since September 5, when all communications failed.

The prime interest of the Americans for the moment was to "get some food and rest," as one put it.

Besides Jenkins and Cramp, the American officers who arrived here today were Consul General John K. Davis, Consul George J. Haering, Consul M. Williams Blake, Consul E. Tomlin Bailey Vice-Consul Carl Birkeland and Dr. Waldemar J. A. Wickham, of the United States Public Health Service.

55 American Refugees Safe After Flight From Warsaw

Reach Königsberg, In East Prussia, With Over 1,000 Others—Nazis To Aid Them

[By the Associated Press]

Königsberg, East Prussia, Sept. 22—

When the German army command broadcast an appeal early this week to Warsaw's defenders for a "bloodless" surrender, the only reply from within the city was a request for the safe removal of all foreigners. The German command said in a communique that the foreigners were instructed to send a representative by Wednesday to the Praga-Radzymin Road to negotiate for their safe conduct.

The Swedish Charge d'Affaires, S. Grafstroem, was chosen as the representative, inasmuch as Sweden assumed Poland's interests in Germany at the outbreak of war.

Fifty Swedes comprised the first group of refugees to go to the designated street crossing, northeast of Warsaw, Thursday, and the eight Americans were next. Others to depart include the Italian chief of mission and five military attaches, almost the entire Japanese Embassy, the Netherlands Charge d'Affaires, Swiss, Greeks, Danes and Norwegians.

The first special train, which reached Koenigsberg this morning, carried 300 persons. Two later trains brought a total of 800, and 150 diplomats came by automobile.

Warsaw, one of the last strongholds of Polish defense, is surrounded by German armies. While the United States Embassy left the city on Sept. 6, the Consulate General staff had remained until yesterday's exodus.

Two American women and three men were reported by the Deutsche Nachrichtenburo, German official news agency, as recovering in a German military hospital from exhaustion after traveling afoot for long stretches during a "terrifying" flight from Warsaw. The agency said they had been menaced several times by "irresponsible bands" when their passports were not recognized.

Photographs telegraphed here showed them drinking coffee with German soldiers. Their feet were bandaged. The group included Miss D. Laurel Hucheson, a New York dancer, known in Germany as Delores Laurel; Joseph Panck, an interior decorator, and his wife, Sofia, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; a machinist, Waclaw Francuk, of Lynn (state not given), and a laborer, Peter Lodzinski, of New York City.

Warsaw Buildings Damaged.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Foreigners coming out of Poland brought new stories today of destruction of Warsaw.

They said the Postal Savings Bank across the street from the United States consulate was hit by a bomb and destroyed. Members of the consulate staff, however, had moved to the embassy buildings.

The travelers said the Soviet Russian embassy was badly damaged and that the unoccupied Swiss legation near the Poniatwoski bridge was hit by a bomb.

TELLS OF PLANE RESCUE AT SEA

Captain Also Describes How Submarine Sunk Ship.

CREW CHEERED FLYING BOATS

Skipper Says Only About 1 Hour Passed Before They Were Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Capt. J. Schofield of the British steamer Kinsington Court described today how he and his crew of thirty-three men were rescued by Royal Air Force flying boats a half hour after a submarine sank their ship.

The brown-faced captain, who said he was a seaman during the world war but never had a ship sunk before, described the rescue as "the modern method."

Capt. Schofield said he sighted the submarine about a mile away shortly before it fired its first shot. There was no warning, he said.

"We sent out an S O S when the submarine started firing, but still steamed on," he said, describing how the first shells fell short.

"Finally one shell went across the stern and we decided to take to the boats. One shell struck so close the ship shuddered, and then we were struck on the starboard side."

The lifeboat on that side was dropped into the water, he related, whe none of the men lowering it was shocked by the explosion.

All thirty-four of the men then climbed into the remaining boat.

"Shortly afterward we sighted a plane approaching," Capt. Schofield asserted. "We stood up in the boat and started to cheer. At first we didn't think it possible to be rescued that way, but we thought the plane would get help for us. Then we saw the plane was alighting.

"An officer climbed out on the wing. He asked how many there were and said he could take only about twenty.

"About that time we saw a second plane appear. It circled overhead and then came down. The sea was choppy, but we were taken on board without difficulty."

He said that about half an hour elapsed between the time the submarine appeared and the time the crew took to the lifeboat, and another half hour before they were rescued. The submarine, he said, went away on the surface when the first plane came in sight.

Britons Must Pay Third of Income To Fight Reich Under Budget

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—The British Government sought today to pin the war guilt on Adolf Hitler and his lieutenants with a diplomatic best seller—a "Blue Book"—which was put on sale for a shilling (20 cents) at His Majesty's stationery shop.

Hard-pressed Britons, facing the prospect of turning over to the government one-third of their income to pay for the war with Germany, found some grim humor in the document.

Sir Neville Henderson, who was British Ambassador to Berlin, enlivened the collection of speeches, telegrams and letters which comment on leading Nazi actors in the diplomatic drama which preceded the war. Accounts of Sir Neville's talks with Hitler himself were included.

The envoy reported Field Marshal Hermann Goering proudly showed him drawings of tapestries depicting three "naked ladies" as Mercy, Goodness and Purity.

FAILS TO SEE PATIENCE

Sir Neville's comment: "I told him that they looked at least pacific but that I failed to see Patience among them."

The envoy also reported:

That a week before German troops invaded Poland the 50-year-old Fuehrer told Sir Neville he "preferred war now to when he would be 55 or 60."

That during an "unpleasant interview" with Joachim von Ribbentrop on Aug. 30 the German Foreign Minister "was aping Herr Hitler at his worst."

That Hitler suggested a German alliance with Britain at Poland's expense.

That Hitler remarked he wanted to finish his life "as an artist and not as a warmonger."

That the Fuehrer "did not seem enthusiastic" over the pact with Soviet Russia.

That Hitler said Japan would be the "winner" of a European war.

As the government set up a munitions supply council to speed up production of arms and supplies, Sir John Simon, chancellor of the Exchequer, prepared to increase the already steep taxes.

It was generally expected the budget to be submitted to the House of Commons next Wednesday would boost the income tax another shilling.

The British taxpayer now pays the government five shillings six pence ($1.10) out of every pound sterling ($3.96) he earns.

The government at the same time took steps to curb profiteering. The press intensified a campaign against unjustified price increases by opening departments devoted to complaints from consumers.

1939

WATCHING CONGRESS

British Press Is Reserved on Roosevelt Plea.

LONDON, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The British people followed with keen interest today the congressional fight in Washington over neutrality legislation.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress calling for repeal of the arms embargo was broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation and carried fully in the press.

The Daily Telegraph said:

"Whether it is right or expedient for the United States to supply the allies with munitions is a matter about which the Americans need no advice.

"If they resolve that they should also export to us all forms of armament it will be a momentous decision not only to us and to our allies but to the whole world."

The Manchester Guardian said editorially that the Roosevelt program "meets the case of many who have felt that total repeal (of the munitions embargo) without the limiting conditions would bring the United States back into the old controversies which eventually landed her in the last war.

"It is these limiting conditions that will make the greatest impression, for they go far to satisfy the deep-seated American desire that no American lives shall be hazarded."

Optimistic About U. S.

Meanwhile, the nation viewed with guarded optimism the prospect that the United States Congress may lift the embargo on arms at the urging of President Roosevelt.

Bannerlines, editorials and cartoons reflected Britain's popular belief that Mr. Roosevelt's message would result in access to American planes, munitions and other war stocks for Britain and France. There were, however, no forthright or sweeping predictions on this score and official reaction was completely lacking.

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Seek Firm Solution

Typical was the London *Star's* editorial statement that a "fair assumption is that Congress will finally work out a method of neutrality revision which will assure a steady flow of war materials to the Allies, but will at the same time provide safeguards against direct American participation in European affairs."

In other words, most commentators are telling the people that they probably will get American arms sooner or later, but that they must not really expect the United States to jump into the war.

The *Daily Express* commented: "Congress will determine the issue by one test alone, the peace and interests of the United States."

"Momentous Decision"

The *Daily Telegraph* said: "Whether it is right or expedient for the United States to supply the Allies with munitions is a matter about which the Americans need no advice.

"Under their neutrality law as it stands they may supply us with cotton, oils, fats and a host of other raw materials.

"If they resolve that they should also export to us all forms of armament it will be a momentous decision not only to us and to our allies, but to the whole word."

Sees Objections Answered

The Manchester *Guardian* said editorially that the Roosevelt program "meets the case of many who have felt that total repeal (of the munitions embargo) without the limiting conditions would bring the United States back into the old controversies which eventually landed her in the last war.

"It is these limiting conditions that will make the greatest impression for they go far to satisfy the deep-seated American desire that no American lives shall be hazarded.

"They rob the isolationist cause of much of its sting. Along with the reform of the Neutrality Act goes, we must never forget, the steady strengthening of the United States as a naval and military power and the strengthening of her influence for peace and in support of the same ideals as those for which we are fighting."

As the Government set up a munitions supply council to speed up production of arms and supplies, Sir John Simon, Chancellor af the Exchequer, prepared to increase the already-steep taxes.

Income Tax Raised

It was generally expected that the budget to be submitted to the House of Commons next Wednesday would raise the income tax another shilling.

The British taxpayer now pays the Government five shillings six pence $(1.10) out of every pound sterling ($3.96) he earns.

The Government at the same time took steps to curb profiteering. The press intensified a campaign against unjustified price increases by opening departments devoted to complaints from consumers.

It was recalled that Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons on Sept. 15 that some prisoners had been taken in British successes against German submarines.

Men Getting More Jobs, Women Fewer, in Britain

Heavy Industries Take On Help as Other Lines Curtail

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Ministry of Labor and National Service announced tonight that war demands had reduced the number of unemployed men, but had increased the number of jobless women even more.

Reporting on the change between Aug. 14 and Sept. 11, the Ministry said 76,000 more men found work, while women lost 175,000 jobs.

Declines in employment were principally in hotels, entertainments, sports, furniture, tailoring and fishing trades. The increases were in the heavy industries—iron, steel, coal and shipbuilding.

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German U-Boat Sinks British Freighter As Norwegians Watch

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Bergen, Norway, Sept. 22 (AP)—A submarine sank the British freighter Akenside today, ten miles off the Norwegian coast in the North Sea.

Inhabitants of the Hisoi Islands watching through binoculars, witnessed the torpedoing of the 2,694-ton ship whose crew of twenty-six escaped in lifeboats and were rescued by a Norwegian warship.

The Akenside was en route from Lythe, England, to Bergen with a cargo of coal. The rescued sailors were quoted as saying the submarine crew offered them cigarettes after they took to the boats.

The owners of the 1,567-ton freighter Arkleside said in London they had been advised of her loss at sea. Lloyd's register lists the Akenside's home port as Newcastle and the Arkleside's as Sunderland.

NAZI PRISONERS IN BRITAIN

Arrival of 'Number of German Officers' at Camp Announced

SEP 23 1939

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A Ministry of Information communiqué today said "a number of German officers arrived at a prison camp in England yesterday. Other prisoners also were taken to another camp." No numbers were given.

British Steamer Lost

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Owners of the British steamer Arkleside, 1,567 tons, said today they had been advised she was "lost at sea" and that the crew had been brought ashore.

(This is the thirtieth British vessel lost at sea since the war began.)

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Duke of Windsor Dons Uniform of a General

SEP 23 1939

Duke of Gloucester Goes to France as Liaison Officer

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Maj. Gen. the Duke of Windsor was photographed in uniform today for the first time since his return to England to help his country.

Military regulations did not prevent the Duke's usual distinctive touch. He wore non-regulation shoes and his gas mask was equipped with a white sling instead of a khaki one. As a major general, he receives army pay equivalent to $20 daily.

King George Quits London

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—King George VI left London tonight for the first time since the beginning of the war to pass the week end at Windsor Castle.

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Gloucester To France

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of King George VI, was disclosed officially today to have taken up an appointment with the British expeditionary force in France.

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British Ban Elections For Duration of War

LONDON, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The British Press Association reported tonight that representatives of Britain's principal political parties had agreed there would be no parliamentary or municipal elections while the war continues.

Before the war began, it had been expected that a general election would be held in November.

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Still Lost: One Bremen

SEP 23 1939

Rumors British Seized Nazi Liner Are Flatly Denied By Admiralty

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—The mystery of the giant German liner Bremen remains as much a wartime puzzle as ever today, with flat denials by the British Admiralty of "rumors" the ship had been captured.

The British termed stories of the capture, recurrent since Wednesday night, "absurd."

The Bremen [illegible]en missing since she left New York harbor August 30, just before the outbreak of war.

AMERICANS ABROAD

5042 Are Still in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The United States embassy said today 5,042 Americans still were in the United Kingdom, at least half of whom wished to return to the United States as soon as possible.

It said about 10,000 Americans had left the United Kingdom for the United States and Canada since August 24.

Of the Americans who already have left, 8,828 sailed on American ships.

SEP 23 1939

PLAN FOR OLYMPICS

Nazis Continue Preparations Despite War.

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Carl Diem, secretary of the German Olympic committee today declared that Germany was going ahead with plans for winter Olympic games scheduled for next February at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The work there, he said in an interview with a Berlin newspaper, is continuing "even though conditions now are difficult and veiled."

He said that bookings for tickets were continuing and that foreign countries seemed greatly interested. He was confident, he said, the games would be held.

France Takes Control Of Lebanese Republic

Suspends Constitution And Dissolves Parliament "For Duration Of War"

Damascus, Syria, Sept. 22 (AP)—The French High Commissioner today suspended the constitution of the Lebanese Republic and dissolved its parliament "for the duration of the war."

The same regulations were applied to Lebanon which previously were enforced in Syria. France rules both under a League of Nations mandate.

As in the case of Syria, a secretary-general was named for Lebanon to rule with a committee of French counselors under supervision of the High Commissioner.

SEP 23 1939

Paris Opera Moving To Nantes for Safety

PARIS, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Paris Opera, whose building is a famous landmark in the French capital, is being transferred to the western city of Nantes for the duration of the war.

The Conservatory of Music is also moving to Nantes, where the Municipal Graslin Opera House has been requisitioned to provide space. The Conservatory is continuing its French musical performances and studies.

SEP 23 1939

Pays Tribute To Poles For Warsaw Defense

Ambassador To France Broadcasts Message To Homeland From Paris

Paris, Sept. 22 (AP)—Julius Lukaczewicz, Polish Ambassador to France, broadcast a message to Warsaw's Mayor tonight declaring "from the bottom of my heart I give homage to our heroic capital in the name of 500,000 Poles living in France."

The Mayor, Stefan Starzynski, was standing by the war-torn city and today broadcast an appeal to the people through the only outside contact from the city.

"We are forming a Polish volunteer army from the entire world to fight beside the French and British," the Ambassador said. "Each day and each hour of your desperate battle strikes the world's conscience. The sacrifice of your blood indicates the road to victory."

SAYS 30,000 POLES ARE IN RUMANIA

SEP 23 1939

Red Cross Reports Soldiers Are Held Under Guard.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The International Red Cross committee announced today its representative in Rumania reported about 30,000 Polish soldiers and officials were under guard in camps in northeastern Rumania last Wednesday.

The report was the first to reach the Red Cross clearing house of information on refugees and war prisoners.

The governments of Rumania, Lithuania and Latvia were asked to make complete lists of all Polish soldiers interned. The Red Cross staff in Germany already is organizing information on Polish prisoners held by the Germans.

The staff in Germany is directed by Dr. Marcel Junod, who worked for the Red Cross on the exchange of prisoners in the Spanish war.

Similar offices for prisoner information have been set up in London and Paris and will be established in Moscow if Government officials there grant permission.

Begin

Swiss Ponder What to Do With Foreign Deserters

Police Accuse Them of Offenses Endangering Neutrality

BERNE, Sept. 22 (AP).—The problem of what to do with an assortment of deserters, immigrants and other foreigners listed as undesirables, rounded up at Geneva, brought cantonal police officials from Geneva to Berne today.

President Philipp Etter told Parliament yesterday that police had no intention of ejecting deserters, pacifists and others who had been in Switzerland for some time and did not attempt to spread their ideas. The President said, however that foreigners of this type must be subject to strict control.

The Geneva police said something must be done with persons they rounded up. They charged numerous offenses had endangered Swiss neutrality.

SEP 23 1939

Swiss Army Granted Unprecedented Power

SEP 23 1939

Federal Council Permits Limit On Civil Rights In Counter-Espionage Move

Berne, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Swiss Government, faced with the problem of dealing with deserters and foreigners listed as undesirables, today granted the army unprecedented powers to limit civil rights.

New federal council decrees "for the safety of the state" were designed to fight espionage, officials declared. The order gives the army authority to search any building, home or apartment, the right to search any "suspected person," and to seize any objects or documents under suspicion.

Another decree placed importers and exporters under the authority of a Government office whose job is to "insure economic neutrality."

The decree said citizens were expected to report actions which they consider suspicious.

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ITALIAN PAPERS ASK PEACE NOW

SEP 23 1939

One Says Allies Must Fight Reds if They Fight Nazis.

ALL CONSIDER WAR IS USELESS

Editorial Holds That Nothing Can Be Gained by Long Conflict.

ROME, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Germany's non-belligerent axis partner, Italy, redoubled her insistence today that "useless war" be halted before it sweeps beyond control.

Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said if France and England did not make war against Soviet Russia for invading Poland, they had no right to war against Germany.

It said in an editorial that France and Britain would have to face Russia if they succeeded in breaking the Siegfried Line and advancing through Germany.

For that, the editorial added, France would need a new Napoleon, much luckier and a greater genius than the last.

Says No Gain Will Result.

Il Popolo di Roma declared the present war would only leave a new desire for vengeance by the defeated side, thus bringing still another war.

"We think it not impossible," the newspaper said, "to arrive at a humane and just pacification if firm reciprocal will to reach it is not lacking. What advantage can be hoped from prolonging the conflict?

"In ancient times the winning people could take gold and slaves from the losers. What can now be taken from peoples after years of struggle and destruction? And who can be sure of what will happen when enormous forces are unchained which may get beyond command of human will?"

War Called Unreasonable.

Il Messaggero called the conflict a "war without reason."

Yesterday Mussolini discussed Italy's frontier defenses with Gen. Luigi Negri, commander of the Alpine troops, who ordered his men: "Be on the lookout."

A new law gave the Interior Ministry, which directs Italy's secret police, 1,000,000 lire (about $400,000) for political investigations.

TURKS HELD CLOSE TO RUSSIAN ACCORD

Istanbul Sources See Mutual Aid Treaty in the Offing as Minister Goes to Moscow

SEP 23 1939

ISTANBUL (Turkey), Sept. 22 (AP).—Authoritative sources said today that a Turkish-Soviet Russian Mutual Assistance Pact would be concluded by Foreign Minister Shukru Saracoglu, who now is en route to Moscow.

They said the projected treaty was expected to reinforce strongly Turkey's position in the Dardanelles and to assure the safeguarding of the Balkans from invasion by an "unfriendly power."

Turkish officials said the pact would complement Turkey's agreements with Great Britain and France.

Mr. Saracoglu, accompanied by a staff of aides, arrived today in Odessa en route to Moscow. He planned to stay in the Russian capital for ten days.

It was asserted that if Turkey and Russia succeeded in reaching a pact, Turkey possibly would have a good opportunity of attempting to bring Russia together with Britain and France. Some sources thought therefore that Mr. Saracoglu, while in Moscow, might attempt to effect a reconciliation between them.

Nomura Takes Foreign Affairs Berth in Tokio

SEP 23 1939

Admiral's Choice Believed to Herald Strong Effort to Regain U.S. Friendship

TOKIO, Sept. 23 (Saturday) (AP).—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who is considered one of Japan's foremost experts on American affairs, accepted today the post of Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Gen. Nobuyuki Abe. Gen. Abe had held the portfolio himself.

Diplomatic observers said the appointment was offered Admiral Nomura in an effort to maintain the closest possible relations with the United States during the European war. His investiture was set for Monday.

The Admiral is understood to have deferred accepting the post until the matter of his successor as president of the Peers' School, for children of the nobility, had been settled. Japan's Crown Prince Akihito will enter the school in 1940, which made the question of Nomura's successor a matter of paramount importance. There was no immediate announcement on the successor, however.

Norway Invokes Sea Secrecy

OSLO, Sept. 22 (AP).—Norway acted today to keep all her shipping movements secret by providing penalties for public institutions or private persons divulging any information on arrivals, departures or positions of Norwegian and foreign ships. The decree provided a one-year imprisonment or a fine of an announced sum. Affecting both passenger and freight vessels, it became effective immediately.

SEP 23 1939

Holland-America Line Sails for U.S. With 1,260

Amsterdam, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam sailed for New York today after the line reached agreement with sailors' unions on war risk pay for the crew.

The vessel carried 1,260 passengers, mostly Americans.

Barbara En Route To U. S.

Brussels, Sept. 22 (AP)—Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, arrived here today from the French Riviera en route to the United States.

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around Cape Horn.

[British cruisers have been operating on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America.]

Local companies declined to supply the ships with fine fuel oils such as are used by submarines. However, the Cap Norte carried about 2,500 tons of crude oil.

The vessels carried only German seamen.

Besides the 13,615-ton Cap Norte, the vessels are the 5,918-ton Tijuca and the 4,969-ton Curityba.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 22 (AP)—Maritime authorities at Valparaiso said tonight the German motorship Portland had arrived at the Chilean port of Coquimbo flying a Japanese flag.

They said the Portland might be permitted to proceed at her own risk, however, as law permits ships of belligerent nations to fly other flags as long as the ship's papers meet requirements. They said the Portland's papers are in order.

The Portland had been unreported since she left Everett, Wash., on the eve of the war, flying a German flag.

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Hong Kong Has First Blackout

HONG KONG, Sept. 22 (AP)—Hong Kong had its first blackout tonight as several thousand trained men and women gave the city a full-dress rehearsal of air-raid defense. Even craft in the harbor, including the United States liner President Coolidge, extinguished their lights during the ninety-minute test.

66.24

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Three German Ships Put Out

Reported Striving to Reach Vladivostok From Brazil With Large Cargoes.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Three German ships, including the fast Hamburg-South American liner Cap Norte, have sailed from Pernambuco, carrying large cargoes of foodstuffs and petroleum products.

Their destination were not announced, but in shipping circles it was understood that they would try to reach Vladivostok in Siberia. Such an attempt could be made either via the Panama Canal or

4 SEE U.S. STAYING OUT

Honolulu, Sept. 22 (AP)—Four of five Congressmen ending a week's visit in Hawaii said they believed the United States could stay out of the European war.

The four are Representatives Clarence J. Brown (Rep., Ohio), Cliff Clevenger (Rep., Ohio) and Albert C. Rutherford (Rep., Pa.), and Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr. (Dem., Ga.).

Representative John A. Martin (Dem., Col.) declared he was in favor of doing everything possible to help Britain and France except send troops to Europe.

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QUEZON CALLS ASSEMBLY

Special Session To Consider Emergency Legislation

Manila, Sept. 22 (AP) — President Manuel Quezon today called another special session of the National Assembly to meet Monday for consideration of emergency legislation.

Included will be a bill covering problems growing out of the conflict in Europe.

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Freight Rates Raised Again

Manila, *Saturday*, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Phillipine-Europe freight conference today announced an additional ten per cent. increase in freight rates to Europe because of war risks. The conference last week increased rates twenty per cent.

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Roosevelt Says Submarines Have Been Seen Off U.S. Coast

Question Raised As To Whether Craft Reported Off Boston And Pacific Coast Were British

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Sept. 22—A flat statement by President Roosevelt that foreign submarines had been seen off Boston and off Southern Alaska presented the latest mystery today in a war marked by surprises and enigmas.

While he did not name the nationality of the submarines, the President's words immediately raised the question whether Germany had dispatched underseas craft to strike at Allied shipping close to American shores.

On the Pacific Coast the Aberdeen (Wash.) *World* said it had reliable information that radio calls identified as those of a German U-boat had been picked up, and that the United States Navy had been informed of this fact. The radio signals indicated, the paper added, that the craft was trying to reach the German freighter Portland, which had vanished from Puget Sound a short time before.

Refuses To Tell Nationality

Beyond saying that the submarines were sighted by ships at sea, Mr. Roosevelt did not disclose the source of his information. Asked about the nationality of the craft, he laughed and said they might be Swiss, Bolivian or Afghan.

Mr. Roosevelt said one submarine was sighted off the southern boundary of Alaska, where it joins Canadian territory, and the other fifty to seventy miles from the southern tip of Nova Scotia, half way between there and Nantucket shoals.

Germany, like other powers, has submarines capable of crossing the Atlantic. Available figures show, for example, that last year the Reich had a known total of 21 medium-sized submarines of 500 tons each. While Jane's Fighting Ships, reference book on warcraft, does not give the cruising range of these vessels, a French submarine of about the same tonnage can go 3,000 miles at 10 knots without refueling. In addition Germany has other submarines, some of which may have much longer range.

Would Need Refueling

However, even the longest range German submarine would be unable to carry out lengthy operations close to American shores without refueling. There was some speculation whether German tankers in some out of the way spot in the North Atlantic and North Pacific might be acting as refueling bases for submarines.

Whether the "neutrality patrol" of naval and Coast Guard vessels, which has been established on the Atlantic coast, spotted the submarine off Boston was not disclosed. A naval spokesman said the policy was to reveal no movements of the patrol.

Strict neutrality under international law requires that a non-belligerent shall not betray the nationality or location of any belligerent vessel to the enemy. It was noted that President Roosevelt pointedly refrained from saying whether the sighted submarines were belligerent.

Canada Has Data

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 22 (Canadian Press)—Canadian naval authorities are "cognizant of the information" disclosed by President Roosevelt that unidentified submarines have been reported along the southern Alaska coast, Esquimalt Naval Yard officers said today. They added "necessary steps" were being taken, but declined further comment.

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$58,585,061 WAR PLANE ORDERS PLACED BY U. S.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22 (AP).—The Administration's program for rebuilding the national air defenses was stepped up today with the award of $58,585,061 in aircraft contracts and a decision to build a West Coast aeronautical research laboratory

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as quickly as possible.

The new laboratory will be constructed at Moffett Field, near Sunnyvale, Cal., and is expected to cost $10,000,000. The last session of Congress appropriated $1,900,000 to start work on the project. Officals of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics said construction would begin as quickly as possible, probably within two months.

Most of the plane orders represented in the $58,585,061 worth of contracts signed by the War Department today had been previously awarded tentatively.

Number Not Disclosed.

One new contract was a $2,843,405 order for 400 primary training planes, awarded to the Boeing Airplane Co., Stearman Division, Wichita, Kan.

Observation, pursuit, training and bombing planes were included in the other contracts, but in line with War Department policy the number was not disclosed.

The new Moffett Field laboratory will conduct experimental work on development of improved aircraft. The only present laboratory of that type in this country is that of the N.A.C.A. at Langley Field, Va.

URGES NEW U. S. FLEET

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 22—The European war demonstrated more clearly than ever, Representative Melvin J. Maas (Rep., Minn.) declared today, that the United States should lose no time in building a separate fleet for the Atlantic Ocean.

"Such a fleet would cost $5,000,000,000 ultimately," said Maas, senior Republican member of the House Naval Committee, "but that would be only a two per cent. insurance premium, because the last war cost us $50,000,000,000 and the depression that followed it $200,000,000,000.

"Can't Depend On Britain"

Long an advocate of a two-fleet navy, Maas said it should be "abundantly clear" that Great Britain, on whose navy the United States has depended in the Atlantic, "is in no position now to help us defend the Monroe Doctrine, under which this country is pledged to resist any foreign aggression against South and Central America."

"It is also obvious," he added in an interview, "that for some years to come, our Pacific Fleet will be occupied there and cannot be relied on entirely in event of an emergency in the Atlantic."

Says Finns Get Ready To Evacuate Capital

Envoy To United States Declares Move Is Of "Preparatory Nature"

Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—Finnish Minister Procope said today plans of a "preparatory nature" had been made to evacuate the civil population of Finland's capital, Helsinki, but that no order of evacuation had been given.

"Plans of this kind," the Minister said, "are, of course, made in Linland like in other countries in order to e prepared for all contingencies, ut no measures of evacuation have been taken.

"According to information from the Finnish Government, and in the present circumstances there are no rasons for such measures."

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U. S. SPEEDS UP PROGRAM FOR AIR ARMAMENT

$58,585,061 Contracts Are Signed—Boeing To Build 400 Training Ships

$10,000,000 Research Laboratory To Be Erected At Moffett Field, Cal.

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 22—The Administration's program of rebuilding the national air defenses was stepped up to a faster pace today with the award of $58,585,061 in aircraft contracts and a decision to build a West Coast aeronautical research laboratory as quickly as possible.

The new laboratory will be constructed at Moffett Field, near Sunnyvale, Cal., and is expected to cost $10,000,000. The last session of Congress appropriated $1,900,000 to start work on the project.

May Start In Two Months

Announcing the selection of Moffett Field as the site, officials of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics said actual construction would begin probably within two months.

"It all depends on how fast bids can be advertised and a contract awarded," one official said.

Most of the plane orders represented in the $58,585,061 worth of contracts signed by the War Department today had been previously awarded tentatively.

One new contract was a $2,843,405 order for 400 primary training planes, awarded to the Boeing Airplane Company, Stearman Division, Wichita, Kansas.

Observation, pursuit, training and bombing planes were included in the other contracts, but, in line with War Department policy, the number was not disclosed.

The new Moffett Field laboratory will conduct experimental work on development of improved aircraft. The only present laboratory of that type in this country is that of the N. A. C. A. at Langley Field, Va.

Believe Germany Is Ahead

The purpose is to keep the United States abreast of the world in aviation advances. For many years American-made military aircraft were conceded to be the best in the world, but some aviation engineers now believe that Germany has progressed beyond this country and attribute it to greater emphasis there on research.

The Moffett Field site was selected after an N. A. C. A. committee study of data gathered by a subcommittee headed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Fifty-three other sites had been proposed.

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The committee said it was influenced primarily by the proximity of Moffett Field to the huge aviation industry developed in southern California.

HULL SAYS ALL AMERICAS WILL FIGHT THREATS

But Asserts Each Nation Seeks To Keep Peace And To Promote Peace

Points To Assembly Of 21 Countries Opening Tomorrow In Panama

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 22—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today that each of the American republics was "ready to defend itself against any threat to its security that may come from any part of the world."

"At the same time," he added, "it is the unalterable desire of each and every one of our nations to remain at peace ourselves and to exercise all influence in our power toward the end that just and enduring peace may become firmly established everywhere."

As he spoke during ceremonies marking Pan-American Day at the New York World's Fair, delegates of the twenty-one American republics were gathering in Panama for the opening tomorrow of an inter-American neutrality conference.

"Played A Great Role"

Hull referred to previous inter-American conferences as having "played a great role" in the development of "faith and trust among the American nations," and continued:

"At this very moment representatives of all of the American governments are assembling in Panama for the purpose of taking the measures necessary to safeguard the peace of the Americas. Here we see the functioning of an intentional system of cooperative peace, designed to assure internal concord and external security for the nations of our hemisphere."

During the fair program, sponsored by the Pan-American nUion, of whose governing board Hull is chairman, he was awarded a gold medal by the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission for his "work in fostering peace" between this country and Latin America.

Diplomats Attend

Thomas J. Watson, commission chairman, made the presentation in the presence of ranking diplomatic envoys of the Latin-American countries, the members of the union's governing board and city and fair officials.

"From the very beginning of their independent existence," Hull said, "the American republics have sought to shape their international policies in accordance with certain cardinal principles. Crucial among these are, first, recognition that each nation is a juridically equal member of the family of nations; and second, recognition that civilization and progress are possible only where there is universal acceptance of order, implemented by international law, and based upon justice, fair dealing, mutual respect, cooperation and the sanctity of agreements, freely made, faithfully observed and honorably altered by peaceful methods when need arises."

Says Two Are Indivisible

"Under modern conditions," he said at another point, "peace and stability are indivisible in the sense that a major breakdown of one or the other in any important position of the globe inevitably affects the life of the entire world. . . . The tragic hostilities in Europe—the greatest calamity of all—have been in operation but three short weeks, and already their fateful effects have laid a heavy hand upon many phases of the lives of our nations. . . .

"Now that a major war in Europe is a grim reality, there is greater necessity than ever before for all nations, still in a position to do so, to increase their exertions for the preservation of those fundamental principles of civilized international relations, through the application of which alone, we of the Americas are firmly convinced, the progress of the human race can be maintained."

Hull Sends Message On Calinescu's Death

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull expressed today his deepest sympathy over the assassination of Premier Calinescu of Rumania.

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He cabled Gregorie Gafencu, Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"It is with deep regret that I have received the sad news of the untimely death of Prime Minister Calinescu at the hands of an assassin. On behalf of my fellow countrymen and in my own name I extend deepest sympathy to you and through you to the people of Rumania."

German Consuls Reach U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—German consuls and their staffs in Canada forced to leave after Canada declared war on Germany, have arrived in the United States. Erich Windels, German Consul General at Ottawa, is in Washington. No new post has been assigned him. German Consul Eckener at Montreal is in New York. He has been appointed to a Latin-American post and will leave soon. The consul at Winnipeg was in Germany when Canada declared war.

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Censorship Regulations Announced by Canada

Radio, Newspapers and Public Speakers Warned

OTTAWA, Sept. 22 (CP).—Censorship regulations in effect under the war act were made public here today. On Canada's declaration that a state of war existed with Germany general directions were issued to the press and radio stations by censorship authorities. These general directions have now been followed by detailed instructions which have full authority of law.

The regulations, which are voluminous, prohibit, in general, the making or publication of:

Any adverse or unfavorable statement, report or opinion likely to prejudice the defense of Canada or the efficient prosecution of the war.

Any report or statement likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers.

Any report or statement likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of the forces.

Any information with respect to the movements, numbers, etc., of any of the armed forces of the allies or relating to the storage of war material, fortifications, etc.

Any leaflet or pamphlet relating to the war or to the making of peace which does not carry the name and address of author and printer.

All copies of any newspaper, tract, periodical, book, circular or other printed publication contravening the regulations may be seized and radio station licenses may be suspended or canceled.

Other penalties, by way of fine and imprisonment, are provided for infraction of the regulations, which apply not only to newspapers and radio stations but also to those who speak at public meetings.

Browder Assails Hearst, Lindbergh and Coughlin

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Says They Have Special Plan to Get America in War

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22 (AP).—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, left a warning today against "warmongers" describing Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, William Randolph Hearst and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin as having a "special plan" for war.

Addressing 3,500 persons last night the Communist leader asserted both factions in the controversy over embargo provisions in the neutrality act have "axes to grind."

Col. Lindbergh, Mr. Hearst and Father Coughlin, Browder said, "represent monopoly and have their special plan to get America into the war through retaining the neutrality act."

He declared advocates of revision would "hitch America up with the British and get us into war to save the British empire."

Browder gave "wholehearted indorsement" to President Roosevelt's neutrality message to the special session of Congress and solemnly urged his listeners "to fight for the guaranty that the pledge to keep us out of war is not broken."

He praised as "especially important" the President's declaration against the extension of American credits to belligerent nations.

U-Boat Sinking Seen by Skipper On Way to U.S.

He Tells How British Shelled Camouflaged Raider to Bottom in Ten Minutes

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An account of the sinking of a camouflaged German submarine by a British destroyer and reports of widespread submarine activity were given yesterday by the captains and officers of ships arriving from Europe. The reports indicated that more ships are being sunk than the public realizes.

Capt. Waldo Wollaston, master of the freighter Schodack, of the America France Line, which was chartered by the United States Maritime Commission to bring home Americans, said he received S O S calls from eight or nine ships when the Schodack was two or three days out of Le Havre, but he was too far away to go to the aid of the sinking vessels.

James A. Quinlan, radio operator of the Schodack, who was listening

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in when many of the S O S calls were received, said it was his opinion that there were "many more British ships being sunk than are being reported by the British Admiralty."

"It was pretty tough," he said, "listening to those pathetic calls and being unable to do anything about it."

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Describes U-Boats Sinking

The sinking of the camouflaged submarine was described by Capt. Frederick Pickering, master of the Steel Mariner of the Isthmian Line, also chartered by the United States Maritime Commission to bring back Americans. The ship left Avonmouth, Port of Bristol, on the morning of Sept. 11.

"On the same afternoon, between Tuscan and the Scilly Islands," Capt. Pickering said, "I saw a strange looking craft going across the bow. I turned to the mate and said, 'My God, what's that?' He said, 'It's a submarine in disguise.' I looked through the glass and sure enough it was a submarine rigged out like a fishing boat. There were rigs fore and aft but you could see the periscope. It didn't deceive any one."

The captain said it was his opinion that the submarine was disabled so that it could not submerge and had masqueraded as a fishing boat in the hopes of reaching port safely. Capt. Pickering, who was a lieutenant in the British Navy during the World War and who took many ships through the submarine zones, said he and the mate watched the disguised U-boat as it moved along slowly about five miles away. Then they caught sight of the British destroyer.

"There were flashes of gunfire," he said. "The firing lasted for ten minutes. The destroyer sank the U-boat, and that was that."

They Saw the Courageous

The next day, he said, they sighted the British aircraft carrier Courageous, later sunk by a submarine.

"We passed it about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, surrounded by a flotilla of destroyers," he said. "Several of its planes circled over us."

Chemist Devises Process To Hunt Submarines

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Method of Picking Up Trail in Water Offered to U. S.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 22 (UP).—A chemical process by which the course and position of submarines could be checked is being considered by the War Department, Dr. Max Trumper, Philadelphia bio-chemist, said today.

Though full details of the discovery were withheld, Dr. Trumper explained the general process.

He said that certain gases discharged by a submarine when it rises to the surface to obtain fresh supplies of oxygen and recharge its batteries mingle with the water. A surface ship, by dropping certain chemicals which cause the water to change color on mixing with the gases, could check the submarine's position and the course it followed many hours after it had disappeared.

Polish Liner Boarded After Mutiny Report

SEP 23 1939

New York Police Remove 200 Of Crew After Their Purported Refusal To Sail Ship For War Service

[*By the Associated Press*]

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 22—The captain of the Polish liner Batory, a World War hero, and 200 crew members today were removed from the vessel by Yonkers police, who were told the crew had mutinied against an order to sail the ship to Canada for wartime service.

The full story of the incident and the orders which reputedly prompted it was shrouded in official secrecy. But several hours after the police intervention the Batory sailed down the Hudson river from the anchorage it had held since September 5.

[Editor's Note—The New York Times ascribes the trouble on the Batory to a wage dispute; the New York Herald Tribune to the crew's objections to sailing the ship in submarine waters.]

Skipper Is Replaced

Police Captain Henry S. Murphy said he boarded the liner and removed part of the crew at the request of Dr. Sylvester Gruszka, Polish consul general. Murphy said that Capt. Eustazy Borkowski, who was decorated twelve times by four governments for bravery in the World War, reported the purported mutiny, saying many of the crew refused to sail. Relieved of his command, he was replaced by First Officer Francinzek Szudzinski.

Murphy added he was told the Batory, homeless since Germany seized the Polish port of Gdynia, had been "taken over" by the British Admiralty, which had ordered it to proceed to Halifax to take on supplies for transportation to England.

Reports Called Unfounded

Roman Kutylowski, American director of the Gdynia America Line,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

operator of the Batory, issued a statement characterizing "reports of trouble" as entirely unfounded.

The statement read:

"The Gdynia America motor ship Batory, which has been anchored off Yonkers, N. Y., for the last two weeks, departed today for a Canadian port. Local reports of trouble with the crew or of 'squelching mutiny,' ascribed to local rumors, are entirely unfounded. They can be characterized only as figments of war-heated imagination.

"The report that the Batory is carrying ammunition or any war material of whatsoever kind is a pure fabrication. The Batory carried a crew of 297 seamen and stewards, 115 of the technical staff and seamen sailed with the ship, while the rest, comprising men and women room stewards, musicians, entertainment staff and others not essential for the operation of the ship were left on shore. The ship sailed under its new master, Capt. F. Szudzinski."

Consulates Are Silent

Both the British and Polish consulates in New York refused to discuss the matter in detail.

The British consulate said the Admiralty had not informed it of any order regarding the Batory, but spokesmen in New York and Washington said it "was quite logical" for the Admiralty to take charge of the ship because of England and Poland being allies.

Jan Scaghino, Polish vice-consul, asserted there had been no disorder aboard the ship and, despite the report of police, said no police had boarded her. He termed the crew's action "a little sit-down strike."

Didn't Want To Sail

"Part of the crew didn't want to sail so they went ashore," he added. Scaghino said, also, that Captain Borkowski had "a terrific temper" but "left the ship quietly."

Borkowski, in tears when he left his vessel, was too upset to discuss the incident.

"I can't talk today," he said. "Maybe tomorrow or some other day I tell you the whole truth."

Harry M. Durning, collector of the port, said the Batory had cleared customs for a noon sailing. One hundred crew members were aboard when she pulled away late this afternoon.

U. S. Not Concerned

Durning and Byron Uhl, Immigration Commissioner, both emphasized that the United States Government had nothing to do with the case.

Uhl said the 200 crew members, many of them women and some minors, would be permitted to stay in the United States sixty days under a law governing foreign seamen.

The Batory, sister ship of the Pilsudski, was built in 1936 at Trieste in a barter deal giving the Italians $6,000,000 worth of Polish coal. The 14,287-ton vessel is known to many Americans for its West Indies cruise trade as well as transatlantic service.

Pilsudski Is Safe

The Pilsudski is safe in an English port, the Gdynia-American Line said. The two ships are the leaders of the Polish merchant fleet of ninety-six vessels.

Captain Borkowski, 55, a 6-foot-2-inch veteran of thirty-eight years at sea, speaks sixteen languages and holds the Polish Cross of Honor. He sailed Russian ships for many years and is noted for rescue work.

He was presented a silver loving cup for his heroism in rescuing the crew of the German fishing steamer Horst Wessel in the North Sea in 1933.

His Government presented him with the Order of the Swords of General Haller.

U. S. LINER CARRIES ALIENS TO JOIN WAR

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British And French Sail On Vessel Going To Bring Back Americans

Washington Was One Of Eight Delayed For Week

By Seamen's Strike

SEP 23 1939

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Sept. 22—Hundreds of British and French subjects rushed to war today aboard the United States liner Washington, one of a fleet bound for Europe to bring back Americans clamoring for passage to peace.

One of eight vessels locked in the harbor for a week by a strike of seamen demanding bonuses and other considerations for sailing in war zones, the Washington carried 850 passengers, mostly British.

Among the passengers was the Duke of Sutherland, who hoped to rejoin the naval service of his nation.

Commanded Own Yacht

The Duke, who was accompanied by his wife, during the last war commanded his own yacht in the British naval auxiliary service. He said he hoped to repeat his service. He was returning from a voyage in his yacht, the Sans Peur, which went aground on the California coast, but which has since been reconditioned and left in Vancouver, B. C., awaiting orders from the British Admiralty.

Eleven Americans, mostly Government employes returning to foreign ports, were aboard the Washington.

Polo Captain Aboard

Gerald M. Balding, captain of the British international polo team, also was aboard, heading home to "join up," probably in the cavalry. His wife, the former Eleanor Hoagland, of Rumson, N. J., remained here.

To "make another contribution to the men in the field," Gen. George Linden Carpenter, new head of the Salvation Army, also sailed for England, with his daughter, Stella, and Capt. Jean Cox, a staff officer.

"Some of our people are already in the field in France," said General Carpenter.

Earlier, six other American ships had sailed for European ports—the Excambion, Scanstates, American Trader, American Traveler, Iroquois and St. John. The Acadia was ready to leave today, awaiting only completion of a crew. The President Harding was scheduled to sail tomorrow and the American Merchant and American Shipper on Sunday.

Shortage Of Cooks

A shortage of cooks delayed the Washington sailing for five hours. Because they were German, cooks who had previously served had been released.

The seamen's strike ended in a compromise Thursday by which the men were assured of a twenty-five per cent. increase in wages. Bonus negotiations continued.

Troubles of one titled German woman, the Baroness Ruth von Oppenheim, were solved today. Balked in her attempt to reach her homeland via the Italian liner Rex, by an order banning German nationals from travel on the line's vessels, the baroness sailed on the Holland-America liner Volendam. The ship is bound for Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Husband To Remain

She left behind her husband, who, to avoid possible capture and internment, planned to remain with his brother, in the United States indefinitely.

Sixteen British sailors stranded in this country when they refused to sail two oil tankers of Panama registry to London, tried to get their clothing and papers back today. An attorney for the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) said the effects were aboard the two tankers. The sixteen were among sixty British officers and seamen who were brought here to sail the vessels. They had demanded wages equivalent to those of American seamen.

Forty-four Americans returned today from Europe aboard the freighter Steel Mariner.

Carrying 1,260 passengers, mostly Americans, the Holland - America steamer, Nieuw Amsterdam, sailed from Amsterdam for New York today, after settlement of a war-risk dispute with sailors' unions.

Swedish Liner Brings 879 by Way of Arctic

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Drottningholm Swings Far Out of Course to Avoid Mines and Submarines

The Swedish American liner Drottningholm arrived safely last night with 543 American refugees among her 879 passengers, after steaming 400 miles to the northward to avoid mines and submarines. She even sighted Iceland and Greenland on her Arctic Circle precautionary "cruise," but she saw no submarines. Steaming within one mile of the Norwegian coast for thirty-six hours with two special pilots, she saw no floating mines, although she had been warned of one.

The ship brought an authentic copy of the leaflets which British flyers have been dumping by the millions in Germany. But this particular leaflet was dropped in a fog by a British bomber over Jutland, Denmark, much to the annoyance of Danish citizens. A Danish journalist gave it to David Fitzgibbon, New York dancer, who arrived with his sister and dancing partner, Dorothy Fitzgibbon.

The leaflet's heading read: "Warning, England to the German People." It then informed the German people, although it was dropped in error over Denmark, that England would fight to the finish, that her nerves "are tough," her resources inexhaustible, that the English "do not give in," and that England "always keeps her pledges." It also told the "German" people how badly they had been misled by the Nazi government.

Capt. Sigfrid Ericsson, commander of the Drottningholm, declined to divulge the precise course he followed. But he admitted that the reports of passengers were correct that the ship had "taken a cruise way up" along the Norwegian coast, before dropping her Norwegian and Swedish pilots. She went some 400 miles north of her regular route, skirted the southern coast of both Iceland and Greenland, and was so far north on her track that the first and only vessel she sighted after leaving the coast of Norway was a small freighter on Thursday morning. She covered more than 800 extra miles by leaving and then returning to her regular course.

25 Years Ago Today

SEP 23 1939

[*By the Associated Press*]

September 22, 1914—Russians surround Przemysl.

British warplanes raid Duesseldorf.

British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy torpedoed in North Sea.

LATVIA CENSORS CABLES

Bars Code or Cipher Messages Swiss Relax Strictures

Censorship was established yesterday by Latvia and cablegrams destined for that country can no longer be accepted in code and cipher, it was announced by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Switzerland has relaxed its original censorship, which prohibited the use of code or cipher in communications addressed to that country, and has restored the use of code and cipher in communications to and from the United States and other countries not engaged in the war. Canada imposes the British censorship regulations on international traffic, but these restrictions are not applied to communications

between Canada and the United States.

It has already been announced that the period of summertime in Great Britain and France, which corresponds to daylight-saving time in the United States, will be extended from Oct. 8 to Nov. 19. This will put the time in those countries six hours ahead of that in the United States after daylight-saving time ends in this country.

EX-NAZI HELD IN ALBANY

Gets Year in Jail After Plea to Be Sent to British Army

ALBANY, Sept. 22 (AP)—Frederick Wilhelm Arnold Eickhoff, 25 years old, who said that he was a former Nazi storm trooper implored a Federal District Judge today to permit him to join the Canadian or British Army rather than deport him to Germany where he said death for desertion faces him.

Eickhoff told Judge Frank Cooper that he fled Germany to escape service in the Spanish war, going to the Netherlands and from there in August, 1936, to Montreal. Last month, Eickhoff related, he fled to the United States because he feared that he would be mistaken for a spy.

Judge Cooper sentenced the man to a year in Albany County jail on a charge of illegal entry to the United States pending a check of his story.

SEP 23 1939

Hanfstaengl's Son Joins Harvard Freshman Class

University Rejected Father's Offer of $10,000 Fund

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Harvard University, which three years ago rejected a $10,000 scholarship fund offered by Ernst F. S (Putzy) Hanfstaenagl, an alumnus then Adolf Hitler's foreign press chief, accepted Hanfstaengl's son Egon, as a member of the freshman class today.

Egon just arrived from England where he had been attending St. Paul's School and where his father is engaged in literary work at the British Museum. The youth said he proposed to study history.

Hanfstaengl was born in New York City eighteen years ago, went to Germany with his parents when he was six months old and lived there until 1937, when his father, for reasons never fully explained, withdrew from Hitler's inner circle and became an ex-patriate.

SEP 23 1939

U-BOAT VICTIMS IN QUEBEC

63 More Survivors of Athenia Are Landed in Canada

SEP 23 1939

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 22 (Canadian Press)—A second ship carrying survivors of the Athenia disaster arrived at Quebec this afternoon, bringing home sixty-three more Canadians and others who were picked up from life boats after the torpedoing.

The first ship, halting here only a short while before continuing to Montreal, brought 102 survivors.

PHONE LINE TO RUMANIA CUT

Service Stopped At "Request" of Bucharest Government

SEP 23 1939

[New York Bureau of The Sun]

New York, Sept. 23—Transatlantic telephone service with Rumania, which was reestablished on Thursday after having been cut off since August 31, was stopped again today.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported it had been notified this morning that the Rumanian Government will accept no telephone traffic "until further notice."

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels, Sept. 22—Belgium's Defense Minister, Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis, tonight announced the opening of the Albert Canal dikes "to protect Antwerp by inundation." ELIMINATED

The Albert Canal is the backbone of Belgium's three-line ring of defense works whose key is the fortified city of Liege. Cable Error

Belgium, overrun by the Germans in the first World War, built her defenses to avoid a repetition of that experience.

SEP 23 1939

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

SEP 23 1939

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 22-(AP)-GERMAN ATTACKS ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WERE REPORTED IN ADVICES REACHING HERE TONIGHT TO HAVE HALTED THE FRENCH PENETRATION OF AN AREA SOUTH OF PIRMASENS JUST SHORT OF LARGE GERMAN SIEGFRIED LINE FORTS IN THE LAUTER FOREST.

GERMAN OBSERVATION PLANES AND THEIR ESCORTS WERE SAID TO HAVE ENGAGED IN FREQUENT DOGFIGHTS OVER THE BLIES RIVER, EAST OF THE SAAR RIVER, AND IN THE NIED RIVER AREA WEST OF THE SAAR.

THE ACTION AROUND PIRMASENS, ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTH OF SAARBRUECKEN, INDUSTRIAL CITY OF THE SAAR BASIN, CONSTITUTED ONE OF THE LAST POINTS OF CONTACT LEFT OPEN FOR FRENCH PATROL WORK BUT IT WOULD BE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE FRENCH COULD CONSOLIDATE THE NEW POSITIONS AND BRING THEIR MOBILE ARTILLERY INTO POSITION, ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN BASEL.

SWISS OBSERVERS SAID IT WAS ILLUSTRATIVE OF GERMAN TACTICS IN FOREST WARFARE THAT FEW TROOPS ENGAGED IN ACTION.

THE REPORTS RECEIVED HERE SAID WHEN THE FRENCH ADVANCE BEGAN, SIEGFRIED LINE FORTS OPENED HEAVY FIRE.

THESE REPORTS ADDED THE FORTS SHORTENED THEIR RANGE AND TWO GROUPS OF NAZI TROOPS ATTACKED IN A LEFT AND RIGHT WING, LEAVING AN AREA SOWN WITH LAND MINES THE ONLY MEANS FOR A FRENCH RETREAT.

DESPITE THE ATTACKS, HOWEVER, IT WAS SAID THE FRENCH HELD THEIR NEWLY WON POSITIONS AND THAT FRESH TROOPS, SENT THROUGH AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE, REINFORCED THEM.

SKIES CLEARED OVER A PART OF THE WESTERN FRONT LATE TODAY, BRINGING A REPORT OF INCREASED ACTION IN THE AIR.

WHILE AERIAL TACTICS HAVE BEEN CONFINED THUS FAR CHIEFLY TO OBSERVATION PURPOSES, A REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF BOMBERS INDICATED THAT BOTH SIDES INTENDED TO BACK UP THEIR FRONT LINE BASES WITH AIR RAIDS SHOULD A MASS ATTACK BEGIN.

SWISS MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE RELYING ON WHAT THEY CONSIDERED THE NAZIS' PRESENT NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY AND LONGER WAR TRAINING OF THEIR AIRMEN TO KEEP THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FROM INFLICTING HEAVY DAMAGE FROM THE SKY.

30-24-3541

MISSING

1939

30.24- 3543 30.24 3543

NIGHT LEAD BASEL

BY CHARLES S. FOLTZ, JR.

REPORTS REACHING

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 21-(AP)-~~THE FRENCH MOVE~~

THE SWISS BORDER TONIGHT SAID THE FRENCH HAD DRIVEN

DEEPER INTO THE MOSELLE-SAAR TRIANGLE JUST WEST OF THE LUXEMBOURG

HAD

BORDER ~~TODAY~~ BUT THE GERMANS ~~WERE REPORTED TO HAVE~~ DOWNED ~~SEVEN~~ 5

~~FRENCH PLANES. IN A FURTHER DEMONSTRATION OF THEIR APPARENT AIR~~

SWISS OBSERVERS SAID THE AERIAL WARFARE APPEARED TO ~~HOME~~

~~SUPERIORITY~~. INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS HOLD SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR.

INFANTRY

THE ACTION, BEHIND THE HILLS ON THE EASTERN BANK

WAS DESCRIBED AS

OF THE MOSELLE RIVER, ~~WAS~~ LIMITED ~~ACTION~~ BY THE ~~CONFIGURATION OF~~

by the French

THE COUNTRY TO SMALL COMPACT FORCES OF TROOPS. THE POSITIONS WON, HOWEVER, WERE SAID TO BE OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

THE MAIN SIEGFRIED FORTS IN THIS AREA FOLLOW THE EAST BANK OF THE SAAR, LEAVING A TRIANGLE WHOSE APEX ~~LIES~~ AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SAAR AND MOSELLE RIVERS IS PROTECTED ONLY BY SMALL FORTS.

SEP 23 1939

THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED THE VILLAGE

BORG AND IMPORTANT HEIGHTS NORTH OF THIS VILLAGE, COMMANDING THE JUNCTION OF THE MAIN SIERCK-SAARBURG HIGHWAY WITH ~~THE~~

THE LUXEMBOURG-SAARBRUECKEN ROAD.

THE FRENCH FIELD GUNS WERE SAID ~~NOW~~ TO BE HAMMERING AT NAZI FORTIFICATIONS ATOP A HIGH ROCK FORMATION KNOWN AS "THE KEY" ~~AND~~ WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE SIEFRIED LINE, ALTHOUGH IT STANDS ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE SAAR IN THE FOREST OF SAARBURG.

CONQUEST OF THIS STRATEGIC SAAR-MOSELLE TRIANGLE WOULD GIVE THE FRENCH AN AREA OF ABOUT 300 SQUARE MILES.

GERMAN SOURCES REPORTED the FOUR FRENCH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN AIR BATTLES TODAY. AN OFFICIAL BERLIN COMMUNIQUE PREVIOUSLY SAID EIGHT ~~OTHER~~ FRENCH FIGHTING PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN WITHIN TWO DAYS ALONG WITH THREE FRENCH OBSERVATION BALLOONS.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS CONSIDERED THIS EVIDENCE OF THE GERMAN ADVANTAGE IN THE AIR.

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE SOME FRENCH AND BRITISH TYPES FASTER AND MORE POWERFUL THAN THE GERMAN PLANES, ONLY A FEW OF THESE

1939

WERE SAID TO BE AVAILABLE.

FURTHERMORE, GERMAN FLIERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT INCLUDE MANY OF THE CONDOR LEGION WHO GAINED VALUABLE [redacted] FIGHTING EXPERIENCE IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

A GREAT PART OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS CONCENTRATED UNDERGROUND IN PROTECTED HANGARS BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE TENSION OF WHAT SWISS MILITARY OBSERVERS CALLED "STRATEGIC WAITING" FOR THE MAIN FRENCH-BRITISH DRIVE AGAINST THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS WAS HEIGHTENED BY THE SWISS ARMY'S REACTIO

THE SWISS HIGH COMMAND KEPT ALL TROOPS IN THEIR POSITIONS IN BASEL AND OTHER FRONTIER POINTS. [redacted] IT ALSO LET POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE SWISS NATIONAL [redacted] COUNCIL KNOW THAT THEY CONSIDERED THIS NO TIME FOR PARTIAL DEMOBILIZATION IN VIEW OF THE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

FOLTZ 1915 2ND -EDS-4PED

SEP 23 1939

BERLIN (ADD GERMAN-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT) xx boundary.

(A DISPATCH FROM KOROSMEZO, HUNGARY, SAID SOVIET RUSSIAN TROOPS REACHED THE POLISH-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER AT SUNSET FRIDAY AND TOOK UP POSITIONS ALONG NEARLY 90 MILES OF HUNGARIAN BORDER ON A LINE TO BESKID, WHICH GERMAN TROOPS REACHED THURSDAY.)

AT THE GREATEST DEPTH, THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION STRETCHED WEST INTO POLAND FROM THE SOVIET RUSSIAN BORDER FOR A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN 250 MILES.

GERMAN TROOPS IN SOME PLACES ALREADY HAVE PENETRATED INTO POLISH TERRITORY NOW MARKED OUT FOR RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AND WILL BE WITH-DRAWN.

SEP 23 1939

WARSAW, STILL HOLDING OUT AGAINST NAZI FORCES, WAS PLACED IN THE GERMAN ZONE; THE CITIES OF LUBLIN, LUCK, LWOW, BREZESC (BREST-LITOVSK), BIALYSTOK AND WILNO (VILNA), ANCIENT LITHUANIAN CAPITAL) WERE ASSIGNED TO RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

A COMMUNIQUE OF THE GERMAN SUPREME ARMY COMMAND DECLARED MOVEMENTS OF NAZI AND SOVIET TROOPS WERE "PROCEEDING ON SCHEDULE AND IN PER-FECT UNISON. GERMAN TROOPS FIGHTING NEAR LWOW WERE RELIEVED THERE BY RUSSIAN UNITS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE GERMANS HAD REPULSED SEVERAL ATTEMPTS BY POLES TO BREAK OUT OF PRAGA, A PART OF WARSAW ON THE EAST BANK OF THE VISTULA.

ON GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONT, IT SAID, THERE WERE "ONLY ISOLATED TROOP OPERATIONS" AND ONE FRENCH PURSUIT PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN.

30.24-3545

30.24 3545

NAZIS MEANWHILE SAID THEY HOPED GERMANY WOULD BE ABLE TO PROFIT BY THE EFFORTS OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI, REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S AXIS ALLY, TO ORGANIZE A NEUTRAL BLOC IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE TO PROMOTE ITALIAN TRADE.

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THEY SAID THAT THEY SAW FASCIST SUCCESS THERE AS KEEPING SUPPLIES FLOWING TO GERMANY WHILE HITLER WAS STRIVING TO KEEP THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM FROM SYMPATHIZING WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A GREAT EFFORT HAS BEEN EXERTED FROM THE START OF THE WAR TO ASSURE TRADE ROUTES WITH NEUTRAL STATES AS A MEANS OF SOFTENING THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY ALSO HOPED TURKEY AND GREECE, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH FRONT FORGED BEFORE THE WAR, WOULD TURN TOWARD GERMANY AND INTIMATED THAT ITALY AND GREECE WERE EXPECTED TO REACH A FRIENDSHIP PACT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THEY ALSO CAST DOUBTS ON THE EFFICACY OF TURKEY'S MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN POINTING OUT THAT THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SUKRU SARACOGLU, WAS EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

(AN ISTANBUL DISPATCH SAID SARACOGLU WAS EXPECTED TO REACH AGREEMENT ON A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT IN MOSCOW WHICH WOULD COMPLEMENT TURKEY'S AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.)

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT IF TURKEY SHOULD ABIDE BY HER AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AS A RESULT OF THE NEW NAZI-COMMUNIST COLLABORATION, SHE MIGHT FACE THE THREAT OF RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE DARDANELLES.

IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT THE INTERNING OF POLISH MILITARY OFFICERS AND RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON POLISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BY RUMANIA WERE MADE AT THE REQUEST OF GERMANY.

IT WAS STATED GERMANS HAD ACTED BECAUSE THEY DESIRED TO PREVENT THE POLES FROM GOING TO FRANCE AND THERE OPERATING OR AGITATING AGAINST GERMANY.

BANK OF POLAND GOLD ALSO WAS SAID TO BE BLOCKED IN RUMANIA WHOSE GEOGRAPHIC POSITION WAS SAID TO HAVE MADE HER LEAN OVER BACKWARD TO OBSERVE NEUTRALITY AND TO PROMISE CONTINUED DELIVERY OF RAW MATERIALS.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEA[illegible]ERMAN XXX MATERIALS.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS, AFTER STUDYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSALS FOR AMENDING THE U.S.NEUTRALITY ACT, COMMENTED "IT WAS ABOUT WHAT WAS EXPECTED."

NAZI OFFICIALS EXPRESSED SOME SURPRISE THAT A BAN ON WAR LOANS WAS ASKED.

SEP 23 1939

"PROHIBITION OF AMERICAN SHIPS FROM ENTERING BELLIGERENT ZONES WOULD BE GOOD BUT THESE ITEMS DO NOT DO AWAY WITH THE FACT THAT THE CASH AND CARRY PLAN WOULD BENEFIT BRITAIN EXCLUSIVELY," OFFICIALS STATED. THEY REMINDED THAT PRESIDENT WILSON SPOKE THE SAME LANGUAGE IN 1916 "BUT STILL THE UNITED STATES WAS DRAGGED INTO THE WAR."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE BASIC OCCUPATION LINE IN POLAND WAS FIXED BEFORE GERMANY MARCHED IN SEPT. 1. IT WAS EXPLAINED THE LINE CHOSEN WAS THE EASIEST FOR ARMIES TO FOLLOW WITHOUT HAVING A DISPUTE OVER THE OCCUPATION OF VILLAGES.

ETHNOLOGICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS WERE CONSIDERED, THE SOURCE SAID. SEP 23 1939

SPLITTING THE COUNTRY ALONG THE SAN RIVER THROUGH THE CITY OF WARSAW GIVES RUSSIA TWO RAILWAY STATIONS, ZOO LUNA PARK AND THE PEOPLE'S THEATER. THE MAJOR PART OF THE CITY, HOWEVER, IS UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE LINE WAS SETTLED IN PRINCIPLE BEFORE THE INVASION STARTED WAS MADE "TO SHOW THAT GERMANY FROM THE BEGINNING HAD NO INTENTIONS TO OCCUPY ALL POLAND," OFFICIALS SAID.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW UNDER WAY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE WILL BE A DEFINITE GERMAN-SOVIET BORDER OR WHETHER THE POLES WILL BE GIVEN A "BUFFER STATE" WITH SOME MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, THE OFFICIAL STATED.

"GERMANY FEELS HERSELF STRONG ENOUGH TO GO AHEAD WITH INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION PLANS," THE OFFICIAL DECLARED.

WE805PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 22-(AP)-A THOUSAND FOREIGNERS-- CONSULS, ATTACHES OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, BUSINESS MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES-- WERE SAID TODAY TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN PERMISSION BY THE GERMAN ARMY COMMAND TO LEAVE BELEAGUERED WARSAW.

THE ARMY COMMAND RENEWED ITS BROADCAST APPEAL FOR A "BLOODLESS" SURRENDER OF THE POLISH CAPITAL-- ONE OF THE LAST AREAS STILL HELD BY DEFENDERS. SFP 23 1939

THE APPEAL, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, WAS ANSWERED ONLY BY A REQUEST THAT FOREIGNERS BE ALLOWED SAFE CONDUCT FROM THE CITY. IT WAS NOT SAID DEFINITELY WHETHER THEY LEFT, OR WHERE THEY WERE TAKEN.

IT WAS REPORTED SUCH GROUPS QUITTING THE CITY WOULD BE TAKEN UNDER PROTECTION OF A GERMAN ARMY ESCORT ALONG THE MAIN ROAD SOUTHWEST TO LODZ. THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT SOME SUCH REFUGEES ALREADY WERE IN LODZ.

EARLIER TWO AMERICAN WOMEN X X X ETC IN FIRST GRAPH.

BERLIN, SEPT. 22 -- (AP) -- TWO AMERICAN WOMEN AND THREE MEN WERE REPORTED BY DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, AS RECOVERING IN A GERMAN MILITARY HOSPITAL FROM EXHAUSTION.

THE AGENCY SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THEY HAD TRAVELLED AFOOT FOR LONG STRETCHES DURING A "TERRIFYING" FLIGHT FROM WARSAW AND HAD BEEN MENACED SEVERAL TIMES BY "IRRESPONSIBLE BANDS" WHEN THEIR PASSPORTS WERE N O T RECOGNIZED. SFP 23 1939

PHOTOGRAPHS TELEGRAPHED HERE SHOWED THEM WITH BANDAGED FEET DRINKING COFFEE WITH GERMAN SOLDIERS.

30.24-3547

30.24 3547

THE GROUP INCLUDED MISS D. LAUREL HUCHESON, A NEW YORK DANCER KNOWN IN GERMANY AS DELORES LAUREL; JOSEPH PANCK, AN INTERIOR DECORATOR, AND HIS WIFE, SOVIA, OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.; A MACHINIST, WACLAW FRANCUK, OF LYNN (STATE N O T GIVEN); AND A LABORER, PETER LODZINSKI, OF NEW YORK CITY.

SEP 23 1939

REW-BB-552A

PARIS, SEPT. 22-(AP)-JEAN GIRAUDOUX, FRENCH GENERAL COMMISSIONER OF INFORMATION, SAID IN A NATIONWIDE BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT GERMANY LOST MORE THAN 150,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED IN HER INVASION OF POLAND.

GIRAUDOUX ALSO SAID THE GERMANS LOST 400 TO 600 PLANES AND 600 TO 700 FIRST LINE PILOTS, WHO ARE HARDER TO REPLACE THAN PLANES.

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(THE EXACT NUMBER OF TROOPS GERMANY USED IN THE POLISH INVASION HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY BUT THERE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ABOUT 100 DIVISIONS, OR ROUGHLY 1,000,000 MEN.

(GERMANY HAS NOT REPORTED ON HER CASUALTIES IN POLAND AND THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANY LARGE SCALE BATTLES IN POLAND IN WHICH THE CASUALTIES WOULD REACH THE PROPORTIONS GIRAUDOUX BROADCAST INDICATED.)

-EDD-CASS 1201P 934PES

LONDON - FIRST AID GLOUCESTER X X X IN FRANCE.

THE DUKE IS HE CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SEP 23 1939

(THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, THIRD OF THE FOUR SONS OF THE LATE KING GEORGE V, WAS THE ONE OF HIS FOUR BROTHERS PRIMARILY WHO CHOSE A CAREER IN THE ARMY. HE HOLDS THE RANKS OF MAJOR-GENERAL AND AIR VICE-MARSHAL AND IS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF SEVERAL ARMY REGIMENTS.)

APL VANDYS 23 1213 GB 840 A

BRUSSELS--FIRST ADD DYKES XXX FURTHER.

(UNDER DASH)

--DASH-- SEP 23 1939

THE ALBERT CANAL IS THE BACKBONE OF BELGIUM'S THREE-LINE RING

1939

OF DEFENSE WORKS WHOSE KEY CITY IS THE FORTIFIED CITY OF LIEGE.

BELGIUM, OVERRUN BY THE GERMANS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, BUILT HER DEFENSES TO AVOID A REPETITION OF THAT EXPERIENCE.

MILITARY MEN SAY THE ALBERT CANAL, THE LIEGE FORTIFICATION SYSTEM AND THE DEFENSE WORKS EXTENDING TO THE NORTHEAST GIVE THE COUNTRY A CHANCE OF HOLDING BACK ANY INVASION UNTIL HELP COULD COME. (Original story eliminated)

THE CANAL RUNS FROM THE ARDENNES MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA, AT ANTWERP--THE RAMPART OF THE BELGIAN DEFENSE SYSTEM.

IT EXTENDS NORTH FROM LIEGE TO THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER AND BENDS BACK, PARALLEL TO THE BORDER TO ANTWERP.

SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS HAVE DESCRIBED IT AS SOLVING THE "VERY DELICATE MILITARY PROBLEM" OF "COVERING THE DEFENSE OF LIEGE AND BARRING THE MARCH TOWARD ANTWERP."

SEP 23 1939

R1224AED

BERNE, SEPT 22-(AP)-THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, ARMED WITH FULL POWERS FROM PARLIAMENT TO PRESERVE NEUTRALITY, ISSUED TODAY A SERIES OF DECREES DESIGNED TO FIGHT ESPIONAGE AND PREVENT SWITZERLAND FROM BEING USED AS A STAGE FOR UNDERCOVER TRADE DEALS BY WAR PROFITEERS.

THE ARMY WAS CHARGED WITH EXECUTING THE ESPIONAGE DECREES.

TO PREVENT PRODUCTS BOUGHT FROM BELLIGERENTS FROM BEING RESOLD TO ENEMY BELLIGERENT, ONE OF THE DECREES CREATED AN OFFICE TO LICENSE ALL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

SEP 23 1939

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

MOSCOW, SEPT. 22-(AP)-A NEW SOVIET RUSSIAN BOUNDARY STRETCHING INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF WARSAW ITSELF AND EMBRACING SEVERAL MILLION POLES WAS DRAWN TONIGHT IN A JOINT COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED HERE AND IN BERLIN.

SEP 23 1939

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID IT APPEARED RUSSIA RECEIVED MORE POLISH TERRITORY THAN SHE ANTICIPATED AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS HERE EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT THAT SO MANY POLES HAD BEEN LEFT FOR RUSSIA.

THE NEW SALIENT BRINGS RUSSIA TO NEW FRONTIERS ALONG THE RUMANIAN AND HUNGARIAN BORDERS--POINTS AT WHICH HER TROOPS STOOD TONIGHT AFTER SWIFT MARCHES ACROSS POLAND.

THE BOUNDARIES WHICH RUSSIA MUST DEFEND--UNLESS NEGOTIATIONS IN MOSCOW LATER RE-DRAW THE LINES IN A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT--WILL EXTEND MUCH BEYOND THE PROPER WHITE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN SECTIONS.

SOME QUARTERS EXPRESSED THE VIEW IT WAS AN EXTREMELY STRATEGIC MOVE BY THE GERMANS TO EXTEND THE SOVIET BORDER BEYOND WHAT IS CONSIDERED HER NATURAL LINE. IT WAS SAID, ALSO, THAT IT SEEMED TO EXPLODE THE IDEA WHICH HAD BEEN PREVALENT HERE THAT RUSSIA AND GERMANY PLANNED TO CREATE A BUFFER "POLISH STATE" BETWEEN THEM.

(THE AGREEMENT ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN, GIVING RUSSIA APPROXIMATELY THREE-FIFTHS OF POLAND AS THE ZONE OF OCCUPATION FOR HER TROOPS, LEAVING TWO-FIFTHS FOR THE NAZIS.)

THE DEMARCATION LINE AGREED ON PASSES ALONG THE RIVER PISSA TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE RIVER NAREW, THEN ALONG THE NAREW TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE RIVER BUG, THENCE ALONG THE BUG TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE RIVER VISTULA, THEN ALONG THE VISTULA UP TO THE MOUTH OF THE SAN, FROM THERE ALONG THE SAN TO ITS SOURCE.

THE FALLS OF THE RIVERS IN EACH CASE MARK THE DIVISION LINE.

30.24-3549

30.24 3549

MEANWHILE, IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT THE JAPANESE MISSION WHICH HAS BEEN IN ROME AND BERLIN WOULD COME TO MOSCOW BEFORE RETURNING.

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THIS AROUSED SPECULATION IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS ON WHETHER IMPORTANT TALKS MIGHT BE HELD WITH THE U.S.S.R. WITH A VIEW TOWARD SOLVING PROBLEMS REMAINING AFTER THE RECENT ARMISTICE IN HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN THE FAR EAST.

WE812PED

MOSCOW, SEPT. 22-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING JOINT SOVIET RUSSIAN-GERMAN COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED HERE TODAY:

"THE GOVERNMENTS OF GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. (SOVIET UNION) HAVE ESTABLISHED A DEMARCATION LINE BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND SOVIET ARMIES WHICH PASSES ALONG THE RIVER PISSA UP TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE RIVER NAREW, THEN ALONG THE NAREW TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE RIVER BUG, THEN ALONG THE BUG UP TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE RIVER VISTULA, THEN ALONG THE VISTULA UP TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER SAN, THEN ALONG THE SAN UP TO ITS SOURCE."

(THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS AGREEMENT WAS MADE EARLIER IN BERLIN.)

ED317PED

SEP 23 1939

ROME, SEPT 22-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED ESTABLISHMENT OF A VOLUNTARY FASCIST MILITIA IN ALBANIA, TO BE COMPOSED OF MIXED SQUADS OF ITALIANS AND ALBANIANS WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI AS COMMANDER GENERAL.

IT SAID THE ALBANIAN MILITIA WAS EXPECTED TO REACH A "CONSPICUOUS NUMBER" WITHIN A SHORT TIME AND THAT IT WOULD SERVE TO ASSURE ALBANIAN SECURITY.

SEP 23 1939

HF1118AED

WITH BUCHAREST-RUMANIAN

BERLIN, SEPT.22-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN WAS BLAMED IN INFORMED GERMAN QUARTERS TODAY FOR THE ASSASSINATION YESTERDAY OF RUMANIAN PREMIER ARMAND CALINESCU.

DEUTSCHE DIENST, A COMMENTARY CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, CHARGED "REGARDLESS OF WHICH PARTY ACTUALLY COMMITTED THE ASSASSINATION IT WAS ENGLAND'S WORK."

"GERMANY MOURNS OVER THE DEATH OF THIS STATESMAN WHO, DURING THE RECENT PERIOD, WORKED EFFECTIVELY TOWARD IMPROVEMENT OF GERMAN-RUMANIAN RELATIONS AND FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE STRICTEST RUMANIAN NEUTRALITY," IT SAID.

FW621AED

SEP 23 1939

BERLIN, SEPT. 22-(AP)-BECAUSE THEY FELL OUT OF STEP WITH ADOLF HITLER IN 1938, TWO OF GERMANY'S MOST PROMINENT STRATEGISTS FAILED TO TAKE PART IN THE CONQUEST OF POLAND.

THEY ARE COL. GEN. BARON WERNER VON FRITSCH AND COL.GEN.LUDWIG BECK, BOTH FORMER CHIEFS OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

BOTH VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT, BUT NEITHER WAS ACCEPTED.

THEIR OFFERS STILL HOLD, HOWEVER, SO THAT THEY WILL BE AVAILABLE IN CASE THEY ARE NEEDED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

COL.GEN. VON FRITSCH RESIGNED FEB. 2, 1938, AFTER UNSUCCESSFULLY OPPOSING THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT THE FOLLOWING MONTH.

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IT WAS ASSERTED AT THE TIME THAT HE HAD 18 COMMANDING GENERALS BEHIND HIM.

AFTER FOUR MONTHS, AFFAIRS WERE PATCHED UP BETWEEN VON FRITSCH AND HITLER AND THE GENERAL WAS MADE HONORARY CHIEF OF THE 12TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT "IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES IN REBUILDING THE ARMY."

BECK BECAME CHIEF OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF IN SUCCESSION TO VON FRITSCH BUT ON OCT. 31, 1938, HE SUDDENLY WAS DISMISSED "AT HIS OWN REQUEST" BY HITLER.

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HE WAS PROMOTED TO RANK OF COLONEL GENERAL, HOWEVER, WHICH IS NEXT TO THAT OF FIELD MARSHAL. BECK WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH THE POLICY ADOPTED TOWARD CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

ED339PED

BERLIN, SEPT.22-(11:35 A.M., 5:35 A.M., E.S.T.)--(AP)--THE GERMAN SUPREME ARMY COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

"MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS TOWARD AN AGREED DEMARCATION LINE IS PROCEEDING ON SCHEDULE AND IN PERFECT UNISON.

"GERMAN TROOPS FIGHTING NEAR LWOW WERE RELIEVED THERE BY RUSSIAN UNITS.

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"THE NUMBER OF WAR PRISONERS AND THE AMOUNT OF BOOTY CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE AT TOMSZOW STILL ARE GROWING BEYOND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FIGURES.

"SEVERAL ATTEMPTS BY POLES TO BREAK OUT OF PRAGA (AN AREA WITHIN WARSAW) WERE REPELLED. A HOSTILE ARMORED TRAIN WAS CAPTURED AFTER A SHORT FIGHT AT KALUSZYN ON THE LINE BETWEEN WARSAW AND SIEDLCE. ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND 120 OTHER FOREIGNERS LEFT WARSAW YESTERDAY ON A ROAD DESIGNATED BY GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

"THEY WERE RECEIVED BY GERMAN OFFICERS AND AT NIGHT WERE CONVEYED TO KOENIGSBERG IN SPECIAL TRAINS. ALL FOREIGNERS ARE WELL AND UNINJURED.

"THERE WERE ONLY ISOLATED SHOCK TROOP OPERATIONS IN THE WEST AND ONE FRENCH PURSUIT PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN AN AIR FIGHT."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

FH756AED

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COMMUNIQUE

BERLIN, SEPT.22 (6:35 A.M.--12:35 A.M., E.S.T.) -(AP)-THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

"GERMAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FULL AGREEMENT ARE OCCUPYING RESPECTIVE LINES OF DEMARCATION.

"THE BATTLE NEAR TOMASZOW HAS BEEN VICTORIOUSLY CONCLUDED.

"FIGHTING AROUND WARSAW CONTINUES.

"IN THE WEST ONLY ISOLATED SKIRMISHES TOOK PLACE."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

FH353AED

SEP 23 1939

PARIS, SEPT. 22-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TONIGHT AT THE OFFICE OF PREMIER DALADIER ON TODAY'S MEETING OF THE ALLIED SUPREME WAR COUNCIL:

"A MEETING OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL WAS HELD IN ENGLAND TODAY.

"PRESENT FOR FRANCE WERE MESSIEURS DALADIER AND DAUTRY, GENERAL GAMELIN AND ADMIRAL DARLAN; FOR GREAT BRITAIN, MR.CHAMBERLAIN, LORD HALIFAX AND LORD CHATFIELD.

"TWO MEETINGS TOOK PLACE, MORNING AND AFTERNOON. THE COUNCIL REVIEWED DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE SEPT. 14 MEETING AND EXAMINER THE CONSEQUENCES.

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"THERE WAS COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON DECISIONS TO TAKE TO MAKE

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ALLIED PLANS EFFECTIVE. THE SUPREME COUNCIL EXAMINED THE QUESTION OF MAKING ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND AGREED ON METHODS TO FOLLOW FOR COORDINATING AND INCREASING THE EFFORTS OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS."

(END TEXT)

WE816PED

SEP 23 1939

2ND NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 22-(AP)-ADMINISTRATION FORCES IN THE SENATE DECIDED TODAY TO WRITE INTO THE NEW NEUTRALITY BILL A STRICT PROVISION PREVENTING AMERICAN SHIPS FROM CARRYING GOODS OF ANY KIND TO BELLIGERENTS.

THIS DECISION, REGARDED BY SOME SENATORS AS LIKELY TO WIN SUPPORT FOR THE MEASURE FROM LEGISLATORS WHO HAVE INDICATED UNWILLINGNESS TO GRANT DISCRETIONARY POWER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WAS DISCLOSED BY SENATOR PITTMAN (D-NEV), CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

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HE MADE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT AS HE, SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH) SET ABOUT CONVERTING THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM, WITH ITS REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, INTO BILL FORM FOR PRESENTATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON MONDAY.

MEANWHILE, OPPONENTS OF REPEAL HELD A STRATEGY MEETING, ATTENDED BY FORMER GOVERNOR PHILIP LAFOLLETTE OF WISCONSIN. THE OPPOSITION GROUP WAS DISCUSSING A PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THEIR STAND AMONG THE PEOPLE. NAMES MENTIONED IN THAT CONNECTION INCLUDED LAFOLLETTE, HENRY FORD, HERBERT HOOVER, COL.CHARLES A.LINDBERGH AND EDDIE RICKENBACKER, WORLD WAR ACE.

PITTMAN SAID HIS RESTRICTION ON AMERICAN SHIPPING HAD ADDED A SEVENTH POINT TO THE SIX-POINT PROGRAM ENUNCIATED YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S POINTS WAS A PROPOSED

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RESTRICTION FORBIDDING AMERICAN VESSELS TO ENTER COMBAT AREAS, TO BE DELINEATED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

HOWEVER, PUT IN THE FORM WHICH PITTMAN HAS IN MIND, THE PROVISION HEL POSSIBILITIES OF LESSENING THE SENATE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION BILL. A NUMBER OF SENATORS ARE KNOWN TO BE DEEPLY OPPOSED TO GIVING THE PRESIDENT THE DISCRETIONARY POWER TO DECIDE WHAT THE DANGER ZONES ARE.

KEEPING AMERICAN VESSELS OUT OF BELLIGERENT PORTS AND ZONES OF WAR IS ONE OBJECTIVE UPON WHICH NEARLY ALL IN THE SENATE ARE AGREED. IT IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE "CASH AND CARRY PLAN" UNDER WHICH THE NATIONS AT WAR WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PAY CASH FOR SUPPLIES BOUGHT HERE AND FURNISH SHIPS FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION. PITTMAN HAS LONG BEEN A FIRM BELIEVER IN "CASH AND CARRY."

IN HIS ADDRESS OF YESTERDAY, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALSO EXPRESSED HIS APPROVAL, BUT ASKED THAT HE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT BE GIVEN BROAD DISCRETION IN DECIDING WHAT AREAS ARE TO BE REGARDED AS ZONES OF WAR.

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"I BELIEVE," HE SAID, "THAT AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS SHOULD, SO FAR AS POSSIBLE, BE RESTRICTED FROM ENTERING DANGER ZONES. WAR ZONES MAY CHANGE SO SWIFTLY AND SO FREQUENTLY IN THE DAYS TO COME, THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIX THEM PERMANENTLY BY ACT OF CONGRESS; SPECIFIC LEGISLATION MAY PREVENT ADJUSTMENT TO CONSTANT AND QUICK CHANGE.

"IT SEEMS, THEREFORE, MORE PRACTICAL TO DELIMIT THEM THROUGH ACTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES. THE OBJECTIVE OF RESTRICTING AMERICAN SHIPS FROM ENTERING SUCH ZONES MAY BE ATTAINED BY PROHIBITING SUCH ENTRY BY THE CONGRESS; OR THE RESULT

CAN BE SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED BY EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION THAT ALL SUCH VOYAGES ARE SOLELY AT THE RISK OF THE AMERICAN OWNERS THEMSELVES."

PITTMAN DECLARED THAT BESIDES CONTAINING THE FLAT PROHIBITION AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPS CARRYING GOODS TO BELLIGERENTS, THE NEW BILL WOULD ALSO INCLUDE A PROVISION PERMITTING THE PRESIDENT TO SET UP OTHER DANGER ZONES INTO WHICH THE SHIPS COULD NOT VENTURE.

HE SAID THAT THIS WOULD PREVENT SHIPMENTS TO "DANGEROUS NEUTRALS." IF ONE SIDE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR WERE TO COMPLAIN THAT AMERICAN SHIPMENTS TO A NEUTRAL COUNTRY WERE BEING TRANSHIPPED TO A BELLIGERENT AND ANNOUNCE THAT IT WOULD SINK AMERICAN SHIPS CARRYING SUCH CARGOES, THE PRESIDENT THEN COULD ESTABLISH A COMBAT ZONE AROUND THE NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

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IT WAS SENATOR BORAH (R-IDA) WHO DISCLOSED THAT OPPONENTS OF REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO WERE CONSIDERING THE IDEA OF SETTING UP A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO TAKE THE FIGHT TO THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 22-(AP)-CAPTAIN FRANCIS COGSWELL, 52, COMMANDER OF THE CRUISER HOUSTON AND FORMER NAVAL ATTACHE AT PARIS AND MADRID, DIED OF CORONARY THROMBOSIS TODAY AT THE PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, WASH., THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WAS INFORMED.

BORN AT PORTSMOUTH, N.H., CAPTAIN COGSWELL WAS THE SON OF THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL JAMES KELSEY COGSWELL. HE MARRIED THE FORMER GRACE PHILLIPS OF NEW YORK.

HE WAS NAVAL ATTACHE AT PARIS WITH ADDITIONAL DUTIES FROM AUGUST, 1936, TO MAY, 1939. HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE HOUSTON ON MAY 24 THIS YEAR.

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HE WILL BE BURIED AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

RZ1256PES NM

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 22--ARKLESIDE (BR) FREIGHTER, 1,567 GROSS TONS, OWNERS, SMITH HOGG & CO., ANNOUNCED THEY HAD BEEN ADVISED SHIP "LOST AT SEA" AND CREW RESCUED.

EDIAOPED

SEP 23 1939

CASTEL GANDOLFO, SEPT.22-(AP)-THE WAR HAS WEIGHED HEAVILY ON POPE PIUS XII, PERSONS CLOSE TO THE PAPAL HOUSEHOLD SAID YESTERDAY, AND HE HAS DEVOTED MANY HOURS IN PRAYER FOR PEACE.

HIS SUPPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED ESPECIALLY TO THE VIRGIN MARY, INFORMANTS SAID, AND HE HAS ADOPTED A ROUTINE ALMOST AS SEVERE AS THAT OF A TRAPPIST MONK.

THEY SAID HE NO LONGER SLEEPS IN A BED BUT ON THE FLOOR OF HIS LITTLE BEDROOM WITHOUT A MATTRESS AND ENDURES LONG FASTS, LIVING MAINLY ON GREEN VEGETABLES.

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EXCEPT THAT HIS FACE IS MORE ASHEN IN COLOR THAN EVER AND HIS EXPRESSION IS ONE OF WORRY, HOWEVER, THEY SAID HIS HEALTH WAS UNCHANGED.

THEY ASSERTED THE POPE GOES SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE NIGHT TO PRAY IN A CHAPEL ADJOINING HIS CHAMBER AND THAT HE RISES EARLY EACH MORNING TO SAY A MASS FOR PEACE.

THE MEANS HE HAS TAKEN TO BESEECH GOD AMID THE SPLENDOR OF HIS SUMMER PALACE HERE HAS NOT SURPRISED THOSE WHO KNOW HIM BEST BECAUSE, BEFORE HIS ELECTION TO THE PAPACY, HE HAD HOPED TO END HIS CAREER BY RETIREMENT TO A MONASTERY.

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(PRECEDE CASTEL GANDOLFO DAY)

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

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VATICAN CITY, SEPT. 22-(AP)-VATICAN CITY PRELATES EXPRESSED GRAVE CONCERN TONIGHT OVER THE FUTURE OF THE POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH, ESPECIALLY IN THAT PART OF POLAND OCCUPIED BY SOVIET RUSSIA.

POPE PIUS, WHO HAS RECEIVED A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON THE SITUATION FROM AUGUST CARDINAL HLOND, PRIMATE OF POLAND, WHO IS NOW IN ROME, WAS SAID TO BE GIVING THE SITUATION HIS CLOSEST PERSONAL ATTENTION.

REPORTS REACHING THE VATICAN INDICATE THAT WHILE CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS HAVE SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE, ALL POLISH BISHOPS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE PRIMATE HAVE REMAINED IN THEIR SEES.

NO WORD OF RELIGIOUS MOLESTATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, BUT "VEXATIONS OF RELIGIOUS CHARACTER" ARE FEARED FROM THE RUSSIANS, ONE PRELATE SAID.

ONE REASON WHY CHURCHMEN BELIEVE CATHOLICISM MAY SUFFER BOTH AT THE HANDS OF THE SOVIETS AND THE NAZIS IS THAT POLISH CATHOLICISM ALWAYS HAS BEEN CLOSELY UNITED WITH POLISH PATRIOTISM.

AFTER PREVIOUS PARTITIONS OF POLAND, BOTH RUSSIANS AND PRUSSIANS HAVE ATTACKED THE POLISH CHURCH IN AN ATTEMPT TO CRUSH POLISH NATIONALISM. CHURCHMEN SAID THE RUSSIANS ATTEMPTED TO EXTERMINATE ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN POLAND BY SUPPRESSING MONASTERIES AND CLOSING CHURCHES FROM 1773 TO 1905 WHEN A POLICY OF TOLERANCE FINALLY WAS INAUGURATED.

THE CHURCH IN THAT PART OF POLAND ANNEXED BY PRUSSIA SUFFERED CONSIDERABLY IN VARIOUS "KULTURKAMPFS" WITH THE CONFISCATION OF MUCH PROPERTY AND THE SUBORDINATION OF THE CLERGY TO PRUSSIAN TEMPORAL POWER, SOME PRELATES SAID.

POLAND IS REGARDED HERE AS A STRONGHOLD OF CATHOLICISM.

OF THE COUNTRY'S APPROXIMATELY 35,000,000 PEOPLE, ABOUT 65 PERCENT ARE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND 10 PERCENT GREEK UNIAT CATHOLICS, WHO USE THE GREEK RITE, BUT RECOGNIZE THE POPE.

ELEVEN PERCENT ARE ORTHODOX CATHOLICS, NOT RECOGNIZING THE POPE AND 10 PERCENT ARE JEWS. UNIATS AND ORTHODOXITES ARE MAINLY IN THE EASTERN REGION OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS.

CHURCHMEN SAY CZARIST RUSSIA PERSECUTION WAS DIRECTED AT THE UNIATS AS WELL AS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ARCHBISHOP FILIPPO CORTESI, PAPAL NUNCIO TO WARSAW, IS NOW IN BUCHAREST, "ORGANIZING RELIGIOUS, MORAL, SPIRITUAL AND AS FAR AS POSSIBLE MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FOR POLISH REFUGEES," VATICAN QUARTERS SAID.

EVENTS ARE MOVING SO SWIFTLY, PRELATES SAID, THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHAT STEPS THE VATICAN MAY TAKE AS A RESULT OF DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND.

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L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO HAS ATTACKED THE SOVIET RUSSIAN INVASION OF POLAND AS AN "UNCOURAGEOUS GESTURE," AND EXPRESSED A FEAR THAT THE WEDGE MAY BE USED TO SPREAD COMMUNISM FURTHER INTO EUROPE.

THE ORGAN HAS BEENSLIGHTLY MORE CIRCUMSPECT IN ITS COMMENT ON GERMANY'S INVASION, BUT HAS ASSERTED ITS CONFIDENCE THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE WILL LIVE AGAIN.

THE CHURCH UNDER THE PRESENT POPE HAS NO FIGHT AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM AS SUCH AND ITS RELATIONS WITH TOTALITARIAN ITALY ARE

CURRENTLY GOOD.

THE VATICAN HAS AFFIRMED THAT THE CHURCH IS OUT OF POLITICS AND CONCERNED ONLY WITH THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE. IT REGARDS THE SOVIETS, HOWEVER, AS ENEMIES OF RELIGION AND HAS FREQUENTLY ATTACKED NAZIS AS HOSTILE TO THE CHURCH.

ONE SUCH ATTACK RECENTLY APPEARED IN L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO WHICH SAID NEW MEASURES AGAINST THE CHURCH IN GERMANY WERE BEING TAKEN UNDER THE GUISE OF WARTIME PROVISIONS.

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PARIS (ADD TAYLOR HENRY'S)

THE FACT THAT A COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED AT DALADIER'S OFFICE AFTER HE RETURNED FROM THE MEETING, CONCERNED COORDINATED FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMS PRODUCTION LED TO THE BELIF THE ALLIES WERE GETTING READY FOR AN OFFENSIVE IN WHICH LARGE AMOUNTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION WOULD BE NEEDED.

DURING THE EVENING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOLD THE NATION OFFICIALLY IN A BROADCAST BY COMMISSIONER OF INFORMATION JEAN GIRAUDOUX THAT "THE FIRST PHASE OF THE WAR IS ENDED" AND GERMANY FACES "A WAR OF WHICH IT HAS LOST COMMAND."

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THE BROADCAST STRENGTHENED THE BELIEF THE FRENCH WERE READY TO PRESS THEIR INITIAL ADVANTAGE WHICH HE SAID CARRIED THE WAR TO GERMAN SOIL "FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE NAPOLEON THE FIRST."

INFORMATION FROM THE WAR FRONT GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT IT MIGHT WELL BE THE GERMANS WHO WOULD LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE.

FOR DAYS THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN SCOUTING FRENCH ADVANCE LINES WITH PATROL PARTIES AND PLANES IN THE USUAL PRELIMINARY TO A BIG PUSH.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED MOVING MASSIVE REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE EASTERN FRONT TO THE WESTERN FRONT. THE FACT THAT TODAY THE GERMANS HALTED THEIR SCOUTING ACTIVITY AND APPARENTLY WERE CONTENT TO REST ON INFORMATION ALREADY GATHERED GAVE THE IMPRESSION HERE THAT THEY WERE ALL SET.

FRENCH PRELIMINARY ACTIVITY ON THE FRONT ITSELF LEFT MILITARY OBSERVERS IN PARIS WITH THE FEELING THAT IT WAS MORE DEFENSIVE THAN OFFENSIVE.

A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID IT WAS A CALM DAY "ON THE ENTIRE FRONT."

"OUR SEA FORCES CONTINUE TO ASSURE EFFICIENTLY THE PROTECTION OF OUR CONVOYS AND TO PURSUE THE ENEMY SUBMARINES," IT ADDED.

DALADIER AND HIS MAIN AIDES TOOK OFF FROM PARIS AT DAWN ABOARD A MILITARY PLANE FOR THE LONDON CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX AND LORD CHATFIELD, BRITAIN'S MINISTER FOR COORDINATION OF DEFENSE.

DUSK WAS FALLING WHEN DALADIER RETURNED TO THE WAR MINISTRY FROM THE AIRPORT WHERE HE LANDED ON HIS RETURN.

IT WAS THE FIRST MEETING BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HIGH COUNCILS SINCE PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN FLEW TO FRANCE FOR A SESSION SEPT. 14. THAT MEETING LASTED ONLY A FEW HOURS.

BOTH FRENCH AND GERMAN, ETC., PICKING UP PVS AT START.

W549PED

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE INSERTED AFTER SEVENTH GRAF, SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH, PARIS X X X NAPOLEON THE FIRST."

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ON THE EASTERN FRONT, GIRAUDOUX SAID, GERMANY HAD SUFFERED MORE THAN 150,000 ARMY CASUALTIES, 400 TO 600 PLANES LOST AND 600 TO 700 PILOTS KILLED.

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MEANWHILE, HE SAID, FRENCH MOBILIZATION HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND THE WAR CARRIED TO GERMANY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD, HE WENT ON, GERMANY HAD LOST MORE BY THE FRENCH THREAT TO THE RICH SAAR BASIN THAN SHE HAD GAINED IN THE OCCUPATION OF POLAND.

IN THE PROPAGANDA SPHERE HE CALLED GERMANY'S POSITION "IMPOSSIBLE TO PARDON TO NEUTRALS."

IT WAS THE FIRST DETAILED ACCOUNT OF OPERATIONS TO BE GIVEN THE FRENCH PUBLIC SINCE FRANCE AND BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY SEPT. 3. MILITARY OBSERVERS NOTED THAT IT COINCIDED WITH MILITARY INFORMATION RELAYED FROM THE FRONT BY AIR OBSERVERS WHO REPORTED IT WAS NOTICEABLE FROM THE AIR THAT GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE REDUCED IN NUMBERS BY CASUALTIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

INFORMATION FROM THE WAR X X X ETC. EIGHTH GRAF.

W622PED

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BUDGET)

BY TAYLOR HENRY

SEP 23 1939

PARIS, SEPT. 22-(AP)-BOTH FRENCH AND GERMAN FORCES WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE MOVING UP BIG GUNS SOUTH AND EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN, KEY GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITY AND APPARENTLY THE IMMEDIATE GOAL OF FRENCH ARMY PENETRATION INTO THE GERMAN SAARLAND.

EARLIER FRENCH MILITARY ADVICES HAD INDICATED THAT FRENCH PRESSURE AGAINST THE CITY HAD BEEN RENEWED; A NONCOMMITTAL COMMUNIQUE HINTED THAT FRENCH MANEUVERS AND ADVANCE GUARD SKIRMISHES HAD BROKEN A RECENT

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LULL.

HOWEVER, THERE WAS AN OMINOUS QUIET REPORTED TONIGHT ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT AND EVEN THE SKIRMISHES IN THE NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN FORTIFICATIONS HAD SLACKENED.

THE RECENTLY DEVELOPING BATTLE OF THE SAAR, BY WHICH THE FRENCH WERE SEEKING TO PENETRATE GERMAN ADVANCE POSITIONS ALONG THE LINE OF THAT RIVER IN GERMANY AND MAKE CONTACT WITH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WAS SUDDENLY HALTED SEVERAL DAYS AGO BY SOVIET RUSSIA'S INVASION OF POLAND.

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IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE RUSSIAN ACTION HAD UPSET PLANS OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF. THE FRENCH STRATEGY HAD BEEN TO PLACE SUCH PRESSURE ON THE GERMAN LINES THAT THE NAZI COMMAND WOULD BE FORCED TO PULL TROOPS FROM POLAND, BUT THE MASSIVE REINFORCEMENTS WHICH THE RUSSIAN INTERVENTION MADE AVAILABLE ON THE WEST, CHANGED THE PICTURE OF WESTERN OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY.

THE FRENCH WERE HEARTENED, HOWEVER, BY REPORTS OF THEIR AERIAL OBSERVERS THAT THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN FIGHTING IN POLAND, SINCE GERMAN UNITS BEING SHIFTED TO THE WESTERN FRONT WERE SO REDUCED IN EFFECTIVES IT WAS NOTICEABLE FROM THE AIR.

THE FRENCH INDIRECTLY DISCLOSED AN AERIAL DEFEAT WITH THE PUBLICATION OF NEWS IN THE AFTERNOON PAPERS OF THE DEATH OF A PILOT AND HIS OBSERVER "GLORIOUSLY FALLEN ON THE SAAR FRONT." THE PILOT WAS LIEUT. JEAN SUEUR, WHO WAS RELATED BY BIRTH AND MARRIAGE TO MANY OLD FAMILIES OF FRANCE. HIS OBSERVER WAS CAPT. ROSSIGNOL.

SKELETON RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRONS OF PLANES FROM BOTH ARMIES SCOUTED ENEMY POSITIONS DURING THE DAY. THERE WERE NO REPORTS IN DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT, HOWEVER, OF AERIAL BATTLES.

BOTH SIDES SEEMED CONTENT TO GATHER INFORMATION FOR THE BIG PUSH WHICH SOME MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVE IS COMING. SINCE THE SAAR BATTLE WAS HALTED THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN IMPROVING THEIR POSITIONS TO OFFSET THE POSSIBILITY OF A GERMAN ATTACK WITH REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE EASTERN FRONT.

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THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN EQUALLY CONTENT TO BIDE THEIR TIME, AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THESE REINFORCEMENTS AND MEANWHILE FEELING OUT THE FRENCH POSITIONS.

FRENCH INFANTRY PATROLS FELT THEIR WAY CAUTIOUSLY THROUGH THE HILLS SOUTH AND EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN TODAY AND REPORTED THEY ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY RESISTANCE.

DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS IT WAS GERMAN PATROLS WHICH RAIDED THIS AREA IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION. APPARENTLY THE GERMAN RAIDS HAVE SLACKENED AND THE FRENCH ARE TAKING A TURN.

QUICK SALLIES AGAINST GERMAN BLOCKHOUSES IN THE SUBURBS OF SAARBRUECKEN FROM A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SAAR RIVER WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PROVOKED NO GERMAN REACTION.

ADVICES FROM THE FRONT INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE SITTING TIGHT BEHIND STRONG ADVANCE FORTIFICATIONS AND WAITING FOR THE FRENCH TO ACT.

THE BRITISH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE COMPARATIVE LULL IN OPERATIONS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR ORGANIZATION ON FRENCH TERRITORY.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, YOUNGER BROTHER OF KING GEORGE, TOOK UP DUTIES AT THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AS CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND THE FRENCH COMMAND.

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LONDON, SEPT. 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, BY MEANS OF A 195-PAGE BLUE BOOK, HAS TOLD ITS "INSIDE STORY" OF THE STEPS THAT LED TO WAR.

IT TOLD HOW ADOLF HITLER INVITED AN ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE; HOW HE DECLARED HE PREFERRED WAR NOW WHILE HE WAS 50 INSTEAD OF LATER WHEN HE WOULD BE 55 OR 60; AND HOW, IN THE WORDS OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, HITLER DID NOT SEEM "OVER ENTHUSIASTIC" ABOUT GERMANY'S PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE BLUE BOOK DOCUMENTED THE EXCHANGES BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY IN THE FINAL DAYS OF PEACE.

IT SAID SIR NEVILE ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY SUGGESTED TOHITLER THAT POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JOZEF BECK, MEET GERMANY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, AND DISCUSS A "WAY OUT" IN PEACE.

"HERR HITLER'S REPLY WAS THAT HE HAD INVITED M.BECK TO COME AND TALK THE MATTER OVER LAST MARCH ONLY TO HAVE HIS INVITATION FLATLY REFUSED," THE BOOK SAID.

ON AUGUST 25, HENDERSON SAID, "HITLER WAS EXCITABLE AND UNCOMPROMISING" WHEN HE FIRST SAW HIM. "HIS LANGUAGE WAS VIOLENT AND EXAGGERATED BOTH AS REGARDS ENGLAND AND POLAND." LATER IN THE DAY, HOWEVER, HE SAW HITLER WHEN HE "WAS QUITE CALM X X X AND NEVER RAISED HIS VOICE ONCE."

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ON THE OCCASION OF HIS FIRST VISIT THAT DAY, HENDERSON GAVE HITLER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER SUGGESTING A TRUCE TO PERMIT DIRECT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY IN REGARD TO MINORITY POPULATIONS.

HITLER'S REPLY, THE BLUE BOOK SAID, WAS THAT "GERMANY HAD NOTHING TO LOSE, AND GREAT BRITAIN MUCH; THAT HE DID NOT DESIRE WAR BUT WOULD NOT SHRINK FROM IT IF IT WAS NECESSARY, AND THAT HIS PEOPLE WERE MUCH

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MORE BEHIND HIM THAN LAST SEPTEMBER," THE TIME OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS.

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AT THE SECOND HENDERSON-HITLER MEETING THAT DAY THE FUEHRER PLACED THE BLAME FOR WAR ON BRITAIN, DECLARING SHE WAS "DETERMINED LO DESTROY AND EXTERMINATE GERMANY." IT WAS THEN THAT HE REFERRED TO WA IN RELATION TO HIS AGE.

ON AUGUST 24, THE BLUE BOOK CONTINUED, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN, UNABLE TO SEE THE GERMAN STATE SECRETARY, BARON VON WEIZSACKER, HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH FIELD MARSHAL GOERING WHO TOLD THE AMBASSADOR HE REGRETTED THAT HIS (GOERING'S) "POLICY OF MAINTAINING FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH POLAND SHOULD HAVE COME TO NOUGHT, AND ADMITTED THAT HE NO LONGER HAD INFLUENCE TO DO MUCH IN THE MATTER."

"THE FIELD MARSHAL HINTED THAT POLAND SHOULD ABANDON HER ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND LEFT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE IMPRESSION THAT GERMANY WAS AIMING AT A FREE HAND IN EASTERN EUROPE," THE BOOK DECLARED.

"ON THE 25TH OF AUGUST HERR HITLER SENT FOR SIR NEVILE HENDERSON AND ASKED HIM TO FLY TO LONDON TO 'PUT THE CASE' TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT. THE 'CASE', WHICH INCLUDED AN OFFER OF FRIENDSHIP WITH GREAT BRITAIN, ONCE THE POLISH QUESTION HAD BEEN SOLVED, WAS CONTAINED IN A VERBAL COMMUNICATION MADE TO HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR.

"DURING THE DISCUSSION WITH HERR HITLER, SIR NEVILE STATED ONCE MORE THAT GREAT BRITAIN 'COULD NOT GO BACK ON HER WORD TO POLAND,' AND WOULD INSIST UPON A SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION. HITLER REFUSED TO GUARANTEE A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT ON THE GROUND THAT 'POLISH PROVOCATION MIGHT AT ANY MOMENT RENDER GERMAN INTERVENTION TO PROTECT GERMAN NATIONALS INEVITABLE.'"

EDA/GSAED

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO HITLER'S MESSAGE WAS MADE ON AUGUST 28. IT SAID POLAND WAS WILLING TO NEGOTIATE AND THAT IF AN AGREEMENT RESULTED THE "WAY WOULD BE OPEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THAT WIDER AND MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY WHICH BOTH COUNTRIES DESIRE."

HITLER, WHO SAID HIS ARMY WAS "READY AND EAGER FOR BATTLE," DELAYED HIS ANSWER UNTIL THE EVENING OF AUGUST 29. HENDERSON'S INTERVIEW WITH DER FUEHRER WAS DESCRIBED AS "OF A STORMY CHARACTER."

HITLER SAID THAT HE WAS PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR DIRECT GERMAN-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS BUT THAT A POLISH PLENIPOTENTIARY MUST BE IN BERLIN BY AUGUST 30.

"THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR," THE BLUE BOOK SAID, "REMARKED THAT THE LATTER DEMAND 'SOUNDED LIKE AN ULTIMATUM,' BUT AFTER SOME HEATED REMARKS, BOTH HERR HITLER AND HERR VON RIBBENTROP ASSURED THE AMBASSADOR 'THAT IT WAS ONLY INTENDED TO STRESS THE URGENCY OF THE MOMENT.'"

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POLAND BRITAIN FELT, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS "WHOLLY UNREASONABLE" TO EXPECT COMPLIANCE AND AT MIDNIGHT ON THE 30TH-31ST HENDERSON AGAIN CALLED ON HITLER AND VON RIBBENTROP. THE LATTER PRODUCED "A LENGTHY DOCUMENT WHICH HE HAD READ OUT IN GERMAN ALOUD AT TOP SPEED."

WHEN HENDERSON ASKED FOR THE TEXT OF THE PROPOSALS IN THE DOCUMENT, THE BLUE BOOK SAID, HE WAS TOLD THAT IT WAS "NOW TOO LATE," AS A POLISH REPRESENTATIVE HAD NOT ARRIVED BY THE DEADLINE.

"IT WAS NOT UNTIL 9:45 P.M. ON THE 31ST OF AUGUST," THE BLUE BOOK CONTINUED, "THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT GAVE SIR N.HENDERSON A COPY OF THEIR PROPOSALS, WHICH HAD BEEN READ TO HIM SO RAPIDLY.

X X X THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT STATED THAT THE NOTE CONTAINED THE 16 POINTS OF THEIR PROPOSED SETTLEMENT, BUT THAT, AS THE POLISH PLENIPOTENTIARY, WITH POWERS 'NOT ONLY TO DISCUSS BUT TO CONDUCT AND CONCLUDE NEGOTIATIONS,' HAD NOT ARRIVED IN BERLIN, THEY REGARDED THEIR PROPOSALS AS 'TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES REJECTED.'

"X X X THEY HAD, HOWEVER, NEVER BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND ALL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE POLISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CUT OFF."

GERMAN TROOPS ENTERED POLAND SEVERAL HOURS LATER.

(EDITORS: FURTHER MATERIAL MAY BE PICKED UP FROM THE EARLY BRITISH BUDGET STORY.)

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BRITONS BESIEGED HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE TO BUY THE BLUE BOOK AT A RATE OF 2,000 COPIES EVERY HOUR.

THOROUGH READING OF THIS TREMENDOUS DOCUMENTATION LED MANY NEUTRAL OBSERVERS TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND POLAND ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 31 AND EARLY SEPT. 1, JUST A FEW HOURS BEFORE HITLER INVADED POLAND. THESE OBVIOUSLY WERE THE LAST DESPERATE EFFORTS AT PEACE.

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IN A TELEGRAM TO FOREIGN MINISTER VISCOUNT HALIFAX RECEIVED IN LONDON AT 7:15 P.M. ON AUG. 31 SIR HOWARD KENNARD, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, REPORTED THAT BECK HAD AGREED TO TELL JOZEF LIPSKI, POLAND'S AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, TO VISIT RIBBENTROP AND INFORM HIM POLAND HAD ACCEPTED THE BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY DURING A "MILITARY STANDSTILL."

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, KENNARD REPORTED BECK HAD SAID LIPSKI "WOULD NOT BE AUTHORIZED" TO ACCEPT GERMANY'S 16-POINT PROPOSALS FOR PEACE SHOULD THEY BE HANDED TO HIM "AS, IN VIEW OF PAST EXPERIENCE, IT MIGHT BE ACCOMPANIED BY SOME SORT OF ULTIMATUM."

KENNARD WENT ON: "HE (BECK) ADDED THAT IF INVITED TO GO TO BERLIN HE WOULD OF COURSE NOT GO, AS HE HAD NO INTENTION OF BEING TREATED LIKE PRESIDENT HACHA" OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

HALIFAX REPLIED AT 12:30 A.M. ON SEPT. 1 THAT HE WAS GLAD LIPSKI WAS GOING TO SEE RIBBENTROP BUT "I DO NOT SEE WHY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SHOULD FEEL ANY DIFFICULTY ABOUT AUTHORIZING THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO ACCEPT THE DOCUMENT FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND I EARNESTLY HOPE THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO MODIFY THEIR INSTRUCTION TO HIM IN THIS RESPECT.

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"THERE WAS NO MENTION OF ANY ULTIMATUM IN THE REPORT ON THE GERMAN PROPOSALS WHICH HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO US, AND THE SUGGESTION THAT THE DEMAND FOR THE PRESENCE OF A POLISH PLENIPOTENTIARY AT BERLIN ON AUG. 30 AMOUNTED TO AN ULTIMATUM WAS VIGOROUSLY REPUDIATED BY HERR VON RIBBENTROP IN CONVERSATION WITH HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR.

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"IF THE DOCUMENT DID CONTAIN AN ULTIMATUN, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WOULD NATURALLY REFUSE TO DISCUSS IT UNTIL THE ULTIMATUM WAS WITH" DRAWN. ON THE OTHER HAND, A REFUSAL BY THEM TO RECEIVE PROPOSALS WOULD BE GRAVELY MISUNDERSTOOD BY OUTSIDE OPINION X X X."

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AT THE SAME TIME HALIFAX "FULLY AGREED" WITH "THE UNDESIRABILITY OF A VISIT BY M.BECK TO BERLIN."

THE IMMEDIATE BACKGROUND OF THIS EXCHANGE WAS A REPORT BY HENDERSON TO HALIFAX RECEIVED IN LONDON AT 9:30 A.M. AUG. 31 IN WHICH HENDERSON DESCRIBED THE INTERVIEW WITH RIBBENTROP WHEN GERMANY'S 16-POINT PROPOSALS WERE READ "AT TOP SPEED."

WITH THE EXPLANATION HE COULD NOT GUARANTEE ITS ACCURACY, HENDERSON GAVE HALIFAX A BRIEF SKETCH OF THESE PROPOSALS, EXPLAINING RIBBENTROP REFUSED TO GIVE HIM A COPY.

ACCORDING TO THE BLUE BOOK THIS WAS THE FIRST INTIMATION OF THE NATURE OF GERMAN PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED BY EITHER BRITAIN OR POLAND ALTHOUGH THE FACT THEY WERE BEING FORMULATED WAS CONVEYED TO BRITAIN IN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT DECLARATION OF AUG. 29 WHICH "SKEPTICALLY" ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF DIRECT DISCUSSIONS AND SAID GERMANY WOULD "COUNT ON" A POLISH PLENIPOTENTIARY ARRIVING IN BERLIN TO RECEIVE THEM ON AUG. 30.

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THE BLUE BOOK REVEALED HALIFAX'S LAST URGINGS TO BECK, AS COMMUNICATED TO KENNARD, NEVER WERE DELIVERED BECAUSE EARLY ON SEPT. 1 GERMANY INVADED POLAND. THIS REVEALING TELEGRAM FROM KENNARD TO HALIFAX, DATED AT WARSAW AT 7:43 P.M. SEPT. 1 SAYS:

"YOUR TELEGRAM OF SEPT. 1 WAS DECIPHERED AT 4 A.M. TODAY. M.LIPSKI HAD ALREADY CALLED ON THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER AT 6:30 P.M. YESTERDAY. IN VIEW OF THIS FACT, WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND AT DAWN TODAY, IT WAS CLEARLY USELESS FOR ME TO TAKE THE ACTION SUGGESTED."

A SUBSEQUENT REPORT FROM HENDERSON TO HALIFAX QUOTED LIPSKI'S COMMUNICATION TO RIBBENTROP DURING THE NIGHT OF AUG. 31 AS SAYING THAT POLAND WAS "WEIGHING FAVORABLY THE BRITISH SUGGESTION" FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

HENDERSON ADDED THIS COMMENT ON LIPSKI'S HOPELESS MEETING WITH RIBBENTROP: "I UNDERSTAND THAT NO DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE."

IN AN EXPLANATORY NOTE THE BLUE BOOK SAYS IN PART:

"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT X X X INFORMED ITS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DURING THE AFTERNOON OF AUG. 31 THAT THEY WOULD AUTHORIZE THEIR AMBASSADOR TO INFORM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT POLAND HAD ACCEPTED BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR NEGOTIATIONS. THE POLISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN (M.LIPSKI) WAS NOT RECEIVED BY HERR VON RIBBENTROP UNTIL THE EVENING OF AUG. 31. AFTER THIS INTERVIEW THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT BROADCAST THEIR PROPOSALS FORTHWITH. M.LIPSKI AT ONCE TRIED TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH WARSAW BUT WAS UNABLE TO DO SO BECAUSE ALL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY HAD BEEN CLOSED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

HF139PED

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

SEP 23 1939

REPORTS FROM ISTANBUL THAT TURKEY MAY CONCLUDE A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA SUGGEST ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR THE BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIES ON WHAT JUST NOW IS THE WAR'S MOST IMPORTANT SECTOR ---THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT.

FOREIGN MINISTER SARACOGLU'S TRIP TO MOSCOW CAN HARDLY MEAN ANYTHING ELSE THAN A FURTHER CRUMBLING OF THE FRONT THE ALLIES UNDERTOOK TO SET UP IN THE BALKANS AND THE NEAR EAST. UNLESS THE WAR

TAKES ANOTHER TURN, TURKEY MUST BE COUNTED OUT OF ANY "STOP HITLER" ALLIANCE.

MORE MENACINGLY, THE PROSPECTIVE COMPACT MAY WELL MEAN A DEFINITE ADVANCE FOR GERMANY IN THE RESUMPTION OF THE HISTORIC DRIVE TO THE EAST TOWARD THE SUEZ CANAL.

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THE NEXT MOVE TO LOOK FOR IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE DARDANELLES WILL BE CLOSED IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY, KEEPING BRITISH AND FRENCH WARSHIPS OUT OF THE BLACK SEA AND AWAY FROM RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS' EASTERN SHORE.

LIKE THE DESPERATE PLIGHT OF UNHAPPY RUMANIA, THE DEVELOPMENT CASTS LIGHT ON THE WAY THE BALKANS AND TURKEY ARE BEING SQUEEZED BETWEEN AGGRESSIVE GERMANY AND PASSIVELY THREATENING RUSSIA.

ALMOST UNTIL THE ACTUAL START OF THE WAR, TURKEY WAS CONSIDERED AN ALLY OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AND A FOE OF GERMANY, REVERSING 1914-18. THE TURKS ALREADY HAVE A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE COMPACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AND A FORMER CHIEF OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF, VETERAN GENERAL WEYGAND, HAS BEEN TRYING AT ANKARA TO TRANSLATE DIPLOMATIC UNDERSTANDINGS INTO MILITARY TERMS.

TURKEY WAS TO BE THE MAIN BULWARK OF A BALKAN-NEAR EAST FRONT, OR AT LEAST A BENEVOLENT NEUTRAL, KEEPING THE DARDANELLES OPEN TO SEA TRAFFIC. SOONER OR LATER, HER MODERN ARMY OF SOME 22 FIRST LINE DIVISIONS WAS COUNTED ON FOR ACTIVE ASSISTANCE TO THE ALLIES.

RUSSIA'S BOMBSHELL PACT OF AUGUST 24 WITH GERMANY AND THE SUBSEQUENT MARCH OF SOVIET TROOPS INTO PROSTRATE POLAND ALTERED THAT PICTURE. ANKARA AND MOSCOW HAVE BEEN CLOSE FRIENDS, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE RISE OF THE LATE MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA AS TURKEY'S DICTATOR. MORE POINTED THAN PAST FRIENDSHIP, HOWEVER, IS THE FACT THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS NOW ARE MASSED ON TURKEY'S BORDER, AS THEY ARE ON RUMANIA'S AND HUNGARY'S.

THE NAZIS, IN WOOING TURKEY'S FAVOR FOR A LONG WAR, CAN ARGUE CONVINCINGLY THAT FOR THE TIME BEING THE SAFEST COURSE FOR ANKARA IS NEUTRALITY AND THE CLOSING OF THE DARDANELLES. THEY HAVE THE VETERAN FRANZ VON PAPEN ON THE SCENE PRESSING THE POINT.

PERHAPS VON PAPEN HAS SAID THAT IF THE FUTURE PROGRESS OF THE WAR SEEMS LIKELY TO SHATTER THE BRITISH EMPIRE, TURKEY MAY SAFEGUARD HER INTERESTS AND EXPAND HER TERRITORY BY JOINING IN A SEIZURE OF THE SUEZ CANAL AND OCCUPATION OF FRENCH SYRIA. IT IS ONLY THROUGH TURKEY THAT THE CANAL, MOST VULNERABLE POINT IN THE BRITISH LIFELINE THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN, CAN BE REACHED FROM THE NORTH WITHOUT A NAVY TO CHALLENGE BRITISH AND FRENCH SEA POWER.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT TURKEY, LIKE THE BALKAN NATIONS, IS STRIVING TO KEEP ON THE SIDE LINES. SHE HAS TO WATCH ITALY, BECAUSE OF THE ITALIAN-DOMINATED DODECANESE ISLANDS OFF HER COAST, AND ITALY'S COURSE MAY WELL DECIDE TURKEY'S.

EVEN WITH TURKEY AS A MILITARY ALLY OF GERMANY, THE LAND ROUTE TO THE CANAL WOULD NOT BE ENTIRELY CLEAR. IRAQ STANDS IN THE WAY AND THE ARAB GOVERNMENT HAS BROKEN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BERLIN. THERE ALSO IS EGYPT TO BE RECKONED WITH.

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Sept 22

By George W. Turner

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

SEP 23 1939

Announcement by President Roosevelt yesterday that two foreign submarines had been sighted off Alaska and Nova Scotia recalls daring visits in

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American waters by German submarines in 1916, xf before the United States entered the World War.

The German merchant submarine, Deutschland, made two commercial trips, eluding the British blockade, and the war submarine, U-53 terrorized shipping off the New England coast.

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On Oct. 7 of that year, the war craft, U-53, suddenly appeared in the harbor at Newport, R. I. from Wilhelmshaven and remained for three hours. The next day, six foreign merchantmen were sent to the bottom off the island of Nantucket by the submarine. The attacks occurred outside territorial waters. The war had been brought close to home in startling fashion.

The Deutschland, arriving first at Baltimore and later at New London, Conn. brought millions of dollars worth of medicines, dye-stuffs and other commodities, as well as mail for the German ambassador. On her return trips she carried valuable cargoes of gold, nickel and crude rubber, sorely needed in Germany.

The exploits of the Deutschland and her commander, Capt. Paul Koenig, aroused admiration in this country.

It was on July 10, 1916, that the U-boat bobbed up at Baltimore after an uneventful twenty-day trip from its home port, Bremerhaven. Nobody had thought such a feat possible. Capt. Koenig received a warm welcome and he was feted at several cities.

The Deutschland expected to make a quick return trip, but it took some time to load the cargo and it was not until August 1 that he got away, accompanied by tug boats that swept the channel ahead of him with nets. All the time the U-boat was at rest at Locust Point, near Baltimore, she had been under surveillance by British agents. Capt Koenig, at the time, expressed fear that some secret attempt might be made to lay a mine in his pathway in Chesapeake Bay.

Eight British destroyers and cruisers, in fanshape formation, lay outside the territorial limits, but the Deutschland submerged and avoided them. On aug. 23, the U-boat showed up at the mouth of the Weser and Koenig was hailed as a hero in Germany.

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Meanwhile, a sister submarine, the Bremen, was reported to have sailed to the United States with a cargo of dyestuffs, but she was never heard from again.

On Nov. 1, the Deutschland made her return trip, entering the harbor at

New London near the site of the Yale-Harvard regatta course in the early hours of morning. She had sailed from Bremerhaven, Oct. 10 with a $10,000,000 cargo on board. As in Baltimore, Koenig received a warm welcome and was presented with a gold watch.

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The writer of this dispatch saw Captain Koenig as he emerged from the conning tower, clad in hip boots and an oil-skin coat, his face wreathed in smiles. He shouted a greeting in English. He had been a commander of North German Lloyd liners before the war and spoke English fluently. But, before he could be interviewed in detail, guards closed the gates to the dock and chased away all civilians.

Later in the day, Koenig received the press at a hotel and modestly gave a matter-of-fact account of his trip. A small, wiry, brown-eyed man, he smiled occasionally when he recounted the large number of British men-of-war he had seen in the North Sea. At one time, he said, the submarine submerged to the bottom of the sea, while the crew slept before resuming the voyage to America.

The Deutschland started for home on Nov. 17, but while sailing down the south of the Thames River, rammed a convoy tug, which sank with her captain and crew of five. The U-boat put back to port for examination and four days later headed for Germany. She arrived without incident in nineteen days.

That was her last trip. Relations between the two countries were becoming strained and the next spring the United States entered the war.

Koenig died at Gnadau, Germany, Sept. 9, 1933, at the age of 66.

NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE

PANAMA, PANAMA, SEPT. 22-(AP)-POSSIBLE STEPS TO SAFEGUARD SHIPPING BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES DOMINATED CONVERSATIONS TONIGHT AMONG DELEGATES TO THE NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

TURNING THEIR ATTENTION TO EVENTS ABROAD, THE PARAGUAYAN DELEGATION SAID AMERICAN NATIONS "SHOULD UNITE IN CLAIMING THE GREATEST RESPECT FROM BELLIGERENTS FOR LEGAL COMMERCE."

THEY URGED THAT "ALL MEANS WITHIN REACH" BE TAKEN TO PREVENT THE OPERATION OF BELLIGERENTS IN AMERICAN WATERS.

"TO THIS EFFECT THE AMERICAN NATIONS SHOULD UNITE IN A DETERMINATION OF A LINE OF ACTION TO MAKE THEIR CLAIMS EFFECTIVE," THE DELEGATION STATED.

THE CONFERENCE OPENS TOMORROW.

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SOME DELEGATES ASSERTED THE REALIZATION OF THE NEED FOR A CONTINENTAL DEFENSE MIGHT RESULT IN AGREEMENTS FOR A COASTAL PATROL, EXTENDING ACCORDS UNDERTAKEN BY ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

FOREIGN MINISTER NARCISO GARAY OF PANAMA WAS NAMED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING. DELEGATES WILL MAP SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR THE CONFERENCE IN WEEK-END SESSIONS AND OPEN PLENARY CONFERENCES WILL GET UNDER WAY MONDAY.

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FIRST LEAD CONFERENCE

PANAMA CITY, SEPT. 22-(AP)-LATIN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATS HERE FOR THE NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS EXPRESSED APPROVAL TODAY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION TO CONGRESS OF THE NEED TO KEEP A WESTERN WORLD CITADEL IN WHICH CIVILIZATION MAY BE KEPT ALIVE.

DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENS TOMORROW, ALARMED AT EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS, INCLUDING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE RUMANIAN PREMIER, STRESSED THE NEED FOR COORDINATION OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

CORDERO REYES, NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED THE NEUTRALITY OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS WAS INTIMATELY RELATED WITH THE PEACE AND SAFETY OF ALL AMERICAN PEOPLES.

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HE SAID IT WAS EVIDENT THAT COORDINATION OF CONDUCT WILL TEND TO PROTECT THE NEUTRALITY AND TRANQUILITY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND PROTECT AND DEVELOP INTRAAMERICAN COMMERCE.

SUMNER WELLES XXX ETC. AT START OF PVS.

PANAMA, PANAMA, SEPT.22-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE AND HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS, COMPLETED VISITS LAST NIGHT WITH DELEGATES OF 11 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

THE TALKS WERE PRELIMINARY TO THE CONFERENCE CALLED FOR TOMORROW TO STUDY MUTUAL PROBLEMS OF KEEPING OUT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

AMONG THOSE WELLES SAW WERE LUIS MARIO ZUBERBUHLER, SECRETARY OF THE ARGENTINE GROUP; COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LUIS LOPEZ DE MESA; JUSTO PRIETO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF PARAGUAY; ENRIQUE GOYTISOLO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF PERU; AND REPRESENTATIVES OF SALVADOR, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND BRAZIL.

FH710AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 23 1939

SQUARE-JAWED KING CAROL STEERED RUMANIA THROUGH A NIGHT OF DESPERATE CRISIS, AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER CALINESCU AND AN ATTEMPTED COUP AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY ELEMENTS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS BELONGING TO THE PRO-NAZI IRON GUARD OF TURBULENT HISTORY.

THE POSITION, HOWEVER, REMAINED RAZOR-EDGED AND DANGEROUS IN THE EXTREME NOT ONLY FOR RUMANIA BUT FOR EUROPE AS A WHOLE.

EVER SINCE THE POLISH CRIUIS BOILED OVER, THIS GREATEST OF THE BALKAN NATIONS HAS BEEN TRYING TO HIDE FROM COVETOUS EYES. RUMANIA'S SIDES BULGE WITH LANDS TAKEN FROM OTHER COUNTRIES--BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND RUSSIA--ALL ON ITS BORDERS.

AND HITLER BADLY NEEDS RUMANIA'S RICH OIL FIELD FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. BERLIN ALREADY HAS A STRONG HOLD ON THE COUNTRY, BUT REPORTEDLY HAS FOUND RECENT EFFORTS TO GAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE OIL BLOCKED BY CALINESCU.

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RUMANIA HAS BEEN TRYING HER UTMOST TO STEER A NEUTRAL COURSE, THOUGH HER HEART IS WITH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES. BUT SHE IS UNDER THE BIG GUNS OF NAZIDOM AND DARE NOT CHALLENGE BERLIN TOO FAR.

RUMANIA'S BIG FEAR OF THE MOMENT IS THAT YESTERDAY'S TROUBLE MAY BE USED AS AN EXCUSE BY AN OUTSIDE POWER TO OCCUPY THE COUNTRY ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT NO LONGER IS CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING ORDER.

THE DETERMINATION WITH WHICH CAROL HAS FACED HIS ENEMIES IS SHOWN IN THE PRIMITIVE, CHILLING PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO EIGHT OF THOSE ACCUSED OF PARTICIPATION IN THE PLOT. THEY WERE PUBLICLY EXECUTED

AT THE SPOT WHERE CALIN[illegible] HIS DEATH IN THE HEART OF THE CAPITAL. ALL NIGHT THE BODIES LAY THERE AS A TERRIBLE WARNING TO OTHERS--AND AS NOTIFICATION TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD THAT RUMANIA INTENDS TO DEFEND HER SOVEREIGNTY.

THIS RUMANIAN ERUPTION, WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE ENTIRE BALKAN PENINSULA AND HUNGARY TO THEIR TOES, MAY HAVE A VERY CONSIDERABLE EFFECT ON THE GENERAL WAR AT THIS JUNCTURE.

WITH POLAND VIRTUALLY CRUSHED, GERMANY HAS BEEN MOVING LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS, WARPLANES AND HEAVY ARMS FROM THE EAST TO THE WESTERN FRONT FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES. NOW, ONE WOULD EXPECT THAT THIS OVEMENT MIGHT STOP, OR EVEN BE REVERSED IN PART, FOR THE GERMANS SURELY DARE NOT LEAVE EASTERN EUROPE UNGUARDED AT SUCH A TIME.

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THE FIERY BALKAN STATES HAVE BEEN TREADING NARROW PATHS SINCE THE STORM BROKE, AND PERFORCE THEY OFTEN HAVE TO BEND WITH THE WIND, WHICH NOW IS HOWLING DOWN THEIR SLOPES FROM BOTH GERMANY AND RUSSIA. IT WOULD BE THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY, HOWEVER, FOR NAZIDOM TO LEAVE THE COCK PIT OF EASTERN EUROPE UNGUARDED.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD HAS BEEN QUIETLY WORKING TO TRY TO BREAK MUSSOLINI AWAY FROM THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS AND BRING HIM ONTO THE ALLIED SIDE. WITH HIM THEY HOPE TO SWING MOST OF THE BALKANS.

THE ALLIED SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN THIS VENTURE MAY DEPEND A GREAT DEAL ON WHAT RUSSIA'S FUTURE ATTITUDE IS.

THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHICH IS EXCITING MOST COMMENT, PERHAPS BECAUSE IT IS A MYSTERY, IS A REPORTED HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN TROOPS AND LARGE NUMBERS OF WARPLANES AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (AACHEN), AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION NEAR THE BELGIAN AND NETHERLANDS BORDERS.

QUITE NATURALLY BOTH THESE LITTLE COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN ANXIOUS, REMEMBERING THE LIGHTNING INVASION OF BELGIUM BY GERMANY AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR. RUMORS OF AN IMPENDING INVASION GOT SO STRONG THAT YESTERDAY GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS VIGOROUSLY DENIED GERMANY INTENDED TO VIOLATE THE NEUTRALITY EITHER OF THESE COUNTRIES OR OF LUXENBOURG.

THAT PERHAPS WILL NOT QUIET THE ANXIETY OF NAZIDOM'S LITTLE NEIGHBORS, OR OF THE ALLIES. BUT QUITE APART FROM ANY MORAL ASPECT OF THE CASE, THE PROPAGANDA MINISTER'S ASSERTION SOUNDS LIKE SENSE.

THERE COULD BE NO POINT IN GERMANY TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH THAT WAY, EXCEPTING AS A MEASURE OF DESPERATION WHEN EVERYTHING ELSE HAD FAILED.

THIS ISN'T 1914. THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE WHICH GERMANY INVOKED THEN IS LACKING NOW. THE ROAD TO THE COAST NO LONGER IS AS OPEN AS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

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BOTH BELGIUM AND HOLLAND ARE PREPARED TO DEFEND THEIR NEUTRALITY. IN THE CASE OF BELGIUM, NOT ONLY HAVE THE BELGIANS BUILT A VAST LINE OF DEFENSES ON THEIR BORDER, BUT THE FRENCH HAVE EXTENDED THEIR GREAT MAGINOT ALONG THE ENTIRE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER.

THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE TO HEW A BLOODY PATH THROUGH THESE TWO LINES TO REACH THE CHANNEL PORTS. THEY WOULD ENCOUNTER THE FLOODS FROM BROKEN DYKES IF THEY TRIED TO CROSS HOLLAND.

SO HERR GOEBBELS' ANNOUNCEMENT SEEMS LIKE THE REAL THING.

WHAT IS POSSIBLE IS THAT THE GERMANS ARE MAKING AIX A PROTECTIVE AND SUPPLY BASE, COUPLED WITH AN AIR BASE WHICH MAY BE HEARD FROM BEFORE

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LONG. THIS WOULD SEEM TO BE A LOGICAL LOCATION FOR A BIG AIR FORCE WHICH COULD HARRY CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA SHIPPING, INCLUDING ALL IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND TO THE BATTLE FIELD IN FRANCE.

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OTTAWA, SEP 22-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CARLOADINGS, CONSIDERED A BAROMETER OF BUSINESS, JUMPED TO 71,274 CARS IN THE WEEK ENDED SEPT.10, THE FIRST FULL WEEK AFTER CANADA HAD DECLARED A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY WERE THE HIGHEST SINCE 1931, THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS REPORTED, AND COMPARED WITH 60,572 THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND 56,580 IN THE CORRESPONDING WEEK A YEAR AGO. IN THE WEEK ENDING OCT.24, 1931, CARLOADINGS TOTALLED 61,654.

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED HOSTILITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEP 23 1939

THE REVENGE EXECUTION OF "NEARLY 2,000" PRO-NAZI IRON GUARDISTS IN RUMANIA WAS REPORTED LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT WHILE THE ALLIED SUPREME WAR COUNCIL REACHED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" ON FUTURE OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE IRON GUARDS WERE KILLED IN RETALIATION FOR THE ASSASSINATION THURSDAY OF RUMANIA'S PREMIER, ARMAND CALINESCU, WHO HAD FOUGHT CONTINUALLY AGAINST THEIR ORGANIZATION.

CONFRONTED WITH THE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN NEUTRAL RUMANIA AND THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TEMPORARY PARTITION OF POLAND, PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE FLEW TO LONDON FOR TWO HURRIED MEETINGS WITH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL.

ACROSS THE SEAS, IN WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINES WERE SIGHTED OFF SOUTHERN ALASKA AND OFF BOSTON.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON, THE FIRST TIME THAT BODY HAD MET SINCE SEPT. 14, WEIGHED THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF POLAND, THE RUMANIAN SITUATION AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE "FIRST PHASE OF THE WAR WAS ENDED" WITH THE SUBJECTION OF POLAND.

---THE WAR ON LAND--- SEP 23 1939

IN PARIS, COMMISSIONER OF INFORMATION JEAN GIRAUDOUX BROADCAST THAT GERMANY'S LOSSES IN POLAND AMOUNTED TO 150,000 SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED, 400 TO 600 PLANES LOST AND 600 TO 700 PILOTS KILLED.

THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF, IN A COMMUNIQUE, DESCRIBED THE WESTERN FRONT AS "CALM" THROUGHOUT THE DAY. BOTH SIDES WERE SAID TO BE MOVING HEAVY GUNS UP TO THE FRONT.

BUT IT WAS FAR FROM CALM ON POLAND'S SOUTHERN BORDERS AS THOUSANDS OF FLEEING SOLDIERS, REFUGEES AND GROUPS OF FOREIGNERS SOUGHT REFUGE FROM THE ADVANCING GERMAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES.

SOVIET RUSSIAN TROOPS ARRIVED AT KOROSMEZO, HUNGARY, AT SUNDOWN YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AND TOOK UP POSITIONS ALONG NEARLY 90 MILES OF THE HUNGARIAN-POLISH-RUMANIAN BORDERS.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED GERMAN TROOPS FIGHTING NEAR LWOW, IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND, WERE RELIEVED BY RUSSIAN UNITS.

THE BATTLE FOR WARSAW CONTINUED.

THE WARSAW RADIO, BACK ON THE AIR AFTER GOING SILENT THURSDAY, BROADCAST AN AIR RAID ALARM IN EVIDENCE THAT THE GERMANS STILL

SOUGHT TO CONQUER THE POLISH CAPITAL. THE GERMANS SAID SEVERAL ATTEMPTS BY POLES TO BREAK OUT OF WARSAW WERE REPULSED.

WARSAW REMAINED IN THE TWO-FIFTHS OF POLAND ALLOTTED GERMANY IN THE TEMPORARY DIVISION OF THE CONQUERED COUNTRY. THE EASTERN THREE-FIFTHS WENT TO RUSSIA, WITH A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT TO BE NEGOTIATED IN MOSCOW.

---THE WAR ON THE SEA---

SEP 23 1939

THE 44TH SHIP TO BE LOST SINCE THE WAR BEGAN THREE WEEKS AGO WAS SUNK YESTERDAY (FRIDAY). SHE WAS THE BRITISH STEAMER ARKLESIDE, 1,567 TONS, BUT THE MANNER OF HER DESTRUCTION WAS NOT REVEALED.

FOLLOWING UP BRITISH ASSERTIONS OF SUCCESS IN THE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMAN SUBMARINES, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT (FRIDAY) SAID:

"OUR SEA FORCES CONTINUE TO ASSURE EFFICIENTLY THE PROTECTION OF OUR CONVOYS AND TO PURSUE THE ENEMY SUBMARINES."

THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED IN LONDON THAT THE NAVY HAS BEEN TAKING "ENERGETIC MEASURES" AGAINST SUBMARINES WITH METHODS DEVELOPED SINCE THE WORLD WAR--BUT HERE AGAIN THERE WAS NO WORD ON HOW THE METHODS WORKED.

SEP 23 1939

---THE WAR IN THE AIR---

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ENGLAND ENTERED THE WAR, THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION DESCRIBED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) A VICTORY FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES ON THE WESTERN FRONT. ONE GERMAN FIGHTER WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT IN FRANCE.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN BERLIN, REPORTING ONLY ISOLATED ACTION IN THE WEST, SAID ONE FRENCH PURSUIT PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN AN AIR FIGHT.

AFTER THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE QUESTION OF PROVIDING SINEWS OF WAR--MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES--WAS DISCUSSED, WITH AN AGREEMENT BEING REACHED ON THE "PROCEDURE FOR COORDINATING AND PERFECTING THE ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE BY THE TWO GOVERNMENTS."

BRITISH OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, NOW A MAJOR GENERAL IN THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WAS ON FRENCH SOIL AS A SOLDIER. THERE WAS NO WORD CONCERNING HIS ASSIGNMENT.

IN THE UNITED STATES, A BATTLE OF WORDS ON THAT NATION'S NEUTRALITY POSITION APPEARED DEVELOPING RAPIDLY.

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL EMBARGO BLOC INDICATED THEY MIGHT SEEK THE ACTIVE AID OF HENRY FORD, COL.CHARLES A.LINDBERGH AND HERBERT HOOVER IN AN "EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN" TO PRESERVE THE PROHIBITION AGAINST SHIPPING ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS.

AT THE SAME TIME, A GROUP OF ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF A NEUTRALITY BILL TO BE LAID BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE MONDAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CHIEFLY WANTS THE ARMS EMBARGO REPEALED.

THE SENATE GROUP WAS SAID TO BE CONSIDERING A BAN AGAINST SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN COMMODITIES TO BELLIGERENTS IN AMERICAN VESSELS. MR.ROOSEVELT DID NOT DEFINITELY INCLUDE SUCH A STEP IN HIS MESSAGE THURSDAY BUT WAS SAID TO BE AGREEABLE TO IT.

WHILE DISCUSSION OF NEUTRALITY MEASURES WENT ON IN WASHINGTON, THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM OF REBUILDING THE NATION'S AIR DEFENSES WAS STEPPED UP WITH THE AWARD OF $58,585,061 IN AIRCRAFT CONTRACTS.

SEP 23 1939

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SPEAKING AT PAN-AMERICAN DAY AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR,

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SECRETARY OF STATE HULL DECLARED EACH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WAS "READY TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST ANY THREAT TO ITS SECURITY THAT MAY COME FROM ANY PART OF THE WORLD."

SEP 23 1939

SUBMARINES

VICTORIA, B.C., SEPT. 22-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADIAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES ARE "COGNIZANT OF THE INFORMATION" DISCLOSED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN REPORTED ALONG THE SOUTHERN ALASKA COAST, ESQUIMALT NAVAL YARD OFFICERS SAID TODAY. THEY ADDED "NECESSARY STEPS" WERE BEING TAKEN BUT DECLINED FURTHER COMMENT.

SEP 23 1939

RA631PCS

MANILA, SEPT. 23-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE-EUROPE FREIGHT CONFERENCE TODAY ANNOUNCED AN ADDITIONAL 10 PER CENT INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES TO EUROPE BECAUSE OF WAR RISKS.

THE CONFERENCE LAST WEEK INCREASED RATES 20 PER CENT.

RA945PCS NM

SEP 23 1939

FOLO WASHINGTON-FDR-SUBMARINES.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 22-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADIAN OFFICIALS POINTED OUT TODAY THERE WERE NO SUBMARINES IN THE CANADIAN NAVY IN DISCUSSING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DISCLOSURE IN WASHINGTON THAT UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINES HAD BEEN SIGHTED IN WATERS OFF SOUTHERN ALASKA AND OFF BOSTON.

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SEP 23 1939

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Seeks Peace, Ready For War, Duce Says;

Hitler Reported Leading Drive in West

SEP 24 1939

SEP 23 1939

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Mussolini Tells Italy Next Word Will Be Vital Announcement

Rome, Sept. 23 (AP)—Premier Mussolini broke his self-imposed silence today to reaffirm Italy's war policy—avoidance of hostilities, but military preparations for any eventuality, and support of every peace effort.

In a forceful speech at the Palazzo Venezia to Fascist leaders from Bologna, Il Duce declared:

"In a situation like the present, full of many unknowns, the watchword has sprung spontaneously among the masses of authentic Italian people—prepare in a military way to meet any eventuality, support every possible peace effort and work vigilantly in silence.

"That is the style of Fascism; that must be and is the style of the Italian people."

ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

In underlining the present as "a stormy moment which again brings into play not only the map of Europe, but perhaps that of continents," Mussolini said the Italian decision to refrain from any military initiative stood without change nevertheless, even after the liquidation of Poland.

He said this stand conformed to Italy's treaty of military alliance with Germany.

Il Duce advised Great Britain and France it was "a vain illusion" to try to reconstruct Poland. Realization of this, he said, could avert a clash between the armies of Germany, Britain and France.

Italy's policy, he declared, "is at least to localize the conflict" which has broken out in Europe.

ARMY AT FULL STRENGTH

Il Duce earlier had conferred with Gen. Ettore Bastico, commander of the new mechanized army of the Po, who told him his army was at the full strength of its efficiency in men and arms.

Creation of a new air squadron with headquarters in Rome also was announced.

Foreign circles said they interpreted his reference to the possible involvement of continents in the war as an obvious reference to the United States.

He said that while the British and French had avoided spreading the conflict by not declaring war on Soviet Russia, by the same token they "have compromised their moral justification for continuing to attempt to revoke the German 'accomplished fact'" in Poland.

The Premier also called for a new clean-up of anti-Fascists whom he blamed with circulating "certain rumors of which many were most ridiculous about me personally."

DRIVE ON 'MASONIC JEWS'

"The only conclusion to be drawn from them, he said, was: 'Clean out the little corners where the remnants of Masonic Jews still exist." Speaking of these and anti-Fascist lovers of foreigners," Il Duce declared:

"Never will we permit them or others to corrupt the physical or moral health of the Italian people who know that one must not bother the pilot, especially when he is engaged in stormy navigation or ask him at every instant news of the journey.

"If and when I should appear on the balcony (of his palace) and convoke the entire Italian people, it will be, not to outline the situation, but to announce to it—as I did Oct. 2, 1935 (Italy's entrance into Ethiopia), or May 9, 1936 (Incorporation of Ethiopia into the new Italian Empire)—decisions, I say decisions, of historic importance."

"Now it is not such a case," he added.

the remnants of masonic Jews still exist.

Anti-Fascist lovers of foreigners seek refuge by sometimes resorting to each mimetism (chameleon-like mimicry). Never will we permit them or others to corrupt the physical or moral health of the Italian people who know that one must not bother the pilot especially when he is engaged in stormy navigation or ask him at every instant news of the journey.

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POLICY OF NEUTRALITY

Now it is not such a case. Our policy was fixed in the declaration of Sept. 1 (neutrality) and there is no reason to modify it. It corresponds to our national interests, to our political treaties and pacts and to the desires of all peoples including the German people.

That policy is at least to localize the conflict. Besides, Poland having been liquidated, Europe is not really

DUCE DECREES ITALY RETAIN NEUTRAL ROL

Mussolini Declares Tha Country Desires to Localize Conflict.

ADDRESSES THRONG IN ROME

Tells Hearers That 'Europe Is Not Yet Really at War'—To Back Peace Efforts.

ROME, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini declared today that Italy, desiring to localize the European war, was maintaining her policy outside the European conflict and there is no reason to modify it. It corresponds to our national interests, to our political treaties and pacts and to the desire of all peoples, including the German people.

"That policy is at least to localize the conflict.

"Besides, Poland having been liquidated, Europe is not really at war. The masses of armies have not yet met.

"One can avoid that shock by realizing that to wish to maintain, or worse yet, to wish to restore, positions that history and the natural dynamism of peoples condemn, is a vain illusion."

Telling his hearers that "Europe is not yet really at war," Premier Mussolini said that "the shock can be averted by realizing it is a vain illusion to keep standing or still worse to reconstruct positions which history and natural dynamism of peoples have condemned."

But since the situation is "full of many unknowns" Il Duce said Italy's duty was to "prepare itself in a military way to meet any eventuality" while "supporting every possible effort for peace."

"It is certain," Premier Mussolini continued, "that the governments of London and Paris, with the wise purpose of not enlarging the conflict, have not reacted up to the present in the face of the Russian 'accomplished fact' (the Red Army's occupation of eastern Poland).

"But from that it follows that they have compromised their moral justification for continuing to attempt to revoke the German 'accomplished fact' (conquest of Poland).

Attacks 'Masonic Jews.'

"We meet here in a stormy moment which again brings into play not only the map of Europe but perhaps that of continents. It is only natural that these grandiose events and their repercussions in Italy should have caused emotion among us also.

"There are certain human dregs, very small but extremely miserable, that lived only in the darkest corners and profited by a special and understandable atmosphere.

"These dregs circulated certain rumors, of which many were most ridiculous about me personally. This phenomenon was destined to exhaust itself. Otherwise I would have doubted with great mortification a thing in which I always believed firmly—that the Italian people is one of the most intelligent on earth. Without dramatizing things, for that certainly is not worth while, the conclusion that one ought to draw from all of this may be summed up thus:

"Clean out the little corners where the remnants of Masonic Jews still exist."

Gen. Ettore Bastico, commander of Italy's new speedy army of the Po, reported today to Premier Mussolini on its efficiency. The army, created particularly for the defense of Italy's northern frontiers, was tested during maneuvers near the French frontier in August.

French Answer Mussolini

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP).—In answer to Premier Mussolini's speech today, an authorized spokesman defined tonight France's diplomatic position as one of determination to fight to the finish against Nazism. The Italian Premier's speech was not delivered immediately to the French press, but reports were received from Rome by official quarters here.

The French spokesman said France's reply was an emphatic "No."

The French stand was summarized in three points:

France appreciates Italy's efforts for peace, as demonstrated by France's acceptance in principle of Italy's note of Sept. 1 proposing negotiations to avert war, and "pays homage" to Mussolini;

The situation, however, has been "profoundly changed" by the German conquest of Poland;

Since then the attitude of the French and British governments has been made clear in statements of their leaders and by their accords with Poland.

Premier Edouard Daladier, in his latest speech, last Thursday, declared: "We want only one thing—complete victory."

French loyalty to the mutual assistance pact with Poland meanwhile was emphasized anew by an official reception tendered to Count Szembleck, Polish Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who arrived in Paris today. Welcomed at the station by a delegation from the French foreign and national defense ministries, he was the first member of the Polish government to reach France since the German invasion of his country.

Rome Gives Its Official Summary Of Duce's Declaration of Policy

Rome, Sept. 23 (AP)—The following is the official Italian summary of Premier Mussolini's declaration today on Italian policy toward the European war:

We meet here in a stormy moment which again brings into play not only the map of Europe but perhaps that of continents. It is only natural that these grandiose events and their repercussions in Italy should have caused emotion among us also. There are certain human dregs, very small but extremely miserable, that lived in the darkest corners and profited by a special and understandable atmosphere.

These dregs circulated certain rumors of which many were most ridiculous about me personally. This phenomenon was destined to exhaust itself. Otherwise I would have doubted with great mortification a thing in which I always believed firmly—that the Italian people is one of the most intelligent on earth. Without dramatizing things, for that certainly is not worthwhile, the conclusion that one ought to draw from all of this may be summed up thus:

WOULD PROCLAIM STAND

Clean out the little corners where the remnants of masonic Jews still exist.

Anti-Fascist lovers of foreigners seek refuge by sometimes resorting to each mimetism (chameleon-like mimicry). Never will we permit them or others to corrupt the physical or moral health of the Italian people who know that one must not bother the pilot especially when he is engaged in stormy navigation or ask him at every instant news of the journey.

If and when I should appear on the balcony (of his Palazzo Venezia) and convoke the entire Italian people, it will be, not to outline the situation, but to announce to it—as I did on October 2, 1935 (Italy's entrance into Ethiopia), or May 9, 1936 (the incorporation of Ethiopia into the new Italian Empire), decisions—I say decisions—of historic importance.

"Now it is not such a case.

Recent Policy Unchanged.

"Our policy was fixed in the declaration of September 1 (announcing that Italy was remaining of non-belligerency.

Il Duce, in a speech to Fascist leaders of Bologna at the Palazzo Venezia, broke the silence he personally has maintained since last spring to give a part answer to much speculation on Italy's position.

Premier Mussolini declared that Italian policy was "at least to localize the conflict." He said the situation did not call for an announcement of "historic importance."

"If and when," he declared, "

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THREE NAZI DRIVES FAIL; GENERAL SLAIN IN WARSAW

Allies Hold German Ground Despite Heaviest Artillery Pounding of the War So Far.

PARIS, Sept. 23 (A. P.)—French infantry forces strongly installed on German soil near Saarbruecken were reported today to have repulsed three separate German attacks aimed at regaining French-held territory.

Military dispatches reported that the attacks "coincided with the presence on the western front of Adolf Hitler and Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch."

[A Berlin dispatch reported that Hitler, who has been in the field with his army since the war began, stood on heights within sight of Warsaw yesterday. Von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-chief of the German Army, had previously left Poland for the western front.]

De Fuehrer's intention to visit the west wall fortifications had been reported for several days.

Tonight the French General Staff communique, issued by the War Ministry, said simply: "Local activity of artillery and various elements in contact."

Military information from the front said the Germans had rushed troops from Poland—released by Russia's invasion—and sent them into almost immediate action in the west against the French.

Although Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared two days ago that Germany had no intention of violating the neutrality of Belgium, the Netherlands or Luxemburg, the French General Staff has not accepted his statement at face value. France was reported speeding production of mechanized military units, for fear the Nazis might strike through neutral nations in an effort to turn the flanks of the Marginot line.

The dispatches also reported concentrations of German warplanes along the east bank of the Rhine River, opposite the main ramparts of the Maginot line. The planes, these reports said, were in addition to previously reported aviation concentrations near Aachen.

The morning communique said there was great activity during the night on the western front, particularly between the Saar River and the region southeast of Zweibruecken (Deux Ponts) and on the Lauter River.

Preliminary information from the front failed to make clear whether the German attacks were isolated actions or might be considered the large-scale drive the French have been expecting.

French authorities reported the Government is speeding production of mechanized military units for fear Germany may strike through neutral countries in an effort to turn the flanks of the Maginot Line.

(German propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared just two days ago that Germany had no intention of violating the neutrality of Belgium, Holland or Luxemburg, "either now or in the future.")

Fear Flank Attack.

Observers believed the speed-up measures were decided upon at a meeting of the French-British War Council in England yesterday.

They said the lessons learned from the swift advance of mechanized German and Russian units through Poland had emphasized the need for adequate anti-tank and anti-aircraft defenses at the extreme ends of the Maginot fortifications.

German assurances that the frontiers of neighboring neutrals would not be violated were tossed aside lightly by French commentators.

The French declared Germany has two choices—a dash through neutral States, or a frontal assault against advance French positions between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers in an attempt to remove the present menace to the Saar mining regions.

A French War Ministry communique, issued at 5:32 A. M. (Eastern daylight time) today, said:

"Toward the end of yesterday afternoon several attempts by the enemy on positions which we have conquered east of the Saar River were repulsed.

"During the night there was great activity on the front, particularly between the Saar River and the region southeast of the city of Deux Ponts (Zweibruecken) and on the Lauter River."

There was increasing evidence a major engagement might develop with extreme suddenness. The question of which side would take the initiative remained a matter of conjecture.

Observers pointed out the ever present possibility that the French may elect to launch an offensive with the hope of making fresh gains before Hitler can move up re-enforcements released from the Polish campaign.

More British Troops Arrive.

Trains continued to discharge fresh French and British troops, as well as munitions, at strategic points. Behind the lines French hospitals advertised for blood donors to stock up on transfusion supplies.

The Pasteur Institute said it was ready to provide 50,000 doses of anti-tetanus serum daily, compared with 20,000 during the world war.

The Germans were reported hauling up heavy guns near the Swiss border, where the two armies face each other across the Rhine River.

Activity along the front was limited largely to clashes between French and German patrols near Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken. Opposing artillery crashed occasional shells into enemy hill positions.

The opposing air forces confined themselves to observation of troop movements.

Possible extent of the Soviet Russian understanding with Germany apparently was causing the French some concern, particularly with reference to the military and economic aid Russia could give the Reich through her back door.

More Russ Surprises Seen

The possible extent of the Russian understanding with Germany apparently was causing the French some concern; there was particular worry over the military and economic aid Russia could give the Reich. Some French sources suggested, however, that Russia, as a neighbor of Germany and with a border meeting Rumania and Hungary, could prove a boomerang to the Nazis as well as an aid.

These sources said even more Russian "surprises" are expected here.

National Defense Gifts

National defense subscriptions continued to pour in. One foreign sympathizer was said to have given a million francs (about $22,000) as "a first donation" with the stipulation that his identity be kept secret.

The Sultan of Morocco was reported to have given 50,000 francs (about $1,100). Many ex-service men were said to have contributed their pensions.

Put Casualties at 150,000.

Reports from Poland that Warsaw still was holding out were hailed in Paris. The French asserted the Polish campaign already had cost the Germans 150,000 casualties.

The estimate of the German losses was made last night in a broadcast speech by Jean Giraudoux, French General Commissioner of Information. Giraudoux also said the Germans had lost 400 to 600 planes and 600 to 700 first line pilots, who are harder to replace than planes.

(Germany has not reported completely on her casualties in Poland. How the French obtained the casualty data was not made known).

During his broadcast, Giraudoux told the nation the "first phase of the war is ended," and that Germany faces a war of which it has let command.

In these attacks the Germans were reported to have used full battle formation, sending wave after wave of assault troops against the French positions as contrasted with previous raiding party operations.

The brunt of the German attack was borne by three companies of assault guards whose total strength was reported to be just under 500. The French described the German battalion's attacks as "particularly tenacious."

Nazis Driven Back

Advices from the front said that as fast as the Germans were driven back by field guns firing pointblank, machine guns and automatic rifles, they reformed their lines and surged out to renew their assault.

Former Chief of Nazi Army Was Fighting in Minor Post in Poland.

RESIGNED HIGH COMMAND

He Had Quarreled With Hitler but Later He Received One of Nation's Highest Honors.

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (A. P.)—Col.-Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, former commander-in-chief of the German Army, has been killed in action in front of Warsaw while fighting in a comparatively minor post.

Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, the present commander-in-chief, announced that yesterday "there fell in Poland, before Warsaw in the foremost line while carrying out a violent reconnoitering operation, Col.-Gen. Baron von Fritsch, chief of the Twelfth Artillery Regiment.

"Having taken to the field on the side of his artillery regiment on the first day, he who truly lived an exemplary life for his army now also died an exemplary death and gave his all unconditionally.

"Deeply moved and in deep mourning, yet filled with a great pride, the army stands at the bier of this great soldier."

Hitler Announced Death.

First word of the death came from Hitler's headquarters.

It was made clear he held no army command nor any other post corresponding to his rank of Colonel-General, just below that of Field Marshal.

Von Fritsch, who resigned as Commander-in-Chief after the Fuehrer shook up the army leadership in February, 1938, had been made honorary commander of the Twelfth Artillery Regiment.

This post was bestowed by Hitler "in recognition of great service in rebuilding of the Third Reich"—considered a move to reinstate him in a position of honor.

Announcement of his death was the first official intimation Von Fritsch was at the front. Only yesterday it was reported in Berlin he was not in Poland.

State Funeral Ordered.

Hitler ordered a state funeral for the fifty-nine-year-old energetic, old-school officer and issued an order of the day honoring his memory.

(Paris dispatches reported both Hitler and Von Fritsch's successor as Commander-in-Chief, Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, had arrived on the western front.)

Prior to his fall from power last year Von Fritsch had played an outstanding role in the re-creation of the German Army, in whose invasion of Poland he had only a minor part.

Berlin sources yesterday said that he had volunteered for active service although his failure to keep in step with the Fuehrer last year was believed to have relegated him to the sidelines. It was understood he disagreed with the Nazi leadership's plans for the absorption of Austria, which came the month following his resignation.

The Fuehrer's headquarters gave no further details of Von Fritsch's death. It was not mentioned in the regular morning communique of the Supreme High Command, and the early afternoon Berlin newspapers carried only notices on inside pages.

Nachtausgabe said that he "fell while with the troops in the foremost front." Other newspapers merely printed short obituaries and the official news agency communique.

Was Idol of Army.

Idol of the German Army, Col.-Gen. Werner von Fritsch, who was killed in action near Warsaw, was sent to the eastern front in a comparatively minor role after reputedly falling out with Hitler over the annexation of Austria in 1938.

Small, saber-backed, be-monocled, with a chestful of gleaming medals and an ice-cold eye, Gen. Von Fritsch appeared a Hollywood director's ideal of the Prussian officer type.

As such, he scoffed at Hitler's brown-shirted amateurs—sometimes too openly for his own good—and the story goes that when Hitler announced his intention of seizing Austria Von Fritsch told him frigidly:

"If you do, Britain and France will march, and you'll get a terrible licking."

Germany's armed forces, he said, were not then ready to face the consequences of risking war; but Hitler dismissed him and carried through the bluff which brought only diplomatic protests from Britain and France.

He Had Served 41 Years.

A professional fighter with forty-one-years of service in the German Army, Von Fritsch detested politics.

His blunt, contemptuous attitude toward Hitler's beloved Brown Shirts was anathema to the Fuehrer, but he was powerful enough, nevertheless, to force the showdown which resulted in the execution of Capt. Ernst von Roehm, Hitler's bosom friend, and the exclusion of Brown Shirts from the officers corps.

Roehm had insisted his untrained amateurs should be incorporated wholesale into the proud old officers' corps.

"Why don't you want me as an officer?" he reportedly demanded of Von Fritsch at a reception.

The little general fixed him with a chill eye. "Because," he said, "you are not a soldier"—and turned on his heel.

Despite his iron severity, the rank and file worshipped him. In barracks, countless German soldiers had a photo of Von Fritsch over their beds as their "beau ideal" of what a good Prussian soldier should be.

Resigned His Command.

Gen. Von Fritsch resigned in February, 1938, in a shake-up which followed the dismissal of Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg.

Von Blomberg had married the daughter of a carpenter and Von Fritsch, without hesitation, told Hitler the union was a social reflection on the Prussian office caste.

The Fuehrer accepted the resig-

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nations of both, along with those of thirteen other high officers and assumed personal command of all Germany's armed forces. Shortly thereafter, accusations of an undivulged nature were filed against Von Fritsch.

The fiery General demanded a military trial to clear his name. The charges were not substantiated at the trial and it reputedly fell to Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering to inform the Fuehrer that Von Fritsch had been unjustly accused.

In any event, on April 2, 1938, Hitler publicly congratulated Von Fritsch on the "restoration of his health" and on August 11 named him honorary chief of the Twelfth Artillery Regiment — a rare honor accorded only to men of special distinction.

Restored German Army.

The fifty-nine-year-old former Commander-in-Chief of the German Army was generally credited with having restored Hitler's German Reich to the military prowess it held in the days of the Kaiser and Ludendorff.

Just a year ago, following his reenstatement, Hitler wrote him to give "my honest thanks for the work you did in connection with the reconstruction of our defense force."

But when the current war broke out, it was Von Fritsch's one-time subaltern, Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, now Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, who conducted the Fuehrer's "blitzkrieg" or "lightning war" on Poland, while Von Fritsch commanded a lone regiment and lost his life in action.

NAZIS DECLARE WAR IN POLAND IS NOW ENDED

Say Lwow Has Surrendered and Warsaw Is Cut Off From Modlin.

POLISH COMMANDER CAPTURED

Heavy German Broadcast Drowns Out Warsaw's Radio Still Telling City Stands.

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The German Army High Command declared in a communique tonight that "the campaign in Poland is ended" and that "the Polish Army of millions of men has been defeated, captured or routed."

An earlier communique announced today the surrender of Lwow, the principal city of Polish Galicia; the capture of the commander of the Polish Army of the corridor, and the cutting off of Warsaw from Modlin, apparently bringing the fall of both Polish strongholds one step nearer.

Referring to the defeat of the Polish forces, tonight's communique declared: "No single Polish active or reserve division, none of their independent brigades, &c., escaped this fate."

The High Command admitted that Warsaw still held out against the German siege, but described the Polish capital as one of three "hopeless positions," the others being Modlin and the Hela Peninsula.

Modlin is a fortress ten miles northwest of the beleaguered Polish capital.

In accepting the surrender of Lwow, the German troops in turn yielded the city to the advancing Russians, asserting that there, as elsewhere, the German-Soviet cooperation seemed perfect.

Several thousand Poles were captured in the Warsaw-Modlin sector.

The only developments reported on the western front were minor artillery activity, the capture of a French plane which had made a forced landing, and the loss of one German plane.

"In combing operations in the forests along the Bzura river on September 21, the Supreme Commander of the Polish Corridor army, Gen. Bortnowski, and his entire staff fell into German hands, the communique also stated.

Praises Anti-Aircraft Unit.

A few hours earlier another communique of the Supreme Army Command said:

"Since September 1, 103,000 prisoners have been taken in this section. War material has been captured, including 252 light and twenty-three heavy cannon, thirty-seven armored cars and unmeasurable quantities of other arms and war material.

Meanwhile today Field Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering praised the heroism and bravery of the First Detachment of Anti-Aircraft Regiment 22 against "enemy forces many times superior" in fights near Ilza, Poland, September 18-19.

"Numerous officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers headed by the commander met heroes' deaths," said an order issued by Goering as Supreme Commander of the Air Force. "Thanks to riskin their all, the battle was ended victoriously."

For Pigs Instead.

"You may rest assured," he asserted, "that we will withhold some of the hundreds of thousands of tons of barley from brewers and use the grain for a far better purpose—feeding pigs."

He said that imported coffee was reserved for the army and hospitals.

Others must drink "German coffee," a brew made of barley or malt or a combination.

Restaurants will be allowed only one more week to serve food menus without calling for ration cards. Thereafter their customers must bring their coupons along.

But Food Is Rationed.

Nevertheless, orders for more rigid food rationing have just been issued.

The new decrees caused widespread disappointment among those who had hoped for a quick end to the war, and set up new food problems for hausfraus. The nation heard assurances, however, that foreign sources of food and other materials remained open.

The new food rationing, similar to that of world war days, will become effective next Monday. Bread cards will make their appearance then, and only children, pregnant and nursing mothers, and the sick will be allowed to drink unskimmed milk.

The decrees came as Adolf Hitler stood at the gates of Warsaw and as an army high command communique announced the surrender of Lwow, which, it said, signalled the end of fighting in Galicia.

With Germany and Soviet Russia in agreement on a line of demarcation between their forces in Poland rumors spread that the close co-operation might lead to a German-Russian military alliance.

No one in a responsible position, however, ventured a comment on such a possibility.

The agreement orders for more rigid food rationing at a moment of triumph in Poland were regarded by many Germans today as a sign of preparation for a long war.

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Back To World War Basis

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Rumor of Russian Army Pact.

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The agreement, announced yesterday, gave Russia approximately three-fifths of Poland as her zone of occupation and left two-fifths, including Warsaw, for Nazi soldiers. It was pointed out, however, that the line was not necessarily permanent, and that future boundaries still were the subject of diplomatic negotiations in Moscow.

(Some quarters in Moscow said the line of demarcation seemed to dispose of the idea that Germany and Russia might set up a buffer State between them.)

Herr Hitler, who has been in the field with the army since the outbreak of hostilities, stood yesterday on heights within sight of Poland's still resisting capital, and was shown German preparations for its capture.

103,000 Prisoners Reported.

A communique today announced the surrender of Lwow to German mountaineers, just as they were being relieved there by Russian troops. It also told of the capture Thursday of the commander of the Polish Army in Pomorze, his entire staff, and of 103,000 prisoners and "unmeasurable" arms in the Galicia campaign.

Until now there was no restriction on bread consumption. There still is none on potatoes, fruits, fish and fresh vegetables, which may be purchased without cards.

The bread rations, an announcement said, correspond to peace time average consuption, and will be imposed to "maintain our great national bread and grain reserves and to guarantee us daily bread, if we should happen to experience smaller harvests."

The Government explained the milk restriction as an effort to conserve butter fats to insure a supply for soldiers and workers in heavy industries. They will receive special cards allowing them larger rations.

Pound of Meat a Week.

Meat rations of approximately 1.1 pounds a person each week—the weight of one good-sized steak—have become a cause of special anxiety among many German housewives.

Even with the introduction of two meatless days—Monday and Friday—they have been compelled to do a lot of figuring on how to divide the meat allotment evenly over the remaining five days.

Seafood is almost impossible to get because of Great Britain's domination of the North Sea.

Coal, on the other hand, has been eliminated from the rationing system. It was said Germany possesses sufficient coal, now that Polish coal mines have come within the German economic system.

That Germany can count on Rumania for supplies and much-needed raw materials was emphasized by Jon Gigurtu, Rumanian industrialist and former Minister of Economics, who now is in Germany.

In a statement to the German press, Gigurtu expressed confidence that German-Rumanian trade relations would not be disturbed by the war and were bound to increase.

Rumania, he said, was in a position and willing to deliver as much as possible to Germany as long as the Reich could compensate through delivery of finished goods to Rumania.

Nazi circles said Premier Mussolini was working on behalf of his axis partner by attempting to organize neutral southeastern Europe as a source of supply for Germany.

The Nazis themselves, realizing the vital importance of foreign sources of supply, have endeavored to maintain trade routes with neutrals, especially the Scandinavian countries, Belgium and the Netherlands.

LWOW IS TAKEN AS SOVIET ARMY RELIEVES NAZIS

German High Command Says Fighting in Galicia Is Virtually Ended.

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The German Army High Command issued today the following communique (8:55 A. M., 11:55 P. M., Eastern daylight time):

"Lwow surrendered to a division of German mountaineers operating west of the city at the moment they were being relieved by Russian troops.

"Through this, fighting in Galicia virtually was ended.

"Since September 1, 103,000 prisoners have been taken in this section. War material has been captured, including 252 light and twenty-three heavy cannon, thirty-seven armored cars and unmeasurable quantities of other arms and war material.

"On September 21, the supreme commander of the Polish Corridor Army, Gen. Bortnowski, with his entire staff, fell into our hands near the River Bzura."

GERMAN ARMY MOURNS DEATH OF VON FRITSCH

Hitler Orders State Funeral For General Killed Before Warsaw

Nazis Report Fall Of Lwow—Polish Capital Still Holds Out

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 23—The German army mourned tonight for its former commander in chief, Col. Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, killed in action before Warsaw in a role far below his former eminence.

He became the first German general to die in this war when he was struck down yesterday "while carrying out a dangerous reconnoitering operation."

On Adolf Hitler's orders a state funeral will be given the 59-year-old general who played an outstanding role in the revival of the German land forces before his failure to keep in step with the Führer led to his resignation in February, 1938.

Volunteered To Serve

Before the death announcement most Germans believed von Fritsch was still in retirement. It was known, however, that he had volunteered to serve at the front and von Brauchitsch announced he had joined his regiment "on the first day" of the war.

Von Fritsch relinquished the army command at the time of the army shakeup following the resignation of Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg as Minister of War.

Von Fritsch held the rank of colonel general—one step below field marshal—but he was not in active service in that rank. He was honorary commander of the Twelfth Artillery Regiment, but it was not revealed what his duties as honorary commander consisted of.

Noted As Strategist

He often was spoken of as one of Germany's best World War military strategists whose shrewdness was being held in reserve in case activities on the Western front became livelier.

News of his death was printed on inside pages of all newspapers, but the present Nazi commander in chief, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, caused to be published a large death notice heavily bordered in black, in the name of the entire army.

"There fell in Poland, before Warsaw, in the foremost line while carrying out a dangerous reconnoitering operation, Colonel General Baron von Fritsch, chief of Artillery Regiment Number 12," the notice said.

Died Exemplary Death

"Having taken to the field on the side of his artillery regiment on the first day, he who truly lived an exemplary life for his army now also died an exemplary death and gave his all unconditionally.

"Deeply moved and in deep mourning, yet filled with a great pride, the army stands at the bier of this great soldier."

The notice was 10 inches wide, 6½ high and had an Iron Cross in the center at the top.

The army meanwhile declared in a communique that the war in Poland was over, despite the continued resistance of Warsaw, where von Fritsch fell.

Cooperation Hailed

The communique recited at length the stages of the German campaign in Poland, said its success was due to the cooperation of all branches of the army and navy and declared the army had taken more than 450,000 captives, 1,200 guns and war materials that could not yet be calculated.

It said 800 Polish planes had been destroyed or captured and the rest interned after fleeing abroad.

The Polish soldier, it added, fought bravely but "broke on the inadequacy of his leadership and organization."

Exact figures on German losses will be given in a few days, the communique stated, declaring that they "must be described as unusually small in comparison to the enormous losses of the enemy."

Lwow Surrenders

Today's first communique, covering the situation through yesterday, said Lwow had surrendered to the German army as Russians approached the city. Lwow falls within the territory agreed upon as the Russian occupa-

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tion zone.

The night communique said "the campaign in Poland is ended" and that the entire Polish army of millions "has been defeated, captured or routed."

But Warsaw still held out aganist the invaders, the communique admitted. It declared the Polish capital was one of three "hopeles situations," the others being Modlin and the Hela peninsula.

Warsaw was said by the supreme command to have been cut off from Modlin, a fortress about ten miles northwest of the capital.

Among the Poles captured, the army said, was General Bortnowski, described as supreme commander of the Polish Corridor army, along with his staff.

"The war's third week," said the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt*, "was one of disappointment and broken hopes for England. Poland's resistance, which authoritative quarters in London calculated would last three months, lasted little more than two weeks."

Russia's invasion of Poland, the paper said, was another "point lost" by Britain. "Now that Poland's destiny has been settled," it said, the true meaning of the European conflict was becoming clear and this clarity "underscores the senselessness of the struggle."

The Nazis ended the third week of war feeling everything was going their way. Their optimism was based on three things: a bumper, although not a record, grain crop was sighted; neutral countries, they believe, are lining up behind them to deliver foods and raw materials to supplement what was expected from Russia; and the belief the war has demonstrated to Britain and France that the Reich is impregnable.

They feel that militarily the western fortifications make an attack from the west almost an insoluble problem. In the air, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's airmen reported they gave the British, on their first bombing attempt, a bitter taste of what it means to attack Germany.

Air Strength Bolstered

Effectiveness of German planes in the Polish campaign has bolstered the already strong German belief that in the air force the Reich has a weapon stronger than anything Britain and France possess. The Germans count on bombers and scouters to give their submarines great assistance in breaking the British blockade.

The Nazis have hoped that Britain and France would "throw in the sponge" after Poland was destroyed, and "England saw the neutrals were prepared to resist the British blockade which troubled their foreign trade."

As part of Germany's diplomatic maneuvering toward this end there has been an admitted effort to win France away from Britain by reassuring the French that Germany has no territorial claims on them and by propagandizing them with the notion they were being used by Britain to preserve the British Empire.

Fraternization Cited

Frequent stories of German and French troops fraternizing along the Rhine are told in Berlin. One related how a high Nazi official, whose jurisdiction lies in the Saar, sent a keg of beer through the lines to French soldiers.

Satisfaction over the grain crop was caused by an estimated 27,400,000-ton production, 500,000 tons more than the previous year. This was exclusive of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Several million tons held in reserve will not be touched this year, it was predicted, hence the Nazis felt assured of a bread supply for a war lasting several years.

Potato and beet crops likewise were described as excellent. But beer is to be thinner, and bread, beginning Monday, will be rationed. Less barley is to go into the beer.

Russian troops.

Of the entire Polish Army only an insignificant remainder still is fighting at hopeless positions in Warsaw, in Modlin and on the Peninsula of Hela.

That this still is possible is due exclusively to the willing forbearance of our troops and our consideration for the Polish civil population.

As signs increased after the Spring of 1939 that Poland, relying on the foreign aid guaranteed it, would not avoid assault at arms with the German Reich in pursuit of its wide-stretched national interests, an attempt was made through careful examinations to clarify the probable operations and intentions of Poland.

Literature and Press Scanned

Impressions obtained from Polish literature and the daily press in connection with military measures of the Polish Army leadership, which meantime became known, gave an approximate picture of the intentions of the Polish leadership.

In a series of conferences between the Fuehrer and the Commanders-in-Chief of the army, navy and air force, their General Staff chiefs and the Chief of the High Command of the Army, operative suppositions following therefrom for the German Army were discussed and clarified.

First: Perusal of general and very scientific literature of Poland already imparted the picture of conceptions that the Polish political State chauvinism had made regarding the future development of the Polish State. The publicized demands of the daily press as well as oratorical outpourings of the Polish military strengthened these impressions.

The marching up of Polish fighting forces, which appeared

saw, as it was strong enough to carry out its own attack.

This Polish group was supposed to be flanked on the right by considerable gathering forces that could threaten East Prussia from an eastern direction and on the left wing through a very strong army in the Corridor. The assignment of the Corridor Army was to occupy the Free State of Danzig and then also be able to launch an offensive against East Prussia from this side.

The order was given for rear coverage to this operation by the far strongest Polish army, which was placed in the region of Posen [Poznan]. In case of a German attack on the Corridor this army, with its superior strength, was to threaten the flank of this attack. It also could be used at any time to help the weaker Polish army marching to the southward. Through its strength and central position in the vicinity of Posen this army threatened the far flanks of any German attack from Central Upper Silesia or from Pomerania.

Poland's southern army in the region of Krakau [Cracow] and Lemberg [Lwow] was, in the opinion of Polish Army leaders, strong enough to protect that important industrial area. It could be used for the further purpose, according to development of the war, either as aid to other Polish armies or to attack the important Upper Silesia industrial area.

Secondly: The object of the German operations was to encircle, attack and destroy the large, strong Polish army concentrated in the bend of the Vistula River. For this purpose the army Commander in Chief, General von Brauchitsch, created two army groups: A Southern Army Group

direction. Its task was to hold the Polish forces there and with units advancing from Slovakia northward encircle the Poles and, if possible, prevent their retreat eastward.

As a protection for the left wing of General von Reichenau, the army of General Blaskowitz coming from east of Breslau should advance in the general direction of Warsaw by stages in order to trap and fight off expected flank manoeuvres of the Polish Army Group in the vicinity of Posen.

The task of the Northern Army Group was, with the army of General von Kluge, to establish a connection with East Prussia as swiftly as possible, cross the Vistula between Bromberg [Bydgoszsz] and Graudenz [Grudziadz]

and with the group advancing toward Graudenz from East Prussia, attempt to join in a general easterly direction with the north wing of the Southern Army Group.

The Second Army of General von Bock, under the command of General von Keuchler, had the assignment to come from East Prussia over the Narew River and the Bug east of the Vistula and establish connection with the Army of General von Reichenau or cut Warsaw off from the east. In the course of further operations an effort was to be made to capture, in a further extensive encircling movement behind the San and the Bug, those Polish forces that might succeed in crossing the Vistula.

All the assignments in this plan of operation were mustered in an outstanding manner by the army command and carried out brilliantly by the troops. The first operations, to engage in battle and destroy as strong an enemy

More and more pressed together, the Polish divisions in continued attacks attempted in various places to break the ring that held them. Just as the German divisions earlier had shown themselves of the highest value in offensive power, so now they demonstrated a not less value in their ability to stand firm.

450,000 Prisoners in All

The result of this series of battles was the almost total destruction of the Polish armies west of the Vistula. Prisoners in the total of three surrenders connected with this big operation were more than 300,000. The grand total of captives is now up to more than 450,000. The total guns seized already is about 1,200. Other war materials seized are not yet possible even approximately to calculate.

Troops of all German extractions, young actives and older classes, participated equally in this enormous success. German infantry renewed its undying fame. Its ability in marching and in bearing up under hardship was of less than its ability in fighting. To its courage in attack was added an unshakably strong ability to stand firm that conquered every imaginable crisis.

Light and heavy artillery assisted in making possible the biggest successes. Thanks to their efforts and those of the engineers it was possible in the shortest possible time to conquer Polish border fortifications either by storming or going around them in order to destroy the enemy without let-up.

Armored and motorized units, cavalry, anti-tank and reconnoisance units in extraordinary collaboration fulfilled the hopes placed in them. Shoulder to shoulder with them fought S. S. [Elite Guard] formations placed under the army's command.

Upon the command of Field Marshal General Goering two strong air fleets were formed under Generals Kesselring and Loehr and sent to conduct an air war against Poland. These two air fleets completely smashed the Polish Air Force and controlled the air in a short time. In closest cooperation with army destroyer planes, bombers continually attacked bunkers, batteries, troop concentrations, marching columns, unloadings of supplies, etc.

Through the fliers' disdain for death they saved the army an endless amount of blood and contributed in greatest measure to the total result. Anti-aircraft artillery took the German air under its protection and especially in the beginning of the campaign, cooperated in the destruction of the Polish Air Force. In all, approximately 800 either were destroyed or fell to the army as booty. The rest were interned after fleeing abroad.

On sea, units of the German battle fleet under command of Admiral Gen. Albrecht blocked the Danzig inlet from the beginning of hostilities and thereby crippled all traffic to and from Polish seaports. With the exception of a submarine, all the Polish fleet still in the North Sea Sept. 1 was destroyed or interned in neutral harbors.

Here, also, the air force played a glorious role. Outstanding accomplishments in the field of communications, especially in the re-establishment of streets, bridges and railways, in which the Labor Service particularly proved its worth, made the task of leadership much easier.

Border guards who quietly have been fulfilling their duty for years occupied territory behind the army, making it possible for the command to put troops on all fronts. Thus, in exemplary cooperation all forces contributed to the final achievement.

It was possible only because the West Army and strong units of the air forces confidently and determinedly stood ready to brave every enemy superiority, however great, and because the navy guaranteed the security of the German North Sea and the German coasts.

The Polish soldier repeatedly fought bravely. He broke on the inadequacy of his leadership and his organization. Thanks to superior leadership, high degree of training and the modern armaments of the German Army its achievements were accompanied by losses that must be described as unusually small in comparison to the enormous losses of the enemy. Exact figures will be given in a few days.

The materials and weapons of the new army have come up to the highest demands. Munitions and fuel consumption of this campaign amounted to only a fraction of the monthly production.

The German people can again look with pride on its army.

The army, however, looks forward to its further tasks with triumphant confidence.

Text of Germany's Review of the War in Poland

By The [illegible] Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 23—The German Army High Command issued the following communique tonight reviewing the campaign in Poland:

The campaign in Poland is ended.

In a connected series of destructive battles, of which the greatest and most decisive was in the bend of the Vistula, the Polish Army of a million men has been defeated, captured or routed.

No single Polish active or reserve division, none of their independent brigades, etc., escaped this fate.

Only fractions of individual groups were able to avoid immediate destruction by fleeing into the swamps of Eastern Poland. They succumbed there to Soviet

in the train of Polish mobilization, passed as final confirmation of these intentions. The Polish Army leadership underrated the German Army in the belief that it could successfully conduct an offensive war in the east, at least to a certain degree, in consideration of strong German strength bound in the Western front of the Reich.

The dominating thought was immediately to occupy the Free State of Danzig, to attack East Prussia from three sides and to conquer it as an island cut off from the rest of the Reich. For this purpose the following concentration of strength took place:

One Polish army was stationed in the area north of Warsaw as capable of checking and perhaps threatening a German advance from East Prussia against War-

under the command of Gen. von Runstedt, a Northern Army Group under command of Col. Gen. von Bock.

Three Armies in South

The southern group consisted of three armies: The army of General List, the army of General von Reichenau and the army of General Blaskowitz.

The Northern Army Group consisted of the army of General von Kluge and the army of General von Keuchler.

The orders of the southern group were to push in a northeasterly direction toward the Vistula from near Kreuzberg with the center army of General von Reichenau. The army of Col. Gen. List from Upper Silesia was to protect the right flank of this army and from the north side of the West Beskidy Mountains to advance in an easterly

force as possible, succeeded to a degree that will go down in history.

In a connected series of battles it was possible to decide the destiny of the Polish Army and with it the entire campaign practically within eight days. Destruction of the Polish Corridor Army was followed a few days later by encirclement and weakening of Polish troops retreating before the army of General von Reichenau in the vicinity of Radom.

The forces of General von Reichenau's army thrown forward to the doors of Warsaw then prevented a retreat across the Vistula of the Polish armies of Posen and the Corridor. Thereafter the army of General Blaskowitz and the greater part of the army of General von Reichenau hemmed in this strong enemy force.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES BIG CROP OF GRAIN BUT CUTS RATIONS

Says Harvest Provides for Long War—Restrictions Called Precautionary.

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Agriculture announced today a bumper grain harvest and expressed confidence that Germany could stand a long war. The 1939 harvest for greater Germany, exclusive of the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate, was 27,400,000 tons, one of the highest in years and exceeding that of 1938 by 500,000 tons, the ministry announced.

Officials said that when the final yield became known the total probably would be even higher.

It comprised grain for bread and feeding purposes, but not maize (corn).

As Germany's annual consumption runs between 25,000,000 and 26,000,000 tons, the Agriculture Ministry said that it was confident that at least 1,000,000 tons of the 1939 harvest could be stored for a prolonged war.

Officials said that never before had Germany accumulated such reserves of grain as now were available.

The Government, they said, was searching constantly for additional dance halls and athletic halls to commandeer for grain storage.

The Food Ministry at the same time said that the rationing card system effective Monday was intended merely to insure equitable distribution of foodstuffs and to prevent hoarding.

Officials pointed out that flour, for instance, easily could become bitter if hoarded unscientifically. This, they said, a nation at war must prevent and prohibit. They insisted that there was plenty of food for every one and would be for years to come.

They acknowledged that the situation regarding meat, eggs and fats was not as favorable as that with grain, but said that the rations beginning Monday would be sufficient.

Potatoes are plentiful and therefore will not be rationed.

Beer will become thinner, containing less barley, one official said.

For Pigs Instead.

"You may rest assured," he asserted, "that we will withhold some of the hundreds of thousands of tons of barley from brewers and use the grain for a far better purpose—feeding pigs."

He said that imported coffee was reserved for the army and hospitals.

Others must drink "German coffee," a brew made of barley or malt or a combination.

Restaurants will be allowed only one more week to serve food menus without calling for ration cards. Thereafter their customers must bring their coupons along.

RED ARMY REACHES HUNGARY BORDER

Troops Plant Russian Flag All Along Polish Frontier

Massacre Of 40 Catholic Seminarians Charged To Ukrainians

By ELMER W. PETERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Munkacs, Hungary (near the Polish frontier), Sept. 23—Soviet Russian and Hungarian troops established formal contact today in this district high in the Carpathian Mountains, ending another phase of the Red army's occupation of a part of Poland.

The Soviet's red flag with its hammer and sickle waved in the breeze beside the red, white and green banners of Hungary in dramatic scenes that a month ago would have been impossible.

Meantime, it was reported that Germans abandoned Beskid and Uzsok passes in the Polish-Hungarian Carpathians in preparation for the establishment of a new division line which will give the Soviet authority over the entire frontier.

8,000 Cross Frontier

A final group of 8,000 Polish soldiers crossed the frontier shortly before the Soviet army officers appeared. Bearded and hungry, the retreating troops brought stories of rearguard action in their flight to the border. Climbing the Polish Carpathians, they said they were forced time and again to fight off roving bands of Ukrainians. Many of the wounded died because of lack of medical care, they said.

Fourteen officers who killed themselves in despair, the soldiers reported, were buried in shallow graves with hasty military honors. Like the refugees who preceded them, the troops first sought news of besieged Warsaw.

Cheered By News

They were cheered by the news the capital still was holding out against the Germans.

Marking the end of a tragic refugee flight, the last of tens of thousands of Polish soldiers and civilians, who a few weeks ago talked of victory, moved across the border in muddy automobiles, camouflaged military trucks and creaking peasant carts.

Hope still was high among some that Poland again would be restored her independence. Many Polish officers sought a way to join the French forces.

Horror Tales Heard

New tales of horrors from the Polish interior left the refugees grim-faced. Ignace Albert Horecki, Polish priest, said forty Roman Catholic theological students at Lwow were executed September 17 by the Ukrainians.

"They were simply lined up and shot down in what seemed mad lust to strike at anything godly," the priest said. "I reached the front myself on a bicycle."

It was estimated unofficially that two per cent of the civilian refugees who came here in the last twenty-four hours were Jews, although they said the greater part of Poland's 3,000,000 Jews had decided to remain through the Soviet occupation hopeful of being absorbed peacefully.

Trains Packed

The removal of both military and civilian refugees to lower Hungary began on a large scale today. Trains were loaded with khaki-clad soldiers who crowded into third-class cars and freights. Caravans of busses were being organized for civilians, many of whom were experiencing increased financial difficulties due to the drop in the valuation of Polish currency. The zloty, which formerly was worth 20 cents, now is worth only a cent.

Planting of the Red flag along the entire frontier coincided with a renewal of normal diplomatic relations between Russia and Hungary.

Russ Paper Published

The first Russian newspaper printed in Ruthenian, the *Russkaya Pravda* (Russian Truth) appeared in Ungvar, on the northeastern Hungarian-Slovak border.

Developments in Warsaw were obscured by the "duel of the air waves," which blocked out broadcasts from the Polish capital station. Attempts to send out news of the defense of the city, which had been the only means of communication with the outside world, were lost in the jam of words from a station identified as German.

Early tonight an occasional sound identified as Polish gave a meager clue that the city still was unconquered. A station operating on the same wave length continued to warn Polish leaders that "the British and French have failed in their promises."

Moscow Talks Stir Speculation On Baltic Move

Diplomats Feel Estonian's Visit May Hint Change in Borders of Small States

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP).—Moscow's attention centered tonight on the Soviet Union's future relations with small Baltic states and on economic reorganization of the three-fifths of Poland designated the Russian zone of occupation.

On the diplomatic front, speculation was stirred by the impending arrival of Karl Selter, Estonian Foreign Minister, for conversations with Russian officials and by the possible effect of these talks on the future of the small Baltic states.

On the Polish front, huge Polish estates were being divided among former tenants and servants even as troops to the west still were consolidating their occupation. In the occupied zone, which has been widened steadily since Russian troops entered Poland a week ago tomorrow, the new life was being inaugurated in numerous ways.

Tonight's general staff communique said that during the day Russian troops continued their advance through Poland toward the demarcation line established by Germany and the U. S. S. R., occupying the towns of Gorodok in the North and Stryyj in the South.

The Russian troops took over a number of towns west of Brest-Litovsk and continued operations to clear out small groups of Polish troops, the communique reported, adding that southeast of Kovel 8,000 Polish officers and men had been captured, 2,000 horses, several railway trains and sundry military equipment.

Selter's trip to Moscow was said to be ostensibly for completion of negotiations for a commercial treaty with Russia. Foreign circles, however, said they attached more significance to the visit because of the uncertain position of the Baltic states in the light of the German-Russian invasion and partition of Poland. Speculation has centered especially on possible border revisions of some Baltic states. Before the World War Estonia was part of Russia.

Russia was angered when a Polish submarine, which had been interned in the Estonian port of Talinn, escaped. The Soviet press hinted the escape had been made with the connivance of Estonian officials. The Russian Baltic fleet was ordered to "take measures" and put to sea. Estonian circles in Moscow insisted their guards had attempted to prevent the submarine's escape and said there was no friction with Russia.

(Russia is known to want a Baltic seaport, and Estonia is strategically on the Gulf of Finland, from which Soviet ships enter the Baltic.)

The Soviet Union continued its organization work in White Russia and the Polish Ukraine, the eastern sections of Poland. Dispatches said peasants were aiding the Red Army in rounding up Polish officers. One report said a group of peasants had brought in 117 Polish officers and landlords and surrendered them to the municipality of Novogrudok.

A report from the same city said a group of women had called up the provisional administration department to inquire about rumors of the closing of churches and synagogues in the city, but were told this was "merely gossip."

Train service was resumed at Wilno (Vilna) in northeast Poland, and theaters there will be opened tomorrow. At the same time, the first copies of the newspapers "Vilna Pravda," in the White Russian language, and the "Vilna Izvestia," in Polish will appear. The names were copied from those of leading Moscow papers.

Russian money was said to be in circulation in some sections of the invaded area.

The estates of Count Radziwill, head of a leading Polish family who is under detention, already are being divided among his former servants and tenants. A dispatch said Radziwill had twelve estates in the Novogrudok district totaling 225,000 acres.

Moscow papers announcing the capture of the Polish fortress of Brest-Litovsk (Brescz Nad Bugiem) said 120,000 Polish prisoners were taken in four days.

ESTONIAN MINISTER ON WAY TO MOSCOW

Foreign Circles There Say Visit Is Significant.

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Estonian Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, is due to arrive in Leningrad tomorrow en route to Moscow for conferences with Russian officials, it was announced today.

Foreign circles attached significance to his coming since the position of the Baltic States in light of the Russian and German invasion of Poland has been the subject of much speculation.

This speculation has dwelt especially on the question of possible border revisions.

Estonia was a part of Russia before the world war.

Mr. Selter's reported trip was said to be ostensibly for completion of negotiations for a commercial treaty with Russia.

The little nation is strategically situated on the Gulf of Finland, from which Soviet ships go out into the Baltic.

Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu also is en route to Moscow for talks with Government officials.

Tass (official Russian news agency), in accounts of an interview with Minister Saracoglu before he left Istanbul, quoted him as saying the trip would result in strengthening the friendship of the two countries.

(Saracoglu reached Odessa yesterday en route to Moscow, where he was expected to spend about ten days.)

Moscow newspapers, announcing the capture of the Polish fortress of Brest-Litovsk (Brescz nad Bugiem), said the Red army took 120,000 prisoners in four days.

Warsaw Radio Drowned Out.

VERECZKE, Hungary (at the Polish Frontier), Sept. 22 (Delayed), (A. P.).—The Warsaw radio, broadcasting defiance of German troops, which for two weeks have been battering at the Polish capital, was drowned out suddenly tonight by interference from a stronger Nazi station.

For fifteen minutes, German music silenced the voice of a Polish staff officer, who had been telling of Warsaw's determination to hold out.

Then the interfering station broadcast a speech denouncing France and Britain. It was delivered first in Polish and repeated in German.

Before the Warsaw radio was jammed from the air a broadcast by Mayor Stefan Starzinski reported that German warplanes had "drenched" the capital with propaganda pamphlets.

Criticize Statement.

The Mayor said the pamphlets were "written in bad Polish, which is evidence no Pole will help the Germans write such pamphlets."

The interference started as Col. Vaclav Lipinski, staff officer of the Warsaw defense, declared "Germany cannot hold out indefinitely. The British blockade is working——"

Before his voice was blotted out Col. Lipinski declared Warsaw and Modlin were being supported by strong Polish troops which had fought their way through encircling armies.

"I tell you for certain," Col. Lipinski added, "our troops still are fighting at Zamosc, Rawa-Ruska and Lwow. The Germans to survive must execute a lightning war. For this reason Warsaw must hold out."

(Rawa-Ruska is approximately forty miles northwest of Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine, which Soviet Russian troops said they had occupied several days ago and which a Berlin communique claimed for German mountain troops today. Zamosc is about the same distance northwest of Rawa-Ruska.)

Report to Government.

For the first time the Warsaw radio acknowledged the Polish Government and the army and general staff had left the country.

"This is true, but necessary," Mayor Starzinski declared, "but they are in constant touch with us, and we are reporting to them."

The capital's radio speakers defiantly challenged Germany's war planes, which they said had again dumped high explosives on the city during the day.

"Poland still exists, Poland still fights," the announcer said. "We fight on in the firm belief that the invaders must and will be punished for his crimes."

They described with pride the work of "volunteer corps" now fighting side by side with the regular troops.

Each day, the broadcast declared, sees Warsaw's population contributing to an organized method of handling food supplies and transportation. Private homes as well as public buildings have become hospitals, it was said, and pharmacies have been stripped of medical supplies.

Battle for Air Waves Rages.

The unequal battle for the air waves was continued each time the Warsaw radio began broadcasting news. There was no interference from the German station when the Warsaw broadcast was confined to musical programs.

At one time, over the stronger station, alleged Polish prisoners could be heard, being questioned by German officers. The officers asked how long each had been on the front, how they reacted to war's frightfulness and they they felt it was impossible for Poland to hold out against the Germans.

Despite interference with the Warsaw station, the assurance that the capital still was holding out cheered thousands of Polish refugees flocking over the Hungarian border in search of safety.

Authorities here estimated that 7,000 Polish motor vehicles have

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crossed the border. Most of these were heavily laden, with passengers—many of them children—clinging to the running boards.

Some of the cars carried radios tuned to the Warsaw wave length. The first eleven notes of Chopin's "Polonaise," the capital's "all well" signal, could be heard at intervals by the occupants of the cars.

Hungarian officials struggled to cope with the seemingly endless flow of homeless and hungry refugees. Some of those who crossed the border several days ago have gone as far south as Budapest.

Typhoid And Food Shortage Plague Warsaw, Refugees Say

Parks And Public Squares Become Graveyards—55 Americans In Group Safe At Königsberg

[By the Associated Press]

Königsberg, East Prussia, Sept. 23—Foreign refugees from besieged Warsaw asserted today that the people of the Polish capital, suffering from typhoid and a food shortage, were burying their dead in parks and public squares.

Americans said most of the sixty to seventy persons who had taken refuge in the United States Embassy saw a bomb demolish a building on Napoleon Square nearby, killing fifty persons. The dead were buried in the few remaining green spots of the square.

Fifty-five Americans, including seven consular officials, were among the company of almost 1,400 foreigners brought here yesterday from Warsaw with Polish and German help. There were many women and children in the group.

Some Cars Bullet-Scarred

While most of the refugees came in trains and automobiles provided by the Germans, diplomatic officials who had their own cars, drove them through the night over 180 miles of war-torn countryside. Roads with gaping shell holes caused many detours.

Some cars were dotted with bullet holes; but their owners declined to reveal how they got there. One Argentine diplomat's machine had three holes in front and two in the rear. It was indicated that most of the bullets struck while the cars were in Warsaw.

The refugees revealed they had less than two hours to prepare for their exit from the city. Hence most of them brought but one suitcase; many women and children had insufficient clothing, but the German Red Cross furnished warm garments.

Refugees said Warsaw was filled with anti-aircraft guns and artillery. Hence replies from German guns necessarily fell in the heart of the city.

U. S. Embassy Cellar As Refuge

The bombing of the building near the American Embassy was one of the "last straws" for the taut nerves of the Americans. When Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and his staff left Warsaw on September 5, the consular staff moved in because the Embassy's cellar was considered comparatively safe from bombs.

This proved a wise move, for the consulate building later was destroyed, refugees said.

Consular officers took turns on watch. When a shell exploded four blocks away, then another three blocks from them, they knew the next one would be closer, so the alarm was given and occupants of the building were herded into the basement.

Hurled 3 Feet By Bomb

A Swiss—one of the 178 foreign diplomats who came here—said he was talking on the telephone when a bomb dropped on the building next door. H was blown three feet, he said.

Food supplies were steadily being diminished, the refugees said, and contaminated water caused many cases of typhoid fever, which, however, had not reached the epidemic stage by the time they left.

American consular officials said they did not know the whereabouts of the Americans who stayed in Warsaw—there were about 200 before the exodus. Many were Polish-born naturalized Americans.

Diplomats who came here were expected to begin leaving tomorrow for Berlin and civilians for Stettin. Berlin embassies of the various nationalities were to arrange for sending them home.

The refugees gave this picture of what happened in Warsaw after the German army dropped leaflets demanding the city's surrender:

A committee of three consular officials representing Norway, Holland and Belgium asked the Polish military commander to surrender the city, but he replied he was unable to do so, as he had orders to defend it. He said he could not take the responsibility of organizing an exodus of foreigners, but would not prevent them from leaving.

Negotiations With Germans

A message then was sent on September 17 over a portable radio to German authorities stating that a foreign representative wanted to negotiate with the Germans.

The Germans at that time thought the message meant the Polish military wanted to surrender.

The German high command replied from Berlin that one Polish soldier with a white flag and one representative of the diplomatic corps in another car with a white flag should appear at the German lines at 10 P. M. September 17.

The Germans waited but nobody appeared from the city. The refugees said a diplomat had been chosen and was ready to start but the firing did not cease along the stipulated route. Hence, the Warsaw military commander refused to let the diplomat risk his life.

Back To Their Cellar Life

Disappointed over the failure, the foreigners returned to their cellar life, but tried again September 20. This time they were successful and the diplomats who first called on the Warsaw commander met the Germans and completed arrangements for the neutrals to leave.

They returned to Warsaw shortly after noon. Evacuation was to start at 2 P. M. and end at 5, allowing less than two hours to notify more than a thousand persons and arrange transportation. Many had no telephones, so the radio was the chief means of communication.

Notice was broadcast in a half dozen languages that foreigners wishing to leave should meet at the Hotel Bristol in the center of the city at 2 P. M. The Polish army supplied forty trucks and all diplomats having cars used them.

American consular officials made several trips to the German lines with women and children. The Germans had arranged for a train leaving a small town beyond Praga.

U. S. REFUGEES QUIT WARSAW

55 Arrive Safely at City of Koenigsberg.

SOME REMAIN AT CAPITAL

Twelve American Boys and Girls Are Among Those in Germany.

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, Sept. 23 (AP)—Approximately fifty-five American refugees from Warsaw found temporary haven here today, but others, fearful of dangers of flight or separation from their families, remained in the besieged Polish capital.

The Americans were among more than 1,300 foreigners being provided for by the German Foreign Office until they could arrange to return to their homes, or go to neutral countries.

It was not possible immediately to establish names or precise numbers of the Americans. They were scattered throughout the city. They arrived in groups, some by train and others by automobile after twenty hours of travel through war-torn country.

Keeps Consulate Open.

At least seven members of the staff of the United States Consulate General in Warsaw were among those here. Thaddeus Chylinski, Vice-Consul of Polish descent who has a Polish wife, stayed to keep the office open and look after those Americans who decided to remain.

(The State Department in Washington announced yesterday that Vice-Consul Douglas Jenkins, first official to arrive, had listed the others en route to Koenigsberg as Consul-General John K. Davis, Consul George J. Haering, Consul William Cramp, Consul M. Williams Blake, Consul E. Tomlin Bailey, Vice-Consul Carl Birkeland and Dr. Waldemar J. A. Wickham of the United States Public Health Service.)

For two of them the Warsaw experience was nothing new: Jenkins experienced similar trials at Nanking, China, and Cramp at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Those Americans who remained did so chiefly because of Polish relatives or other interests in Warsaw, it was said, or because they feared dangers involved in the trip to Koenigsberg.

Woman and Child Turn Back.

Efforts of other Americans to persuade them to leave were in vain. At least one woman with a child turned back at the last moment.

Twelve 'teen-age American boys and girls of Polish descent who had been studying in Warsaw came here with the refugees. They had been living much of the time with other Americans in the basement of the United States embassy as a protection against bombs.

The United States Consulate Building, it was said, was damaged by shellfire.

Arrival here was the first contact with the outside world for the refugees since September 5, when all Warsaw communications failed. Many of the American men, including those of the consulate staff, had sent their families out previously and been out of touch with them since.

One of their chief concerns was where their families had scattered and how to locate them.

Another, as one put it, was "some food and rest."

Food Situation Bad.

The food situation in Warsaw was described as "very bad." With cooperation of the Polish Civil Committee, the Americans said, they were able periodically to get rice, noodles, meat or other food.

They said one of their handicaps was the great danger in going outdoors—to bring in food, for example—because they never knew where a bomb might land. Some were said to have had close escapes from death or injury.

Street fighting was said to be going on in outskirts of Warsaw. The center of the city was described as considerably damaged by air attack and artillery fire.

The refugees expressed praise for the manner in which Germans and Poles handled their removal. Both sides were said to have been very considerate.

First Effort Failed.

A first effort to negotiate their departure failed after radio contact was made last Sunday, they said, because of fighting on the road designated for their exit from Warsaw.

The Polish commander was quoted as saying he could not guarantee safe conduct under such circumstances.

The German commander established contact a second time with an appeal that a representative be sent to a rendezvous on the Praga-Radzymin Road.

As a result of subsequent negotiations, more than 1,300 foreigners were transferred at a highway crossing eighteen miles northeast of Warsaw Thursday. German Army officers and Foreign Office authorities met them there. That night special trains—which the German had had waiting for days—left for Koenigsberg.

The Princess Sapieha planned to leave tomorrow for New York.

Prince Andrew Sapieha, former finance counselor of the Polish Embassy in Washington, was reported to

Poland's Proud Aristocracy Scattered By Dual Invasion

Some Killed, Some Prisoners, Others Escape—Princes Radziwill And De Bourbon Reported Captives

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Bucharest, Sept. 23 — Among the thousands of refugees in Rumania are many members of Poland's ancient, princely and wealthy families who were forced to flee before the whirlwind German-Soviet Russian invasion and partition of the country.

Many bearers of Poland's most famous names are reported to have been killed in the fighting and bombing sweeping their homeland. Some, too, have been reported captured as the invaders advanced from the west and the east, wiping the 20-year-old Polish republic off the map.

Some refugees who reached Rumania have funds and property in neutral countries. Others managed to escape with only the clothes on their backs and a few personal belongings.

Nearly all still are searching for some word of other members of their families scattered by the Nazi and Soviet invaders.

Prince Andrew Lubomirski, son of a former Polish Minister to the United States and one-time student at the Friends School in Washington, rode out of his estate near Horodenka on horseback as Russian troops came in the rear gate. After seven hours of hard riding, he waded a river to the Rumanian side of the frontier near Vastarnia.

The Prince said tonight his brother, Prince Henry Lubomirski, who was educated at Central High School in Washington, D. C., and became a Jesuit priest, was still "somewhere in Poland."

Prince Paul Sapieha, with his American wife, the former Virginia Peterson, of New York, daughter of Dr. Dniestr river from Zalescyki under enemy warplane bombing.

have been captured by German troops near Przemysl.

Prince Janus Radziwill, the head of one of Poland's four most famous families, was reported seized by Soviet troops near Krzmienc. Prince Radziwill, head of the Polish Red Cross, was reported captured shortly after he conferred with United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., concerning the disposition of relief funds sent by the American Red Cross.

[Associated Press Editor's Note: Advices reaching Moscow today said the Radziwill family estates, totaling some 225,000 acres, were being divided among the family's former servants and tenants.]

Prince De Bourbon Captured

Prince de Bourbon, a cousin of the exiled King of Spain, who married Princess Cecilia Lubomirski, was reported among the princely refugees to have been captured by the Russians near Lublin.

Count Andre Tornowski left Warsaw on foot and hiked with other refugees to Tarnopol, a town named after his family, before he crossed the Rumanian frontier.

Stanislaus Patek, former Polish Ambassador to Washington, refused to leave Warsaw and friends here said tonight he was still in the battered capital.

One Jump Ahead Of Russ Tanks

Former Ambassador Filipowicz escaped across the Dniester river into Rumania just before Russian tanks rolled into Zalescyki.

Victor Podoski, chief of the American division of the Polish Foreign Office and former secretary of the Polish Embassy in Washington, also crossed the border one jump ahead of Soviet tanks. He is going to Otawa, Canada, where he has been assigned as Consul General.

Albert Dzieduzyski, nephew of a

FREDK PETERSON, ESCAPED ACROSS THE DNIESTR

former Minister to Washington, who was educated at Princeton and now is attached to the American Embassy at Warsaw, was still in Zalescyki with William Morton, of the Embassy staff, who was held there by Russian closure of the Rumanian border.

RUMANIANS MOURN MURDERED PREMIER

Calinescu's Last Rites To Be First Under His Own New Funeral Decree

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 23—Rumanians today eulogizen Premier Armand Calinescu as a martyr to patriotism as the nation went into mourning on the eve of an elaborate funeral for the assassinated statesman.

Newspapers published the last decree signed by the Premier a few hours before he was slain by his pro-Nazi Iron Guard foes. The decree provided, ironically, for additional ceremonies at Government funerals. Calinescu's own last rites will be the first under the decree.

Gang Wiped Out

While King and peasant paid tribute to Calinescu, the Cabinet apparently had wiped out the ring charged with the Premier's death.

The number of Iron Guardists executed is now placed officially at 320, although usually well-informed circles said there were indications the toll was several times greater.

The Government said that Iron Guardists in concentration camps were shot "while attempting to revolt."

The bodies of seven men, said to be the Premier's assassins as well as two others who committed suicide when they were surrounded, were cremated after their bodies had lain for forty-eight hours in the same spot where Calinescu was assassinated—one of Bucharest's main streets.

Army units on the Polish frontier maintained full strength, despite relaxation of tension following Russian occupation of the area across the border.

Rites for policeman Adronic, Calinescu's body guard who was the Guardist's second victim, were attended by Calinescu's 17-year-old son, Barbu, today. He wept throughout the eulogy by interior minister general Marinescu

A royal order was laid on Adronic's breast by King Carol's aviation adjutant.

The government insisted the iron guard outbreak had no repercussions in the provinces aside from disorders in concentration camps.

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Rumania Reverts to Calm

Military Leaders Guard Against Riots as Nation Prepares for Premier's Funeral.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Rumania's virtual military dictatorship worked today to check any possible disorders in the country as plans for the slain Premier Armand Calinescu's funeral were completed.

Slight disturbances were rumored in the provinces, but they could not be confirmed.

The nation as a whole appeared to foreign observers to be reverting to calm, with Rumanian authorities asserting confidence that retaliatory measures—in the form of a purge of Iron Guardists—have provided an effective object lesson for any dissident elements.

The entire nation will be in a state of mourning tomorrow during the Calinescu funeral services at the Atheneum in the presence of high officials and members of Calinescu's family. The body then will be taken in a procession to the railway station for the journey to Calinescu's family home at Curte de Arges, ninety miles northwest of Bucharest.

There, in accordance with Calinescu's wishes, the body will be taken in a peasant cart and drawn by six oxen to the grave.

While the Government said 292 members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard have been executed in punishment for the assassination Thursday of Calinescu, informed sources said the executions totaled "nearly 2,000," including some women.

The Iron Guard, an object of Calinescu's hatred, is an outlawed, pro-Nazi organization which was accused of plotting an uprising after the Premier's assassination Thursday on a Bucharest street.

Thousands of Rumanians continued to file past his glass covered coffin, moving in a double line extending for blocks.

The bodies of the nine assassins—seven of whom were executed and two of whom committed suicide—were removed and cremated after lying more than twenty-four hours in the street where they died—and where Calinescu was slain. They were taken away in a procession of infantry and cavalry passing through huge crowds lining the streets.

Thousands viewed the bodies, sprawled awkwardly where they fell when shot in the head with their own weapons. Finely dressed women and shabby working women approached and peered at them. Some of the women stepped out of limousines driven by liveried chauffeurs.

Just before the bodies were removed, an officer turned a flashlight on their faces. A Rumanian officer exclaimed, "That's the leader of the gang," and then, "that's the one who spoke over the radio," referring to a broadcast that interrupted the regular program to announce M. Calinescu's assassination and the start of what officials said was a planned uprising.

Calinescu Not Wealthy

Details of Premier Calinescu's will showed he was far from wealthy. He owned two landed estates inherited from his father, both heavily mortgaged, and a house in Bucharest.

Among the messages of condolence received was one from Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

Foreign observers expected that the "strong men" now in the Cabinet, hastily formed after the assassination, would endeavor to follow M. Calinescu's policies as far as possible.

General Gabriel Marinescu, the new War Minister, for example, has been a relentless foe of reactionary elements. One of his recent acts was a campaign against German Bund elements around Cernauti, where it was asserted the Bund was openly preparing to greet German troops in Rumania after they crossed the Polish frontier.

There was widespread opinion that Rumania still could avoid being embroiled in the war by steering a carefully charted course. Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu was described as making strenuous efforts to maintain a tactful neutrality.

Some observers believe the presence of Soviet troops on the Polish-Rumanian frontier might bring about a swing of Rumanian policy toward closer relations with the Soviet.

The question of German interest in Rumanian oil brought increasing speculation. Officials expressed belief that Rumania already was providing Germany with all the oil she could transport at present. A German economic mission still was here winding up negotiations.

[A dispatch from Berlin told of a statement to the press there by Jon Gigurtu, Rumanian industrialist and former Minister of Economics, who expressed confidence German-Rumanian trade relations would not suffer from the war but were bound to increase.]

REVOLT OF CZECHS IS DENIED BY HACHA

President Says Nazi Protectorate Is Behaving In "Orderly Manner"

Arranges Tour To Convince World Press Everything Is Peaceful

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF
Associated Press Correspondent

Prague, Sept. 23—President Emil Hacha of the Nazi protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia said tonight its government and industry were progressing in "an orderly manner" and insisted there had been no revolt.

[Editors note—The British Ministry of Information said Wednesday it had received reports of a revolutionary movement in the protectorate which Germany carved out of Czecho-Slovakia when the little republic broke up last March.]

Doctor Hacha, who was head of Czecho-Slovakia at the time of its dissolution, received thirty-five newspaper correspondents at his summer home, 25 miles from Prague. He told them that Bohemia and Moravia were not participating in the European war.

No Czechs Enlisted

Not a single Czech soldier is engaged directly for Germany anywhere, he said.

But the protectorate could not escape being affected in some respects by the war, he continued.

Food rationing is to start next week, and today in many cities of the protectorate the correspondents saw long lines of women with shopping bags in front of stores.

The tour was arranged by German authorities to convince the representatives of the world press there were no uprisings as had been reported abroad.

No Disorders Noted

Citizens who were casually approached and local officials agreed there had been no disorder or street battles in Prague, Pilsen, Brünn and other cities.

The correspondents found the protectorate cities quiet, very busy and apparently adjusting themselves as best as they could to German domination, which obviously is irksome to many Czechs.

"We are doing our duty as before and working quietly," Dr. Hacha said in an informal address at a tea shop.

"Administrative machinery is operating efficiently. The protectorate is trying to work within the framework of the centuries-old close association of the German and Czech people."

Visit Skoda Works

At Pilsen our party was conducted through the vast Skoda works where great machines were casting and tooling the barrels of cannon.

Numerous Czechs there stated openly they were not reconciled to German control, but said there hadn't been any rebellion. Many Czech leaders who conceivably might try to foster unrest have been arrested—the number still being held was placed at several hundred."

Some Czechs told of friends and relatives who had slipped away to Poland or France to join armies opposing Germany, but aside from occasional grumbling there was no apparent opposition.

German officials expressed the conviction that Czech dissatisfaction would disappear as the causes of friction are adjusted in the development of the protectorate government.

BELGIUM DENIES OPENING ITS DIKES TO BAR GERMANS

Defense Officials Declare Flooding Now Would Be Unjustified

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Belgian defense officials said today that opening of the Albert Canal dikes to flood an area of Belgium as a protection to Antwerp would be unjustified under the present circumstances.

Through an error in cable transmission, the Associated Press had said Defense Minister Lieut.-Col. Henri Denis announced the opening of the Albert Canal dikes.

The Albert Canal is the backbone of Belgium's three-line ring of defense works, pivoted on Liege, the sector of German encroachment in the world war.

SEA BEING HELD IN RESERVE IF INVASION COMES

Inundation To Be Carried Out Only In Case Of Extreme Danger

Opening Of Dikes As Protection Called Not Justified Now

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam, Sept. 23—The sea, Public Enemy No. 1 to The Netherlands for centuries, was being held in reserve tonight as one of the first-line defenses of this neutral nation and to a lesser extent of her mobilized neighbor, Belgium.

The Netherlands and Belguim, while voicing the utmost hope of keeping out of the war and warily pursuing a course of strict neutrality, nevertheless have mobilized all their resources against any possible attempt by the beligerent poyers to turn these small nations into a battleground.

Armies Mobilized

Armies have been mobilized to back up the self-defense policies of both countries and a highly-essential part of the plans is the possible flooding of large areas lying below the sea level in case of invasion from any direction.

However, it was stressed officially that no opening of dikes has taken place and the inundation would be carried out only in case of extreme danger.

Held Not Justified

In Brussels, Belgian defense officials said opening of the Albert Canal dikes to flood an area of Belgium as a protection for Antwerp would not be justified at present.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Associated Press, through an error in cable transmission, had said Lieut. Col. Henri Denis, Defense Minister, had announced the opening of the Albert Canal dikes. This was due to the word "denies" being received as "Denis."]

In the Netherlands, with one-fourth of its area under sea level and protected by 1,500 miles of dikes, there has been one test of inundation possibilities.

Flooded In Experiment

A small area of reclaimed land in Utrecht province, thirty-five miles southeast of Amsterdam, was flooded as engineers considered the water level favorable for the experiment.

While the possibility of being involved in the war is not overlooked, informed sources said that despite several incidents of neutrality violation by the belligerents, the Netherlands and Belgium expected their frontiers to be respected and were not alarmed by troop concentrations along their borders.

If invasion came from either side, however, both the Netherlands and Belgium have dikes which could be opened to halt the invaders' advance.

Called Powerful Weapon

The Netherlands, which has fought back the sea for centuries and which continues to reclaim land by draining the northeastern part of the Zuyder Zee, could turn water into a powerful defense weapon.

A dike between the Zuyder Zee and the North Sea heavily is guarded by troops and the waters of the Zuyder Zee would be used in executing a defense inundation.

T major inundation in the case of invasion would flood a strip two or three miles wide from the north to the south through the center of the Netherlands, roughly on a line from the Zuyder Zee through Amersfoort, Wagingen, Hertogensbosch and thence south to the Belgian border.

Could Blow Up Bridges

Also, bridges across wide tital rivers and arms of the sea could be blown up to stem the enemy advance. The policy, as described in informed sources, would be to establish a flood belt around the

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rich population and industrial centers of western Netherlands, including Amsterdam, Utrecht, The Hague and Rotterdam.

Likewise, if an invasion is attempted from the west, the flooded strip through the center of the country would form a barrier behind which The Netherlands' forces could retreat.

Regarding reported German troop concentrations along their borders, one source close to The Netherlands' Government said his country and Belgium had no fear of attack and that observation had shown the German forces merely were taking up defense positions.

SWISS SEE HINTS OF NAZI OFFENSIVE

Will Outnumber Allies in West, Say Observers.

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 23—Swiss observers, expecting a big push momentarily to break the Western front lull, saw indications today that the heavily-reinforced German line would take the offensive from the French.

So far, they said, French and British divisions thrusting across the frontier toward the Siegfried line were numerically stronger than the Germans.

Guns Active In Saar

That was reported changing rapidly, however, as seasoned troops and vast amounts of fighting equipment were rushed from Poland.

There were increasing indications that when the drive comes it may be in the Northern sector, where French have penetrated the rich Saar Valley. Big guns continued to thunder there.

Troops In Baden Area

A movement of German troops into the Baden section, north of Basel, had been observed earlier, but this was said to have developed only into a transit movement—not a concentration.

A dozen railway lines from Poland pass through the Baden section to the Western front.

Swiss sources said the veterans from Poland were replacing the lower Rhine fort troops which, in turn, were moved north where most of the fighting has taken place.

Bolstering Second Line

Hundreds of German warplanes have been reported flying from Poland to underground bases behind the Siegfried line the last four days.

There was talk Polish prisoners of war might be put to work for Germany.

Several labor battalions were said to have been put to work behind the Siegfried forts, strengthening second line defenses.

French Advance

The French and British high command is reported still firm in its belief the Allies can last longer than Germany. This has led to reports they might shift to the defensive, hoping even if driven from advance positions to let German troops weaken themselves pounding at the Maginot line.

French were said to be continuing local advances in the Saar-Moselle triangle, near the Luxembourg frontier.

TRAVEL CUT BY NEW PLAN OF GAS RATIONING

Nightly Blackouts Reduce Number Of Places To Go In London

By J. C. STARK
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Sept. 23—The war reduced Great Britain tonight to a nation of "stay at homes."

Travel was greatly restricted by a new wartime scheme of gasoline rationing; nightly blackouts already had reduced the number of places to go.

The first of the Government's rationing plans put into effect took thousands of automobiles off the highways.

Food rationing will follow after a national registration next Friday.

Housewives Complain

Housewives already were complaining at their inability to purchase some food commodities.

The Food Ministry said this was due mainly to transport problems, and to remedy them and to prevent excessive price increases the Government planned to put food rationing into effect as soon as possible after completion of the national register—a sort of wartime census.

The gasoline rationing, limiting the supply for a private automobile to that sufficient for an average of less than seven miles a day, had an immediate effect in both city and countryside.

London More Deserted

London, never a busy place on Saturday, was even more deserted, with some of the normally busiest streets almost without traffic.

Taxicabs already were scarce and the *Journal of Taximen* said many old drivers were headed for the workhouse.

The war, three weeks old tomorrow, continued to be fought mainly on the home front.

The damaging of the British patrol boat Kittiwake, by striking a mine in the English Channel, and the loss of five of her crew and injury of two men, was announced officially.

The first "eyewitness" accounts of what British forces in France were doing were received. But they told only of their trips across the channel, their billeting in France, their high spirits and their comraderie with the French poilus. There was nothing in them about military action.

M. P.'s Inquisitive

Many questions from members of Commons about the war faced Ministers during the week.

They ranged from one addressed to Prime Minister Chamberlain on whether a proposal for a "United States of Europe" might be embodied in any British peace terms, to another about windows of the War Office itself showing too much light in the blackout darkness.

The blackouts virtually have paralyzed night life and brought a great transformation in the ways of the British people. For example, few evening clothes are seen in London—a city where before the war many higher-class restaurants and night clubs required full evening dress for dining.

"War Dance" Held

The first "war dance" at Ramsgate, a seacoast resort, was announced for next week, but a condition was that "ladies not wear long dance dresses" because they might impede movement in event of an air-raid alarm.

A slight relaxation in the lighting of London busses was announced because so many mistakes were being made in changing money.

ENGLISH GASOLINE RATION THREATENS TAXICAB SHORTAGE

Food Restriction Forms to Be Distributed on Monday.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 23—Rigid rationing of gasoline swept motor traffic from the streets of London and other British cities today and threatened an acute shortage of taxicabs.

At the same time the Government prepared for general distribution Monday national registration forms on which food rationing will be based. Registration day for everyone in the United Kingdom is next Friday.

Two Gallons Per Taxi

For the ordinary motorist the new regulations meant a driving range of from 100 to 200 miles a month. For instance, the owner of a small, popular American car of sixty horsepower is allowed ten gallons a month.

The drivers of London's high, antique-looking taxis, allowed ten gallons daily, said the probable result would be no taxis on the streets after noon.

Before the war there were 8,000 London cabs and 12,200 drivers, most of them elderly.

7,500 Idle

War services have taken more than 3,000 cabs and 2,000 drivers. The 10,000 remaining drivers have been splitting shifts, but now, it is estimated, 7,500 will have nothing to do at all.

Commercial operators faced similar, although not as serious, problems. The Government promised that no essential service would be handicapped, and extra supplies were provided for public utilities, doctors and others.

May Drive On Gas

Newspapers displayed pictures of billowing gas bags which were fitted atop cars in the World War and said domestic gas companies were considering a scheme to supply something similar, perhaps compressed gas cylinders. The cost of converting carburetors to use of gas was reported to be small, and the price of gas would compare favorably with the price of gasoline, now one shilling eightpence (about 33 cents) a gallon in Britain.

Until midnight in London's inky blackout, long lines of cars waited at service stations last night. Drivers who brought five-gallon drums and barrels were turned away. The Government has forbidden motorists to keep more than two-gallon cans.

In the general gloom which afflicted motorists, the London *Times* said rationing "is likely to alter the look of London and getting about will be easier and pleasanter. More horses are likely to be seen and private carriages will be about again."

Britain Transports Army to France Without Casualty

Troops in High Spirits Cheer as Lifebelt Falls Into Sea and Sinks

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—All British troops have landed safely in France after uneventful voyages across the Channel unmolested by submarines, said an eye-witness account issued today by the Ministry of Information.

The authorized reporter, aboard one of four transports which carried 1,500 men across to France, said the spirit of the troops was high. They laughed heartily at news that one of the life belts had fallen into the water and promptly sunk.

Destroyers darted around the transports and at one stage of the voyage two of the transports steamed bow and bow, with the troops on each yelling insults and threats at each other.

The officers who had gathered in the smoking room to receive orders were jarred when the loudspeakers suddenly blared out music. The eyewitness reported that "it was some time before anyone could contrive to put it out of action."

In the British camps in France a homelike atmosphere prevails, the reporter said. Socks and underwear newly and inexpertly washed hung on every bush and men off duty spent their time picking blackberries.

WHERE IS NAZI THRUST COMING?

British Think It May Be Through Neutral Area.

SOME SUGGEST NETHERLANDS

Military Men in London Believe Big Push Is Due Soon.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The path of the first major German thrust on the western front occupied the minds of British military men today. Some said that despite German denials they believed a German sweep through the Netherlands and Belgium toward the ancient Teutonic objective—Paris—was still under consideration. A few thought the German general staff might choose a direct frontal assault on the Maginot Line. A few offered the possibility of an attack through Switzerland.

To re-enforce the idea of a sweep through the low countries were reports of intensive German digging along the Netherlands frontier and troop concentrations in the same sector.

Big Push to Start Soon.

The feeling that the war—as far as France and Britain were concerned—would start in earnest in a few days on the western front was evident on all sides. The most likely opening move in the opinion of many military men is a major German offensive.

"Two months ago I do not think the Germans would have even considered a sweep through Holland and Belgium," said one officer.

"Today they are flushed with victory, they have the lessons of their first campaign in their minds and they are fairly sure they cannot break the Maginot Line without tremendous sacrifice.

"One of the lessons learned was the great speed at which a mechanized column can move and the terrific effect it has after sufficient preparation by aerial bombardment. The only report we have of Polish success against German tanks and armored cars occurred when the German air force had not prepared the way with medium bombs and machine-gun strafing."

Military men agreed, however, that the mechanized columns which speed over the flat plains of Poland as the vanguard of the German divisions would be hampered by the rugged terrain of the western front.

"But there are no hills along the seacoast in Holland and Belgium," said one. The Germans would be able to use the same tactics that were so successful in Poland."

Every one here appeared agreed the scene of the war has shifted from Poland to the west as far as large scale operations were concerned.

Poland Is Not Conquered.

"Poland is not conquered," said one officer. "She is merely overrun. But resistance by a major force has disappeared.

"Certain garrisons such as that in Warsaw will continue to hold out against the Germans. Their endurance depends on their supplies of munitions and food and the amount of troops the Germans wish to send against them. There is no question about the bravery of the Poles."

The Germans in 1914 followed the plan laid down by Gen. von Scheiffen fifteen years before and swept through Belgium.

Military men said they believed they would extend the plan if they should drive through again, moving further west into the Netherlands to take advantage of the coastal plain and flanking the Belgian forts which held von Kluck just long enough in 1914 for Marshal Joffre to prepare the French armies for a counter-attack and the British to get their "contemptible little army" on the firing line.

German military strategy has always followed the line of swift, bold attacks and London analysts said there seemed no reason to doubt it would follow this plan again. Belgian and Holland resistance, although determined, seems hardly likely to hold the crack German armies, military men said.

The last barrier to such an advance is the line of fortifications built by the French along the Belgian frontier. French officers say this extension is not as strong as the Maginot line itself.

Beyond that line lie the flat plains of northeastern France and the road to Paris.

Whether or not Germany would defy neutral opinion and strike toward Paris from the north appeared the military question of the hour.

Finland Protests to Berlin

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Finnish Government tonight instructed its Minister in Berlin to protest to the German Government against the sinking of the Finnish steamer Martti-Ragnar by what the crew members said was a German submarine.

Britain Vows to Respect Neutrality of Norway

Pledge Follows Criticism Over Lack of Such Assurance

OSLO, Sept. 23 (AP).—The British Minister to Norway delivered a note to the Foreign Office today which promised Great Britain would respect Norway's neutrality if other belligerents did likewise.

Norwegian newspapers recently have been emphasizing the fact that Britain had not given a pledge to respect Norwegian neutrality, although she had given such declarations to Sweden and Denmark.

SWISS BACK LAWS CURBING LIBERTIES

Agree to Army Powers to Safeguard Neutrality

[By the Associated Press]

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 23—With war across their northern frontier, Swiss citizens gave support today to emergency Government decrees giving the army powers that curtail cherished liberties.

Unprecedented authority for the army includes the right to search properties, open telegrams, seize documents, or ban meetings in an effort to stamp out espionage.

The Swiss press, which has not been restricted by the decrees, indicated that the people were willing to give up some of their liberties temporarily to protect their neutrality.

Control Plan Praised

The press highly praised the new autonomous import and export control plan. It was hailed as a guarantee of economic independence which Switzerland lost in part during the World War.

Creation of the control board was seen as highly important, for this country depends considerably on France for food and Germany for fuel, and fears that either might accuse Switzerland of reselling the supplies to the other.

Soviet Hungarian Relations.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Diplomatic relations between Hungary and Soviet Russia, discontinued early this year, have been re-established, it became known today.

With Soviet troops now on Hungary's Ruthenian frontier, the two governments agreed to resume active diplomatic relations which were discontinued by Russia after Hungary had announced last January that she had agreed to sign the anti-comintern pact of which Germany, Italy and Japan were the principal signators.

Hungary's new Minister to Moscow will be Dr. G. Cristoffy, who still holds the post of Counselor of the Hungarian legation at Warsaw. The name of the new Russian envoy to Budapest was expected to be announced tomorrow.

Today Hungary, known as one of the most anti-communist nations of Europe, has 700 miles of frontier with the Soviet, under the Russo-German plan for partitioning Poland. The decision to resume active diplomatic relations was taken, it was understood, after it became known that Germany and Russia had agreed that the Soviets should have such a frontier with this country.

Bulgaria And Russia To Sign Trade Treaty

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 23 (AP)—Bulgaria and Russia soon will conclude a trade treaty, it was announced tonight.

Nikola Vassileff, deputy in Parliament and president of the Bulgarian-Soviet Chamber, released an official report on successful progress of trade negotiations.

He said Russia could consume practically all Bulgaria's exports—two-thirds of which have been going to Germany.

Vassileff disclosed he had reviewed all the possibilities of trade developments when he visited Moscow with 21 other deputies recently.

In polical circles it was believed Prime Minister George Kiosseivanoff (all one word) or some cabinet minister would go to Moscow in the near future to sign the pact, which would be a sharp setback for gxxxx german economic penetration.

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War Flight From Oslo Planned For 150,000

Norwegian Government Makes Preparation For Eventuality

Oslo, Norway, Sept. 23 (AP)—The newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*, official organ of the Social Democratic party now in control of the Government, tonight said the Government had prepared a plan to move 150,000 of Oslo's 253,000 inhabitants from the city in the event of war.

Passports will be issued, the paper said, designating the place the holder will go if ordered from the city.

It was estimated 4,000 persons would be trained to carry out the flight from the city.

POLAND'S PRIMATE REPORTS TO POPE

Pius Studies Effect of Conquest on the Church

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 23 (AP).—High Catholic leaders studied with concern today the effects of the conquest of Poland on the church.

Pope Pius was giving close attention to a report on the situation from August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, who is now in Rome.

Reports reaching here indicate Polish church buildings have been damaged considerably, but there has been no word of religious molestations. All Bishops except the Primate have remained in their sees.

Poland long has been considered here a stronghold of catholism. Sixty-five per cent of its people are Roman Catholics; ten per cent, Greek Uniat Catholics who recognize the pope, Eleven per cent, Orthodox Catholics, not recognizing the pope, and most of the others Jews.

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Former Premier To Visit U. S.

Brussels, Sept. 23 (AP)—King Leopold III today granted an audience to George Theunis, former Premier of Belgium, who leaves Monday for the United States on a special financial mission.

Rumanians Called.

ATHENS, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Rumanian legation today ordered all Rumanian subjects in Greece who are liable for military service, to report at once to the nearest consul or military attache.

Those failing to comply, the summons said, will be liable to immediate prosecution under military law.

May Suspend Nobel Prizes

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.—The newspaper Berlingske Aftenvis in a dispatch from Stockholm said it was unlikely any Nobel prizes would be awarded during the war.

It was pointed out that none was awarded during the World War. The awards committee usually meets each October.

FINNS CONSIDER SPY CURBS

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 23 (AP).—President Kyosti Kallio proposed stricter anti-espionage measures today to the Diet (Parliament). He also announced a Finnish-Scandinavian trade conference would be held October 9 or 10 to further economic co-operation among the northern states during the war.

BRASS HATS GONE IN BRITAIN'S ARMY

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Brass hats are done away with under new dress regulations of the British army.

Headgear with gold-braided peaks, of the type which prompted World War privates to nickname staff officers "brass hats," is replaced by khaki dress caps with plain visors.

Paris Nabs Cutie; She's a Nazi He

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP).—She was well dressed, her nose in the air under a chic Parisian hat.

Boulevard policemen turned to look as she passed.

One of them chanced to look at her feet. They were big—big in a masculine way.

The stroller was stopped and questioned.

"She" wasn't a woman at all, but a man disguised—and a German.

He was sent promptly to a concentration camp, classified as an undesirable.

BISHOP, FAMED ACE, CALLED BY CANADA

His Official Record in World War Was 72 Enemy Planes Downed in Action

PUT ON FULL TIME DUTY

Holder of Victoria Cross and Many Other Awards Will Serve as Air Commodore

By the Candian Press

OTTAWA, Sept. 23—W. A. Bishop, honorary air marshal, was appointed to full-time duty in the Royal Canadian Air Force today as temporary air commodore.

A major in the Royal Flying Corps at 23, Colonel Bishop won lasting fame in the World War. He was credited with bringing down seventy-two enemy planes and his exploits brought him all the decorations that England could bestow on a soldier for valor, including the coveted Victoria Cross. In addition, he received medals from France, Belgium and the United States.

Perhaps Colonel Bishop's most intrepid feat, and the one for which he received the Victoria award, was an attack he made single-handed on a German airdrome, during which he brought down three planes in a few minutes. He made many thrilling escapes, including one fall of 4,000 feet with his plane in flames.

Born at Owen Sound on Feb. 8, 1894, Colonel Bishop attended the Royal Military College at Kingston. He went overseas with the Seventh Canadian Mounted Rifles as a lieutenant, but joined the Royal Flying Corps in August, 1915. After a short period of training he was sent to do night flying over London looking for Zeppelins.

Transferred to the front, his record in a few months was such that he was made flight commander and captain. In five months of actual flying he is said to have had 110 single combats with enemy flyers, sending forty-seven of them to earth. Although seventy-two planes downed is his official record, Colonel Bishop's unofficial record includes many more.

After the war he lectured in the principal cities of the United States from 1919 to 1920 and made frequent visits at American air races. Last March he was a luncheon guest of President Roosevelt at the White House. In May he was at Montreal with four other wearers of the Victoria Cross at a reception in honor of the visiting King George of England.

CHARLES BOYER IN WAR

French Motion-Picture Actor Was Called In Mobilization

Cannes, France, Sept. 23 (AP)—Friends of Charles Boyer, French motion-picture actor, said today he was declared mobilized when France declared war on Germany.

Boyer, vacationing on the Riviera when the hostilities broke out, already had reported for duty. His whereabouts, like those of all other French troops, is a military secret.

British Defy Nazi U-boat War

Declare German Submarines Are Vulnerable, but May Yet Inflict Great Losses.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The British Government assured the home front today in a communique that "enemy submarines alone can never maintain an adequate blockade," but warned that "we may have to endure great losses at sea before the present war is ended."

Despite reports of fresh losses inflicted by German undersea raiders, the Ministry of Information declared "energetic measures" taken by the Royal Navy and air force had proved the submarine to be "very vulnerable."

Inhabitants of the Hisoi Islands off the Norwegian coast yesterday reported the torpedoing of the British freighter Akenside, 2,694 tons, bound from Lythe, England, to Bergen with a cargo of coal. The crew of twenty-six escaped in lifeboats and was picked up by a Norwegian warship.

Britain Has Lost 35 Ships.

With the sinking of the Akenside Britain had lost about thirty-five merchantmen.

(The Finnish steamer Martti-Ragnar, loaded with woodpulp for England, was sunk today off the southern coast of Norway. Members of the crew, all safe, said a party from a German submarine boarded the freighter and destroyed it with explosives planted in the hold.)

Another communique, issued last night from No. 10 Downing Street following a meeting of the Supreme War Council of Great Britain and France, announced "complete agreement" on the course to be followed in the European war.

The communique, which failed to specify where in England the meeting was held, said the council had "considered the question of munitions and supplies, and that agreement was reached on procedure for co-ordinating and perfecting the arrangements to be made by the two governments."

Naval Blockade Tightened.

Representing France at the meeting were Premier Daladier, Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Minister of Munitions Raoul Dautry and Admiral Jean Darlan.

Britain was represented by Prime Minister Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, and Major-Gen. Hastings L. Ismay, secretary of the Imperial Defense Committee.

Meanwhile the Admiralty sought to tighten the naval blockade to keep vital supplies from reaching Germany and issued new detailed instructions to British ships passing through the Dover Straits. Shipping previously had been warned of mines being laid on the northeast coast of Ireland.

British sources expected that, once the Royal Navy had mastered the submarine peril, Germany might resort to other weapons to harass enemy shipping.

Germans May Raid Shipping.

It was pointed out that Germany has pocket battleships especially designed to raid merchant shipping. The British indicated the belief that their battle cruisers would be able to run down these raiders.

There was some criticism in the English press of Government measures to meet the war supplies and munitions problem. The Manchester Guardian said editorially, "A very strong tide of criticism of the Government is setting in."

"Whatever we may or may not be doing in the prosecution of the war on land, on the sea and in the air,"

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the Guardian said, "we certainly are not doing a good job of it on the home front.

"For all the warning we had, for all the time Hitler gave us to prepare ourselves, it may be doubted whether at the present rate of progress we shall organize 'the whole manhood and womanhood of the country' for many months."

5 DIE AS BRITISH BOAT HITS MINE

U-Boat Sinks a Finnish Freighter Off Norway.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The British patrol boat Kittiwake struck a mine in the English Channel and was damaged, an official announcement disclosed today. Five of the crew were believed dead and two injured.

The Admiralty said the Kittiwake struck a mine on September 20. The two injured men were taken to a hospital when the patrol boat returned to its base for repairs.

The Information Ministry said today it feared that hope must be abandoned for the crew of the British steamship Royal Scepter, which was reported lost on September 7.

An S O S from the vessel said that she was being shelled by a submarine and the crew had been ordered to abandon the ship, which was sinking.

Danish and Norwegian ships which searched the locality reported that they were unable to find survivors. British naval ships also found no trace of the crew and there have been no reports of their being picked up by other vessels.

Finnish Freighter Sunk.

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Finnish steamer Martti-Ragnar, loaded with woodpulp for England, was reported sunk today by a submarine off the southern coast of Norway.

Members of the crew, all safe and unhurt, said the submarine was German.

It was said to have stopped the 2,262-ton steamship of the coast town of Arendal, ordered it to approach territorial waters so the crew could reach shore easily, then set fire to the ship by placing explosives in the hold.

SUBMARINE IS SEEN IN GULF OF MEXICO

German Ship With Japanese Flag in Chilean Port.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—A ship's crew reported today it had sighted a submarine in the Gulf of Mexico about five miles off Punta Delgada, on the Vera Cruz coast.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Maritime authorities at Valparaiso said last night the German motorship Portland had arrived at the Chilean port of Coquimbo flying a Japanese flag.

They said the Portland would be permitted to proceed at her own risk, however, as law permits ships of belligerent nations to fly other flags as long as their papers meet requirements. They said the Portland's papers are in order.

The Portland had been unreported since she left Everett, Wash., on the even of the war, flying a German flag.

Americans Leave Denmark

1500 Stranded There by War Being Evacuated

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23 (AP).—Lucien Memminger, American Consul General, and his staff today completed arrangements for the return home of the last of about 1,500 American citizens stranded in Denmark by European hostilities.

Most were tourists who held tickets for German ships and who came here after the outbreak of the war.

More than 1,000 got away aboard Scantic Line ships, the Mormachhawk, Scanyork, Mormacwren, Donald McKay and Scanpenn. The Scanpenn sailed yesterday with 265.

The last large group of 150 is being taken aboard the Scanmail, which will sail on Sept. 28 for New York. This will leave only a few cases with which to deal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The United States strengthened its neutrality patrol off New England today and there were increased demands among Pan-American nations for strong measures to safeguard shipping in the Western Hemisphere.

These developments followed President Roosevelt's disclosure that two foreign submarines had been sighted off Boston and off Alaska and earlier reports of submarine activity in the South Atlantic.

[A United Press dispatch from Mexico City said newspapers reported that several submarines of unknown nationality had been sighted off the Vera Cruz Coast in the Gulf of Mexico.]

Six Coast Guard cutters were placed under the navy's supervision and assigned to patrol the coast from Maine to Connecticut. The cutters, including three now en route from the West Coast, are of destroyer size and carry flying boats. The neutrality patrol is operating from Eastport, Me., to and including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

Sentiment for adoption of firm measures to protect shipping between North and South Atlantic countries crystalized in conversations among delegates to the neutrality conference of American republics at Panama today.

Alaska Fisherman Discovered Submarine

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Everett Hudson, Metlakatla Indian fisherman, may have provided the information for President Roosevelt's announcement that a foreign submarine was sighted off the Alaskan coast. The Ketchikan Chronicle says Hudson did, indirectly.

Hudson and his son-in-law saw the submarine on Tuesday, only three-quarters of a mile away from their fishing boat and about fifteen miles south of here. The submarine was on the opposite side of Gravina Island from the usual shipping channel. It submerged slowly.

Coast Guard division headquarters at Seattle acknowledged without comment that it had investigated the submarine report.

U. S. Tightens Coast Patrol

Americas Seek Safeguards

Six Cutters Transferred to Navy, Assigned to Patrol New England Waters

NEW ATLANTIC VENTURE BEGUN BY AQUITANIA

With Guns Ready For Action, British Liner Leaves New York

Americans Continue To Pour Into Port—Emergency Ship Sails

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 23—Hoping again to outwit lurking submarines, the armed Cunard White Star liner Aquitania, coated in gray paint, sailed today, presumably for England, as increasing numbers of Americans arrived from the war zones of Europe.

As before, when she eluded submarines on her trip to this country a week ago, the afterdeck of the British ship, second largest of the line, was cleared for action, and two twelve-pounders were mounted on either side as defensive pieces.

Official sources refused to divulge her destination. Whether she carried passengers also was undisclosed.

Italian Liner Arrives

Earlier, the Italian liner Conte di Savoia arrived from Genoa, carrying over 2,000 passengers, including 1,357 Americans.

Her arrival with many non-Americans evoked a protest from Senator Rufus C. Holman (Rep., Ore.), who contended it was an "outrage when ships are allowed to bring so many foreigners here when thousands of Americans are stranded in Europe."

He said he would demand a halt in issuance of visas to foreigners until "every American has returned from war-torn Europe." He is a member of the Senate Immigration Committee and sponsor of a bill to halt all immigration for five years.

Emergency Ship Leaves

Meanwhile, an American emergency ship, the Acadia, started for Europe to bring back 672 Americans. Two other vessels, the American Merchant and American Shipper, were to depart tomorrow, bent on the same mission. Each expected to bring back 135 passengers.

The President Harding, of the United States Lines, sailed late tonight after a shortage of cooks and stewards had delayed her several hours. She has 295 passengers, Europe-bound, and expects to bring back about 600.

Bearing 29 survivors of the torpedoed British freighter Kafiristan, in addition to 133 other passengers, the American Farmer was expected tomorrow, along with a Greek ship, the Nea Hellas, with 897 passengers from Piræus, Greece, and Lisbon, Portugal.

Italian Liner Omits Calling At Gibraltar

[Special from the New York Times]

New York, Sept. 23—Passengers on the Conte di Savoia, the second Italian liner to reach New York since the outbreak of war, said today that, although the rates were high, the voyage had been pleasant and uneventful.

The omission of the usual call at Gibraltar was the only departure from the routine of a regular trip. No blackouts were ordered as on the British ships and no extra cots were placed as on the American ones.

The passenger list included Lieut. Comdr. Lincoln Ellsworth, the explorer; Samuel H. Kress, head of a store chain, who recently presented a collection of Italian art valued at $25,000,000 to the National Gallery in Washington; Ezio Pinza, Metropolitan Opera basso; Prince Francis Joseph and his wife, the Princess Marta; Pietro Yon, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; Toshio Shiratori, retiring Japanese Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. James Donahue, aunt of Barbara Hutton Hauglitz-Reventlow, who was accompanied by her two sons, Woolworth and Jimmy Donahue.

Ellsworth, who was accompanied by his wife, said his proposed 1940-41 expedition to the South Pole probably would be canceled. "Nobody is going off exploring while thousands of men are getting killed in war," he said.

Tells Of Mobilization

Ellsworth left here on August 5, expecting to spend three months at his forty-room house on a mountain top at Schloss, near Lensburg, in Switzerland. The war, however, forced him to change his plans and he left after a five-week stay. He rented an automobile at Zurich and drove the 370 miles to Genoa to board the ship. The trains were too crowded by Swiss troops, he explained.

"The entire Swiss army of 350,000 men between the ages of 20 and 40 is mobilized," he said. "All mountain passes leading to Germany are set with dynamite and all the bridges on the highways have been prepared for demolition in case of attack. Seven Swiss soldiers have been stationed on our grounds to look for airplanes. The Swiss Government informed us that they would take over our house as a prison camp in case of war."

Kress spent most of his visit in Europe at Badgasten, a German watering resort. He left on August 27. As he crossed into Switzerland, he said, the Germans examined his luggage but gave him no trouble. Once in Zurich he tried unsuccessfully to get to France, then decided to go to Italy. He went to Florence and waited until a sailing was available.

He would not say anything of Germany other than that he had been there in the summer of 1914 also. Of Italy he said, "Ninety-five per cent. of the Italians do not want war. They are dead against taking any part if their neighbors will let them alone."

BATORY MYSTERY

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 23—The 16,000-ton Polish liner Batory was bound for a Canadian port today, leaving behind 200 crew members who said they had refused to sail the ship to Canada for service as a munitions carrier. A skeleton crew of 100 remained aboard the vessel, reported to be headed for Halifax.

The crew members left behind, including fifteen stewardesses, had delayed the sailing by going on a sit-down strike (there had been reports of a "mutiny") in the engine room. They left the vessel quietly at the order of Police Capt. Henry S. Murphy of Yonkers, who said he had been summoned by Polish Consul General Sylvester Gruszka.

Skipper's Ousting Called Cause

Captain Murphy said the sailors were incensed over the unexplained removal of Capt. Eustazy Borkowski, World War hero, as master of the Batory. Borkowski, replaced by First Officer Franciszek Szudzinski, wept openly as he reached shore and was surrounded by a knot of sympathetic seamen.

Captain Murphy said the rebellious crew members told him the Batory was being taken to Canada to carry munitions to England, and that they had no wish to risk being torpedoed. "Let the British use their own ships to carry munitions," he quoted them.

Under American laws, the seamen can remain in this country sixty days.

Shortage of Sailors

Meanwhile, a shortage of American sailors threatened to slow the task of bringing home this country's citizens stranded in Europe. The United States liner Washington was delayed several hours yesterday by inability to obtain a full crew for its eastward voyage.

Other vessels also were affected. Crews of American tankers passing through war zones, the *Herald-Tribune* said, have been granted fifty per cent. pay raises and war-risk insurance equivalent to a year's salary as special inducements to sign up.

Crash Damages Pacific Liners

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 23 (Canadian Press)—The British motor ship Pacific Grove of the Furness Line suffered $50,000 damage in yesterday's collision in a fog with another British freighter, the Lochmonar, it was learned here today. The Lochmonar, a Royal Mail steamship, had seven feet of her bow pushed back. Fog alarms on both ships had been silenced because of reports a submarine had been sighted along the Pacific Coast.

The Lancastria Reported Hugging Coast to Canada

Liner Sighted Off Maine Speeding Eastward

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 23 (AP).—Waterfront sources speculated today on the destination of an ocean liner believed to have been the British ship Lancastria, which hastened eastward up the Maine coast yes-

terday. Newsmen who flew over the vessel identified her as the Lancastria, a 552-foot ship of 16,243 tons.

Some observers believed the big, gray ship, which carried no marks of identification, was speeding to Canada, there to be turned into a troop transport. Others suggested she might attempt a secret, unconvoyed ocean crossing.

The liner, proceeding at full speed, passed a mile inside Portland lightship on her eastward voyage and kept close to shore.

The Lancastria, owned by the Cunard White Star Line, which also owns the Queen Mary and Mauretania, had, until the war, plied between New York and Nassau, Bahamas.

21 REPUBLICS OPEN DISCUSSION ON WAR

Nations of the Americas Plan Neutrality.

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Representatives of American republics here for the opening today of the Panama conference to study effects of the European war said the discussions might lead to a permanent neutrality committee for the Americas.

Such a committee, it was pointed out, might be composed of members of the governing board of the Pan-American Union.

Delegates from all twenty-one countries represented at the opening of the conference seemed of the opinion definite steps should be taken.

Informed sources indicated these steps might include:

1. Policing the American coast lines with navies of larger countries.

2. A closely knit system of economic exchange and monetary measures.

3. Limitation of privileges extended to ships of belligerent nations in neutral American waters.

Foreign Minister Zuniga Montufar of Costa Rica said that the principles outlined at the Pan American conference in Buenos Aires would prove applicable to the joint neutrality program.

The delegates commented on the importance of safeguarding the Panama Canal.

Leopoldo Arosemena, Panama's Secretary of the Interior, said that the Panama police would co-operate closely with any canal defense plans.

Gen. David Stone, commanding officer of the Canal Zone, said that enemy air bases within close striking distance of the canal would constitute a grave menace.

He also said that the canal defense would require as many good, new planes as possible and added that additional cavalry troops would be of defense value because of their mobility over such terrain as the Canal Zone.

"A Peaceful Highway"

"The canal was constructed as a peaceful highway for world commerce," he declared, "and we intend to make it strong enough to continue to serve that peaceful purpose."

The main plan of defense, he said, was to defeat attacking planes before they could reach the canal.

Americas Meet To Map Course For Neutrality

21 Nations Represented at Session; Coastline Patrol by Navies Is Considered

By The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 23.—President Juan D. Arosemena of Panama, opening a special Pan-American conference here to discuss neutrality and commercial problems growing out of the war in Europe, urged the twenty-one American republics today to safeguard their neutrality to provide "a reserve for the future of humanity." He warned the delegates that any American country which departed from neutrality "will face the most tremendous of responsibilities."

The conference, meeting at the National University, was called by agreement of several American countries, including the United States, under an inter-American agreement reached at Buenos Aires in 1936 providing for consultation in case the peace of the continent is threatened by war within or outside the Western Hemisphere.

The chief task of the New World, Arosemena said, "is to maintain our household in condition that we may live in it as reasonable and free human beings." War-torn Europe eventually must look to America, he said, adding that the drain of "tremendous and successive great wars not only is consuming Europe's wealth and exhausting her natural resources but weakening her moral sense" and threatening "the decadence of Western culture." He declared that the American nation not only must preserve their neutrality, "but make it respected" in Europe and Asia.

All twenty-one American republics were represented at today's opening session. Informal talks will be held tomorrow and Monday and formal meetings will begin Tuesday. Some of the delegates were of the opinion the conference might result in a permanent neutrality committee for the Americas. Others thought definite steps should be taken to preserve the neutrality of the Western Hemisphere.

These steps, informed sources said, might include patroling of American coastlines by the navies of the larger nations, a system of monetary measures and economic exchange and limitations of privilges of ships of belligerent nations in neutral American waters.

In an interview, Enrique Goytisolo, Foreign Minister of Peru, said the war in Europe already had affected gravely the commerce of his country. He expressed the opinion that shipping problems would receive much attention at the conference because of the serious consequences of crippled trans-Atlantic services which affected Latin-American imports, exports and exchange facilities.

He declared that more than 70 per cent of Peru's shipping already had been cut off by the war.

"We need to facilitate exchange to buy from the United States, where we already have an unfavorable trade balance," he said.

He added difficulties had been increased through drastic reduction of cotton, sugar and other exports.

Like other South American countries, He asserted, Peru "has markets for her products but can't ger her produces to the markets ed 618ped....

Text of the Address by Arosemena

By The Associated Press.

PANAMA, Sept. 23—The text of President Arosemena's speech opening the Pan-American Conference on Neutrality today follows:

Gentlemen:

The Republic of Panama extends you a most cordial welcome and offers you a hospitality the modest material form of which you can well overlook if you take into account the sincere goodwill which nurtures it and the predestined place in history that this isthmus was given when the living genius of Bolivar selected it as the seat of the first Congress of Nations of this continent.

It was in the Inter-American Peace Conference, which met at Buenos Aires in 1936 under the inspiration of the noble phrases of President Roosevelt in his invitation to the Presidents of the American nations, that it was agreed that consultations should take place in cases in which there arose outside of America any warlike conflict capable of affecting the peace and stability of this part of the world.

Two years later, in Lima, the Eighth American International conference decided on the method for such consultations, deciding on personal contact between the Ministers of Foreign Relations or their representatives.

Not even a year has passed since the Lima conference, and already painful realty has shown the importance and practicability of this foresight.

Spiritual Entity Sought

Panama has had the honor to invite you to this meeting, which begins today before the expectancy of the world, and the decisions of which will express the international attitude of the free peoples of America in the face of the present emergency.

Gentlemen, I believe sincerely that the moment is approaching in which the American States may organize themselves in a great continental collectivity, conscious of their high destiny. America should signify more than a mere geographical unit—a spiritual entity, based on the common denominator of its authentic democratic convictions.

That would constitute our most generous tribute to humanity and the most noble contribution that we could offer to the peoples who, with their heroic feats of colonization, brought the beginnings of our culture from the other side of the world.

It is not that I concur in the ingenuousness of considering the possibility of the political union of the nations of the American Continent, not even theoretically. This great and Utopian conception enthuses me because I see no inconvenience whatsover in that each one of the free nations of America affirm its own personality, respecting it and respecting honorably and sincerely the personality of its neighbor nation.

This individual personality is a living organism and, as in the case of persons, is subject to the unavoidable and inexorable biological law of individuality, which cannot be destroyed by theories, which is above speculative lyricisms, which escapes artful intrigues and which escapes even the most impetuous attacks of violence and force.

Conflict From Misunderstanding

Failure to understand this great truth has caused most grave repercussions, has been responsible for the most deep-seated historical commotions and, in the last instance, is the cause of the tremendous conflict which at this time threatens to destroy the peace and equilibrium of the world.

The continental feeling of America should be inspired, then, and today more than ever, in mutual respect between the States that make it up. But this in no way is opposed to the affirmation of a spiritual collectivity which, as I have said, above all has to be founded on the deeply democratic conviction of our peoples.

I also said that it is the best tribute and the most noble contribution that we can offer to humanity in general and especially to the culture of Europe, the forefather of our culture, and it is worth while explaining that no people, no matter how strong and vigorous it may be, no matter how seemingly advanced and complete a culture it may appear to have, can resist successive great wars without suffering from demoralization and exhaustion of its material and spiritual values.

War not only consumes wealth and exhausts natural resources, it also weakens the moral senses. Naturally the institutions that sustain nations cannot resist the systematic onslaught against those very institutions.

To America is left the trascendental destiny of saving for humanity the moral values whose ruin would mark the beginning of the process of decadence of Western culture.

Uniform Conscience Needed

To fulfill such an elevated mission, it is necessary to create from one end of the continent to the other a uniform conscience which can operate harmoniously and which can respond at a given moment with rapidity and efficiency. Such an attitude would be impossible if we did not have in our favor the democratic temperament of the American peoples, a temperament which has shown its caliber more and more throughout our history.

I know that my affirmation will appear somewhat strange to the superficial student of history who takes into account the dictatorial governments that many American countries have had at various times. But any one who searches deeply into the question must see in this very fact the proof of my assertion.

The American dictatorships have never been imperialist or totalitarian. They have been the expression of an incipient patriarchal state or the logical product of the incapacity of the governing classes to handle the machinery of democracy. In not a few cases they have been founded on the desire to accelerate artificially the slow process of the education of the people for the same democracy that they in reality have harmed.

Thus it is that the American dictatorships always have been a local phenomenon, without international ramifications. They have followed no special ideology, and have attempted to spread none. Thus the peoples who have supported dictatorships have been able to emerge from them untainted spiritually. And thus it is that no American people has ever had to attempt to follow any caudillo in the adventures of expansion and conquest.

The very little that our countries have done or have tried to do, in this sense not only has met with disapproval from outside, but has not merited so much as the historical approval of those within their country.

Inspired by Civic Spirit

It is for all these reasons that the world can contemplate, without fears or reserves, this greet meeting which is inspired by the highest civic spirit and fed by the sentiment of an America free of hate, free of bastard ambitions.

Gentlemen, Humanity knows that you come here neither to destroy nor to enslave nor to dismember nations, nor to prepare the predominion of one people upon the tragic ruins of a neighbor, nor to subscribe to public pacts to cover the maliciousness of secret treaties, nor to proscribe races, nor to persecute religions.

The American republics are reunited here precisely to confront all these things that result incompatibly with the liberal feeling of their peoples, and to reaffirm the democratic spirit of their institutions.

If unfortunately we cannot put out the flame which rages elsewhere in the world, we at least aspire to isolate ourselves from it, not from a selfish aspiration but because proceeding in this manner we may succeed in saving a reserve for the future of humanity.

It is thus that we interpret our American neutrality, the maintenance of which is one of the chief ends of this meeting, and it is thus that the world should interpret it.

Would Safeguard Neutrality

It is our duty to adopt all manner of precautions to assure this neutrality and to make it respected by others. It is necessary to make widely known the deep human significance of our attitude and we should therefore be disposed to cooperate sincerely that we may reach the utmost with the objectives before us.

Whoever departs from this line of conduct will throw upon himself the most tremendous of responsibilities.

America, conscious of its historic mission, aspires only to fulfill it satisfactorily. It does not seek new conquests, nor does it seek to wrest anything from any one, nor does it feel inclined to deny any worthy right.

Such is our desire: to conserve America's own culture, to maintain its own institutions uncontaminated, to develop its commerce freely and to enjoy its own resources.

We have a happy household, and we have never objected that others come to us to share it with us; we are capable of assimilating those who wish to share our institutions and follow our ideals of peace and concord.

For this same reason, we desire to conserve our household in such condition that we ourselves and our guests can live in it as reasonable and free human beings should live.

Joint Action Against War

Joint action of the American democracies in this sense signalizes already what is without doubt one of the great events of human history. Immunized against war, we shall work in a more effective manner for the salvation of those other persons who believe in war or who have not acquired full conscience of their ability to avoid it.

Those peoples cannot resign themselves to look toward desolation and ruin. Our own greatness and our instinct for conservation will awaken them in the end to the reality of their frightful march toward suicide.

In this way this meeting of Panama constitutes an unprecedented step toward affirmation of the democratic thesis which in the internal regimen of the States has no substitute because it guarantees equality of opportunity and personal and

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spiritual liberty and respect for law, and which in international affairs signifies the most secure guarantee of peace and equilibrium.

The peoples who are accustomed to claim for themselves such privileges of democracy and are capable of feeling such convictions sincerely, constitute the human element least of all marked to be led into dangerous adventures of violence, aggression and conquest.

The reunion of Panama, far from signifying a selfish isolation or expressing a gesture of indifference to the grave tragedy that darkens the sky of the Old World, constitutes a magnificent labor of moral hygiene, the healthy effects of which will pass beyond our continental limits for the benefit of the world.

Gentlemen, with all my soul, I pray that the God of Nations inspire your debates to the end that the decisions you adopt will maintain in all its greatness the motto, "America for Humanity."

I declare installed the Consultative Reunion of the Ministers of Foreign Relations of the American Republics.

ARGENTINA'S ROLE AS BARGAINER HIT

Blockade Seen Giving U. S. Room For Stand Against Trade Restrictions

Britain Insists On Price Reduction Before Buying 175,000 Tons Of Beef

By HAROLD K. MILKS
[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 23—The wartime blockade by European belligerents has changed the role of the Argentine in negotiations for a new trade agreement with the United States.

Preliminary sessions of the trade conference have been carried on behind closed doors, but informed circles said today that Argentina finds her position changed from that of a negotiator able to name her own terms. The United States is taking a firmer stand against her export-import restrictions of the past, these sources declared.

Trade Drops Sharply

Trade with Britain and Germany has dropped sharply since the outbreak of hostilities, causing the Government to take steps to wood American markets. Heretofore Britain was number one trader, the United States second and Germany third.

The Argentine sold $35,000,000 worth of produce, chiefly meat and wheat, to Germany in the first eight months of 1939. During the last week no German ship has entered an Argentine port.

An announcement by the British Board of Trade that Britain would not buy 175,000 tons of Argentine beef unless the price was reduced was said by observers to be a severe blow to the hopes of Argentine leaders that heavy sales of meat and wheat to the warring nations would help the nation's financial and commercial situation.

Exchange Rate Altered

Informed persons said they believed the United States would be in a position to insist upon a long-term pact.

One American authority commented:

"Why should we, after a year of suffering through the Argentine's cutting of our imports in half with restrictions, make an agreement to supply them with imports during the war period, when they are most needed?"

Finance Minister Pedro M. Groppo announced a special rate of exchange of 15 pesos to the pound sterling (3.73 pesos to the United States dollar) compared with the regular rate of 17 pesos to the pound (4.22 to the United States dollar). Groppo said the change would tend to relieve the threat of rising prices due to the depreciation of the pound.

ARGENTINE PRICE ANNOYS ALLIES

Loading of Beef Stopped by Britain in Long Row

Buenos Aires, Sept. 23 (AP)—Month-long negotiations for one of the largest meat purchases in history of Argentina's packing industry—200,000 tons of chilled beef for Great Britain and France—apparently were stalemated today over a price disagreement.

Authoritative sources said a telegram had been received announcing that no more British ships would be sent here to load beef. In some quarters, however, the message was interpreted as a gesture in the price issue.

The *Standard*, an English-language newspaper, said the British Government considered shippers' price demands unjustified. It said the price of Argentine meat had increased about fifty per cent. over pre-war levels.

Organize to Defend Embargo

Opponents of Roosevelt Program Ready to Start Drive Against Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Opponents of President Roosevelt's neutrality program arranged today to open a national campaign against repeal of the arms embargo next week.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, American war ace, will start the drive, it was disclosed, in a radio address Tuesday night over a NBC hookup at 7:45 o'clock.

Meeting in the office of Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, Senators Nye, Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, and Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota, conferred with Capt. Rickenbacker and Jay C. Hormel of Austin, Minn., a meat packer, on plans for a national anti-repeal committee, to function independently of Congress.

Both Capt. Rickenbacker and Mr. Hormel were reported to have expressed the view in the conference that repeal of the embargo would bring a step up in American production that might end in bankruptcy when resources of the belligerent purchasers became exhausted.

Senator Nye said it was made plain in the meeting that any national committee formed would have to be organized on a voluntary basis without active participation of members of the anti-repeal bloc in the Senate.

Mr. Hormel, he said, appeared anxious to proceed with such an organization.

Limits Use of U. S. Ships.

A strict prohibition against American vessels carrying any articles, materials or passengers to any belligerents was incorporated today in the administration's bill to repeal the embargo against arms shipments to warring nations.

Some senators thought the new provision was designed to win the support of legislators who, like Alfred M. Landon, report strong sentiment in the country for a general cash-and-carry system of sales to belligerents.

It was said reliably that the bill would also tighten up on presidential discretion, using the word "shall" instead of "may" frequently in outlining the Chief Executive's duties under the legislation.

Adds Another Point.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, added the ban against American ships carrying anything to warring nations as a seventh point to his bill translating the administration's six-point neutrality revision into legislative terms. He called all Democratic members of the committee, except Senator Clark of Missouri, an anti-repeal leader, to a meeting today to explain it.

This conference evoked critical comment from members of the anti-repeal bloc. Senator Clark, who said he had been invited by mistake but did not attend after he learned from Senator Pittman that he was not expected, remarked:

"I understood this was a meeting to put into effect the President's 'adjournment of politics' by having a party caucus the first thing."

Senator Nye declared that "you have to be a Democrat, and the right kind of a Democrat at that, to get into these nonpartisan meetings."

"I thought politics was adjourned," said Senator LaFollette, Progressive, of Wisconsin.

The full committee will not meet until Monday. Senator Pittman expressed belief the group would send the measure to the Senate floor, with a favorable report, in three or four days. Some opponents of repeal have said they would vote to place a bill before the Senate, but with reservations to oppose it on the floor.

Senator Pittman described his revised measure, about which he talked with the President and eight or ten Democrats on his committee yesterday, as more of a "come-and-take-it-away-in-your-own-ships" proposal than a cash-and-carry bill.

This, he said, was because the bill made no mention of "cash" but provided foreign purchasers of arms and other goods must show title transferred to them before departure. He intimated title could be transferred on short-term credits.

No Filibuster Expected.

"Nobody wants any hearings and I don't believe there is going to be any filibuster in the Senate," Senator Pittman told reporters.

"I think the opponents want to talk to a finish. Most of them are sincere and they think they may get the country behind them.

"If on the other hand they talk two or three weeks and see they have gained no votes they might be willing to give up further debate."

Senate leaders agreed upon trying to limit the special session agenda to revision of the neutrality law, said longer-than-usual sessions probably would be conducted in an effort to hasten the final decision. It was said authoritatively that the Senate might meet from 11 A. M. until 6 or 7 P. M. Usually the sessions run from noon until 5 P. M.

Opponents of repeal proposed today to confine their debate on the neutrality program to "reasonable" lengths provided Administration forces would agree not to adopt "pressure" tactics. Under these conditions a final vote could be obtained within a month, some opponents of repeal asserted.

Among members of the Foreign Relations Committee who said they would vote with reservations to report out a bill were Senators Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, and Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa. Both voted last session to postpone consideration of neutrality revision.

Senator Gillette, who talked with the President yesterday, said he was opposed to the principle of "cash and carry."

One obstacle to the administration's efforts to confine the special session to revision of the neutrality act was removed by an announcement from Senator Lee, Democrat of Oklahoma, that he would have his bill for a war-time compulsory draft of capital returned to the Military Committee from the Senate calendar.

Senator Lee agreed to do this at yesterday's meeting of the Senate Democratic steering and policy committees, which supported Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to limit the session.

Hoover to Stay Independent.

Through his secretary, Lawrence Richey, former President Hoover today denied that he would join a committee being formed by the isolationist bloc in Congress to make a nationwide speaking campaign against President Roosevelt's proposal to repeal the neutrality act.

"Mr. Hoover is not joining any committee upon the neutrality question," Mr. Richey said at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he and the former President are stopping. "He prefers to maintain his entire independence."

Urges Repeal of Embargo.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Roland S. Morris, professor of international law at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and a former Ambassador to Japan, today urged repeal of the arms embargo in the United States neutrality law.

"In the present state of affairs it is almost impossible for the United States to be impartial, so closely does modern commerce tie us to the life of the world," he said.

"If we keep our present embargo we help Germany. If we repeal the embargo we help Britain and France."

44 Senators Now for Embargo End, With 20 Against It, 32 Unclassed

Poll Shows Administration Forces Are Only 5 Short of Majority, but Some Supporters Demand Rigid Cash-Carry Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Forty-four Senators, or only five less than a majority, have announced that they favored repeal of the embargo on exports of arms to Europe's warring nations.

Twenty members have expressed themselves as opposed to repeal of the embargo, while thirty-two, holding the balance of power, have declined to commit themselves at this time or have not been reached for comment.

Many Senators on both sides of the issue said that repeal would benefit France and England, because their seapower would prevent Germany from obtaining arms shipments.

Although, on its face, the division gave the administration a big headstart in the race for votes at the session of Congress just started, analysis of members' statements showed some factors likely to provide obstacles for the President's supporters.

For one thing, several of those who said that they would vote for repeal of the embargo added they would do so only on condition that a strict "cash and carry" statute were enacted in its place. This would require shipments to be paid for in cash and transported in non-American ships. A prohibition against American ships carrying goods of any kind to the belligerents, now being written into the Administration's repeal bill, may satisfy some of these.

Some Oppose 'Cash-Carry' Plan

Others of the repeal group, however, said that they would oppose a "cash and carry" plan and would insist on a return to international law. Under the 1909 Treaty of London, which is still considered a fundamental thesis of international law, neutrals have the right to ship war materials to any belligerent, but any belligerent has the right to seize such materials en route to his enemy.

Unless the Administration is able to compromise the differences among foes of the arms embargo, it may not be able to muster its apparent strength on any specific proposal before the Senate.

Also, many of those on both sides emphasized that their present beliefs might be changed by later developments in the European situation.

The division bore no close relation to the lines which have been formed in the Senate over past issues. Republicans joined hands with Democrats on both sides of the question. Foes of Administration policies teamed with New Deal supporters. Administration stalwarts took their place beside the President's foes.

Among the forty-four favoring repeal of the embargo were thirty-eight Democrats, five Republicans and one independent. Included in the nineteen opposed to such a course were eight Republicans, eight Democrats, one Progressive and two Farmer-Labor members.

The poll gave the following results:

Senators Favoring Repeal

Norris (Ind., Neb.)	Bilbo (D., Miss.)
Burke (D., Neb.)	Harrison (D., Miss.)
Andrews (D., Fla.)	McKellar (D., Tenn.)
King (D., Utah)	Austin (R., Vt.)
Smathers (D., N. J.)	Hatch (D., N. M.)
Sheppard (D., Texas)	Pepper (D., Fla.)
Hill (D., Ala.)	Schwartz (D., Wyo.)
Gibson (R., Vt.)	Minton (D., Ind.)
Neely (D., W. Va.)	Guffey (D., Pa.)
Miller (D., Ark.)	Connally (D., Texas)
Ellender (D., La.)	Caraway (D., Ark.)
Thomas (D., Utah)	Byrd (D., Va.)
Taft (R., Ohio)	Lucas (D., Ill.)
Reed (R., Kan.)	Byrnes (D., S. C.)
Hughes (D., Del.)	Green (D., R. I.)
Glass (D., Va.)	Hale (R., Me.)
Herring (D., Iowa)	Brown (D., Mich.)
Truman (D., Mo.)	Logan (D., Ky.)
Schwellenbach (D., Wash.)	Barkley (D., Ky.)
Lee (D., Okla.)	Pittman (D., Nev.)
Adams (D., Col.)	Radcliffe (D., Md.)
Thomas (D., Okla.)	Van Nuys (D., Ind.)

Senators Opposing Repeal

Frazier (R., N. D.) Vandenberg (R., Mich.)
Downey (D., Calif.) Johnson (R., Calif.)
La Follette (Prog., Wis.) Capper (R., Kan.)
Overton (D., La.) Holt (D., W. Va.)
McCarran (D., Nev.) Nye (R., N. D.)
Shipstead, (F. L., Minn.) Lundeen (F.L., Minn.)
Clark (D., Idaho) McNary (R., Ore.)
Walsh (D., Mass.) Bulow (D., S. D.)
Borah (R., Idaho) Bridges (R., N. H.)
Clark (D., Mo.) Lodge (R., Mass.)

Senators Refusing to Comment

Maloney (D., Conn.) Townsend (R., Del.)
Gerry (D., R. I.) George (D., Ga.)
Gurney (R., S. D.) Wiley (R., Wis.)
Danaher (R., Conn.) Ashurst (D., Ariz.)
Chavez (D., N. M.) Hayden (D., Ariz.)
Holman (R., Ore.) Davis (R., Pa.)
Barbour (R., N. J.) Tydings (D., Md.)
Tobey (R., N. H.) Slattery (D., Ill.)
Donahey (D., Ohio) Murray (D., Mont.)
Reynolds (D., N. C.) Bailey (D., N. C.)
O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) Gillette (D., Iowa)
White (R., Me.)

Those Not Reached for Comment

Bankhead (D., Ala.) Smith (D., S. C.)
Bone (D., Wash.) Stewart (D., Tenn.)
Johnson (D., Col.) Wagner (D., N. Y.)
Mead (D., N. Y.) Wheeler (D., Mont.)
Russell (D., Ga.)

WHAT THE SENATORS SAY

Adams—Repeal of the arms embargo need not endanger the neutrality of the United States. I favor the cash and carry plan.

Andrews—The neutrality legislation now on the statute books is in reality a big help to Hitler, for it prevents this nation from helping its real friends.

Austin—I prefer complete repeal of the present Neutrality Act and a return to international law.

Barkley—I expect that Senate debate will clear away the confusion in some minds regarding the cash-and-carry proposals and will greatly increase support for it.

Borah—The people oppose repeal of the arms embargo as the first step toward war.

Bridges—I am opposed to changing the rules after the game has started.

Brown—The fact that we cannot ship products manufactured by American industry to warring countries in ships other than our own has lent much encouragement to the débâcle which occurred in Europe. The President's arguments are unanswerable.

Bulow Fears "Entering Wedge"

Bulow—Repeal of the arms embargo act will be the entering wedge to get us into the European scrap.

Burke—I will support President Roosevelt's proposals for amending the Neutrality Act as the best method of keeping this country out of war.

Byrd—In the present circumstances the strictest sort of cash-and-carry policy, vigorously enforced, is, I think, our best safeguard.

Byrnes—I'm with the President on this thing and I'm enthusiastic about it. The President knows what he is talking about when he says that to repeal the embargo is the best way to keep us out of war.

Capper—I shall oppose repeal of the embargo provision and every amendment that would weaken the Neutrality Act.

Caraway—It is silly to say that lifting the embargo would be an unneutral act. On the contrary, existence of the embargo is a direct aid to Germany.

Clark of Missouri—Those who favor keeping out of the war should vote for the retention of our present safeguards and the addition of any others that may be necessary.

Clark of Idaho Gives View

Clark of Idaho—I have no intention of changing my stand against repeal of the embargo.

Connally—I favor repeal of the embargo.

Downey—I am against repeal of the embargo.

Ellender—I am for repealing the embargo and making it so any nation can purchase any goods or munitions, provided title passes before it leaves an American port.

Frazier—Repeal of the embargo would be a step right into the war.

Gibson—I'm going to support repeal of the arms embargo in favor of cash and carry on all products.

Glass—I would vote either for the repeal of the munitions embargo or for Secretary Hull's proposition known as "cash and carry."

Green—I favored a change in the act last session. I still favor a change. The act now is very unsatisfactory and unneutral.

Guffey—I'm for it (the President's program).

Hale—I am in favor of repealing the embargo and putting on "cash and carry."

Harrison—I am with the President 100 per cent in his foreign policy dealing with neutrality.

Hatch—I am for a cash and carry provision, but I will oppose any outright repeal of the arms embargo that looks to going back to international law.

Herring—I favor repeal of the Neutrality Act and a return to international law.

Hill—I'm for the Roosevelt-Hull plan.

Holt—A vote for revision is a vote for war.

Hughes—If the nations of Europe want to come here and buy arms and ammunition, pay for it and take it away in their own boats they should be allowed to do so.

Johnson of California—It is but a step from economic favoritism to enlistment of our manpower.

King—I support the President's policy to repeal the embargo act.

La Follette—I am unalterably opposed to repeal of the arms embargo because its repeal would be a step in the direction of involving the United States in a European war.

Lee—Last session I supported a policy which would permit the President to levy an embargo at his discretion. I haven't changed my mind.

Logan—I favor repealing the Neutrality Act and having nothing on the statute books. If we can't do that, I favor Mr. Hull's program.

Lucas—I am convinced that the best means of staying out of war would be to have a mandatory cash and carry provision.

Lundeen—Repeal of the embargo is the road to war.

McCarran—I am opposed to changing the embargo provisions now because we enacted them for purposes of neutrality and should try them out.

McKellar—I am unequivocally, flat-footedly and whole-heartedly in favor of the cash-and-carry system for selling war supplies.

McNary—My sole concern is keeping the country out of war, and I think this can best be accomplished by maintaining the present Neutrality Act.

Says Embargo Hits Peace Group

Miller—To fail to repeal the arms embargo would be a direct contribution to war-loving nations and a direct slap at peace-loving nations.

Minton—Public sentiment in Indiana is strongly for repeal of the arms embargo.

Neely—I am going to vote to wipe out the embargo on sale of munitions.

Norris—I favor repeal of the arms embargo and enactment of a cash-and-carry plan.

Nye—The repeal of the arms embargo is the straightest path to the Western Front.

Overton—I am opposed to lifting the embargo on arms, but I would be willing to revive the cash and carry on all other commodities.

Pittman—To be logical and consistent, Congress must either add to the embargo list all such instruments of war such as metals, oils, gasoline and cotton, or must place everything on the cash-and-carry basis. I favor repeal of the arms embargo and adoption of the latter policy.

Radcliffe—It is my opinion that some sort of cash-and-carry requirement will be the proper step.

Reed for Cash-on-Carry Plan

Reed—I am for a straightforward, consistent, legitimate cash-and-carry program, but I am not for unlimited Presidential discretion.

Schwartz—I will support the President's position on neutrality.

Schwellenbach—I intend to support the Administration proposals.

Sheppard—I am for the cash-and-carry neutrality proposal. I am for repeal of the arms embargo.

Shipstead—I am in favor of the present neutrality law because it was written in the light of the experience we had in last war.

Smathers—The best insurance for American neutrality would be the immediate repeal of the embargo on arms.

Taft—I believe that the embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war should be repealed on condition that export be permitted only on a cash-and-carry basis.

Thomas of Oklahoma—If any one wants any of our goods we should sell to them.

Thomas of Utah—I should like to see the arms embargo provision in the present Neutrality Act repealed.

Truman—I intend to vote to lift the arms embargo.

Vandenberg—I am opposed to repeal of the embargo, because I believe the only way to have a neutral attitude is to define it in advance of its application.

Van Nuys—I will support the cash-and-carry plan properly safeguarded.

Walsh—It is real intervention to threaten [illegible] or during a war to sell [illegible] ling instruments to one of [illegible] ferents.

THIRD TERM

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 23—The New York *World-Telegram* in a copyright interview today quoted Alfred M. Landon as saying the greatest single contribution President Roosevelt could make in the present emergency would be to tell the country he did not want and would not accept a third term.

The newspaper said Landon, Republican Presidential nominee in 1936, was in favor of adjourning all politics in view of the problems created by the European war, but believed this would prove impossible until the third-term issue had been settled.

The former Kansas Governor added that it was too much to ask of either the Democratic or Republican party that it forget politics as long as the third-term issue remained in the foreground with the national party conventions only a few months away.

Landon, who accepted the President's invitation to attend the Washington neutrality conference this week, was represented as not averse to removal of the arms embargo, as recommended by President Roosevelt's special message to Congress, if it were the best way to keep the United States out of war.

PRESIDENT DODGES CHALLENGE ON '40

Refuses Landon Plea He Unite U. S. By Renouncing Politics Himself

Executive Worries Left Behind As He Rests On Hyde Park Estate

By Douglas Cornell

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 23—President Roosevelt today declined an opportunity to answer a proposal from the man whom he defeated for the Presidency in 1936, that he tell the nation he does not want another four years in the White House.

A person close to the President asserted Mr. Roosevelt had been urging the country since September 3 to lay aside politics during this critical period in the world's history.

That statement apparently was to be the only official recognition taken of a declaration by former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas that the greatest single contribution the President could make in the present troubled situation would be to tell the country categorically he did not want a third term and would decline the nomination if it were offered him.

Challenge By Landon

Landon, too, advocated adjournment of partisan politics, adding, however, that it was up to Mr. Roosevelt to clinch the matter by removing himself from the 1940 political scene.

The Chief Executive had no comment. Reporters gathered around him as he sat behind the wheel of his specially equipped blue touring car in a hay field on the Roosevelt family estate.

With his 85-year-old mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, at his side, and his granddaughters, Sara and Kate, in the rear seat, the President was inspecting the site for a library to house his personal and public papers.

When shown the gist of Landon's statement, Mr. Roosevelt said he could not comment since he had not seen the text.

Has To Protect Himself

He was sorry, he said, but he had to protect himself.

Almost inaudibly his mother remarked: "I wish you would, son."

Apparently she referred to the President's words about protecting himself, although she had asserted last Thursday—her birthday—that she believed her son had no desire for a third term. His whole attention, she said then, was focused on world affairs and problems that have grown out of the war abroad.

These problems were shunted into the background for the week end, however. The President arrived by special train from Washington this morning and not until afternoon did he talk by telephone with officials in the Capitol. But he was available for almost instant consultation over a private wire in the event of major developments.

May Return Tomorrow

The tenor of news from Washington, the Chief Executive said, will determine when he returns. He had indicated in Washington yesterday that he would be back Monday.

White House officials said no official engagements had been made for Mr. Roosevelt during his Hyde Park stay.

Two days late, a birthday dinner for his mother was arranged for tonight, with members of the family and neighbors attending.

U. S. AGAIN SHIPS COAL

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23 — American cargo coal was on the high seas today en route to the Scandinavian countries for the first time in twelve years, and more of it was en route or under order to Latin-American countries which have depended chiefly for the fuel on nations now at war.

Arthur Hale, of the Coal Export Association, confirming the increased shipments, said he would not predict any rosy export future for the domestic mining industry, however. Continued shipments to Scandinavia, he said, "will depend on whether Germans retain control of the Baltic; the Latin-American trade will depend in part on what England is able to do."

One May Sail From Baltimore

Two transatlantic ships left Hampton Roads a few days ago, one with 9,000 tons bound for Gothenburg, Sweden, another with 8,000 tons consigned to Oslo, Norway. Hale said two more ships with total coal cargoes of 10,800 tons for Norway had been chartered for October loading, either at Hampton Roads or Baltimore.

Hale said a shipload of coal left an American port Thursday for Buenos Aires and two left on Wednesday for Rio de Janeiro and Rosario, Argentina.

Nazis May Lose Brazil Sales

The United States probably would take over most of the Brazilian coal markets for the duration of the war, Hale said. Germany sold $5,000,000 worth of coal there last year. Argentina, however, is principally a British market. In 1937 it imported nearly $11,000,000 worth of British coal.

Scandinavian countries had not imported United States coal since the British coal strike in 1926, Hale said. He added that if Germany were able to operate the mines it took over in Poland, and kept control of the Baltic, it could supply all the Scandinavian coal needs except perhaps those of Norway. He said Poland had been exporting 10,000,000 tons of coal annually.

"Contrary to what many people thought," said Hale, "our coal exports during the World War were not enormous. They increased, but not as much as some thought. We did, however, have huge increases in 1920, during the rehabilitation period.

5,000 NEW JOBS

[By the Associated Press]

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 23—Heavy industry, the "sick man" of the depression years and little better than a convalescent during the 1934-38 period, has returned to robust health in Alabama on the impetus of war-inspired buying, which has fired every blast furnace in this region.

Iron and steel mills are providing jobs for approximately 40,000 persons, close to the "boom" peak of 1928. Iron output is at one hundred per cent.

Steel production will hit eighty-six per cent. of capacity next week, highest in two years. Output was at seventy per cent. of capacity before the "war-scare" orders began.

Layoffs Over For 5,000

One well-informed source estimated 5,000 men had been called back to their jobs in heavy industries since September 1. Thousands more who were working part time have been restored to full-time duty.

Steel men here emphatically assert that little of the present business is designed for possible war use.

Elimination of the price differential against Southern steel and return of the shipbuilding industry to the Gulf Coast were cited as two factors in the stepped-up Southern steel business.

30.24-3581

Chamber Of Commerce Organizes Body To Aid In Meeting War Tasks

Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce today announced the virtual completion of an organization of about 300 business leaders to help prepare for war emergency problems. It will be divided into about twenty committees.

Members of the emergency council, the chamber said, are leaders in their particular fields and represent all parts of the country.

"First consideration will be the maintenance of peace and the preservation of representative government," an announcement stated. "This may be the foundation upon which a new order will be built in the wake of war.

"The most effective assurance that can be given to this end is that the American business system will be enabled to meet adequately national requirements in time of peace as well as in time of war.

"War or no war, business must go on. Productive enterprise must continue."

Asks Czecho-Slovakian Shoemakers Be Barred

Massachusetts Representative Urges Immigration Order Be Rescinded

Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—Representative Rogers (Rep., Mass.), in a letter today urged James L. Houghteling, Immigration Commissioner, to rescind an order admitting one hundred Czecho-Slovakians to the United States temporarily to teach shoemaking at a new factory near Baltimore.

Seventy-one already have arrived. The manufacturer originally requested 150.

"I feel most strongly that none should have been allowed to enter in the first place," Mrs. Rogers said. "Our American shoe workers do not need instruction in shoemaking. They are recognized as the finest in the world."

To Study Obligation And Right Of Neutrals

American Bar Association Announces Creation Of Committee

Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—The American Bar Association announced today the creation of a committee to study the rights and obligations of neutral countries under international law.

Precedents established by this and other governments will be collected and classified, said an announcement by William R. Vallence, chairman of the section on international and comparative law.

The committee will be headed by William S. Culbertson, former Minister to Rumania and Ambassador to Chile, Vallance said.

AIR CORPS TO GET NEW PLANES EARLY

Plants Moving So Fast That Completion of 3,000 Craft by 1940 Is Indicated

DOUBLE SHIFTS ARE PUT ON

No Extra Cost to Army or the Manufacturers—Recruiting of Mechanics Pushed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Aircraft manufacture in the United States has been speeded so much, especially since the start of the European war, that the $300,000,000 expansion of the Army Air Corps may be attained six months or more ahead of schedule.

The estimate of the time saving came today from authoritative sources after an unofficial survey disclosed that about half the factories engaged in turning out more than 3,000 war planes had recently put on double shifts of workers.

Other manufacturers have indicated an intention to follow suit, with the result that virtually all plants working on military plane contracts are expected to be operating at twice normal speed by the end of the year. The faster production pace was set voluntarily by some of the larger manufacturers, with at least passive encouragement from the War Department.

The army has accelerated the recruiting of 25,139 additional mechanics and other specialists sought by next June 30. Besides, the training of pilots has kept pace with schedule, so that no delay has been indicated in providing the men for the force of at least 5,500 planes which Congress authorized.

The original goal for completing the more than 3,000 new planes was June 30, 1941, but fast-moving production lines promise to advance this to late next year, it was said.

Completing deliveries ahead of schedules involves no extra expense to the War Department, which is limited by appropriations. Manufacturers have reported that their unit production costs would not be increased, as they figure that double shifts mean double output.

Another result of speeding production has been to keep skilled workers who otherwise might be attracted by offers from Canadian factories, which are working under war-time pressure. Despite the increased demand for skilled workers, no acute shortage has been reported to officials, here.

Authorities said that one plant handling a large army order was slightly more than five months ahead of schedule, and several others were nearly as far in advance.

Traces Biblical Phrase In Roosevelt's Address

By The Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23—The mystery of the origin of the closing phrase in President Roosevelt's neutrality address to Congress Thursday was cleared up by Rabbi Julius Gordon in a remark at Yom Kippur services last night.

The President pleaded with Congress to show the world that Americans were "of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living."

Rabbi Gordon called attention to the phrase, "to walk before God in the light of the living," in the Book of Psalms, Chapter 56, Verse 14.

He suggested that the President changed "to walk" to "walking."

Washington newspaper men searched biblical and classical reference books for the source, without success. Rabbi Gordon quoted from the Hebrew version of the Old Testament, which differs from the Christian version.

A Prince Of Denmark Bids Farewell To Youth

19-Year-Old Nephew Of Danish King Has "Final Fling" On Visit To America

Aberdeen, Wash., Sept. 23 (AP)—George, Prince of Denmark, said his farewell to youth in a recent tour of the United States.

The 19-year-old nephew of Denmark's King broke away from tradition during his stay on the Olympic peninsula. He confided regarding his future; he went on fishing trips and joked with Indian guides; he even took an American girl to a show.

"This is what you may call my final fling," he told fishing companions. "Soon I join the army."

During discussion concerning Hitler, he said:

"He thinks he will conquer. He just thinks so! We of Denmark and many other nations will have something to say about that! But this is no day to talk of war or Hitler. Let's enjoy your America—this stream, these woods this sunshine. War is very far away today."

Army Forming 5 Divisions as Mobile Defense

Corps of 40,000 Men To Be Ready to Go Immediately to Any Threatened Point

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The War Department is pushing organization of five active divisions into a mobile, hard-hitting corps which would be ready for instant dispatch to defend any threatened mainland point, or such outposts as Panama and Hawaii. Not since the World War has the Army had an organized corps.

President Roosevelt's national emergency order adding 17,000 men to the regular army provided means to carry out a general staff plan for a combat corps of about 40,000. Its organization from five "small, seasoned" divisions was recommended by Gen. Malin Craig in retiring recently as Chief of Staff.

With Mr. Roosevelt's sanction, first moves to create the new force were taken by Gen. George C. Marshall, present Chief of Staff, along with other defense measures after the European war started.

Under Army plans, three partially organized divisions will be "streamlined" in a few weeks and made a part of the corps. They are the 1st, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; the 2d, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and the 3d, at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Two new divisions will be created—the 5th, with headquarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the 6th, at Fort Lewis.

Under plans already approved by the general staff, divisions are to be reduced in size to 368 officers, 2 warrant officers and 7,600 men for peace time. In war they would be quickly expanded to 546 officers, 3 warrant officers and 10,837 men.

World War infantry divisions numbered 27,000. Tests for the smaller "streamlined" unit already have been completed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Thus the new corps will have about 40,000 officers and men at peace strength and about 56,000 in war time. The figures now used are somewhat elastic, subject to change as the organization proceeds. The World War corps was composed of six divisions with a personnel of 187,000.

Aside from the approximate 23,000 troops in Hawaii, and nearly 19,000 in Panama, the Army has few large units organized for quick action.

Gen. Craig reported that there was not a single fully organized division. There are four partial divisions and five brigades in various stages of completion. He recommended that the four partial divisions be expanded, estimating about 25,000 officers and men would be needed. Reducing the size of the divisions made 17,000 adequate for the purpose.

The new streamlined division is to be made up of three infantry regiments, two field artillery regiments, one armed with 75-millimeter guns and the other with 155s and 105s, an engineer battalion, a medical battalion and a quartermaster battalion.

DEPLORES LACK OF DEFENSES HERE

Haskell Says New York Has Only 11 Modern Guns.

ALBANY, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—After hearing militarists denounce the "defenselessness" of New York city, the New York National Guard Association resolved today to ask the Federal Government to provide "at least 200" anti-aircraft guns to guard the metropolis from possible surprise attacks.

The resolution, one of four dealing with home defense adopted at the closing session of a two-day convention, urged "immediate remedial measures."

Rear-Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding officer of the New York Naval Militia, and Major-Gen. William H. Haskell, commander of the State's National Guard, both pointed to the "virtual defenselessness" of New York city in speeches before the association yesterday.

Gen. Haskell said there are eleven modern guns in the entire city, and added:

"I don't want to get political, but it's time to stop fooling around."

Other resolutions called for resumption of an armory construction program, criticized New York city for "inadequate armory facilities" and provided for naval militia participation in a small arms contest at Perry.

Col. Edward E. Gauche of New York city, commander of the 212th Field Artillery (anti-aircraft), was named president of the association.

Other officers included Brig.-Gen. Bernard W. Kearney, Gloversville, fifty-third brigade, first vice-president; Col. Foster G. Hetzel, 102d Quartermaster Regiment, Brooklyn, second vice-president; Lieut.-Col. William J. Morgine, Albany, secretary; Major Patrick T. McMenimman, 165th Infantry, New York, treasurer.

Task of Aiding Reich Refugees Altered by War

U.S. Can Count on Little Help Now From Allies; Fate of Polish Jews a Problem

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—War has wrought a fundamental change in the vast work initiated by President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for assistance to German political refugees.

Britain and France, up to now among the most helpful in furthering the Roosevelt-Hull program, can be counted upon to give very little additional aid. Their energies are devoted to the war.

Their principal efforts will be directed to moving out of their countries the tens of thousands of German Jews who have settled there temporarily while awaiting permanent placing. These Jews are in guarded camps and may not mingle with the general population. For many, their situation is an improvement on what it was in Germany, but it is none of the best. At this time of national emergency they are not wanted. They are a burden.

War has brought a change in Germany's attitude toward the refugees, too. Hitherto, she was content to let the young people emigrate, try to find jobs abroad and then send for their older relatives. Now she wants the young people, both men and women, for war work, but wishes to send out the old people and children.

Moreover, even the very small amount of foreign currency she was willing to let the Jews take with them in their exodus will now be cut off, since Germany needs all her foreign credits for the purchase of raw materials. Besides, German steamship lines are no longer [illegible]

[illegible]g, and tickets which were bought [illegible] marks will now have to be purchased in other currency.

Some officials believe that the persecution of the Jews in Germany may, however, be somewhat alleviated by the war. The Nazis may relax their restrictions against a portion of their population on whom they will depend for help in pursuing the conflict. There are 400,000 Jews left in Germany.

But another refugee problem, perhaps greater than that in Germany is looming. Germany will absorb a portion of Poland containing a large percentage of the 2,500,000 Polish Jews. What will be their fate? Will they, too, be thrown upon the world? The organization set up through the Roosevelt-Hull initiative shudders to think of the task that may still confront it.

Reports are now in from all the investigations of possible places for mass Jewish emigration — British Guiana, Philippine Islands, Dominican Republic and Rhodesia—and there is very small comfort in them. A good many thousands can be sent to these places, particularly to the Philippines, but the cost of establishing colonies would be enormous. It may be four to five times the cost of placing Jews in countries already settled. And there is no guaranty that the colonies will be successful, even that the Jewish settlers will not sicken and die in unaccustomed climates.

Some officials believe that the conclusion is inevitable that the only real solution for the Jews is infiltration into countries where the means of life and livelihood exist and function. But the countries willing to take them are now diminishing in number. The British dominions, chiefly Australia, which were taking thousands of refugees, may be forced to close their doors for the time being. Even the United States, principal haven of the German Jews, has had to interrupt the work of receiving them in order to evacuate Americans from Europe and get them safely back home.

1939

Next month President Roosevelt will preside over a meeting of the executive officers of the inter-government committee on refugees.

Capitol Recalls War, Steps Up Safeguards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Precautions were taken today to safeguard the Capitol and to prevent a recurrence of the bombing which damaged part of the structure prior to United States entry into the first World War. Orders were issued closing the Capitol to the public on Sundays and forbidding all but members of Congress from entering either the House or Senate Office Buildings after midnight. A small bomb, placed in the Senate reception room in July, 1915, exploded late at night with considerable damage to the room. Kenneth Romney, House sergeant-at-arms, said creation of a special squad of trained detectives to augment the regular Capitol police force was under consideration.

U. S. Invokes Espionage Act

Tightens Federal Check on Status Of Foreign Agents

Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—The State Department invoked the 1917 wartime Espionage Act today to tighten the Federal watch over activity in this country in behalf of other nations.

Stringent new regulations were published which officials expect will close loopholes in recent legislation requiring "agents of foreign principals" to register.

One effect is to require listing by employes of foreign embassy, legation or consulate who engaged in political activity, though they were not required to register by the 1938 law.

The revised regulations were issued wit han official indication that they would be enforced "up to the hilt" by the Justice Department.

The Espionage Act provision requires "notification" to the State Department by any "agent of a foreign government." It carries a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and five years in prison, compared w $1,000 fine and two years in registration legislation.

Thus far, 363 persons have registered with the State Department as agents of foreign principals. Officials declined to estimate how many persons would have to give it "notification" of their activities under the newly invoked provision.

One effect of the Espionage Act, it was noted, would be to require a purchasing agent or attorney for a foreign government to "notify" the State Department of the service he was performing though he would not be required to register under the 1938 act.

Y. M. C. A. Asked To Aid In War Relief Work

National Council Withholds Decision, However, Pending Outcome Of Neutrality Legislation

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association said today it had been asked to render assistance in war-relief work in Europe but that it was withholding a decision pending the outcome of neutrality legislation.

The requests came from the World Alliance of Y. M. C. A.'s in Geneva and from the French Foyer Des Soldats.

Meanwhile, the American organization mapped plans for an educational program designed, it said, to help young people face issues raised by the war.

Legion Moves Against War on Convention Eve

Many Resolutions Deal With Neutrality and Defense for Session in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP).—The American Legion moved into position today for what may be its greatest offensive against war.

Graver of cast in its preliminaries than the preludes to previous national conventions, the twenty-first gathering of the veterans started dealing immediately with the crucial questions of neutrality and strengthening the nation's sinews of defense.

Many of the hundreds of departmental resolutions were concerned with those issues. Building upon the resolutions, the national organization was expected to shape a vigorous and unified expression, which probably will reach the convention floor Wednesday or Thursday.

The tense atmosphere of the world, in which the Legion meets this year, evoking a conspicuous sober-mindedness among the veterans, has by no means destroyed the traditional play spirit, however. Visiting Chicago for the first time since 1933, the Legion has brought an officially estimated 250,000 to the city.

Play Spirit Maintained

Demonstrating that a critical moment is no time to lose one's sense of humor, legionnaires have infused a gusty fraternalism into the manifold affairs of downtown Chicago. All the wonted panoply is there—national colors flying, the regulation blue uniforms blending with mufti, rolling of the drums, riotously bedecked automobiles of antiquated manufacture, the clang of 40 and 8 engine bells.

Certain observers discerned in the hum and hurly of the day something analogous to the taut and serious state of mind in 1917 and 1918. The difference, they accentuated, was in a more realistic public opinion today and a lessened susceptibility to war psychoses.

Questions other than neutrality and national defense likewise engaged the attention of the Legion.

Judge Richard Hartshorne, of Newark, N. J., chairman of the National Law and Order Committee, said the Legion had made important contributions to the fight against crime. He asked, in his annual accounting, that all citizens join the Legion in a drive next year for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which he termed the root of all crime.

Glen R. Hillis, of Kokomo, Ind., national child welfare chairman, reported the Legion spent $3,641,731 in direct emergency relief for 442,489 in 1939. Most of the money, he said, was used for food, clothing and medical aid. His committee helped form 134 co-ordinated community councils in thirty states to curb juvenile delinquency.

Compensation Data Reported

A total of $3,338,857.50 in government benefits was recovered for veterans in 1939 through services of the Legion, the national rehabilitation director, Watson B. Miller, announced.

John Thomas Taylor, national legislative director, said only two of every twenty-one, or less than 10 per cent of all World War veterans now living, were receiving compensation of any kind from the Federal government. He reported governmental officials estimated that as of June 30, 1938, surviving World War veterans numbered 4,026,480, and of these, 385,656, or 9.58 per cent, were getting disability compensation, pensions or retirement pay. Since then, he said, veterans have been dying at an estimated rate of 100 a day. Approximately 700,000 of the 4,697,994 men mustered by the nation in all its armed forces have died.

Opening with an executive committee meeting and an open air religious service tomorrow, the convention proper will get under way Monday morning. The annual parade will be on Tuesday.

Gannett Bids Republicans to Bar War Entry

Urges Indiana Meeting to Back Roosevelt Policies Aimed at Attaining Goal

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23 (AP).—Frank Gannett, publisher, of Rochester, said today the Republican party has three "great duties" to the nation:

"To keep out of war, to preserve our constitutional government and to restore prosperity."

On these three issues, he said in an address at a Republican barbecue at the Indiana state fairgrounds, "the Republican party must take a position that will command complete public confidence."

Mr. Gannett urged support of President Roosevelt "in any policy that will keep us out of war," but added:

"Yet this war in Europe must not blind us to the great failure of the Roosevelt administration. We must realize that, war or no war, this country cannot continue New Deal policies that have brought us great distress."

The nation, he said, must avoid war, because "in war times a nation must give its government great powers. Then personal liberties and rights disappear. If we should surrender our precious rights, it might be impossible, in a world of dictators, to recover them."

"Unfortunately," he continued, "Mr. Roosevelt's record troubles us about his atitude on international affairs. The widespread opposition to any change in our neutrality act springs, to a considerable extent, from distrust of the President's impulsive temperament."

Homer E. Capehart, forty-five-year-old Buffalo manufacturer, who maintains his legal residence in Indiana, declined today an invitation of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association that he become the Hoosier State's "favorite son" for the 1940 Republican Presidential nomination.

"I have said repeatedly, in private and in public, that I am not a candidate for any office," he said in a formal statement.

The association sent a committee to Mr. Capehart after he arrived last night to ask that he allow his name to be placed before next year's national convention. He said he would reply today.

He made his entry into party work on a grand scale when he financed a $37,000 "cornfield conference" on his Daviess County farm a year ago last month to open the Congressional campaign.

Last spring the state Republican organization chose Mr. Capehart to make a speech at Kokomo attacking the candidacy of Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, former Governor and Hoosier Democratic "favorite son," seeking nomination for the Presidency.

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BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 23—(AP)—THE NEWLY-CREATED SWISS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ECONOMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE CONCLUSION OF A PROVISIONAL ACCORD WITH FRANCE CONCERNING EXPORT AND TRANSIT OF VARIOUS TYPES OF MERCHANDISE DURING WARTIME.

SIMILAR ACCORDS ARE UNDER NEGOTIATION WITH ITALY AND GERMANY.

THE FRENCH AGREEMENT WAS CONSIDERED A LONG STEP IN SWITZERLAND'S DRIVE TO MAINTAIN ECONOMIC NEUTRALITY WITH HER TWO BIG NEIGHBORS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, WHO ARE AT WAR WITH EACH OTHER. SWITZERLAND DEPENDS LARGELY ON THEM FOR HER FOOD AND FUEL.

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THE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE, WHICH PROVIDES MOST OF THE FOOD FOR THE LANDLOCKED, ALPINE SWISS, PROVIDED GENERAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE TRANSIT OF MERCHANDISE DESTINED FOR SWITZERLAND THROUGH FRANCE. SWITZERLAND, ON HER PART, AUTHORIZED FREE TRANSIT OF MERCHANDISE TO AND FROM FRANCE.

THE ACCORD PROVIDED ALSO THAT ALL MERCHANDISE SENT THROUGH FRANCE OR EN ROUTE THROUGH FRANCE BEFORE AUG. 29 WHEN FRONTIER RESTRICTIONS BEGAN, MAY BE SENT TO ITSDESTINATION WITHOUT SPECIAL LICENSE. A SIMILAR PROVISION WAS MADE FOR GOODS IN SWITZERLAND EN ROUTE TO FRANCE BEFORE SEPT. 2.

A TRANSIT UNDERSTANDING WITH GERMANY APPARENTLY ALREADY IS IN OPERATION ALTHOUGH FURTHER AGREEMENTS ARE UNDER DISCUSSION.

ITALY, GERMANY AND FRANCE ALL AGREED TO SUPPLY SWITZERLAND WITH NECESSARY PRODUCTS BUT THE SWISS ARE TAKING NO CHANCES AND ARE CONCLUDING SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FRENCH AGREEMENT WERE NOT ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY.

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BRATISLAVA, SEPT. 23-(AP)-SLOVAKS WHO LOST THEIR RADIO SETS BY GOVERNMENT CONFISCATION WHEN THE WAR STARTED MAY NOW HAVE THEM BACK IF THEY PAY FOR "ALTERATIONS," AN ANNOUNCEMENT HERE TODAY SAID.

A NEW GOVERNMENT ORDER SAID OWNERS MUST FOOT THE BILL FOR CHANGING THE RADIOS SO ONLY ONE SLOVAK AND ONE GERMAN STATION CAN BE HEARD.

SEP 24 1939

BUDA-02010-HA-1001PEB.

PRAGUE, SEPT. 23--(AP)--JEWS IN THE PROTEC OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA MUST GIVE UP THEIR RADIO APPARATUS BY SUNDAY NIGHT UNDER AN ORDER ISSUED TONIGHT BY AUTHORITIES. A NIGHTLY CURFEW AT 8 P.M. (7 P.M. E.S.T.) ALSO WAS FIXED FOR THE JEWS.

A CENSUS OF JEWS IN THE PROTECTORATE WILL BE TAKEN SOON.

SEP 24 1939

FWC 10P SHANKES 00010 RCA

LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-JOHN BESTWICK IS ~~ONE~~ ONE MAN IN ENGLAND ~~WHO~~ IS NOT CONCERNED OVER THE RATIONING OF GASOLINE.

~~THE LEEK-STAFFORDSHIRE MAN~~ HAS BUILT A STEAM-DRIVEN AUTOMOBILE WITH A PARAFFIN HEATER WHICH HE SAYS WILL TRAVEL 60 MILES AN HOUR.

~~HE~~ HEAS THE ENVY OF GASOLINE-PROPELLED MOTORISTS LIMITED BY THE RATIONING RESTRICTIONS.

STARK-LON-02120-MA-630PES.

SEP 24 1939

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE SWISS ARMY HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY TWO GERMAN PLANES ~~FLEW~~ OVER SWISS TERRITORY NEAR SCHAFFHAUSEN IN EXTREME NORTHERN SWITZERLAND, BUT TURNED BACK TOWARD GERMANY UNDER FIRE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

SEP 24 1939

~~LOCAL MILITARY OFFICIALS AT SCHAFFHAUSEN ORIGINALLY~~ INDICATED ONLY ONE PLANE ~~CROSSED THE BOUNDARY~~.

01520 LPY-1115AED

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 29-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM, MOBILIZED TO MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR AND DEFEND ALL FRONTIERS, ARE LOOKING TO THEIR INLAND WATERWAYS AS A VITAL PART OF THEIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

INFORMED SOURCES IN THE HAGUE AND BRUSSELS SAID THE TWO ~~COUNTRIES~~ NATIONS COUNTED ON BEING ABLE TO STAY OUT OF THE WAR AND THE PRESENT SITUATION GAVE N O OCCASION FOR FLOODING PORTIONS OF THEIR COUNTRIES.

OUTRIGHT DENIALS WERE MADE OFFICIALLY THAT DIKES HAD BEEN OPENED.

SEP 24 1939

(THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LAST NIGHT ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED UNDER A BRUSSELS DATELINE THAT BELGIUM'S DEFENSE MINISTER, LIEUT. GEN. HENRI DENIS, ANNOUNCED THE OPENING OF THE ALBERT CANAL DIKES.

(THE ~~ASSOCIATED PRESS~~

(THE MISTAKE WAS DUE TO AN ERROR IN CABLE TRANSMISSION BY WHICH THE WORD "DENIES" ~~WAS~~ CAME AS "DENIS."

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STARK-LON-02120-WA-630PES.

SEP 24 1939

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ANTWERP AND LIEGE. N O SUCH MEASURE WAS ORDERED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.")

INUNDATION OF STRATEGIC AREAS, PARTICULARLY IN THE NETHERLANDS, FORMS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF DEFENSE PLANS IN CASE OF INVASION FROM ANY DIRECTION.

THE ONLY CASE OF A FLOODING MADE PUBLIC WAS A TEST INUNDATION OF A SMALL AREA IN UTRECHT PROVINCE IN CENTRAL HOLLAND TWO WEEKS AGO.

WHILE THE HOLLANDERS AND BELGIANS AS WELL AS THE POPULATION OF THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG ARE GRAVELY CONCERNED OVER THE NEARNESS OF THE HOSTILITIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND ALONG THE SEA COAST, OFFICIAL SOURCES SA[illegible] ALARM OVER CONCENTRATIONS OF TROOPS OF BELLIGERENTS ALONG THEIR BORDERS.

ARC AMSTERDAMS 01720 OL 217P

PARIS, SEPT 23-(AP)-A FRENCH WAR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED AT 10:32 A.M. (4:32 A.M., EST) TODAY, SAID:

"TOWARD THE END OF YESTERDAY AFTERNOON SEVERAL ATTEMPTS BY THE ENEMY ON POSITIONS WHICH WE HAVE CONQUERED EAST OF THE SAAR RIVER WERE REPULSED.

30.24 - 3585

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"DURING THE NIGHT THERE WAS GREAT ACTIVITY ON THE FRONT, PARTICULARLY BETWEEN THE SAAR RIVER AND THE REGION SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY OF DEUX POINTS (ZWEIBRUECKEN) AND ON THE LAUTER RIVER."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

RSSSAED

MEXICO CITY, SEPT.23-(AP)-THERE WERE INSISTENT REPORTS TODAY THAT MEXICO MIGHT GET TWO GERMAN TANK SHIPS NOW IN REFUGE IN MEXICAN WATERS AS PART PAYMENT ON THE $6,000,000 GERMANY OWES FOR OIL RECEIVED IN A RECENTLY-CANCELLED BARTER DEAL.

THE GERMAN LEGATION SAID IT HAD NO INFORMATION ON THIS MATTER, NOR ABOUT REPORTS THAT THE TANKERS AND SEVEN OTHER GERMAN SHIPS IN MEXICAN WATERS WOULD CONSTITUTE SECURITY TO MEXICO FOR THE DEBT. WHEN GERMANY ENTERED THE WAR, MEXICO HAD THE $6,000,000 IN CREDITS WHICH GERMANY HAD NOT LIQUIDATED IN MERCHANDISE.

THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE SHIPS FROM MEXICAN OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

RA943PCS

MOSCOW, SEPT 23-(AP)-TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE RED ARMY ON TODAY'S OPERATIONS:

"ON THE MORNING OF SEPT. 23 RED ARMY TROOPS COMMENCED AN ADVANCE TOWARDS THE DEMARCATION LINE ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R. AND GERMANY.

"THEY OCCUPIED THE TOWNS OF STRYJ AND GORODOK AND REACHED LINES WEST OF BYELOSTOK (BIALYSTOK) BREST-LITOVSK, KOVEL, VALDIMIR-VOLYSNKY, LWOW. WHILE CONTINUING OPERATIONS FOR CLEARING TERRITORIES OF WESTERN BYELORUSSIA AND WESTERN UKRAINE, RED ARMY

TROOPS LIQUIDATED SMALL GROUPS OF POLISH TROOPS NORTHWEST OF GRODNO AND NORTHEAST OF THE FORTRESS OF BREST-LITOVSK.

"ACCORDING TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF SEPT. 22, DURING LIQUIDATION OF A GROUP OF POLISH TROOPS SOUTHEAST OF KIVEL, OVER 8,000 SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WERE TAKEN PRISONER, 2,000 HORSES AND SEVERAL RAILWAY TRAINS WITH VARIOUS MILITARY EQUIPMENT CAPTURED."

(END TEXT).

C950PED

BALKANS

BY ROBERT B.PARKER, JR.

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE TEAMING UP OF NAZI GERMANY AND COMMUNIST RUSSIA ON THE DIVISION OF POLAND HAS CAST A NEW SHADOW OVER THE ENTIRE SOUTHEASTERN POLITICAL PICTURE.

THEIR AGREEMENT ON POLAND, ANNOUNCED IN THE WAKE OF THEIR NON-AGGRESSION PACT, HAS EXTENDED THE SOVIET BRODER WITH RUMANIA AND BROUGHT RED TROOPS TO THE UNGARIAN FRONTIER.

ONE BALKAN SCHOOL OF THOUGHT CONTENDED TONIGHT THAT GERMANY'S INFLUENCE IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND HER VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO MAKE THIS PART OF THE WORLD A NAZI "LEBENSRAUM"--LIVING SPACE--HAD BEEN COMPROMISED.

THEIR OPINION WAS THAT RUSSIA COULD NOW BECOME AN OVERWHELMING POWER IN THE BALKANS.

THEY FELT HER LONGER RUMANIAN FRONTIER WOULD ENABLE HER TO DOMINATE KING CAROL'S NATION BOTH POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

HUNGARY, WITH RED TROOPS JUST ACROSS HER BORDER, IS A CO-MEMBER WITH GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, MANCHOUKUO AND SPAIN OF THE ANTI-COMINTERN FAMILY. BUDAPEST AND MOSCOW TODAY RESUMED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SUSPENDED WHEN HUNGARY BECAME A PARTY TO THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT.

RUSSIA HAS RECOGNIZED SLOVAKIA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION WHICH LIKE YUGOSLAVIA IS PEOPLED BY SLAVS LIKE THE RUSSIANS. BULGARIA, ANOTHER SLAV NATION AND PERHAPS THE CLOSEST BALKAN FRIEND OF RUSSIA, HAS CONCLUDED A NEW CLOSED TRADE PACT WITH THE SOVIETS.

THE OPINION WAS EXPRESSED THAT HITLER'S DREAM OF A NAZI-LED UKRAINE STATE-- THEME NOTE OF HIS "MIEN KAMPF" PLAN FOR GERMANY'S FUTURE-- MIGHT BE GONE FOREVER.

NO LONGER ARE HUNGARY, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, TURKEY, AND BULGARIA DEPENDENT ONLY ON NAZI GERMANY FOR THEIR TRADE. THEY HAVE ITALY BIDDING EAGERLY TO RECOVER COMMERCE WHICH SHE LOST TO GERMANY THROUGH ECONOMIC SANCTIONS DURING THE ETHIOPIAN WAR.

AND THEY HAVE POWERFUL RUSSIA RE-ENTERING THE BALKANS AFTER A 25-YEAR ABSENCE, READY TO CONCLUDE TRADE PACTS AND EAGER TO SPREAD HER INFLUENCE.

DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS SPECULATED FURTHER ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT RUMANIA, WHOSE OIL AND WHEAT THE NAZIS COULD USE TO GOOD ADVANTAGE MAY BE BEYOND GERMANY'S REACH. FOR RUSSIA WAS UNDERSTOOD BY THEM TO BE PROPOSING AGAIN A PACT FOR BLACK SEA POWERS TO KEEP OUT THE INFLUENCE OF OTHER NATIONS.

ONCE AGAIN, THEY SAID, PAN-SLAVISM MAY GET UNDERWAY, WITH "FATHER RUSSIA" WIELDING HIS OLD INFLUENCE IN YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA, SLOVAKIA--NOT TO MENTION BOHEMIA, NOW INSIDE THE REICH.

IN ANY CASE, THIS TROUBLED AREA OF EUROPE--THOUGH ACCUSTOMED THROUGH GENERATIONS TO ASSASSINATIONS, WARS, REVOLUTIONS, CHANGING BOUNDARY LINES AND EVENTS WHICH CHANGE THE FATE OF LITTLE NATIONS OVERNIGHT -- APPEARS HEADY FROM THE SPEED OF SEPTEMBER'S EVENTS.

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30.24 - 3587

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MOSCOW--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN BY HANCOCK X X X OF WARSAW.

(DAY) SEPT. 23

AUTHORITATIVE RUSSIAN QUARTERS DECLINED TO DISCUSS WHETHER RUSSIA INTENDED TO CONTINUE FURNISHING SUPPLIES TO CHINA IN HER WAR WITH JAPAN, BUT FOREIGN OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE QUESTION WAS ONE OF SEVERAL BEING DISCUSSED IN [redacted] TOKYO.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA HAVE A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS TO SETTLE FOLLOWING THEIR RECENT ARMISTICE ON THE OUTER MONGOLIAN-MANCHOU-KUOAN FRONTIER. JAPAN WAS EXPECTED BY OBSERVERS TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO HALT THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES AND MAKING RETURN FOR CONCESSIONS ON OTHER MATTERS IN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. THE PROBLEM MAY BE RAISED WHEN A JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION [redacted], NOW IN GERMANY, ARRIVES HERE ON ITS WAY HOME.

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01155-LPY-925AED

EDITORS,

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SIXTH GRAF [redacted] MARKACS (PRECEDE [redacted] DAY).

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SEPT. 23

AFTER X X X THE GERMANS.

SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT A TINKLE OF [redacted] XYLOPHONE NOTES WAS HEARD FROM THE WARSAW RADIO STATION, INDICATING THE CITY WAS STILL [redacted] WITHSTANDING BESIEGERS.

SIMILAR CHIMES TO TELL THE WORLD "ALL'S WELL" [redacted] WERE SOUNDED AT 30-SECOND INTERVALS ON PREVIOUS NIGHTS, MARKING THE ETC PICKING UP SEVENTH GRAF.

SEP 24

ST-JOHNS-00140-HA-945PES.

SEPT. 23

MOSCOW-SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN XXX FOUR DAYS.

RUSSIA, FACING THE TREMENDOUS PROBLEM OF BRINGING UNITY TO THE ADDITIONS TO HER VAST EMPIRE, SENT "SALESMEN" INTO THE WHITE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINE DISTRICTS GIVING PRAISE TO COLLECTIVISM.

PEASANT COMMITTEES OR "SOVIETS" WERE CREATED FOR THE REDISTRIBUTION OF LARGE ESTATES OF DISPOSSESSED LANDOWNERS. IN CITIES, SIMILAR COMMITTEES WERE ORGANIZED TO SHOW RUSSIAN FILMS AND DIRECT RADIO BROADCASTS. POETS AND WRITERS WERE BUSY SPREADING CULTURE TO TTE POPULACE.

SEP 24

SCHOOLS WILL BE REOPENED AS NORMALCY IS RESTORED, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 20 YEARS THE UKRAINIAN AND WHITE RUSSIAN DIALECTS WILL BE USED IN CLASSROOMS.

THE SOVIET'S TERRITORY CHIEFLY IS AGRICULTURAL. WHEAT IS THE PRINCIPAL CROP. MUCH OF WHITE RUSSIA IS MARSHLAND AND PEASANTS LIVE IN EXTREME POVERTY.

RUSSIA'S ACCESS TO LARGER GRAIN SUPPLIES CAUSED FOREIGN QUARTERS TO SPECULATE UPON WHAT COURSE THE NEW RUSSIAN-GERMAN TRADE

AGREEMENT WOULD TAKE. IT WAS NOT ANTICIPATED IN SOVIET CIRCLES THAT HER TRADE WOULD UNDERGO IMMEDIATE CHANGES UNLESS RUSSIA BECOMES AN ACTIVE MILITARY ALLY OF THE REICH.

UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENT THE SOVIET UNION WAS EXPECTED TO SEND GERMANY TIMBER, MANGANESE, SOME GRAINS AND CEREALS.

PROBLEMS OF SUPPLIES, FOREIGN CURRENCY AND TRANSPORT ARE OBSTACLES IN THE PATH OF AN EXTENSIVE TRADE BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES, OBSERVERS HERE POINTED OUT.

DESPITE AN ALMOST UNLIMITED POTENTIAL RUSSIAN OUTPUT AND FIVE-YEAR PLANS, THESE OBSERVERS ADDED THAT INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS STILL IS LAGGING BEHIND DEMANDS.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM WAS A MAJOR ONE, THE SOURCES DECLARED, THEY DECLARED THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM STILL WAS NOT BROUGHT UP TO DATE WHILE THE POLISH RAILWAYS WERE CRIPPLED BY WAR. SOVIET AND POLISH RAILWAY GAUGES VARY, INVOLVING A RELOADING OF SHIPMENTS INTO THAT TERRITORY.

THE BALTIC IS PARTLY FROZEN THROUGH LONG WINTER MONTHS.

A PRAVDA (OFFICIAL ...) DISPATCH SAID "TOILERS OF THE WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA ARE MERCILESSLY UPROOTING REMNANTS OF THE LANDLORDS OF POLAND" AND SIMILAR REPORTS CAME FROM THE UKRAINE.

ARMY OFFICERS REPORTED THE FLEEING POLES WIPED OUT THE STOCKS OF MOST STORES IN COMMUNITIES BUT THE SOVIET DECLARED THE SUPPLIES WERE SUFFICIENT IN THE NEWLY ACQUIRED DISTRICTS.

A GOVERNMENT ORDER SAID THAT IN VIEW OF THE "SPECIAL EXTERNAL SITUATION" RESERVISTS WHO WERE CALLED UP BY SPECIAL ORDER SEPT. 7 IN THE MOSCOW, KALININ, LENINGRAD, KIEV, KHARKOV, AND OREL MILITARY AREAS WOULD REMAIN MOBILIZED UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS. THE ORDER SAID ALL WORKERS AND EMPLOYES CALLED UP MUST BE REINSTATED IN THEIR FORMER JOBS AT THE COMPLETION OF THEIR PERIOD OF SERVICE. #

A91

VALPARAISO, CHILE, SEPT. 23-(AP)-CHILEAN NAVAL DETACHMENTS TOOK CONTROL OF THE FRENCH LINER WINNIPEG AND PLACED HER 60 CREWMEN IN CUSTODY AT THE CAPTAIN'S REQUEST TODAY AFTER THE CREW REFUSED TO SAIL BACK TO FRANCE.

THE REASONS FOR THE REFUSAL TO MAN THE SHIP WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

THE SHIP RECENTLY BROUGHT 2,000 SPANISH IMMIGRANTS TO CHILE FROM MARSEILLE.

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1939

PANAMA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY X X X THE MARKETS."

SEP 23

SOUNDING THE KEYNOTE OF THE CONFERENCE, AROSEMENA DECLARED IT WAS THE DESIRE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO ISOLATE THEMSELVES FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR RATHER THAN TO FORM A MILITARY ALLIANCE FOR THEIR DEFENSE.

"HUMANITY KNOWS YOU HAVE COME HERE NEITHER TO REFORM NOR TO DESTROY NOR TO MAKE VASSAL NATIONS NOR TO PREPARE FOR THE DOMINATION OF A PEOPLE OVER THE TRAGIC RUINS OF A NEIGHBOR, NOR TO SIGN PUBLIC PACTS CRAFTILY CONCEALING A MALICIOUS SECRET AGREEMENT NOR TO PROSCRIBE RACES NOR TO ANATHEMATIZE RELIGIONS," AROSEMENA ASSERTED.

HE WARNED THAT OUTSIDE NATIONS MAY ERR IN THE CONFUSION OF SOME LATIN-AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS.

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"NEVER HAVE AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS BEEN IMPERIALISTS OR TOTALITARIANS," HE SAID.

"THEY HAVE BEEN EXPRESSIONS OF THE INCIPIENT PATRIARCHAL STATE.

"OFTEN THEY ARE YEARNING TO ARTIFICIALLY ACCELERATE THE SLOW PROCESS OF EDUCATING THE PEOPLE FOR DEMOCRACY.

IT IS THUS THAT AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS ALWAYS HAVE BEEN LOCAL WITHOUT INTERNATIONAL PROJECTIONS."

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MEMBERS OF VARIOUS DELEGATIONS TO THE [redacted] EXPRESSED [redacted] WHOLEHEARTED APPROVAL OF ARSEMENA'S SPEECH TONIGHT.

SEP 24 39

SOME DECLARED HE HAD DEFINED CLEARLY THE ISSUES WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY CONSULTATIONS AND HAD

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PROTRAYED CLEARLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTALITARIAN AGGRESSIONS AND THE DETERMINATION OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

IT WAS PREDICTED THAT A MAJOR PART OF THE CONTROVERSIES DURING THE CONSULTATIONS WOULD BE BASED ON ARTICLE ONE OF THE AGENDA DRAFTED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD ON NEUTRALITY.

SOME DELEGATES SAID THERE UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE MINOR, THOUGH NOT IRRECONCILABLE, DIFFERENCES OF OPINION REGARDING MEASURES EITHER COMMON OR COLLECTIVE [redacted] NEEDED TO PRESERVE NEUTRALITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

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THIS OPINION WAS BASED ON THE VARYING DEGREES OF THE DEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS ON COMMERCE WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS AND THEIR POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS.

ARTICLES ONE COVERS FOUR POINTS INCLUDING THE ACTIVITIES OF BELLIGERENTS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES, OBLIGATIONS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS IN NEUTRAL PORTS AND AIRCRAFT IN NEUTRAL WATERS OR IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY, MEASURES FOR THE DEFENSE OF

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COMMERCE AND NEUTRAL OBLIGATIONS TO BELLIGERENTS.

AEW9 1130P

WIELANDS AQ 32

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 23-(AP)-A SERIES OF FRENCH ATTACKS ON KEY POSITIONS OF THE WESTERN FRONT WAS REPORTED IN ADVICES REACHING HERE TONIGHT TO HAVE SIMMERED DOWN TO LOCAL ACTIONS IN THE FACE OF STUBBORN GERMAN RESISTANCE.

ATTACKS WHICH SWISS OBSERVERS SAID THIS MORNING THEY BELIEVED MIGHT BE THE BEGINNING OF AN OFFENSIVE APPARENTLY WERE INSPIRED ONLY BY A HEAVY GERMAN STAB AT THE FRENCH DEFENSES IN THE SAAR BASIN DURING THE NIGHT.

THUS FAR THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN REPORTED FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR TACTICS OF MEETING HEAVY GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS NOT ONLY WITH AN ACTIVE DEFENSE BUT WITH THRUSTS ELSEWHERE ALONG THE LINES, LEADING THE DEFENDERS TO SLOW UP THE ORIGINAL ATTACK IN ORDER TO DEFEND THEIR FLANKS.

THE FACT THAT THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR MACHINE APPARENTLY STANDS IN A POSITION FOR AN OFFENSIVE MADE THE GERMANS ADOPT A CAREFUL DEFENSE POLICY, SWISS OBSERVERS SAID.

MOREOVER, THE FRENCH GRIP OF THE MOSELLE-SAAR TRIANGLE WAS STRENGTHENED BY THE MORNING'S ACTIONS, DISPATCHES REPORTED. ON THE MOSELLE RIVER, ALTHOUGH LITTLE MENTION HAS BEEN MADE OF ACTION IN THE FRENCH OR GERMAN COMMUNIQUES, THE FRENCH, ACCORDING TO REPORTS HERE, OBTAINED ALMOST COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE AREA BETWEEN THE

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON GASOLINE RATIONING AFTER SEVENTH GRAF X X X DOCTORS AND OTHERS.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS AT 10:45 A.M. LOOKED LIKE IT HAD SLIPPED OUT OF AN 1890 TINTYPE ALBUM. INSTEAD OF THE USUAL SNARL OF TRAFFIC AROUND THE EROS STATUE AMAZED ONLOOKERS COULD COUNT ONE BUS, ONE

MOSELLE AND THE SAAR RIVERS SOUTH OF THE MAIN LUXEMBOURG-SAARBRUECKEN HIGHWAY SAVE FOR A SMALL AREA ALONG THE EASTERN BANK OF THE MOSELLE.

GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE VOSGES WERE SAID TO HAVE STABBED OUT FROM THE FISCHBACH FORTS IN THE HEART OF FORESTS BETWEEN THE WISSEMBOURG AND BITCHE AREAS AND TO HAVE REGAINED CONSIDERABLE GROUND LOST LAST WEEK.

GERMAN ACTIVITY DURING THE NIGHT AND EARLY MORNING APPARENTLY RESULTED IN THE RECAPTURE OF MANY ISOLATED PILL BOXES ON WOODED HILLS WHILE FRENCH ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER THEM WERE REPORTED UNSUCCESSFUL.

OBSERVERS SAID ONE ESSENTIAL RESULT FROM THE NIGHT'S ACTIVITY FROM THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT WAS THAT THEY RETAINED THEIR POSITIONS AROUND THE SAAR, BOTH IN THE NIED AND BLIES RIVER AREAS.

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BAKER'S WAGON, ONE BARROW AND ONE AUTOMOBILE.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE IN THE BACKGROUND WAS ONLY SLIGHTLY BUSIER.

BUS SERVICES, ALREADY CUT SHARPLY, WERE FURTHER REDUCED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF LONDON.

NEWSPAPERS DISPLAYED X X X PICKING UP EIGHTH GRAF.

WH1204PED

30-24-3591

BERLIN, SEPT 23-(12:05 P.M.--6:05 A.M., E.S.T.)--(AP)--THE SUPREME ARMY COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TODAY:

"LWOW SURRENDERED YESTERDAY TO GERMAN TROOPS WHICH ALREADY WERE DEPARTING. NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER WERE CONDUCTED IN AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIAN TROOPS STANDING ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE CITY.

"IN COMBING OPERATIONS IN THE FORESTS ALONG THE BZURA RIVER ON SEPT. 21, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR ARMY, GENERAL BORTNOWSKI, AND HIS ENTIRE STAFF FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS. AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING WITH THE DESPERATELY DEFENDING OPPONENT WE SUCCEEDED YESTERDAY IN CROSSING THE ROAD ON THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE VISTULA BETWEEN MODLIN AND WARSAW, THUS CUTTING OFF THE TWO TOWNS FROM EACH OTHER.

"SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

"THERE WAS ONLY MINOR ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT SINGLE POINTS IN THE WEST. AT SAARBRUECKEN ONE FRENCH PLANE WAS FORCED TO LAND BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE CREW WAS CAPTURED. ONE GERMAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN AN AIR FIGHT."

HF928AED

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 23-(AP)-"THE TRAGEDY OF MAN" IS A CLASSIC HUNGARIAN PLAY.

BUT WHEN THE NEWSPAPER ESTI-KURIR CAPTIONED A THEATER REVIEW "THE TRAGEDY OF MAN IN BERLIN," THE GOVERNMENT SUSPENDED IT.

THE CRITIC'S REVIEW OF THE PLAY'S OPENING IN BERLIN WAS DEEMED "DETRIMENTAL TO FOREIGN POLITICAL INTERESTS" BECAUSE HE HAD CITED THESE LINES OF THE PLAY:

"WHY DOES THE SLAVE EXIST? TO OBEY THE STRONG AND DIE. MILLIONS FOR ONE MAN."

ED156AED

30.24 3591

BERLIN, SEPT. 23-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING TODAY INSPECTED AIR FORCE UNITS STATIONED NORTH OF WARSAW.

A PROPAGANDA MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID SO FAR AS HE KNEW ADOLF HITLER STILL WAS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

(FRENCH ADVICES IN PARIS SAID THE GERMANS INCREASED THE VIGOR OF THEIR ATTACKS ON THE WESTERN FRONT UNDER THE EYES OF HITLER).

G1144PED

LONDON - ADD SEPT. 23 XXX MONEY

THEATER AND HOTEL MANAGERS ARRANGED MEETINGS TO DISCUSS THEIR WAR DIFFICULTIES.

AS THE PUBLIC TRIED TO ADJUST ITSELF TO NEW REGULATIONS AND NEW WAYS OF LIVING, THE QUESTION MOST WERE ASKING WAS WHEN LARGE SCALE FIGHTING WAS LIKELY TO START AND WHEN THE BOMBS WOULD START FALLING.

SOME SECTIONS OF THE PRESS BEGAN TO QUESTION WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WAS SHOWING SUFFICIENT VIGOR IN PROSECUTING THE WAR.

THE LABOR OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT DEMANDED MOBILIZATION OF THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, VIGOROUS ACTION AGAINST WAR PROFITEERS, AND MORE ASSURANCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS ORGANIZING MUNITIONS SUPPLIES ON A SUFFICIENT SCALE.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, WHO ATTENDED THE SECOND SUPREME WAR COUNCIL WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY LEADERS YESTERDAY, WILL MAKE ANOTHER WAR REPORT TO PARLIAMENT TUESDAY.

ALREADY FEELING THE PINCH OF WAR, THE PUBLIC LOOKED FORWARD TO MORE UNPLEASANTNESS THE COMING WEEK.

SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, PLANNED TO ANNOUNCE HIS WAR BUDGET ON WEDNESDAY AND ALL EXPECTED A FURTHER BOOST IN THE

INCOME TAX--SOME GUESSING AS MUCH AS A SHILLING (20 CENTS) ON THE POUND ($4.00) OR A TOTAL OF SIX SHILLINGS SIX PENCE ($1.30.).

THAT WOULD MEAN BRITISH TAXPAYERS WOULD PAY 32.5 PER CENT, OR NEARLY ONE THIRD OF THEIR INCOME, IN INCOME TAX. OTHER TAX SURPRISES WERE FORESEEN, PERHAPS IN THE LUXURY FIELD.

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NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 23-(AP)-OPPONENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEUTRALITY PROGRAM MADE OVERTURES TO THE SENATE LEADERSHIP TODAY FOR AN AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT BRING A SHOWDOWN ON THE CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE WITHIN A MONTH.

SENATORS OPPOSED TO REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO AGREED THAT THEY WOULD HOLD THEIR SPEECHMAKING TO "REASONABLE LENGTHS" IF ADMINISTRATION FOLLOWERS WOULD AGREE NOT TO EMPLOY "PRESSURE" METHODS.

IF SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT COULD BE WORKED OUT, ONE OPPOSITION LEADER PREDICTED A VOTE WITHIN A MONTH. UNDER THE AGREEMENT, THIS SENATOR SAID, THE OPPOSITION WOULD BE GIVEN FOUR OR FIVE DAYS TO PREPARE ITS CASE AFTER THE BILL IS REPORTED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND NO NIGHT SENATE SESSIONS WOULD BE HELD. IN RETURN, THE OPPOSITION WOULD AGREE NOT TO OBSTRUCT ACTION IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE OR TO INJECT EXTRANEOUS MATTER INTO THE SENATE DEBATE.

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MEMBERS OF THE GROUP SAID THEY WOULD PUT THEIR PROPOSITION BEFORE MAJORITY LEADER BARKLEY (D-KY).

SENATOR BORAH (R-IDAHO) SAID THIS PROCEDURE WAS AGREEABLE TO HIM.

"SO FAR AS I KNOW AND I FEEL THAT I DO KNOW," BORAH SAID, "THOSE OPPOSING REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO WANT AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE QUESTION FULLY AND WITHOUT PRESSURE.

"WE HAVE NO INTENTION OF TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE RULES OF THE SENATE TO DELAY MATTERS OR TO TALK ON IRRELEVANT SUBJECTS. ALL MUST AGREE THAT IT IS A MATTER OF TREMENDOUS MOMENT AND IN SO FAR AS OUR ABILITY WILL PERMIT, WE WANT AND INTEND TO DEBATE IT AS ITS IMPORTANCE WARRANTS."

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IT WAS APPARENT, HOWEVER, THAT THERE WOULD BE NO LESSENING IN THE INTENSITY OF THE BATTLE, EVEN IF THERE SHOULD BE SOME REDUCTION IN ITS PROSPECTIVE LENGTH.

BOTH FRIENDS AND FOES OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S BILL HELD A SERIES OF STRATEGY CONFERENCES TODAY TO DRAFT PLANS FOR THE FIGHT.

WHILE AN OPPOSITION GROUP ARRANGED FOR CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER TO MAKE A RADIO ADDRESS TUESDAY NIGHT AGAINST REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, A GROUP OF DEMOCRATS ON THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WHIPPED INTO TENTATIVE FORM A MEASURE TO DO AWAY WITH THE EMBARGO AND CARRY OUT OTHER POINTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

RICKENBACKER, A WORLD WAR ACE, WILL OPEN THE OPPOSITION'S SO-CALLED "EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN" AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM. HE AND JAY C.HORMEL, MINNESOTA PACKER, CONFERRED TODAY WITH SENATORS NYE (R-ND), VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AND SHIPSTEAD (FL-MINN) ON PLANS FOR A INDEPENDENT, NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE REPEAL OF THE BAN ON SHIPMENT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BELLIGERENTS.

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THE FULL FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER THE NEW NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION MONDAY, AND PITTMAN SAID HE WAS HOPEFUL THE BILL WOULD BE SENT TO THE SENATE FLOOR BY MID-WEEK. SENATOR SCHWELLENBACH (D-WASH) TOLD REPORTERS THAT AT LEAST 16 OF THE 23 COMMITTEEMEN

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WOULD VOTE TO RELEASE THE BILL FOR SENATE CONSIDERATION, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THESE MIGHT RESERVE THE RIGHT TO OPPOSE IT ON THE FLOOR.

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BESIDES REPEALING THE EMBARGO, THE TENTATIVELY-DRAFTED LEGISLATION WOULD FORBID AMERICAN SHIPS TO TRANSPORT ANY GOODS TO BELLIGERENTS. IT ALSO WOULD FORBID AMERICAN VESSELS TO CARRY PASSENGERS TO BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DID NOT SPECIFICALLY RECOMMEND THE STRICT PROHIBITION AGAINST THE USE OF AMERICAN VESSELS IN DEALINGS WITH BELLIGERENTS, BUT HE HAS ADVISED CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS HE WILL ACCEPT IT.

PITTMAN SAID HE HAD GIVEN CONSIDERATION TO THE EFFECT OF THE PROVISION ON THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE, BUT DECLINED TO ELABORATE.

SOME AUTHORITIES HAVE ARGUED THAT AMERICAN VESSELS FORBIDDEN FROM TRAVELING TO BELLIGERENT ZONES COULD PROFITABLY BE OCCUPIED IN TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA AND OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

UNDER THE NEW PROVISION, SHIP OWNERS, INCLUDING ALL OFFICERS OF SHIPPING LINES, COULD BE FINED $50,000 AND IMPRISONED FOR FIVE YEARS IF A VIOLATION WERE PROVED.

THE NEW LEGISLATION IS BEING DRAFTED BY PITTMAN AND SENATORS CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND THOMAS (D-UTAH). THE TRIO, SEEKING TO GAIN SUPPORT FROM SOME MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD SENATORS, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE ELIMINATED SOME OF THE DISCRETION ALLOWED THE PRESIDENT UNDER PREVIOUSLY-PROPOSED LEGISLATION. DETAILS HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS SAID THE CHANGES WERE MADE CHIEFLY BY SUBSTITUTING "SHALL" FOR "MAY" IN SOME CASES.

SOME OPPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM SAID THE BILL, AS TENTATIVELY DRAFTED, WAS AN IMPROVEMENT OVER MR.ROOSEVELT'S SUGGESTIONS FOR LEGISLATION. THEY SAID THEY WOULD CONTINUE, HOWEVER, TO FIGHT THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF EMBARGO REPEAL.

FOURTEEN DEMOCRATS ON THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE ATTENDED A MEETING TODAY TO STUDY THE TENTATIVE DRAFT AND MAKE SUGGESTIONS. THE ON

SEP 24 1939

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ESTIONS. THE ONLY PARTY MEMBERS ABSENT WERE SENATORS HARRISON (D-MISS), WHO IS IN MISSISSIPPI, AND CLARK (D-MO), AN OUTSPOKEN OPPONENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

TOLD THAT SOME OPPOSITIONISTS HAD TERMED THE GATHERING A "RUMP SESSION" OF THE COMMITTEE, PITTMAN RESPONDED. "THEY ARE TOO SENSITIVE.8 THIS WAS A VERY INFORMAL MEETING."

PITTMAN, CONNALLY AND THOMAS WORKED THROUGH THE AFTERNOON ON THE LEGISLATION, AND IT WILL BE RE-STUDIED BY THE COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS IN AN UNUSUAL SUNDAY MEETING.

CONNALLY TOLD REPORTERS THAT "THE ONLY DISCRETION THAT HAS BEEN GIVEN THE PRESIDENT IS THAT WHICH WILL OPERATE TO KEEP US OUT OF WAR INSTEAD OF PUTTING US INTO WAR."

THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE OF THREE WAS ASSISTED BY GREEN H.HACKWORTH, STATE DEPARTMENT LEGAL ADVISOR. IT DECIDED TENTATIVELY TO LIMIT CREDITS TO BELLIGERENTS PURCHASING SUPPLIES IN THIS COUNTRY TO 90 DAYS.

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ONE OF THE COMMITTEEMEN SAID THE LEGISLATION WOULD MAKE CLEAR THAT THERE WOULD BE NO INTERFERENCE WITH OPERATION OF THE JOHNSON ACT, WHICH PROHIBITS LOANS TO WAR DEBT DEFAULTERS.

THOSE WHO ATTENDED REPORTED THAT THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION AT TODAY'S SESSION REGARDING PROVISIONS DESIGNED TO RESTRICT CREDITS TO BELLIGERENTS. SOME COMMITTEEMEN ARGUED THAT BELLIGERENTS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PAY FOR ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER PURCHASE AND SHOULD RECEIVE LONG-TERM CREDITS ON PURCHASES OF OTHER MATERIALS. NO DECISION WAS REACHED.

AS TO THE PRESENT SITUATION, AN ASSOCIATION PRESS COMPILATION SHOWED THAT 44 SENATORS---ONLY FIVE SHORT OF A MAJORITY--- WERE COMMITTED FOR REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO WHILE ONLY 20 WERE COMMITTED AGAINST REPEAL.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERS, POINTING TO BIG STACKS OF MAIL SUPPORTING THEIR POSITION, WERE COUNTING ON SENATE DEBATE TO BRING A SWING IN SENTIMENT.

RZ424PES

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE MAN IN THE STREET, AS DISCLOSED BY THE LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS HE HAS SENT HIS SENATOR OR CONGRESSMAN, HAS SOME DEFINITE CONVICTIONS ABOUT PROPOSALS TO CHANGE THE NEUTRALITY ACT, BUT HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HOW THAT LAW WORKS NOW IS LIMITED. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE EXPLAINS THE PRESENT LAW AND THE CHANGES SOUGHT BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

NEUTRALITY EXPLANATORY

WASHINGTON,SEPT.23-(AP)-THE CRUX OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTROVERSY OVER THE NEUTRALITY LAW IS WHETHER AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO SELL ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO WARRING NATIONS.

THE PRESENT LAW CONTAINS A PROVISION FOR AN EMBARGO ON ARMS SALES. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DESIRES ITS REPEAL.

HOWEVER, THE ARMS EMBARGO NOW APPLIES ONLY WHEN THE PRESIDENT--HE HAS SOLE DISCRETIONARY POWER IN THIS MATTER--DETERMINES THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTS. THE PRESIDENT INVOKED THE EMBARGO IN ITALY'S WAR WITH ETHIOPIA, IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIES AND GERMANY. HE HAS NOT INVOKED IT IN THE UNDECLARED SINO-JAPANESE WAR.

WHEN THE EMBARGO IS PLACED IN OPERATION, IT BECOMES UNLAWFUL FOR ANYONE TO EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO ANY NATION ENGAGED IN THE CONFLICT. AMERICAN VESSELS ARE PROHIBITED FROM CARRYING ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS.

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INCLUDED AMONG ARMS AFFECTED BY THE EMBARGO ARE A LONG LIST OF GUNS, AMMUNITION, POISON GASES, AIRPLANES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS SET OUT IN A PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT APRIL 10, 1936. THE PRESIDENT MAY ADD TO THIS LIST AT ANY TIME, BUT HE MAY NOT SUBTRACT FROM IT.

THE LAW EXEMPTS FROM THE EMBARGO, HOWEVER, RAW MATERIALS OR ARTICLES NOT OF THE SAME GENERAL CHARACTER AS THOSE ON THE ARMS LIST. THUS THERE IS NO RESTRICTION ON THE SHIPMENT OF COTTON, COPPER, OIL, NON-MILITARY TRUCKS AND SUPPLIES OF THAT NATURE

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TO NATIONS TO WHICH SALE OF ARMS IS FORBIDDEN.

AS THE LAW NOW STANDS, THESE EXEMPTED MATERIALS CAN BE TR[illegible] PORTED TO BELLIGERENTS IN AMERICAN SHIPS. SINCE THE "CASH AND CARRY" SECTION OF THE ACT EXPIRED LA[illegible] MAY [illegible] THERE HAS BEEN NO REQUIREMENT THAT THE BELLIGERENTS [illegible] ASH FOR THESE SUPPLIES.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES TO PERMIT ARMS SALES--UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF THE MUNITIONS BOARD--ALONG WITH SALES OF THE NOW EXEMPTED COMMODITIES, BUT TO PROHIBIT AMERICAN SHIPS FROM ENTERING COMBAT AREAS.

SENATORS BACKING THE ADMINISTRATION-SPONSORED CHANGES ALSO HAVE PROPOSED THAT AMERICAN SHIPS BE FORBIDDEN TO CARRY ANY COMMODITIES TO BELLIGERENTS.

IN ADDITION, THE ADMINISTRATION DESIRES A REQUIREMENT THAT A WARRING NATION TAKE TITLE TO ANY GOODS PURCHASED HERE BEFORE THE GOODS ARE SHIPPED, SO THAT IF THEY ARE LOST AT SEA IT WILL BE THE FOREIGN NATION'S LOSS, NOT THE AMERICAN EXPORTER'S.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT LAW, WHICH HAVE NOT CAUSED ANY MAJOR CONTROVERSY ARE:

WHEN THE NEUTRALITY LAW IS INVOKED, AMERICANS MAY NOT BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE SECURITIES OR BONDS ISSUED BY ANY OF THE BELLIGERENT STATES.

THE PRESIDENT HAS DISCRETIONARY POWER TO EXEMPT ORDINARY COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND SHORT TIME OBLIGATIONS IF HE FINDS IT IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT HAS THE POWER TO FORBID THE DEPARTURE FROM ANY AMERICAN PORT OF ANY SHIP WHICH HE BELIEVES INTENDS TO CARRY MEN, FUEL, SUPPLIES OR ARMS TO ANY WARSHIP, TENDER OR SUPPLY SHIP OF A BELLIGERENT POWER. HE ALSO MAY BAR ANY BELLIGERENT SUBMARINE OR OTHER WARSHIP FROM THE PORTS AND TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICANS MAY NOT TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT MERCHANT SHIPS, EXCEPT UNDER RULES LAID DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT. (THEY ARE GIVEN 90 DAYS TO GET BACK TO THIS COUNTRY FROM ABROAD BEFORE THESE RULES APPLY.)

THE PRESIDENT MAY PROHIBIT THE ARMING OF ANY AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIP.

A1510PES

THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEPT 23 3d Week

SEPT. 17--SOVIET RUSSIAN ARMIES INVADE POLAND; POLISH PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER FLEE TO RUMANIA. GERMAN TROOPS STRIKE TWICE AT FRENCH POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH SAY BOTH ATTACKS REPULSED AND "NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE TO NOTE" ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

SEPT. 18--BRITAIN ANNOUNCES LOSS OF AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS, SUNK BY SUBMARINE; BRITAIN ANSWERS RUSSIAN INVASION OF POLAND WITH STATEMENT SHE WILL "PROSECUTE THE WAR WITH ALL ENERGY" UNTIL ITS "OBJECTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED"; SOVIET ARMIES ADVANCE IN POLAND ON 500-MILE FRONT; NAZI SWASTIKA, COMMUNIST HAMMER AND SICKLE MEET AT BREST-LITOVSK; POLISH ARMY HOLDS OUT IN BELEAGUERED WARSAW AGAINST ENCIRCLING GERMAN TROOPS; GERMANY SAYS TASK OF AIR FORCE IN POLAND VIRTUALLY IS COMPLETED, MOVES TROOPS AND AIR FORCE UNITS TO WESTERN FRONT.

SEPT. 19--ADOLF HITLER PLEDGES GERMAN TO FINISH FIGHT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE; PRONOUNCES POLISH REPUBLIC DEAD; GERMANS REPORT CAPTURE OF 50,000 PRISONERS AND "IMMENSE BOOTY" WEST OF WARSAW WHICH STILL RESISTS NAZI TROOPS. FRENCH REPORT GERMAN ATTACK ON NORTHERN

FLANK OF WESTERN FRONT TURNED BACK.

SEPT.20--GERMANY CONSIDERS HER LIGHTNING WAR ON EASTERN FRONT FINISHED EXCEPT FOR MOPPING UP; WARSAW HOLDS OUT AGAINST SIEGE; HEAVY GUNS THUNDER ON WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH REPORT GERMAN PLANE SHOT DOWN; BRITAIN ANNOUNCES SEIZURE OF 110,000 TONS OF CONTRABAND GOODS IN WEEK; CHAMBERLAIN TELLS COMMONS "SIX OR SEVEN" GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK, FRENCH REPORT THEIR GUNS ACCOUNT FOR "FOUR OR FIVE."

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A104

SEPT.21--RUMANIAN PREMIER ASSASSINATED IN PLOT BLAMED OFFICIALLY UPON THE PRO-NAZI IRON GUARDISTS; GERMAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS IN POLAND NEAR RUMANIAN BORDER; GERMANS SAY ONLY FOUR CENTERS OF POLISH RESISTANCE LEFT INCLUDING WARSAW; FRENCH STRENGTHEN ADVANCE LINES IN GERMAN TERRITORY ON WESTERN FRONT, EXPECTING GERMAN OFFENSIVE; BOTH FRENCH AND GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS IN AERIAL FIGHTING OVER FRONT.

SEPT.22--MASS EXECUTIONS REPORTED IN RUMANIA IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALLEGED PRO-NAZI ELEMENTS FOLLOWING PREMIER'S ASSASSINATION; GERMANY AND RUSSIA AGREE ON DIVISION OF POLAND; ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON BOTH SIDES ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT; FIRST GERMAN PRISONERS, PRESUMABLY FROM SUBMARINES, ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.

SEPT. 23--GERMAN TROOPS REPORTED ATTACKING ALONG 60-MILE SECTOR OF WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH ADVICES SAY HITLER ARRIVAL ON WESTERN FRONT SPEEDS UP NAZI FIGHTING; GERMAN COMMAND DECLARES POLISH CAMPAIGN "ENDED," WITH POLISH ARMY "DEFEATED, CAPTURED, OR ROUTED" IN "DESTRUCTIVE" BATTLES; COL.-GEN. BARON WERNER VON FRITSCH, FORMER GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER, REPORTED KILLED FRIDAY BEFORE STILL-DEFIANT WARSAW; PREMIER MUSSOLINI REAFFIRMS ITALY'S WAR POLICY AS PREPARATION IN MILITARY WAY TO MEET ANY EVENTUALITY, SUPPORT OF EVERY PEACE EFFORT, VIGILANT WORK IN SILENCE; GASOLINE RATIONED IN

GREAT BRITAIN; SHIP CASUALTIES REACH 46 SINCE WAR [illegible]RT WITH SINKING FINNISH STEAMER MARTTI-RAGNAR.

G658PED

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEP. 23

SEPT. 23---FINNISH STEAMER MARTTI-RAGNAR, 2,262 TONS, REPORTED SUNK WHEN GERMAN SUBMARINE CREW PUT EXPLOSIVES IN HOLD AND SET SHIP AFIRE OFF SOUTHERN NORWAY COAST. SHIP ORDERED TO APPROACH TERRITORIAL WATERS SO CREW COULD REACH SAFETY BEFORE SINKING.

SEP

A16

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE (PMS BUDGET)

SEP 23

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)...THE UNITED STATES STRENGTHENED ITS "NEUTRALITY PATROL" OFF NEW ENGLAND TODAY AND DEMANDS INCREASED AMONG PAN-AMERICAN NATIONS FOR STRONG MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD SHIPPING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE FROM INTERRUPTION BY EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DISCLOSURE THAT FOREIGN SUBMARINES HAD BEEN SIGHTED OFF BOSTON AND OFF ALASKA AND EARLIER REPORTS OF SUBMARINE ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

SIX COAST GUARD CUTTERS WERE PLACED UNDER THE U.S. NAVY'S SUPERVISION AND ASSIGNED TO PATROL THE COAST FROM MAINE TO CONNECTICUT. THE CUTTERS, INCLUDING THREE NOW EN ROUTE FROM THE WEST COAST, WERE OF DESTROYER SIZE AND CARRIED FLYING BOATS. (THE "NEUTRALITY PATROL," IS OPERATING FROM EASTPORT, ME., TO AND INCLUDING THE GULF OF MEXICO AND THE CARIBBEAN SEA.)

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SENTIMENT FOR THE ADOPTION OF FIRM MEASURES TO PROTECT SHIPPING BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH ATLANTIC COUNTRIES CRYSTALLIZED IN CONVERSATIONS AMONG DELEGATES TO THE NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS OPENING AT PANAMA TODAY.

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THE PARAGUAYAN DELEGATION URGED AMERICAN NATIONS TO "UNITE IN CLAIMING THE GREATEST RESPECT FROM BELLIGERENTS FOR LEGAL COMMERCE," AND RECOMMENDED THAT "ALL MEANS WITHIN REACH" BE TAKEN TO PREVENT THE OPERATION OF BELLIGERENTS IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

"THE AMERICAN NATIONS SHOULD UNITE IN DETERMINATION OF A LINE OF ACTION TO MAKE THEIR CLAIMS EFFECTIVE," THE DELEGATION SAID. SOME DELEGATES SUGGESTED COOPERATION IN A CONTINENTAL COASTAL PATROL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT THAT FOREIGN SUBMARINES WERE FLYING OFF THE AMERICAN COAST CONFIRMED REPORTS OF NEW ENGLAND FISHERMEN, WHO SEVERAL TIMES HAVE REPORTED SEEING UNIDENTIFIED SUBMERSIBLES NEAR THE FISHING GROUNDS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

THE PRESIDENT POINTEDLY REFRAINED FROM STATING WHETHER THE SUBMARINES WERE BELLIGERENT. UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, HOWEVER, A NON-BELLIGERENT PRESERVING STRICT NEUTRALITY IS BOUND NOT TO BETRAY THE NATIONALITY OR LOCATION OF BELLIGERENT VESSELS TO THE ENEMY.

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GERMANY, AS WELL AS FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, HAS 500-TON SUBMARINES ABLE TO CRUISE 3,000 MILES, BUT WOULD HAVE TO STATION SUPPLY OIL TANKERS IN OUT OF THE WAY SPOTS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC FOR REFUELLING, OBSERVERS SAID, IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT ANY EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS NEAR AMERICAN SHORES.

SINKING YESTERDAY OF TWO MORE BRITISH STEAMERS, THE 1,567-TON ARKELSIDE AND THE 2,694-TON AKENSIDE, LED THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TO REITERATE THAT "ENERGETIC MEASURES" DEVELOPED SINCE WORLD WAR DAYS WERE BEING PRESSED TO END THE GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE.

THE MINISTRY DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF ITS OPERATIONS, BUT SAID SUBMARINES WERE "VERY VULNERABLE." EARLY LOSSES WERE BLAMED ON THE FACT ENEMY UNDERSEA CRAFT HAD BEEN STATIONED AT STRATEGIC PLACES IN ADVANCE OF WAR.

BRITAIN HAS LOST 29 SHIPS WITH A TONNAGE OF 208,736 IN SEA COMBAT THAT SO FAR HAS SENT A TOTAL OF 45 BELLIGERENT AND NEUTRAL VESSELS TO THE BOTTOM.

A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING OF A DISGUISED GERMAN SUBMARINE BY A BRITISH DESTROYER WAS RELATED BY CAPT. FREDERICK PICKERING OF THE AMERICAN CARGO LINER STEEL MARINER, WHICH DOCKED IN HOBOKEN, N.J., YESTERDAY.

CAPT. PICKERING SAID THE SUBMARINE, FOR SOME REASON APPARENTLY UNABLE TO SUBMERGE, WAS SIGHTED SEPT. 11 SHORTLY AFTER THE STEEL MARINER LEFT AVONMOUTH, ENGLAND.

THE CREW OF THE UNDERSEA RAIDER HAD TRIED TO MAKE THE CRAFT LOOK LIKE A FISHING VESSEL, CAPT. PICKERING SAID, BUT A NEARBY BRITISH DESTROYER QUICKLY PIERCED THE DISGUISE AND SHELLED AND SANK THE SUBMARINE IN A TEN-MINUTE BATTLE. ALL HANDS WERE LOST.

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Soil-Less Crops May Play Vital War-Time Role

Buffalo Chemists Declare Farming by Chemicals Is Feasible on Big Scale

BUFFALO, Sept. 23 (AP).—Hydroponics—the science of growing crops in liquids—may play a vital role in the current European war, two research experts predicted today.

Andrew Chalmers and Raymond L. Moore, chief research chemists for the Moore Research Laboratory, who have been experimenting extensively on soil-less agriculture for two years, said that it is possible to use this method to establish community gardens for the people behind the lines of combat and keep them adequately supplied with fresh garden crops."

The theory of chemmical gardening gained impetus during the latter part of the World War, when the government asked research men to test its feasibility. It has been developed into a practical and inexpensive process, Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Moore asserted.

The advantages, they explained, are two-fold:

1. These gardens would allow farmers to produce the greater part of their staple crops for the armed forces.

2. Equally important are the stomachs of the people at home, who are working at top emergency speed. Keeping these men and women supplied with fresh foods would tend to strengthen their morale.

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Installation Major Expense

Mr. Chalmers pointed out that the expensive phase of chemical gardening was the initial outlay of installing waterproof beds, but once established, the beds can be used indefinitely.

He said experiments have proved that:

1. This method of agriculture gives an average yield ranging from 100 to 300 per cent increase over a crop planted in soil.

2. The yearly cost is approximately two cents a square foot of bed.

3. There is no soil preparation and, theoretically, no soil-bred disease to ruin a crop.

4. It requires little labor.

As war puts a heavy strain on all types of production, this form of agriculture is in a position to be of invaluable aid, Mr. Chalmers said.

Moreover, chemicals necessary for plant growth would be easily available during war time. These include potassium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, Epsom salts, mono calcium phosphate, plus minute traces of metals and boron salts.

Feasible for Large-Scale Use

Chemical gardening is "no test-tube proposition," Mr. Chalmers observed. "Mid-Western agriculturists, who first put it into commercial use five years ago, have acres planted under this process and report it a paying venture."

Mtehods of soil-less crop raising are relatively simple enough to be economically feasible for community gardens, he said. Seeds and roots are permanently submerged in chemical liquids or may be planted on a gravel base through which the solution is pumped.

The saving of labor would allow warring nations to put men normally employed on farms into other services, at the same time keeping the stay-at-homes from suffering from a shortage of fresh crops, he said.

To illustrate the result of soil-less agriculture Mr. Chalmers told of tomato seed planted in a tank in November.

"We picked the first fruit the next month and continued reaping from the same vine until the following July. With proper pruning and feeding the plant could be kept producing continuously. The process works equally as well for any type of plant or tree," he asserted.

Hydroponics, he concluded, may be Europe's ace in the hole.

Horse and Mule Buying for War Is Begun in U.S.

Supply Is Only Half That of 1915 and Humane Society Seeks to Shut That Off

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—If Europe's war becomes a war of movement, America's farms and ranches may be scoured again for war horses and pack mules. But army buyers from abroad will find only half as many horses to choose from as they found in 1915-1916. And most of these are peace-time work animals.

The American Humane Society hopes to shut off even that supply. It has asked President Roosevelt "in the name of humanity . . . to include animals in the list of supplies that may not be supplied to belligerents."

Buyers for European armies swarmed into American horse and mule markets and into our farming and ranching districts during the World War. They paid high prices for horses and mules to replace those which had been shot, gassed or worn out on the battlefield and on shell-torn roads.

Export Demand Quickens

Already there are signs of a quickening export demand. A shipment of 1,000 mules, destined for service in Turkey's expanding army, recently left New Orleans. Another shipment for Turkey is scheduled for next month from a Texas point and there are reports of still more buying in the Southwest. Buyers for nearly all European powers have been drawing heavily on Ireland's horse supply, and soon may turn to American sources.

If the Europeans should dig in for stabilized fighting, as they did in trenches on the western front after the early phases of the World War, animal casualties would be comparatively light. But if the conflict developed into a war of movement, American cavalrymen believe the mounted arm would play an important, perhaps decisive role, and eventually would need heavy replecements.

European horse buyers coming to the United States today would find only 10,800,000 horses and 4,382,000 mules on farms and ranches, as against 21,431,00 horses in 1915 and 4,239,000 mules in 1910. Mechanization on the farm is largely responsible for this 50 per cent decline; the tractor and the truck are plowing, cultivating and hauling on farms and ranches where horses and mules formerly furnished motive power.

The European buyers would find a good many heavy draft horses on American farms, but heavy draft horses are poor war horses. They eat too much and they are poor keepers. There would be a fair supply of medium-sized draft animals suitable for pulling guns and wagons, but experts say there are only about 4,500,000 riding animals in this country, and many of these are too old, too young, too light or two unsound to carry a fully equipped cavalryman on long daily marches.

Exports Leaped in War

During the World War, American exports of horses leaped from 22,776—a fairly typical pre-war figure—in the year ended June 30, 1914, to 189,340 in the following year. France was the airgest buyer that year, taking 130,296 head. England bought 83,829; Canada, 52,036; Italy, 27,636; Scotland, 6,908.

Ranchers rounded up their wild range stock. Even private riding horses went under the hammer as artillery fire and gas took their increasing toll. In the year ended June 30, 1916, horse exports reached their peak, 357,553 head. The following year mule exports, which had been only 3,333 in the year ended June 30, 1914, boomed to 136,698. The armistice put this trade on the toboggan. In 1919 only 19,691 horses and 7,122 mules were shipped. The figure has remained low since then.

There's still plenty of fighting and work for horses and mules in the world's armies. France, for example, maintains forty-two regiments of horse cavalry and only five regiments of mechanized cavalry. Her field and combat trains are only partly motorized.

Germany has seventeen horse cavalry regiments.

England still has five horse cavalry regiments, although her other seventeen cavalry regiments are made up of either armored cars or light tanks. She would like to have more horse cavalry regiments, American experts say, but is afraid she would be unable to obtain a continuous supply of animals necessary to maintain efficient strength.

In India the British Empire maintains twenty-one horse cavalry regiments. Canada has two horse cavalry regiments and Australia has twenty. New Zealand has nine horse cavalry regiments. South Africa has six.

Italy maintains twelve horse cavalry regiments and some horse artillery, the Japanese army includes twenty-five horse cavalry regiments and some horse artillery. Japan has no mechanized cavalry.

Topping all other foreign powers in the numbers of her cavalry is Russia. She maintains ninety horse cavalry regiments, more than 140,000 animals and 140,000 men. Her twenty-two mechanized regiments are attached to horse cavalry divisions.

Air Waves Shut To Alien Spies By 'Radio Bugs'

50,000 Amateurs Provide Guard Against Informers and Their Coded Secrets

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Fifty thousand spare-time detectives guard the neutral air of America against the coded secrets of spies and informers for warring Europe.

These "radiod bogs"—operators of amateur stations throughout the nation—are the spearhead of a defense which officials believe will make impractical the use of America as a base for wartime tipsters.

Behind them are corps of trained radio observers—experts of the great experimental stations of army and navy, engineers at the seven minitor stations which police the air for the Federal Communications Commission.

At sea and along the coasts, the cutters and shore stations of the Coast Guard add a final check against messages of unauthorized foreign agents.

Chances for Spies Slight

The chances of a spy radio operating long from a hideout in an abandoned shack or aboard an interned ship are slight, officials believe.

The only safe channel by which a foreign agent might get confidential information to his principals abroad, they declare, is the coded communique of diplomats. And there the enemy nations may be trusted to check each other—as they did in the World War.

At that time, wireless was an imperfect, little-known art. Few householders tinkered with the intricate designs; the experimenters in their laboratories were still struggling with fundamental problems of power, interference and "fading." The United States Navy had just made a beginning with two experimental stations. But radio became a major weapon in the code-war behind the battlefront, and neutral America had its share of trouble.

Two months after war broke out in Europe, naval officials closed up a powerful wireless station at Sayville, N. J., which was sending information to one belligerent.

Radio's rapid growth since 1914 has changed the picture. In the code rooms of fighting nations, the hundresd of new inventions may make more difficult the task of breaking down garbled messages into words-with-meaning that will give clews to enemy moves.

But for neutral America, the task of policing the air-lanes is primarily one of halting any suspicious broadcast from unauthorized sources. Breaking the code is not paramount.

And here the profusion of radio sets blankets the nation against air abuses of its neutrality.

Each of the 50,000 sending-and-receiving sets of the amateurs is a threat to the foreign spy. The short wave connections of radios built for parlor use make other thousands of average citizens an added check on improper broadcasts.

America's radio amateurs, fiddling around with home-made sets, "fishing" for new ether friends, operate in the short wage frequencies most likely to be used by foreign agents attempting to send directly to European principals. Police radios, and ship-signal systems, are attuned to these frequencies, too.

Many of the amateurs are reserve officers of the Army and the Navy, and F. C. C. officials are convinced the group as a whole is "thoroughly loyal." Should one of these after-hours radiomen catch strange signals in his receiver, and run into a station whose call letters were not listed, he would report immediately to the American Radio Relay League at Hartford, Conn.

In the ultra-short-wave field, fewer experimenters work, but there the spy's activities would be limited by the pace of scientific knowledge. Generally, experts say, such broadcasts are good only for shorter distances. While they might be used in Europe to communicate between armies working together, their only use in America would be to slip messages across the borders into Canada or Mexico.

Use of Rays Unlikely

Science has given the secret agent other new weapons in the infra-red and ultra-violet rays. These rays, invisible to the human eye, inaudible to the human ear, travel on a wave-length too short to be captured by an ordinary radio set.

Like their second-cousins in the ultra-high-wave radio bands, however, they will not bend with the earth's surface and would be lost in space a few hundred miles from their sender. Conceivably, they might be used for communication between confederates who did not wish to be seen together. A simple machine could send the dot-and-dash rays, and they would be visible only to a man equipped with special goggles which catch that light.

In the more powerful long-wave area, where the Navy's big stations operate, the very size of the station needed for sending is a limiting factor. It would be difficult to conceal such a station long from American officials.

Once a stranger station is heard, the task is to run it down. The rum-runners of prohibition trained many an American officer in that duty. The screeching dot-and-dash of radio from moving vessels at sea led the Coast Guard then to many an illicit liquor-peddler's lair.

To prevent foreign ships in American ports from becoming informers for confederates at sea, the Coast Guard has authority to seal the transmitting sets of any belligerent ship—whether naval or commercial—which stops in an American port.

Mobile radio compass sets are ready, too, to trace down any violator of American neutrality sending messages from a land hideout. During the World War, such an apparatus led officials to the startling discovery that unsigned messages for one belligerent were coming from one of Mexico's largest stations.

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,SEPT.24)

PROPAGANDA AND POLITICS WON WORLD WAR, EXPERT SAYS,
AND WILL BE DETERMINING FACTOR IN PRESENT CONFLICT

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AUTHOR OF WIDELY READ BOOK, "PROPAGANDA FOR WAR," PREDICTS
ALLIES WILL PULL AMERICA INTO HOSTILITIES BY SPRING OF 1941 (80(

30.24

BY BEN FUNK

(ADVANCE) NORMAN,OKLA.,SEPT.23-(AP)-DR.H.C.PETERSON, AUTHOR OF THE WIDELY CIRCULATED NEW BOOK, "PROPAGANDA FOR WAR," ASSERTED TODAY PROPAGANDA AND POLITICS WON THE WORLD WAR AND WOULD BE THE DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

HE PREDICTED THAT BY THE SPRING OF 1941 THE ALLIES, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "MASTER PROPAGANDISTS", WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN DRAWING AMERICA INTO THE WAR "BY CONVINCING US THAT OUR ECONOMIC INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE AND THAT THIS FIGHT IS OUR FIGHT".

DR.PETERSON, 37-YEAR-OLD UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HISTORY PROFESSOR, HAS BEEN A STUDENT OF PROPAGANDA SINCE THE WORLD WAR. IN RECENT YEARS, HE HAS TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY IN EUROPE AND DELVED INTO THE POLITICAL RECORDS OF MANY NATIONS.

HIS BOOK, PUBLISHED LAST APRIL BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, WAS PRAISED BY SOME CRITICS AS THE MOST COMPLETE RECORD OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES. IT HAS HEADED THE NON-FICTION "BEST SELLER" LIST IN A NUMBER OF LARGE CITIES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE LOOKING TO AMERICA FOR ASSISTANCE JUST AS THEY DID IN 1914, DR.PETERSON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, AND BY BRILLIANT USE OF PROPAGANDA THEY ALREADY HAVE PAVED THE WAY TO OUR ENTRANCE IN THE WAR.

"THE FIRST RESULT OF THE CURRENT PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN," HE EXPLAINED, "HAS BEEN THE CREATION OF A DESIRE AMONG AMERICANS TO GIVE OUR ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AID TO THE DEMOCRACIES.

"THIS DESIRE PROBABLY WILL LEAD TO REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND THE BUILDING OF A TREMENDOUS TRADE WITH THE ALLIES.

"MODERN WARS ARE AS MUCH ECONOMIC AS THEY ARE MILITARY. IF WE TAKE PART IN THE ECONOMIC WARFARE, WE CAN EXPECT THE NATION WE ARE FIGHTING TO TAKE RETALIATORY STEPS AGAINST US.

"IMMEDIATELY, THIS WILL RESULT IN DAMAGE TO OUR PRESTIGE AND EVENTUALLY IT WILL INFLUENCE US TO DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY."

DR.PETERSON PREDICTED THE WAR WOULD BE FOUGHT ON ITS PRESENT LINES FOR ABOUT A YEAR. THEN, HE SAID, OTHER NATIONS WILL TAKE SIDES AND THE ECONOMIC PROPAGANDA OF THE ALLIES WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE.

"BY THE SPRING OF 1941," HE RELATED, "WE WILL HAVE BEEN CONVINCED THAT OUR ECONOMIC INTERESTS ARE IN DANGER AND WILL BE READY TO ENTER THE WAR."

NAZI PROPAGANDA, HE SAID, WILL BE VERY EFFECTIVE IN GERMANY BUT WILL HAVE PRACTICALLY NO EFFECT IN THE UNITED STATES.

"ON BOTH SIDES THE ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO INTERPRET THIS WAR AS ONE BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GOOD AND EVIL. IN THE UNITED STATES, THE ALLIES WILL HAVE A CLEAR FIELD.

"THE GERMANS HAVE NO FRIENDS AND THEIR BAD MANNERS AND POLITICALLY STUPID ACTS WILL PROVIDE SPLENDID MATERIAL FOR THE BRITISH AND

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FRENCH."

PROPAGANDA OF THE ALLIES, HE FORECAST, WILL BE SPREAD PRINCIPALLY BY SYMPATHETIC AND EMOTIONAL AMERICANS---NAMELY, POLITICIANS, PROFESSORS AND MINISTERS.

"THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF A PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN," HE SAID, "IS TO ESTABLISH AN ATTITUDE OF MIND. WHEN SUCH A CAMPAIGN IS SUCCESSFUL, THE POINT OF VIEW IT HAS CREATED ACTS AS A CENSOR OR INTERPRETER OF NEWS AND TURNS THOSE PROPAGANDIZED INTO PROPAGANDISTS.

"THIS OBJECTIVE ALREADY HAS BEEN REACHED BY THE ALLIES. A TREMENDOUS MAJORITY OF AMERICANS IS CONVINCED THAT THE SCALES OF JUSTICE ARE WEIGHTED IN THE ALLIES' FAVOR."

DR.PETERSON SAID HE BELIEVED THE PROPAGANDA OF DEMOCRACY, FEATURED IN 1914-18 BY SUCH SLOGANS AS "SAVE THE WORLD FOR DEMOCRACY," AGAIN WOULD BE VERY SUCCESSFUL.

"THE ALLIES," HE ASSERTED, "WILL ATTEMPT TO INSTILL IN THE MINDS OF AMERICANS A BELIEF THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE WAR AGAINST HERR HITLER FOR THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY. THIS IS AN UTTERLY FALSE IDEA.

"I AM DEFINITELY OF THE OPINION THAT THE STABILITY AND FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NATION DO NOT DEPEND UPON THE VICTORY OR DEFEAT OF ANY OTHER NATION ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

"WHAT COULD VERY WELL HAPPED AS A RESULT OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN ANOTHER WAR WOULD BE THE DESTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY WITHIN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

ANOTHER EFFECTIVE TYPE OF WORLD WAR PROPAGANDA, THE PROFESSOR SAID, WAS THE "PROPAGANDA OF HATE."

"THIS," HE RELATED, "MUST CULMINATE IN THE CREATION OF ONE OR MORE VILLAINS. HERE THE ADVANTAGE AGAIN RESTS WITH THE ALLIES. THE GERMAN FUEHRER ALREADY IS THE MOST FASHIONABLE VILLAIN OF OUR DAY."

THE YOUNG HISTORIAN EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE "PROPAGANDA OF PITY," WHICH IS BASED ON ATROCITY STORIES, WOULD WORK IN THIS WAR, ALTHOUGH AMERICANS "WERE VERY RECEPTIVE TO THEM IN THE LAST WAR."

EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA, HE SAID, IS SELDOM BASED ON FALSEHOOD.

"INSTEAD," HE EXPLAINED, "IT IS A PARTISAN INTERPRETATION OF THE TRUTH---A HALF TRUTH. THE ELEMENT IN IT WHICH IS CORRECT APPEALS TO THE PERSON BEING PROPAGANDIZED AND MAKES HIM ACCEPT THE WHOLE INTERPRETATION AS THE TRUTH.

"THE GREATEST OF THE PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE IS THAT OF OMISSION. WHEREVER THERE IS A CENSOR, THERE IS A PROPAGANDIST. EVERY BULLETIN, REPORT OR INTERVIEW WHICH HAS COME THROUGH THE HANDS OF A CENSOR IS PROPAGANDA.

"THE ONLY DEFENSE AGAINST IT IS TO OBTAIN THE COMPLETE PROPAGANDA VERSION OF BOTH SIDES."

REGARDLESS OF WHO WINS THE WAR, DR.PETERSON IS CONVINCED THAT "NATIONAL SOCIALISM IS DOOMED."

"IT IS NOT A STABLE FORM OF GOVERNMENT," HE DECLARED. "NAZIISM AND FASCISM WILL FALL IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS. THEN RUSSIA WILL COME FORWARD AND BY 1950 STALIN WILL HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE.

"THEN THINGS WILL BE JUST AS NASTY AS THEY ARE NOW."

THE PROFESSOR SAID AMERICA COULD HOPE TO GAIN NOTHING BY ENTERING THE WAR.

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"PEACE WILL NEVER EXIST IN EUROPE," HE ASSERTED. "THERE ARE GOING TO BE MANY MORE WARS IN THE FUTURE AND IF AMERICA IS SMART HE'LL SIT THIS ONE OUT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,SEPT.24---SENT SEPT 17)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT 24)

GERMANS BELIEVE SIEGFRIED LINE INVINCIBLE. (400)

BY EDWIN ~~SHAUTTE~~ SHANKE

(ADVANCE) BERLIN--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--GERMANY BELIEVES THAT THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHICH THE FRENCH ARE NOW ATTACKING ON THE WESTERN FRONT, CANNOT BE PIERCED SUCCESSFULLY.

ONE HIGH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SUMS IT UP IN THESE WORDS:

"THE FRENCH COULD SACRIFICE TWO MILLION LIVES IN ATTACKING OUR WEST WALL AND STILL NOT BREAK THROUGH."

THE NAZIS PROVED THE INVULNERABILITY OF THE INTRICATE UNDERGROUND FORTIFICATIONS TO THEIR OWN SATISFACTION BY SENDING TROOPS INTO THE LINE FOR TEST MANEUVERS ALMOST AS SOON AS THE CEMENT IN THE FORTS WAS DRY.

THIS MOCK DEFENSE WAS MADE AS REAL AS POSSIBLE, AND AS A RESULT, WEAKNESSES WERE EXPOSED AND CORRECTED.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PILLBOXES WERE SCATTERED OVER THE TERRAIN BEFORE THE MANEUVERS.

AFTERWARDS 5,000 MORE WERE BUILT.

MACHINE GUN NESTS ALSO WERE CAMOUFLAGED, APPARENTLY BECAUSE THEY MADE TOO EASY TARGETS IN A PLACE DESIGNED TO TRICK THE ENEMY INTO TRAPS.

WHAT THE SIEGFRIED LINE IS LIKE WAS TOLD IN A RECENT ISSUE OF THE ARMY WEEKLY, "MILITAER WOCHENBLATT."

THE 22,000 STEEL AND CEMENT PILLBOXES ALREADY REFERRED TO ARE LOCATED AT STRAGEGIC SPOTS IN AN IRREGULAR LINE FROM THE LOWER RHINE SOUTH TO THE SWISS BORDER.

EACH OF THESE IS FILLED WITH WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER WAR STORES.

THIS BELT OF FORTIFICATIONS--PLUS ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENTS--EXTENDS TO A DEPTH OF THIRTY MILES INSIDE THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

TO STOP TANKS AND MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT OF ATTACKING FORCES, MILES OF TRAPS DUG INTO THE EARTH ALTERNATE ITH MILES OF STEEL AND CEMENT OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO STEM THE TIDE OF INPOURING INFANTRY, THREE MILLION ROLLS OF BARBED WIRE STRETCH THROUGH THE AREA.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE, BEGUN A YEAR AGO LAST MAY, IS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. A PERMANENT FORCE OF FORTIFICATION ENGINEERS REMAINS ON DUTY, HOWEVER, TO CARRY OUT IMPROVEMENTS AND KEEP THE ELABORATE SYSTEM IN CONSTANT READINESS.

AT PEAK CONSTRUCTION LAST OCTOBER, 342,000 MEN, DRAFTED FROM THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, WERE AT WORK, PLUS AN ENGINEERING STAFF OF 90,000 MEN AND 100,000 LABOR SERVICE WORKERS.

THEY USED 8,000 CARLOADS OF MATERIAL DAILY.

ONE THIRD OF GERMANY'S ANNUAL CEMENT PRODUCTION --- SIX MILLION TONS OF IT --- WENT INTO THE DEADLY BARRIER.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, MOVED SEPT. 17)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24)

U-BOAT MOSQUITO FLEET (150)

(ADVANCE) BERLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE GERMAN SUBMARINES WHICH ARE SINKING SO MANY FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOATS MAKE UP THE WORLD'S "MOSQUITO FLEET."

MOST OF THEM ARE ONLY A FOURTH AS BIG AS THE ENGLISH U-BOATS.

THEY WEIGH AN AVERAGE OF 250 TONS, COMPARED TO THE BRITISH AVERAGE OF 1,000 TONS.

EVEN THE LARGEST OF THE NAZI SUBS ARE ONLY A LITTLE LARGER THAN THE SMALLEST OF BRITAIN'S CRAFT.

THUS, GERMANY GETS MORE ATTACKING POWER FOR HER MONEY, EXPERTS BELIEVE. FROM THE SAME AMOUNT OF MATERIALS ENGLAND USES FOR ONE SUBMARINE, THE GERMANS CAN BUILD FOUR.

WHEN A COUNT WAS MADE EARLY THIS YEAR GERMANY HAD 71.

SINCE THE CORE OF ADOLF HITLER'S NAVY IS A STRONG UNDERWATER FLEET, GERMAN SUB PRODUCTION IS CONTINUING AT ALL POSSIBLE SPEED.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, MOVED SEPT 17).

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FINNS, ANGERED, CHARGE VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY; SEND PROTEST TO REICH

All Three Vessels Torpedoed, Crews Saved—Berlin Backs U-Boats, Claims Trio Carried Contraband Wood Pulp

[*By the Associated Press*]

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 24 — Indignation swept Finland today in the wake of the sinking of two Finnish freighters.

The newspaper *Hufvudstadsbladet* said the Finnish Government had protested in Berlin against both attacks, which were termed here violations of Finland's neutrality.

The 1,360-ton freighter Walma was reported sunk yesterday afternoon by two German submarines. The crew of eighteen, including three women, was saved. The vessel was bound for England with a cargo of wood pulp, which Finns said they believed was not contraband.

Ship Dynamited, Sunk

One report said the crew members were ordered into their boats, after which the freighter was dynamited and sunk.

Earlier in the day the 2,262-ton Finnish freighter Martti-Ragnar, also loaded with wood pulp for England, was torpedoed and sunk off the Norwegian coast. All aboard were saved.

The newspaper *Uusi Suomi*, in an editorial, declared: "It is imperative that such illegal measures end. Neutral shipping, exporters and seamen must await information of what is contraband only from a submarine captain. That is an intolerable situation."

Berlin Approves

In Berlin, officials expressed approval of the sinking of the Finnish vessels.

One said the submarine commanders "would have committed nothing short of treason" had they permitted ships "carrying material essential to powder making to continue to England. It would have meant death to many Germans had this cellulose gotten to the British. Cellulose is included in Section 2 of the contraband list."

Wood pulp is one form of cellulose.

Swedish Steamer Sunk By U-Boat Off Norway

Oslo, Norway, Sept. 24 (AP)—The 1,510-ton Swedish steamer, Gertrud Bratt, loaded with wood pulp for England, was torpedoed and sunk today fifteen miles off Langesund, southern Norway, by a submarine identified as German.

The crew of eighteen was landed safely by a Norwegian torpedo boat which saw the sinking.

A witness of the attack said an airplane accompanied the submarine.

Fourth In Three Days

The Gertrud Bratt was the fourth vessel to be sunk in three days off the southern coast of the Scandinavian peninsula.

The home port of the Gertrud Bratt was Gothenburg, Sweden. The vessel was built in 1927 and was 254 feet long, according to Lloyd's register.

German sinkings of wood-pulp carriers were creating a serious problem for Scandinavia, most of whose wood pulp goes to England.

Product Not Listed

The Wood Pulp Producers' Association said its product was not mentioned in the German contrabrand list and that ten steamers loaded with it recently passed from the Baltic through the Ore Sound toward England in a single day—one of them with a German pilot to guide it past mine fields.

The Gertrud Bratt's skipper declared the submarine commander ordered him into the submarine for examination of the ship's papers and treated him rudely.

He said the submarine crew was untidy and unshaven and appeared to have been long at sea. The submarine appeared small and old, he said.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 24—The German high command today appeared convinced that a full-fledged war with Britain and France was a certainty.

Nazis have expressed hope that the British and French would accept Germany's conquest of Poland as a complished fact and let ma[illegible] there without pushing the c[illegible] the Western front.

The German high command seemed convinced Britain would not intend to start fighting in earnest until spring and that there was plenty of time, therefore, for army construction work.

It is known here that increasing numbers of the British expeditionary force are reaching France and, if German tactics on the Eastern front can be used as a standard, it may be expected that German bombers soon will strike at encampments of these British units.

Would Wean French

In addition, if the policy thus far followed is unchanged, it may be expected the French will be left unmolested, more or less, in the hope of weaning the French away from their British allies.

German army communiques reporting progress of the war have paid scant attention to the Western front.

Today's first communique made no mention of it, and the second gave the West only a line.

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The first announcement said German troops were moving "on schedule along the entire Eastern front" toward the agreed demarcation line splitting Poland between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Nazis Withdrawing

Nazi and Soviet troops are scheduled to reach that line Tuesday, and today the Germans were withdrawing steadily before the Soviet westward advance.

Germans formally gave up Brest-Litovsk, east of Warsaw, exchanging military honors with Red troops who took over the city.

A German infantry regiment with band playing paraded for the Red army commander today and a Red regiment returned the compliment for the German commander.

The first German communique said "naval forces renewed fire on Polish positions on the Hela Peninsula," the thin arm of land extending into the Baltic, where a remnant of Poland's armies is making a last stand.

Poles Reported Deserting

A "steadily growing" number of Polish deserters from encircled Modlin and Praga, outside Warsaw, also was reported by Germany.

A later communique said that "in the vicinity of Tomaszow, Zamosc and Rudoc, scattered enemy detachments attempting to escape southward were forced to fight.

"Part of these enemy detachments were encircled southwest of Zamosc, while others are traveling eastward, where they will run into Russian troops."

[Editor's Note—This region is approximately 175 miles southeast of Warsaw.]

With regard to the German-French front, the later communique said only: "In the west there was heavier artillery fire at certain points. Local enemy attacks were repulsed."

BIDDLE TELLS OF TERRORISM BY NAZI AIRMEN

Says Embassy Party Was Under Fire Thrice On 15-Day Trek

Declares Warplanes Ove Poland Make "Whole Interior A Front"

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 24—An estimate that th German army used 5,000 warplanes t disrupt Polish production and commu nications in five days was made toda by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr United States Ambassador to Poland upon his arrival here after a hazard ous, under-fire trek out of the country

The Ambassador, a red carnation i his lapel and his hair neatly slicke back, sat on the floor over a map i the town residence of the Unite States Ambassador to France, Willian C. Bullitt, to explain graphically hi fifteen-day odyssey to Rumania fron Warsaw.

He said his party was under fire from German planes at least three times.

Whole Interior A Front

Biddle declared German planes shuttled constantly from north to south and from southeast to northeast over Poland, "making the whole interior a front."

"In perhaps five days, bombing firs engine and airplane factories and pilo schools, then railroads and genera communications, they disrupted the country," he said. "At the same time they attempted to terrorize the civilian population."

The diplomatic corps and the Polish Foreign Office moved to five differen towns and cities in the course of hi fortnight's trip, he said. In each case he added, they were forced to mov on.

Reported Only What He Saw

Biddle said he reported to the Unite States Government only those case of civilian bombing where he himse had seen the damage or victims.

The last figure he heard when h came out of Poland, he said, was tha the Poles had brought down about 30 German planes.

Arriving with the Ambassador o the Simplon Express from Buchares today were his wife, his stepdaughter Miss Peggy Schultz; his cousin, Mis Mary Willis McKenzie, North Win ship, counselor of the Warsaw em bassy, and Charles Muchinsky, em bassy attache and an assistant instruc tor at the University of Wisconsin.

All participated in the trek fron Warsaw.

A caravan of eight automobiles carried twenty-one persons of the embassy personnel, including eleven women, among whom were embassy typists and clerks.

Biddle said he would remain in Paris for the present, awaiting orders from Washington.

He praised the conduct of the women who were in the party, declaring all proved themselves "good stomach floppers and wood duckers" when, time and again, they were forced to throw themselves in ditches or hide under trees to escape raiding aircraft.

Describes Bombing Of His Villa

The Ambassador said his private villa—Villa Constancin—near Warsaw was bombed the day before the trip started. He said eleven bombs were dropped in a 500-yard space between the villa and a small brick factory. Of the eleven, he said, six were duds.

Two bombs fell within thirty feet of the house, one exploding and hurling fragments into the villa, he added.

Biddle said he was shaving at the time and shouted to his family to get away from the exposed side of the building.

The next day the caravan left Warsaw, going successfully to Lublin, Naleczow, Luck, Dubno, Krzemieniec, then to Zaleszczyki and Kuty at the Rumanian border.

Train Bombed 72 Times

"During our trip all the way out to Rumania we had to get out of the cars and hide sometimes as much as three times in one day," he said. "We actualy were under fire from planes three times."

Before he left Poland, the Ambassador said, he learned a refugee train carrying the families of the Polish Foreign Office staff was bombed seventy-two times during a wandering trip through the country.

During the afternoon, Biddle conferred with the Polish Ambassador to Paris, Julius Lukasiewicz.

Cars Marked "U. S. A."

The French Ambassador to Warsaw, Leon Noel, also arrived on the Simplon Express and reported immediately to Champetier de Ribes, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Describing the experiences of his party when shot at by German planes, Biddle said some of the embassy cars had "U. S. A." marked on the tops and flew American flags, but he added that "after we were on the road a while we were advised to remove the markings, as they merely drew attention to us."

"The noise of our motors," he continued, "kept us from hearing planes, so we evolved a system of watching the peasants in the fields. When we saw them looking toward the sky and running for cover we drew up under trees or in a shadow and sought whatever cover we could find for ourselves.

"When prone in the ditches we learned the trick of edging ourselves forward or backward on our elbows to get away from the point where a plane might have first sighted us. This was because sometimes the pilots spotted you and marked your position by a tree or something and came back.

Machine-Gunned Three Times

"We actually abandoned our cars fourteen or fifteen times. We were machined-gunned three times but not hit.

"To show you how quickly the Germans knew of our presence at any given place, there is the case of our arrival at Krzemieniec."

France Sends Dr. Carrel To Important War Task

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 24—France has called on one of her most illustrious sons, Dr. Alexis Carrel, to help her fight the war.

The Official Journal announced today that Marc Rucart, Minister of Public Health, has charged the scientist with an important mission of an undisclosed nature.

Dr. Carrel is known for his work with Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh on the artificial heart and for his researches at the Rockefeller Institute in New York.

Dr. Carrel served in the World War with the French Medical Corps. He and Dr. Henry D. Dakin, a colleague of the Rockefeller Institute, invented a method of treating war wounds that saved thousands of lives.

One of the greatest surgeons in the world, he received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1912 for his research in blood transfusions and the transplanting of arteries and organs. He was appointed to the staff of the Rockefeller Institute in New York in 1906 and retired last July.

FRENCH HONOR DESCHANEL

Son of Ex-President Acclaimed as a Hero—Fell in War

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AP)—Lieutenant Louis Paul Deschanel, son of former President Paul Deschanel whose death "on the field of honor" had been announced previously was acclaimed as a hero here today.

A public notice was issued by the Military Riding Club of France, of which Lieutenant Deschanel was a member, announcing the "glorious end of their comrade." It said he was brought down by the enemy behind the lines Sept. 19 during reconnaissance for which he had volunteered heroically."

Nazi Shells Set Warsaw Ablaze And Kill 1,000

100 Heavy Guns Pound City, Bombs Fall in 11 Raids; Russians 100 Miles Away

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Sept. 24.—A broadcast from beleaguered Warsaw heard here this afternoon reported more than 1,000 civilians had been killed there in the last twenty-four hours through "terrific shelling" by German heavy artillery.

[Moscow announced that Russian troops had pushed to within less than 100 miles of Warsaw, occupying positions formerly held by the withdrawing German Army. Berlin mentioned the siege of Warsaw only by reporting that the number of Polish deserters from Praga, a suburb of the beleaguered capital, and from Modlin, a fortress eighteen miles northwest, had increased in the last few days. Previously the Germans had explained that the Poles had been able to hold out in Warsaw only because of the German "consideration for the Polish civil population."]

The Warsaw radio alleged that more than 100 heavy guns had been pounding the surrounded capital ceaselessly since Saturday afternoon. The announcer asserted that hundreds of Warsaw's citizens who ventured from cellars to go to church this morning were killed or wounded by Nazi shells.

"These have been the most terrible hours since the siege began," he said, "but the spirits of our troops and our citizens are undaunted. Despite the terrible losses of human lives, Warsaw will be defended. We will never give in."

The announcer again came on the air in the evening, declaring eleven air raids had been made on the city during the day and that German planes were dropping incendiary bombs on Warsaw.

The announcer stated calmly: "At this moment German heavy artillery is shelling the city. German planes heavily bombed 'Little Jesus' (hospital) only a few minutes ago." The left wing of the hospital "became the grave for hundreds of wounded soldiers, women and children," the announcer continued. He said doctors and nurses were attempting to dig out victims.

A description of the bombing of a church in which "many were killed while praying" followed. "In a few minutes the church was in flames, but the priest calmed the people by telling them final victory was sure," the speaker said. "The Germans are unable to withstand our counter-attacks, especially at night."

The announcement said that "Kurjer Poranny," one of the city's newspapers, was still operating. The broadcast included a quotation from the paper which said: "Despite the continued attacks, the life of Warsaw is not over. There is still order. We stand at our posts. Polish soldiers stand at the front."

The announcer's first broadcast was in English, but moments later he said in French: "The opera house, National Theater, polytechnic school are now on fire. The German artillery now is concentrating its fire on the center of the city."

Apparently relaying a description of the action as it was handed to him by messengers, he said at one point:

"Planes are now dropping bombs on the workers' district as well as on museums, public buildings, artistic monuments."

German armored trucks captured by the Poles were being used to distribute food within the city, he declared, adding:

"Seventeen days of siege show the heroism of the Polish soldier and the spirit and sacrifice of our civilians. Under these conditions it is a difficult task to keep order in a city of a million and a half people at a time when death and destruction is raining upon us. Those still able-bodied will bring what aid they can to the hungry, sick and wounded lying in the streets."

At the end of the announcement, the speaker said Warsaw's second radio station was not operating because of "small technical difficulties," but that it soon would be on the air again.

"We are awaiting quick aid from our British and French allies," he concluded.

French Flyers Lead Troops In New Attack

Poilus Advancing Again on 60-Mile Front After Hot Fire Checks Nazis

500,000 Germans Defend West Wall

Planes Massed in Effort to Drive Allies Out of the Saar and Palatinate

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The French reported late tonight that they had pinned German troops to their advance guard positions and had resumed the offensive themselves to prevent development of a Nazi thrust on the western front.

Semi-official French military sources said French pressure had been resumed on the sixty-mile front between Saarbruecken and the Rhine. French planes roared out to protect advance operations and fought back German scouters.

Before the French started attacking they were reported mowing down attacking German battalions with interlocking machine gun and automatic rifle fire from nests on the forward slopes of hills which the Germans were trying to capture. The fire halted the German attacks, French reports said.

The French penetration into German territory on virtually all parts of the front was reported to have reached German fortifications so strong that there were between thirty and forty reinforced blockhouses and pillboxes to every square mile. That means the Germans are able to cover every foot of territory with withering machine-gun fire which even speedy French tanks have not been able to brave with impunity.

On the entire 100-mile front between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers, Germany is believed by the French

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command to have concentrated about thirty divisions, or 500,000 men. These forces were understood to be in addition to motorized divisions capable of striking with lightning speed once the front fortifications have been opened up.

The French general staff's evening communique said:

"There was local activity of our observation planes at various points of the front. Reaction by enemy artillery was particularly strong in the region to the south of Deux-Ponts (Zweibruecken).

"A number of aerial combats took place with success for our pursuit planes in protecting our observation missions."

Today's morning communique had said:

"Numerous local attacks by the enemy on our advanced positions in the region of the Saar and north of Wissembourg were repulsed during the night."

Premier Edouard Daladier conferred today with Gen. Maurice Gamelin, chief of the British-French land forces, on the situation developing on the western front, where operations have not yet reached major proportions but where the Germans are showing their greatest activity since the war started three weeks ago.

The immediate objective of the German command on the western front, which was said to have been visited yesterday by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and the German Army commander in chief, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, appeared to be to push the French from positions in the rich industrial Saar Basin and Palatinate region of western Germany.

Military experts said it also was aimed at strengthening German positions for a possible offensive once Nazi chiefs become convinced Great Britain and France will fight regardless of German desires for peace now that Poland has been conquered. In this connection, French observers said an increasingly heavy German air force was massing behind the western front.

So far, fortress warfare between the German Limes and French Maginot lines has followed the ancient principles of siege, with heavy gunfire and swift scouting expeditions during the day followed by sharp attacks under cover of night. French artillery is being used extensively to meet the attacks.

The latest German thrusts were directed against two key sectors on the front between the Moselle and the Rhine. In the center of this northern flank, Nazi forces struck back from Saarbruecken, where the French advanced early in the war. To the east, where the French and German frontier joins the Rhine, Germans attacked just north of the French border town of Wissembourg.

Between these two points, French military dispatches reported, the Germans were exerting pressure north of [illegible]

BRITISH NOW READY TO GO INTO ACTION

Censors Release Their First 'Eyewitness' Account of Movements in France

PICTURESQUE TOUCH GIVEN

New Service Uniform Occupies Much Attention—Air Force Reserve Is Mobilized

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The British Expeditionary Force was described officially today as preparing to go into action on the Western Front.

Great Britain at the same time notified her trained civilian fliers to stand ready for a call to duty with the Royal Air Force.

Announcement that the army was moving into position came in an eyewitness story on activities issued by the Ministry of Information.

The notification for air force service went to men under 28 years of age who hold first-rate licenses in the Civil War Guard, formed by the government in peacetime to provide flying instructions for civilians.

Four other classes, including Air Guard fliers up to 40, were designated for a later call. The Air Guard supplements the regular Air Force Reserves already summoned.

The government war correspondent, in the material issued by the Ministry of Information, said that the British Expeditionary Force "is still in the stage of moving up to its positions and concentrating its forces preparatory to going into action."

This was the first British official indication that the forces actually were preparing to go into action.

"Along the straight, tree-bordered roads of France," the war correspondent said, "the army traffic moves along in a procession that is practically continuous."

In one area, "with music playing and the Union Jack flying, the troops made a triumphal entry," and "a whole village turned out."

Devoid of actual war news, the war reporter's story was confined to such "picturesque touches" as the following:

"The British soldiers may send no picture post cards home. A panoramic view of the harbor where they arrived or the towns through which they passed would give everything away.

"Many of the drivers are getting to know the roads well and their arms grow tired with waving back to the children."

Some units of the British Expeditionary Force in France "already have been mistaken for Americans on account of their caps," the Ministry of Information announced in a second eye-witness story, taken by the censor from an official report "Somewhere in France."

This statement was included in a series of "remarks" on the British Army's new battle dress, which gives officers and men virtually the same appearance.

The Ministry said this "is the object of much interested study and is apt to confuse French soldiers who want to salute the right people."

Much of the "eye witness" story was devoted to an explanation of why the military censors scrupulously left out from soldiers' letters any mention of "the weather, the materials out of which the houses are built, any description of the landscape or local customs" which "are liable to be dangerous topics."

Italy Warns

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 24—Fascist Italy, urging Europe to heed Premier Mussolini's appeal that a general war be called off, warned tonight against the frightful and perhaps world-wide slaughter which it said could be expected if there is no settlement now.

Authoritative commentors said Italy did not want to abandon her non-belligerent role, but added that if events brought her into the conflict the consequences would be extremely grave.

"An Italian intervention would signify an immediate war upheaval in eastern Europe and the Mediterranean and from there to other continents," Virginio Gayda, often regarded as il Duce's spokesman, wrote in his newspaper, *La Voce d'Italia*.

Sees Only German Alliance

Gayda thus indicated he could envisage Italian entry into the war on Germany's side only, for of the belligerents only Britain and France have military establishments in the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, preparations went forward to make Italy ready for any eventuality.

Mussolini called a Cabinet meeting for next Saturday to deal with internal matters.

It will be the first meeting of the Cabinet since immediately after the outbreak of hostilities when the Cabinet announced Italy was taking no military initiative—a stand reaffirmed by Mussolini yesterday.

Full Force Of Propaganda

As Germany announced the end of the military campaign in Poland, the full force of Italian propaganda was turned on to urge the peoples and governments of Europe to listen to il Duce's warning against a general war.

The argument advanced by the press was the same as Mussolini's—that it was hopeless to wage a devastating war on the Western front for the defense of Polish frontiers which no longer exist and can never be re-established.

Gayda said that if the "imposing and inexhaustible" lines of men and death-dealing weapons facing each other on the Rhine are unloosed, those responsible should realize that such an attempt to impose their doctrine on the other side may result in "massacre of life, property and power."

Charges Paradox In Action

The "construction and paradoxes" of the situation are evident, he said, since the British and French have taken up arms against Germany but not against Russia for doing the same thing.

The Fascist press stressed what it called the favorable reception which Mussolini's speech received throughout the world but dispatches indicated the reception in Germany was much more favorable than in Britain or France.

Foreign diplomats saw in a semi-official French statement scant indication that there was much chance of the warning being accepted in that country. A backdown by Britain and France now, in the opinion of most diplomats, would be tantamount to surrender and would make Adolf Hitler master of Europe.

Partition Said to Shatter Ukraine Hope of Liberty

Italy Hears Region Is Being Sovietized Speedily

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP).—A correspondent of the newspaper "La Stampa," of Turin, in a dispatch today from the Hungarian-Polish frontier, said the Russian-German agreement to partition Poland among themselves "shattered the Ukrainians' dream of independence, the legitimate desire of 40,000,000 individuals living between the Dniester and Don Rivers."

Red commissars are establishing themselves in towns immediately after occupation by the Red army, the dispatch said, and "Sovietization" is being applied with "lightning rapidity."

"One must think with a sense of alarm of thousands of families which between evening and morning have found themselves under the banner of Stalin with the total and immediate loss of their moral, material and religious patrimony," the correspondent said.

"The Moscow radio speaks of joyful populations. Certainly there are some happy people today in Galicia, but for every joy how many sorrows!"

In the train were only a scattering of voyagers, mostly Belgian and Netherlanders. At the English harbor a new set of officials greeted us. They inspected permits, export money and British exit permits were checked four times.

Boarding a little Belgian mail steamer, the writer was immediately huddled into a bulky cork jacket and stewards warned it must be worn throughout the four-and-one-half-hour trip.

The steamer slid out of the harbor under a gray sky, following the English coast line. Soon it passed a strange long line. It consisted of almost 100 ships of neutral nations, all vividly painted with their national flags and their names in huge white letters.

They were waiting for an English approval of their cargoes before passing the war blockade. They were guarded only by gray converted freighters, each of which apparently mounted only one small gun at the stern. Not a warship was seen.

The steamer sped out into the Channel, soon losing sight of land and bumping full into the traditional dirty weather. Soon most of the passengers looked as though they did not care whether a submarine appeared. It was obvious the lifeboats hanging ready would have a difficult time riding the ten-foot waves and strong current.

After nightfall, when the lights of the coast could be seen, every one relaxed. Even the few feeble lights of Ostend quay, in the station and in the train were a revelation to visitors from London, now accustomed to the pitch-black English nights.

Belgian soldiers outnumber civilians two to one. Although this is a neutral country, the comments of the people in restaurants and on trains revealed their worry. The uncertainty was so disturbing to the normal routine that customs men neglected to examine baggage.

British Freighter Sunk, 12 Lost

By The Associated Press

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—Survivors of the British freighter Hazelside said tonight the ship had been attacked and sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast. Twelve of the crew of thirty-four aboard the 4,646-ton vessel were reported missing. The Hazelside was en route from British Columbia to an undisclosed European port.

The twenty-two survivors were landed in County Cork. Five of them were injured, one severely. Two of the Hazelside's crew were said to have been killed by shell fire.

Wireless Operator Birkett, treated for injuries, said the freighter was fired on without warning. He estimated the submarine shot twenty to thirty shells at the Hazelside. The master of the ship, Capt. Joseph Davies, tried to make a run for it, but failed to escape the submarine's shell fire.

Some of the survivors put overside in a lifeboat to escape, but the boat was damaged by shelling.

Passengers on Steamer in English Channel Wear Lifebelts Through 4½-Hour Trip

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 24 (AP)—Crossing the English Channel in wartime is grim business compared to the usual "ferry ride." In contrast to the long, palatial Continental trains from London, this correspondent left that city today in a three-car train after passports were scrutinized carefully at the station.

Moscow Closes River Neva to Foreign Vessels

Invokes 'War Danger' Clause of Finnish Treaty; Polish Peasants Seize Estates

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Soviet Union has barred foreign ships from the strategic River Neva, it was learned here tonight.

The river flows through the outskirts of Leningrad into the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea. The ban was understood to have included Finnish ships. An agreement between Russia and Finland, signed in 1923, maintained Russia's right to close the waterway to Finnish ships in case of "war danger."

Meanwhile, the Russian mobilization period was extended indefinitely in face of the international situation.

The process of Sovietization of the western Ukraine and White Russian area, newly acquired from Poland, was pushed forward. Soviet sources said the program called for a campaign against landlord and capitalist classes in the area. Reports in Moscow newspapers from the Polish front disclosed that the Red Army had stormed a number of large country homes where Polish officers and landlords had taken refuge.

In both city and rural districts of former Poland, committees of workers and peasants were being formed, it was reported. Soviet agents explained to the Polish populations now under Russian control the system of collectivism.

War on Landlords Pressed

Word reaching here said peasants now occupied the country estates of former wealthy Polish land-owners. The sources said horses, agricultural implements and land were divided among them under the supervision of the "soviets" set up by the Red Army.

A relentless campaign against landlords, many of whom have gone into hiding, was disclosed in pamphlets dropped from Soviet airplanes appealing to the peasants to "get rid" of the ruling classes. "No place must be left for them . . ." the pamphlets read. Dated Sept. 17, the day the Russian troops started to march, the leaflets said "we will give you aid against" the upper classes.

It was disclosed that Russian troops had pushed within less than 100 miles of Warsaw, occupying positions formerly held by the withdrawing German army. The return of wounded Soviet troops to Moscow indicated the Poles were still putting up some resistance.

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Tonight's general staff communique on the day's operations in Poland said that the Red Army, "continuing to clear the territory" of White Russia and the western Ukraine, "in the course of liquidation of Polish troops southeast of the Brest-Litovsk fortress disarmed and took prisoner more than 10,000 soldiers and officers."

185 Miles From Warsaw

Northeast of Warsaw, the communique said, the Soviet troops captured "an infantry regiment and troops of a mechanized brigade."

The communique reported continuing advances westward toward the German-Russian demarcation line along the entire front from north to south. Of the towns reported occupied the nearest to Warsaw was Bransk, eighty-five miles east and slightly north of the capital.

Members of the Polish Embassy staff, who had planned to leave several days ago, delayed their departure indefinitely. It was understood the government was inquiring into the whereabout and fate of its embassy staff in Warsaw. It was known, however, that the Soviet Ambassador to Poland was now in Moscow.

Deep interest was shown in diplomatic circles over the arrival of Karl Selter, Estonian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the anticipated arrival of Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister. Soviet sources pointed out that the expansion of Russia's vast empire increased her influence over the Black Sea, in the Balkans and on the Baltic. Estonia was Russian territory before the World War.

Reports that Yugoslavia had moved to restore diplomatic relations with Russia could not be confirmed. Such negotiations were reliably reported from Belgrade last Tuesday.

Britain Calls on Russia To Explain Polish Policy

Maisky Tells Halifax He'll Find Out About It

LONDON, Sept. 25 (Monday) (AP).—The British government was reported in informed quarters today to have officially requested the Soviet government for information on its future policy in view of the Red Army's invasion of eastern Poland.

It was disclosed that Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, called Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, to the Foreign Office for an interview Saturday night. After a conversation which lasted nearly an hour covering latest developments in the European situation, Maisky was understood to have promised to communicate with his government and give Halifax an early reply.

Red Army Communique

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Red Army General Staff communique on its operations in Poland for today said:

"During the day of Sept. 24 Red Army troops continued to advance toward the demarcation line, having occupied the towns of Seiny (Seuny), Augustov (Augustow) and Grubeshov (Grubieszow). They reached the line of Augustov-Knyshin (Knyszyn)—Bryansk (Bransk)—Rasno (Rasna about twenty-five miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk)—Pischchats (Piszczac) about twelve miles southwest of Brest-Litovsk)—Lyubom-Grubeshov-Unuv (Uhnow)—Lanuv (about twelve miles northwest of Lwow).

"Komarno, Drogobych (Drohobycz) and Boryslaw were occupied southwest of the town of Lwow.

"Continuing to clear the territory of Western White Russia and Western Ukraine of remnants of the Polish Army, Red Army troops in the course of liquidation of a group of Polish troops southeast of the Brest-Litovsk fortress, disarmed and took prisoner more than 10,000 soldiers and officers, and in the area south and southeast of Grubeshov took prisoner an infantry regiment and troops of a mechanized brigade."

Exchange Exemptions Announced By Canada

Certain Classes Of Non-Residents Are Freed From Special Control Measures

Ottawa, Sept. 24 (Canadian Press)—Exemptions of certain non-residents of Canada from restrictions of the foreign-exchange control were announced tonight.

Non-resident holders of insurance policies and annuities payable in Canadian dollars are exempted from obtaining foreign-exchange permits if the policy or contract was entered into prior to September 6, 1939.

Also exempted from permit requirements are insurance companies authorized to do business in Canada and non-resident holders of foreign securities, such as members of diplomatic and consular corps.

SPEED ADVOCATED AT PANAMA PARLEY

Haste Called Essential To Guard Interests Of Americas From War

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, Sept. 24—Delegates of twenty-one American republics to the inter-American neutrality conference debated today a proposal to speed up procedure.

Proponents of the plan, who were said to include the United States' delegation, contended speed was essential in protecting the interests of the Americas in the war-time emergency.

The first plenary session of the conference, which was opened yesterday by President Juan Demostenes Arosemena of Panama, was arranged for tomorrow. Delegates said Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation, would address the limitation of discussion sessions to foreign ministers or their representatives.

Two Opposing Views

This move counters suggestions that the full membership of delegations participate in consultative sessions. Opponents of this procedure contended it would slow up debates and delay final decisions.

The latter group contended that a delay might "prove fatal" to the best interests of the hemisphere in view of the swift-moving European developments.

Informed sources said the question probably would be settled in informal conferences tomorrow.

Panama's Foreign Minister, Narciso Garay, is expected to be elected permanent president of the consultations committee by acclamation. His election is to be proposed by Costa Rica's Foreign Minister, Zuniga Montufar.

Welles To Speak For U. S.

Welles is scheduled to state the United States' position on neutrality and its related economic problems.

Opening-day addresses are to be broadcast over both continents.

Major problems of the conference, observers declared, are the difficulties faced by merchantmen in the war, the serious lack of ships to carry goods and the contraband lists of England and Germany.

Delegates emphasized it is not the aim of the conference to adopt identical courses on neutrality, but to coordinate interests by "frank, harmonious exchange of views."

Reich Plans War Levies To Raise Over Two Billion

Regular Taxes Are Expected to Add to Funds

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP).—The current issue of "Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft," Nazi economic monthly, throws some light on how the German government intends to finance the war.

A special war levy on incomes is expected to yield 2,600,000,000 marks annually. (Par value of the mark is 40 cents.). Contributions by cities and communes are expected to bring in 1,500,000,000 marks, and war taxes on tobacco, beer, champagne and liquors to net 1,250,000,000, a total of 5,350,000,000, or about $2,140,000,000.

Regular taxes yielding 24,000,000,000 marks also were counted by the publication saying that "a considerable portion will be diverted towards financing the war."

Press Gets More Meat As 'Laborers' in Reich

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP).—Foreign newspaper correspondents raised no objection today when they were told the German government had classified them as "hard laborers." This meant their weekly meat supply had been doubled, giving them slightly more than two pounds.

Hard laborers, under the ration system, get twice as much meat as white-collar workers.

Denies Nazi Officials Hold Getaway Funds

Goebbels Personally Refutes Reports Of Emergency Deposits In Foreign Countries

Berlin, Sept. 24—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels appeared before foreign correspondents today to "deny emphatically" reports published abroad that certain members of the German Government had deposited cash in London and South American countries to protect themselves against any internal German smashup.

It was his second appearance before the correspondents since the beginning of the war.

On the first occasion, last Thursday, he denied that German forces intended to go through the Netherlands, Belgium or Luxembourg.

Reich to Honor Fritsch At Funeral Tomorrow

State Services Planned for Former Army Head

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP).—A state funeral for Col.-Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, former commander in chief of the German Army, who was killed in action before Warsaw on Friday, will be held on Tuesday in the square before Berlin's war memorial on the Unter den Linden.

High military honors will be paid the officer who, it was reported, died on a "dangerous reconnoitering operation." The announcement of his death discclosed he was participating in the Polish campaign in a role far below his former high position.

Observers said it was taken for granted that Fuhrer Adolf Hitler would attend the funeral at 11 a. m. (5 a. m., E. S. T.). The state funeral was ordered by the Fuehrer, from whose graces Fritsch fell in February, 1939. The old-line officer was partly restored to Hitler's favor last fall, however, but never to his old ranking office.

Fritsch will be buried in the Invaliden Ce[illegible] Berlin, where many offic[illegible]rs are buried.

Nazi Naval Prize Court Is Inducted Into Office

Hears Hitler Is 'Unequivocally for International Law

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP).—A German naval prize court was inducted into office today with a speech by the Minister of Justice, Franz Guertner, who declared that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler desired "unequivocally to observe the principles of international law" in pursuing the war at sea.

He said contraband orders showed "Germany is attempting to disturb commerce as little as possible."

Reserve Admiral Walter Gladisch, former commander in chief of the navy, was named Reich Prize Commissioner over a court of several judges.

ARMY TRAIN HITS ANOTHER

Twelve Guards Killed In Accident In Balkans

Belgrade, Sept. 24 (AP)—Twelve guards were reported killed today when a military supply train in which they were traveling crashed into a passenger train after careening out of control down a grade near Benjaluka, in Bosnia.

There were no passenger-train casualties.

Nazis Cite Poland's Fate To Warn Balkan Nations

Point Moral That Neutrality Is the Safe Course

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP).—"Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz," mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, said today that Poland's fate could dissipate any desire in the Balkans to desert neutrality for the "English front against Germany."

The Balkans have the "best possibility" of keeping out of the present conflict, it said.

"Germany is ready to guard endangered interests everywhere with all its power," the commentary stated and added the southeastern states had found a "natural relationship" to Germany in a practical exchange of goods.

Beyond these successful economic relations, "Korrespondenz" continued, 'Germany has no further political interest in the southeast. It is only interested that this area does not plunge itself into an adventure which would bring about a disturbance of its own and Germany's relations.

"The southeastern states themselves won't feel any desire—alone, in view of the fate into which Poland allowed herself to be driven irresponsibly—to sacrifice themselves for the sake of some powers and their mad aims."

Nazis Building G.H.Q. 'Somewhere in West'

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP).—The German High Command has started construction of a bomb-proof great army headquarters (grosses haupt quartier) "somewhere in the west," apparently in preparation for prolonged warfare, it was learned reliably today.

The information said the German G. H. Q. was being built on a mountain in such a manner as to be invulnerable to enemy bombs dropped from above.

Poles in France Called To Form Special Army

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AP).—Steps were taken today to build up a Polish army in France to fight on the western front.

Juliusz Lukasiewicz, Polish Ambassador at Paris, ordered all Polish men between seventeen and forty-five years of age, whether residents or visitors in France, to report next Friday and to hold themselves ready for obligatory service in this army.

Foreign Plane Chased By Netherlands Flyers

Craft Vanishes in Direction of German Frontier Town

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24 (AP).—Netherlands aircraft pursued briefly a foreign plane sighted over Gelderland Province, southeast of Amsterdam, this afternoon. The plane disappeared in the direction of Emmerik, a German town near Holland's frontier.

The neutral Netherlanders have forbidden flights over their country by any foreign planes, but there have been at least a dozen such violations since Sept. 3.

Bulgar to Visit Moscow

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 24 (AP)—Col. Vassil Boldeff, chief of Bulgaria's air force, announced today that he was leaving immediately for Moscow to complete arrangements for a regular airline service between Soviet Russia and Bulgaria.

Successful negotiations with the Soviet for expansion of trade were announced last night.

SHORTAGE OF BUTTER ADMITTED BY BRITAIN

But Information Ministry Says Margarine Is Available

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A shortage of butter in Britain was disclosed tonight by the British Ministry of Information, which announced that "supplies of margarine of good quality are available as a substitute."

Effective today the retail price of all butter was fixed at one shilling and seven pence a pound in place of two prices for two different grades of butter established Sept. 13.

"It is inevitable that in present circumstances butter supplies should be less than normal," the Ministry explained. "Owing to the war, supplies from some Continental countries are not arriving, while

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those from other sources are temporarily reduced owing to dislocation of shipments. Withdrawals from stores have also been exceptionally heavy this month as a result of unusually large demands by traders and customers."

Britain's entire bulk stocks of butter were requisitioned Friday by the Ministry of Food "to control the initial stages of distribution and insure a fair sharing of the available stocks throughout the country in the interim period before rationing is introduced." Under this plan sales to dealers will be limited.

"Some retailers may find it difficult to serve their customers with their normal order," the Ministry warned. "In war conditions and particularly in the early months, consumers cannot expect to obtain their normal supplies of butter."

When food rationing starts each consumer will receive "a definite amount of butter and margarine," the Ministry said. "Rationing will insure an adequate allowance to every one which should thereafter be maintained."

Swiss Soldiers Freed To Aid in Fall Harvest

Trucks and Horses Released, But Border is Guarded

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Swiss high command released today an unstated number of cavalry, transport and artillery units, freeing horses, trucks and men to aid in the fall harvest.

Military observers explained that since mobilization was complete there would be little movement of transport units and artillery had been placed.

Horses of cavalrymen were sent to areas from which they could reach their posts within twenty-four hours.

The command also released a large number of requisitioned automobiles. There was no relaxation in the frontier guard.

Swiss Report French Offensive

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 24 (AP).—French troops were reported tonight to have opened a co-ordinated series of powerful attacks on the front between the eastern Saar region and the Vosges Mountains.

Advices telling of heightened French activity reached Basel after German sources had said Nazi troops took positions on French soil on both sides of the Alsatian town of Wissembourg—a report which brought a quick denial from the French.

Reports from the forty-mile front said the French attacks, which may have been inspired by local German gains on that front or may be the beginning of an offensive, followed heavy artillery preparation by the French Maginot forts. The center of the action was on Horn Creek, between Hornbach and Zweibruecken.

On the west, troops who had been working westward from the Blies River area toward the industrial city of Saarbruecken turned northward toward Blieskastel, where the main German Limes line begins.

On the east, strong forces operating behind tanks were said to have recaptured the village of Schweix, which the Germans twice wrested back from the French. Schweix is half a mile over the border in Germany. The French eastern wing was reported to have driven northeast toward the city of Pirmasens.

Farther east, the French appeared to be engaged in an attempt to cut off the advanced Limes forts at Fischbach and Ludwigswinkel, in the Vosges forests between Wissembourg and Bitche. Still farther east on the western front, however, the French apparently still were on the defensive against German pressure on Wissembourg.

Despite the conflict between French and German claims, military advices received here said it appeared the Germans had succeeded at least in pushing the French back across the frontier in the Wissembourg area.

This action covered a fourteen-mile strip of the border between Wissembourg and the Rhine. At the eastern end of that strip Germans reoccupied the border village of Scheibenhardt and installed machine guns which forced the French to withdraw from the French town of the same name on their side of the frontier, dispatches said.

German Scheibenhardt was first taken by the French with little effort several days ago, and from it they were threatening the heart of the Bienwald.

The war front advices said the French withdrawal left Lauterbourg, near the point where the frontier joines the Rhine, exposed to fire from three sides. Normally a town of less than 2,000 inhabitants, the ancient walls and houses of Lauterbourg were said to be held by troops numbering more than four times the usual civilian population.

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MAIN GERMAN ACTION SEEMED AIMED, HOWEVER, AT WISSEMBOURG WHERE NAZIS SOUGHT A FOOTHOLD ON HEIGHTS WEST OF THE CITY NEAR THE ROAD TO LEMBACH.

EVEN IF THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO NIP OFF THE WISSEMBOURG-LAUTERBOURG-SELTZ TRIANGLE, WHICH MILITARY MEN SAID WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS FEAT, THEY WOULD HAVE LITTLE ROOM TO SPREAD OUT BECAUSE THE HUGE HAGUENAU FOREST FORTS, ONE OF THE MAGINOT LINE'S MAIN BASTIONS, LIE JUST 15 MILES SOUTH OF THE FRONTIER.

GERMANS WERE USING THE USUAL TACTICS OF FORTRESS WARFARE, RELYING MAINLY ON SMALL THOUGH NUMEROUS PATROLS TO FIGHT THEIR WAY FROM PILLBOX TO PILLBOX.

OTHER PARTS OF THE WESTERN FRONT WERE REPORTED COMPARATIVELY CALM EXCEPT ALONG THE BLIES CREEK AREA JUST EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

IN BASEL, THE SWISS WERE CHEERED BY REPORTS AUSTRIAN TROOPS HAD APPEARED SUDDENLY ON THE SHORE OF LAKE CONSTANCE WHICH FORMS THE FRONTIER BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND. THEY REPLACED GERMAN FORCES WHO WERE MOVED TO THE WESTERN FRONT FACING FRANCE.

SWISS LOOKED ON THIS AS INDICATION THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD NO INTENTION, AT LEAST FOR THE MOMENT, OF INVADING SWITZERLAND TO OUTFLANK FRENCH BATTLE LINES SINCE THE SWISS BELIEVED IT UNLIKELY THE AUSTRIANS WOULD BE USED AS THE SPEARHEAD FOR SUCH AN ATTACK.

MJ508PES

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A COMMENTARY ON PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S "END THE WAR" SPEECH, ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION LAST NIGHT MADE IT CLEAR THAT BRITAIN DID NOT CONSIDER ITS GENERAL WAR AIM AFFECTED BY RUSSIA'S ACTION IN POLAND.

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REPLYING TO MUSSOLINI'S SUGGESTION THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD "COMPROMISED THEIR MORAL JUSTIFICATION" FOR FIGHTING GERMANY FOR HER INVASION OF POLAND WHEN THEY HAD NOT REACTED SIMILARLY TOWARD RUSSIA, THE COMMENTARY RECALLED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT OF WAR PURPOSES LAST WEEK:

"--TO REDEEM EUROPE FROM THE PERPETUAL AND RECURRING FEAR OF GERMAN AGGRESSION--"

"WHATEVER THEREFORE MAY BE THE RESULTS OF THE RUSSIAN ACTION IN POLAND, OUR PURPOSE REMAINS UNAFFECTED AND WILL BE PROSECUTED WITH

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UNFLINCHING DETERMINATION," THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION CONCLUDED.

AT THE SAME TIME THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS PREPARING TO GO INTO ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, A COMMENTARY ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID "OFFICIAL CIRCLES UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE THE SINCERITY OF SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S MOTIVES, AND THE PRIME MINISTER HAS ALREADY EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION OF WHAT SIGNOR MUSSOLINI ATTEMPTED TO DO PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR TO REACH A SOLUTION.

"THE SUGGESTION THAT BY NOT SPREADING THE CONFLICT FURTHER IN VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN 'FAIT ACCOMPLI' GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE COMPROMISED THEIR MORAL JUSTIFICATION FOR ATTEMPTING TO ANNUL THE GERMAN 'FAIT ACCOMPLI' IS NOT UNDERSTOOD HERE."

THE COMMENTARY RECALLED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT OF PURPOSE LAST WEEK--"TO REDEEM EUROPE FROM THE PERPETUAL AND RECURRING FEAR OF GERMAN AGGRESSION"--AND SAID "WHATEVER THEREFORE MAY BE THE RESULTS OF THE RUSSIAN ACTION IN POLAND, OUR PURPOSE REMAINS UNAFFECTED AND WILL BE PROSECUTED WITH UNFLINCHING DETERMINATION."

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH XXX 8TH GRAF.

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MJ440PES

LONDON,SEPT.24-(AP)-A GREEK STEAMER, HER NAME UNDETERMINED, RAN AGROUND TONIGHT NEAR DEAL, WHERE SHE WAS POUNDED BY HEAVY SEAS. BOATS FROM DEAL WENT TO THE RESCUE OF THE CREW DESPITE ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

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MJ631PES

BERLIN,SEPT.24-(AP)-SPECIAL AIR RAID SHELTERS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR JEWS IN SOME GERMAN CITIES TO KEEP JEWS AND GENTILES APART.

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DOUBLE SHELTERS ALSO ARE TO BE FOUND IN SOME INDIVIDUAL HOUSES.

MJ654PES

BERLIN, SEPT 24-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE AT 8:50 A.M. (2:50 A.M. EST)

"THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS TOWARD THE DEMARCATION LINE WAS CONTINUED ON SCHEDULE ALONG ENTIRE EASTERN FRONT.

"THE NUMBER OF POLISH DESERTERS FROM THE ENCIRCLED TOWNS OF PRAGA AND MODLIN HAS BEEN STEADILY GROWING IN PAST DAYS.

"NAVAL FORCES RENEWED FIRE ON POLISH POSITIONS ON THE HELA PENINSULA."

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MQ1204PED

BERLIN, SEPT 24--(5:30 P.M.--11:30 A.M. EST)-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS TOWARD THE DEMARCATION LINE CONTINUED ALONG THE ENTIRE EASTERN FRONT.

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IN THE VICINITY OF TOMASZOW, ZAMOSC AND RUDOC, SCATTERED ENEMY DETACHMENTS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE SOUTHWARD WERE FORCED TO FIGHT. PART OF THESE ENEMY DETACHMENTS WERE ENCIRCLED SOUTHWEST OF ZAMOSC WHILE OTHERS ARE TRAVELLING EASTWARD WHERE THEY WILL RUN INTO RUSSIAN TROOPS.

THE NUMBER OF POLISH DESERTERS FROM PRAGA AND MODLIN INCREASED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

IN THE WEST THERE WAS HEAVIER ARTILLERY FIRE AT CERTAIN POINTS. LOCAL ENEMY ATTACKS WERE REPULSED. (END COMMUNIQUE.)

MQ102PES

BUCHAREST,SEPT24-(AP)-ARMAND CALINESCU, RUMANIA'S SLAIN PREMIER, WAS BURIED TODAY AMID SCENES OF NATIONAL MOURNING.

KING CAROL AND CROWN PRINCE MIHAI HEADED THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL DIGNITARIES WHO PAID HOMAGE TO THE LEADER, WHO WAS ASSASSINATED THURSDAY BY STUDENTS IDENTIFIED BY OFFICIALS AS MEMBERS

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OF THE OUTLAWED, PRO-NAZI IRON GUARD.

SERVICES WERE HELD IN THE VAULTED CHAMBERS OF THE ATHENEUM AFTER WHICH THE BODY WAS TAKEN TO CURTEA DE ARGES, 70 MILES AWAY, AND BURIED IN THE FAMILY ESTATE.

AIRPLANES ROARED OVERHEAD AS THE FUNERAL PROCESSION MOVED SLOWLY THROUGH CROWDED BUCHAREST STREETS TO THE RAILWAY STATION. THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WATCHED FROM HOUSETOPS. THE COFFIN WAS DRAWN BY SIX BLACK HORSES OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED PROTECTING THEIR COUNTRY.

KING CAROL ORDERED HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE TO STEP ASIDE AND YIELD HIS PLACE IN THE PROCESSION TO MIHAI AS A SPECIAL MARK OF HIS REGARD FOR CALINESCU.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND PRIESTS IN CEREMONIAL ROBES GATHERED AT STATIONS ALONG THE WAY TO CURTEA DE ARGES. THERE THE COFFIN WAS PLACED ON A PEASANT CART DRAWN BY SIX WHITE OXEN AND TRANSPORTED TWO MILES TO THE FAMILY ESTATE. A VILLAGE TEACHER OF PEASANT STOCK SPOKE AS THE BODY WAS LOWERED INTO THE GRAVE.

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MJ608PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT.23--FINNISH STEAMER WALMA, 1,360 TONS. TORPEDOED WHILE CARRYING WOOD PULP OFF SMOEGEN NEAR SOUTHERN SCANDINAVIAN COAST. CREW OF 18 TOOK TO BOATS.

SEPT.24---THE 1,510-TON SWEDISH STEAMER GERTRUD BRATT, TORPEDOED 15 MILES OFF LANGESUND, SOUTHERN NORWAY, WHILE CARRYING WOOD PULP TO ENGLAND. CREW OF 18 LANDED BY NORWEGIAN TORPEDO BOAT WHICH WITNESSED SINKING.

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MJ401PES

BY MILO M.THOMPSON

COPENHAGEN,SEPT.24-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA MARCHED TO THE CENTER OF THE STAGE IN THE THIRD WEEK OF EUROPE'S WAR DRAMA, GAINING THREE-FIFTHS OF POLAND'S TERRITORY AS HER ZONE OF OCCUPATION AND UPSETTING CALCULATIONS AND ALLIANCES IN THE BALKAN STATES.

WHILE THE GERMANS STILL WERE TRYING TO DISLODGE THE POLES FROM WARSAW AND MODLIN, RUSSIANS MOVED ALONG THE POLISH-RUMANIAN BORDER AND REACHED THE HUNGARIAN BORDER IN THE SOUTH.

IN THE NORTH RUSSIA BEGAN CONVERSATIONS WITH LITHUANIA. SHE LOST NO TIME BEGINNING TO SET UP LOCAL SOVIETS IN THE OCCUPIED POLISH TERRITORY.

THIS OCCUPATION HAD THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF TRANSFERRING ATTENTION FROM BATTLEFRONTS TO DIPLOMATIC CENTERS.

X WITH RUSSIA AGAIN IN A DOMINANT POSITION IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AS OF OLD, THE BALKAN COUNTRIES IMMEDIATELY BEGAN REVISING THEIR POLICIES IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF UNCERTAINTY.

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THEY WERE UNABLE TO FORETELL WHETHER A LASTING RUSSIAN-GERMAN ALLIANCE HAD COME.

BISMARCK, the iron chancellor of Germany-

EX-KAISER WILHELM, NOW EXILED IN DOORN, THE NETHERLANDS, ONCE HAD SOUGHT SUCH AN ALLIANCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE BRITAIN ENTIRELY FROM THE AFFAIRS OF CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPE.

THROUGHOUT EUROPE MANY IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT GERMANY, IN MAKING CERTAIN THE COLLAPSE OF POLAND BY A RUSSIAN ALLIANCE, HAD INSURED THE SUCCESS OF THAT OBJECTIVE AT THE EXPENSE OF HER FUTURE EXPANSION POLICY AND HER PRESTIGE SOUTHEASTWARD.

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IN BERLIN, HOWEVER, IT WAS INSISTED THE MOVES WERE PREARRANGED AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH GERMAN DESIRES.

OBSERVERS THERE POINTED OUT THAT GERMANY'S OBJECTIVES NEVER WERE SO FAR REACHING AS HER ENEMIES BELIEVED.

HITLER IN HIS SPEECH AFTER HIS TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO DANZIG SPOKE ALONG THIS LINE, DISCLAIMING ALL WAR GUILT, DEFYING WESTERN POWERS AND ASSERTING THAT GERMANY WOULD BE GOOD FOR A SEVEN-YEARS' WAR IF NECESSARY.

IT APPEARED INCREASINGLY UNCERTAIN WHAT HELP GERMANY WOULD HAVE IN SUCH A LONG WAR, SINCE EVIDENCE WAS LACKING THAT RUSSIA INTENDED TO AID ON THE WESTERN FRONT. ITALIAN PARTICIPATION AS AN ALLY SEEMED MORE REMOTE AS A RESULT OF THE SOVIET MOVE.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES NOTED THE VATICAN BECAME GREATLQ CONCERNED OVER THE FATE OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREAS OF POLAND.

SOME EUROPEANS HELD THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO LINE UP CHRISTIAN ITALY AS A MILITARY ALLY OF ANTI-RELIGIOUS RUSSIA.

THE FASCIST PRESS OF ITALY HAS CHANGED ITS TUNE DURING THE WEEK. WHILE APPLAUDING GERMAN SUCCESSES, THERE WAS LESS BAITING OF THE WESTERN POWERS AND MORE PLEADING WITH THEM TO ACCEPT AS A FACT THAT POLAND IS GONE AND TO REFUSE TO PLUNGE THE WORLD INTO WAR.

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THIS SERVED TO EMPHASIZE THE SIGNIFICANT FACT THAT THE THREE-WEEKS OLD WAR STILL DOES NOT SHOW SIGNS OF BECOMING A WORLD CONFLICT.

ON THE CONTRARY, DEVELOPMENTS AND UPSET ALLIANCES FOUND THOSE WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN ALLIES ON ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER, SUCH AS TURKEY, GREECE, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA, TAKING STEPS TO ISOLATE THEMSELVES MORE COMPLETELY FROM THE CONFLICT.

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WITH RUSSIA AGAIN IN A DOMINATING POSITION IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, TURKEY MOVED FOR A CLOSER UNDERSTANDING WITH HER, YUGOSLAVIA ANNOUNCED RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP TO BE AN IMPORTANT AIM OF HER POLICY, GREECE AND ITALY RETIRED FROM THEIR MENACING POSITIONS TOWARD EACH OTHER AND HUNGARY BEGAN TO RECONSIDER THE ALIGNMENT OF HER POLICY WITH GERMANY'S.

DURING ONE HECTIC HOUR ON THURSDAY IT SEEMED POSSIBLE A COUP HAD CHECKMATED THE SPREAD OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS.

THAT DAY, WHILE RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITIONS ON RUMANIA'S NORTHERN BORDER, THE GATEWAY BY WHICH GERMANY MIGHT HAVE MOVED TOWARD RICH OIL FIELDS, RUMANIA'S ANTI-NAZI PREMIER ARMAND CALINESCU WAS ASSASSINATED BY YOUNG MEN OFFICIALLY STATED TO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE OUTLAWED, PRO-NAZI IRON GUARD.

THEY ANNOUNCED THEIR DEED FROM A BROADCASTING STATION. RUMANIA'S CONTACTS WITH THE WORLD THEN WERE SUSPENDED AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD SUSPECTED SOMETHING SIMILAR TO PRE-ANSCHLUSS EVENTS IN AUSTRIA.

QUICK ACTION, HOWEVER, PREVENTED A GENERAL UPRISING. RUMANIA SEIZED THE CONSPIRATORS, AND SET UP A MILITARY CONTROL.

NEVERTHELESS SHE REMAINS IN A TICKLISH POSITION WITH THE SOVIET SO CLOSE TO THE FORMER RUSSIAN PROVINCE OF BESSARABIA, AND HUNGARY AND BULGARIA COVETING FORMER TERRITORIES NOW A PART OF RUMANIA. ALSO RUMANIA HAS 150,000 POLISH REFUGEES ON HER HANDS AND IS HOLDING GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL LEADERS.

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ON MILITARY AND NEUTRALITY FRONTS, IT WAS NOT A WEEK OF GREAT SURPRISES.

GERMANY ANNOUNCED HER WAR OPERATIONS IN POLAND WERE COMPLETED

EXCEPT FOR MOPPING UP ACTIVITIES.

THE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF LWOW AND OTHERS FELL IN THE FIERCE CLEANUP DRIVE. THE CONTINUING STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF WARSAW AND THE FORTRESS OF MODLIN TO THE NORTHEAST WAS EMBARRASSING TO THE GERMANS, WHO NEVERTHELESS BEGAN IN THIS WEEK TO ACKNOWLEDGE THERE WAS WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE CHIEF CHANGE ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

THE ALLIED POWERS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE SEEMED LESS CONCERNED OVER THE POSSIBLE LAUNCHING OF A GREAT OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT THAN WITH PERFECTING MACHINERY FOR WARTIME LIFE, IN THE EXPECTATION IT MIGHT BE "NORMAL" FOR YEARS.

IN BRITAIN PARTICULARLY, WAR ACTIVITIES CONTINUED TO BE CONCENTRATED ON THE HOME FRONT, PERFECTING THE CONSERVATION OF FOODSTUFFS, FUELS AND OTHER ESSENTIALS.

AWAY FROM THE HOME FRONT, THE BRITISH NAVY CONTINUED ITS ENDEAVOR TO CHOKE OFF GERMANY'S SUPPLIES BY BLOCKADE.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCED FRIDAY SIX OR SEVEN GERMAN SUBMARINES HAD BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR AND IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT ABOUT 185,000 TONS OF CONTRABAND HAD BEEN SEIZED SINCE THE WAR STARTED.

BRITAIN, HOWEVER, STILL IS SUFFERING FROM SUBMARINE ATTACKS. EIGHT VESSELS WERE SUNK DURING THE PAST WEEK, INCLUDING THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS WITH LOSS OF 515 LIVES.

THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEUTRALS CONTINUED TO PREPARE FOR LIFE IN THE MIDST OF WAR ATMOSPHERE WITH BOTH CONSERVATION AND PREPAREDNE MEASURES.

CHIEF INTEREST WAS ATTACHED TO THE LITHUANIAN, FINNISH, HOLLANDER AND SWISS SITUATIONS.

ALL THE BALTIC STATES WERE UNCERTAIN CONCERNING POSSIBLE RUSSIAN INTENTIONS REGARDING A BALTIC PORT.

LITHUANIA BEGAN PRELIMINARY BOUNDARY CONVERSATIONS WITH RUSSIA, NEVERTHELESS, HOPEFUL THAT SHE MIGHT FALL HEIR AGAIN TO HER OLD CAPITAL OF WILNO, BUT UNCERTAIN THAT SOME PRICE MIGHT NOT BE DEMANDED.

FINLAND FELT THAT PRESSURE WAS OFF HER BORDERS ON ACCOUNT OF THE PRE-OCCUPATION OF RUSSIA SOUTHWARD BUT WAS PROTESTING TO GERMANY THE SINKING OF TWO OF HER WOOD PULP-LADEN FREIGHTERS.

IN THE NETHERLANDS, QUEEN WILHELMINA, IN OPENING PARLIAMENT, REAFFIRMED THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY.

THE WEEK BROUGHT THE GREATEST CHANGES IN THE SITUATION TO SWITZERLAND, WHERE A CITIZEN ARMY OF A HALF-MILLION WAS GIVEN UNPRECEDENTED POWERS TO FIGHT ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDA.

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FRENCH SHELL REICH FORTS ON RHINE AS NAZI TROOPS MASS NEAR BASLE;

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IN THE NETHERLANDS, QUEEN WILHELMINA, IN OPENING PARLIAMENT, REAFFIRMED THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY.

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THE WEEK BROUGHT THE GREATEST CHANGES IN THE SITUATION TO SWITZERLAND, WHERE A CITIZEN ARMY OF A HALF-MILLION WAS GIVEN UNPRECEDENTED POWERS TO FIGHT ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDA.

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FRENCH SHELL REICH FORTS ON RHINE AS NAZI TROOPS MASS NEAR BASLE;

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French Pound Nazi Lines by Air and Land

Troops Push Into Haardt Mountains After Planes Win 2 Battles Over Front

Whole Line Active, British Moving Up

Limes Forts Across Rhine Shelled From Karlsruhe to the Swiss Frontier

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The French announced tonight that they had defeated a German air fleet in two major aerial battles above the western front. The battles were fought yesterday as a preliminary to the pounding of Germany's main Limes fortifications, from one end to the other of the western front, which French big guns opened up today.

The French said "superior numbers" of German planes were defeated in two distinct fights. The French admitted they lost two planes, but said they were certain the Germans lost a greater number, despite superior strength.

The pilots and the machine gunners of two German planes shot down on French territory were captured. The French pilot of one plane shot down by the Germans parachuted safely to his squadron headquarters.

"Many" German Planes Lost

French authorities said they were certain far more than two German planes were shot down, but they were able to report only the German planes which fell behind the French lines.

The French official communique said the Germans lost "many" pursuit ships in the two Sunday fights, in which squadron after squadron took part. German military advices reaching Paris said the French lost eight planes.

[The French War Ministry attached to the evening communique, The United Press reported, a special note saying: "Contrary to a German communique this morning which claims eight French planes were shot down yesterday, our air losses on Sept. 24 total two planes. One of the two French pilots was killed and the other was able to land by parachute and succeeded in rejoining his squadron. The German aviator of two German planes shot down inside the French lines were taken prisoner."]

While the planes fought overhead, the French started the drive which today carried them into the Haardt Mountains, on the German side of the frontier, between Wissembourg and Pirmasens. Waves of French infantry, aided by artillery fire, were said to be attacking toward the only main road through the mountains in one of the most difficult sectors of the entire northern flank of the front.

As the French infantry attack began, the rest of the front sprang into action. Advices from the front said shells screamed across the River Rhine at the Limes fortifications all the way from Karlsruhe south to the Swiss frontier.

It was the first time the southern flank, where the Maginot and Limes fronts are separated only by the Rhine, had been active since some French artillery operations in the first two days of the war. German guns were reported to have replied, but the French said the enemy artillery was failing to make direct hits on advanced French positions.

British Moving Up

British troops were reported continuing to move up toward the front. It was announced authoritatively there were almost six times as many British divisions ready for service in 1939 as there were at the start of the World War a quarter of a century ago.

[An ordinary British division numbers 19,000 or 20,000 men; a motorized or other special division has 12,000 men and upward.]

The British reported thrity-two divisions were ready, some of which already had started taking their places in the front line, by contrast with the six divisions of "Old Contemptibles" in 1914. The name "Old Contemptibles" was adopted by the British from a description of them by the then Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Premier Edouard Daladier called today a Cabinet meeting for tomorrow at the Elysee Palace to review the war situation. President Albert Lebrun will preside.

The French drive into the Haardt Mountains was reaching out toward the Limes line itself, military dispatches indicated. The Haardt range, a continuation of the Vosges Mountains, covers a twenty-mile sector between the German town of Pirmasens and the French town of Wissembourg.

The Limes line, which runs just behind Pirmasens, begins to angle in toward the frontier southeast of the town, diminishing the width of the no-man's-land separating the main positions of the two armies.

The French attack in this area was what military men described as an "active defense." The quick French blows, military observers said, were designed to keep the Germans so occupied they would be unable to begin the general offensive which the French have been expecting for several days past.

Observers said the French apparently believed they had found a weak spot in the Nazi lines where the Germans trusted to the difficulty of the terrain to protect the Limes line. This mountainous area, heavily wooded and cut by small streams, is the only sector of the northern flank east of the strategic German city of Saarbruecken which the Germans failed to test in their scouting and raiding operations last week.

As the French advanced their lines, advices from the front said, heavy artillery was moved up behind them. French field guns were reported trained on the lines of casemates which form Germany's West Wall defenses.

The French official communique issued this evening said:

"Activity of our advance infantry elements east of the Saar.

"Heavy enemy artillery action in the same region.

"During aerial combats which took place on the front during the day of the 24th, our patrols of pursuit planes joined in battles twice with enemy air forces far superior in numbers.

"Many German pursuit planes were shot down, of which two fell on our territory."

The morning communique had said:

"There has been local improvement of our positions.

"Activity by enemy artillery in the region southeast of Zweibruecken."

Military observers said the French infantry advance appeared to be intended more to establish artillery positions than anything else. The main French objectives were said to be the hilltops, which could be used as observation posts for artillery emplaced on the concealed plateaus.

They said, as the war took shape on the western front, it appeared that French advances into German territory had been designed to cover the moving up of artillery within effective range of the Limes forts. The French were apparently waging an "artilleryman's war," on the theory that their heavy-caliber shells would be the most effective means of making contact with the forts and softening the reinforced concrete walls.

Now that French guns were reported emplaced on German soil all the way along the northern flank, from the Moselle River Valley, on the Luxemburg frontier, to the center of the front, at Lauterbourg, the French high command apparently had given orders for a methodical shelling of the Limes Line from one end of it to the other.

Military observers said it was significant, in this connection, that the French shelling of the southern portion of the Limes Line did not begin until today, when the guns on the northern flank had been moved into position so that the pounding, from Luxemburg to Switzerland, could be carried out in a simultaneous, co-ordinated plan.

Called Heaviest Blow So Far

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP).—French troops resumed their drive against the Limes Line along a forty-mile front today, in what dispatches said was the heaviest action thus far on the western front. Co-ordinated attacks along the winding line from the Saar basin to the Vosges Mountains followed a night-long bombardment of German fortifications, the reports said.

Troops in many sectors were said to have moved up with the advance of heavy batteries from the Maginot forts which sent shells battering against the German barricades.

Swiss said the reports indicated the Poilus were closing their lines almost within the shadow of main German fortifications. Military advices noted French advances mainly in the Mandel and Blies Creek Valleys and in the area northwest of Wissembourg, in the Palatinate forest.

The strength of the French assault, sources here said, was indicated in German dispatches saying that the Nazi forces relied upon heavy artillery fire in an attempt to halt the French. The French were reported to have sent reinforcements into Wissembourg, where German forces were continuing an attack.

Increased activity of the French and British air squadrons inspired reports along the border that the commands believed they had sufficient material concentrated behind the Maginot Line to challenge Germany's claims of supremacy in the skies.

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PARIS REPORTS AIR VICTORY OVER THE WESTERN FRONT

Says Superior Number Was Routed—French Shell 'Weak Spot' in Main Siegfried Line.

PARIS, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The French General Staff announced tonight that "many" German warplanes had been shot down by the French over the western front today.

The French victories, a staff communique indicated, were won against German squadrons superior in numbers.

Two German pursuit planes, the French said, fell behind the French lines.

The text of the night communique follows:

"Activity of our advance infantry elements east of the Saar.

"Heavy enemy artillery action in the same region.

"During aerial combats which took place on the front during the day of the 24th our patrols of pursuit planes joined in battles twice with enemy air forces far superior in numbers.

"Many German pursuit planes were shot down, of which two fell on our territory."

Main German Forts Shelled.

French troops struck at German positions in the Haardt Mountains earlier in the day under cover of heavy fire by artillery which French dispatches said was bombarding main fortifications of Germany's Siegfried Line.

The entire western front sprang to life.

Military advices said shells screamed across the Rhine for the first time since the first two days of the war. The Siegfried and Maginot lines are separated only by the river along the southern half of the German-French frontier.

French troops were hitting at a Haardt Mountain road which winds through some of the most rugged terrain of the western front. A continuation of the Vosges range, the Haardts cover a twenty-mile sector between the German town of Pirmasens and French Wissembourg.

Weak Spot Believed Found.

Apparently the French believed they had found a weak spot in Germany's fortifications where the Germans had depended on rugged country as a protection.

Late today Premier Daladier called a Cabinet meeting for 5 P. M. tomorrow at the Elysee Palace to review the war. President Lebrun will preside.

Earlier military dispatches from the western front reported that French artillery had begun a direct bombardment of the main fortifications of the German Siegfried Line.

Heavy French batteries, the dispatches said, were dropping large caliber shells on the west wall casemates in an effort to blast the German defenders from their positions in the heavily fortified zone.

German guns replied to the bombardment, it was said, but the French declared that the Nazi artillery was failing to make direct hits on the advanced French positions.

Most of the artillery action was then reported centered south of the German town of Saarbruecken and along the Lauter River.

French Take Initiative.

Dispatches said that last night was comparatively quiet along the entire front as the Germans failed to renew the assaults they had been launching during the last few days with small bodies of troops between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The War Ministry's communique issued this morning said simply:

"There has been local improvement of our positions.

"Activity by enemy artillery in the region southeast of Zweibruecken."

Earlier, the French, taking advantage of the lull in German thrusts, assumed the initiative at several points, it was said, to consolidate their position and thwart Nazi preparation for new attacks.

Showing Off or Covering Up.

French dispatches said that the action extended from the Warndt Forest on the west to the Bienwald Forest in the east, and that fighting occurred near the German cities of Saarbruecken, Zweibruecken, Pirmasens and Bergzaberg. Reconnaisance flights were carried out "with success," the reports added.

[A communique issued by the German High Command in Berlin said that eight French planes had been shot down.]

The French attacking units, informed persons said, were seeking

to learn the secret behind the recent numerous assaults on their advanced position. There was some speculation whether the Nazis were putting on a show for the benefit of Fuehrer Hitler, who is reported to be on the west front, or whether they were masking hurried troop displacements and new fortifications ahead of the French forces.

The French said that they had "annihilated" several German units which attempted yesterday to dislodge troops from dominating hilltop nests in the Saar, Blies and Lauter River regions.

Dispatches reported that the Germans were massing warplanes at strategic frontier points as far south as the Swiss border, indicating that great aerial operations were likely soon to overshadow the "fortress warfare" on land.

In this connection observers showed interest in the comment made in Paris by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., the American Ambassador to Poland, who estimated that Germany had used 5,000 planes in a five-day assault on Polish production and communication lines. Mr. Biddle, who arrived here yesterday after a hazardous trek from Poland, during which he said he was frequently under fire, declared that the Nazi planes shuttled constantly from north to south and from southeast to northeast over Poland, "Making the whole interior a front." He estimated that the Germans had lost 800 planes in the Polish campaign.

Intended as a Lure.

Meanwhile French military writers have asked the public to "be patient" because no general offensive had been opened on the Western front. Many observers believed that the French tactics had been designed to lure the Germans into an offensive.

Some French experts asserted that the German Army was not so powerful as the military machine the Kaiser launched against France in 1914, either in numbers or fighting ability. They conceded, however, that the German equipment was excellent, and that there seemed to be plenty of it available.

At the same time, the French have expressed satisfaction with their famous seventy-five-millimeter field guns, which played such an important part in the first world war and which they have been employing effectively to cover advances during the current fighting. This weapon, which demonstrated its potentialities at the First Battle of the Marne in 1914, was designed by Col. Joseph Albert Deport, and subsequently modified by Gen. Charles Etienne Sainte Claire-Deville.

The Germans referred to the "75's" as "Devil Guns" in 1914, a tribute to their accuracy and the high explosive force of the shells they threw.

In 1914, at the start of the war, the French had only 120 of these guns, but as their efficiency was demonstrated, the factories began pouring them out. How many the French had in 1918 was kept a secret, but just before the armistic it was estimated that they were pouring 226,000 shells daily into the German lines.

Troops On Neutral Borders In Case Foes Cross, Nazis Say

German Army Insists It Would Not Attempt To Attack Allies Through Belgium Or Holland

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 25—Germans in informed quarters explained tonight that the massing of troops near the three-cornered border of Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium was a precaution against any French or British designs to find a "soft front" for a drive through neutral soil into the Reich.

These sources said it would be against Germany's interests to carry on military operations there because of its proximity to the Ruhr coal fields and lower Rhine industrial region.

A communique meanwhile announced the sinking of an unidentified British destroyer by a German submarine and the shooting down of eight French warplanes during an aerial battle in the west.

The communique said maritime warfare was "yielding good results," and added that on the Western front there had been "reconnoitering activity and artillery activity on both sides" at undisclosed points.

With German military leaders devoting most of their attention to the Western front, the opinion was expressed in circles close to the high command that "if the Reich is vulnerable anywhere, it is along the frontier facing neutrals."

The possibility that Germany's enemies might seek to "march in or fly in" over Belgium on the Netherlands, first expressed by unquotable informed sources, was brought into the open tonight by DNB, official news agency.

Says Foes Seek To Act

Commenting on new reports in Britain that Germany was massing troops near the Netherlands and Belgium with the object of attacking from the north, DNB said:

"The constant revival of this discussion must lead to the conclusion here that there is basis for suspicion that there is the intention on the part of Germany's opponents to violate Belgian and Netherlander neutrality for which they are now seeking a plausible excuse."

The agency intimated that alarming the world with repeated reports of a vast concentration of German troops near Belgium and the Netherlands might provide such an excuse.

"Germany wants no extension of the war zone in the west and has emphasized she has no war aims against England or France," it was said in authoritative quarters.

Close To Coal Fields

"Certainly Germany would least want the battle front along the Netherlander and Belgian frontiers because that is uncomfortably close to the Ruhr coal fields and to the highly developed lower Rhine industrial region," these quarters said.

"It may be true that the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands is endangered, but not from the German side."

It was said that neutrals in the geographical position of Belgium and the Netherlands were in an especially uncomfortable situation because the strength of the Siegfried Line made direct attack upon Germany exceedingly difficult.

Considerations of strategy might dictate a charge around one end of the Siegfried bulwark, these quarters said.

Fight Near Air Base

DNB quoted the high command this evening that French airplanes had been sighted and fired upon over Lake Constance, near the Friedrichshafen Zeppelin base.

The German report said the planes failed to drop bombs and were chased off over Swiss territory. The high command earlier refused comment on foreign reports of a raid in the Friedrichshafen area.

[Editor's Note—Swiss border advices said unidentified warplanes Sunday night decommissioned an aircraft engine factory in a raid on Friedrichshafen.]

A high command report stated that to date, twenty-six enemy planes and four observation balloons had been shot down on the Western front. These figures did not include the British planes reported shot down in an attack on Wilhelmshafen, where the number of British planes downed was never accurately established.

German authorities still declined to give German airplane or other losses in the Polish campaign, but the Propaganda Ministry ridiculed British radio reports that between 500 and 1,000 German warplanes had been destroyed.

Wilhelm Frick, Interior Minister, ordered official mourning tomorrow for the state funeral for Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, former commander in chief of the army. There was no announcement as to whether Adolf Hitler would attend the ceremony. Von Fritsch was killed in action before Warsaw.

Today's German supreme army command communique follows:

"In the east, on Sept. 24, the movement of German troops toward the demarcation line (between German and Soviet Russian zones of occupation in Poland) continued frictionless everywhere and in perfect unison with Russian units.

"In repeated raids, bombers successfully attacked important military objects in Warsaw.

"At various points in the west, there were reconnoitering and artillery activity on both sides.

"Eight French planes were shot down in an air fight.

"A German submarine sank a British destroyer.

"Maritime warfare also yielded good results."

War's 10 Commandments Given to Reich Soldiers

'Fight Chivalrously . . . Spare Civil Population' Included

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP).—The "ten commandments of the German soldier," a copy of which is carried by every member of the Reich's armed forces, were disclosed today by the Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, which said they reaffirmed the German determination to fight in accordance with international conventions. The commandments are:

1. Fight chivalrously, without unnecessary brutality.
2. A soldier must be uniformed.
3. A soldier must spare the life of any opponent who surrenders.
4. Treat prisoners humanely.
5. Refrain from the use of dumdum bullets.
6. Respect the Red Cross.
7. Spare the civil population unnecessary hardships and refrain from plundering.
8. Respect the neutrality of noncombatant states.
9. On capture give name and identification, but nothing respecting army organization.
10. Report violations of these principles by the enemy.

Fighting Called Heavy.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Thousands of French soldiers, backed by tanks and complete offensive equipment, clashed with German troops today in what the dispatches described as heavy fighting along a forty-mile jagged line in the heart of the western front.

Reports reaching this frontier city said that the engagement was the result of a series of French attacks from the Saar basin to the Vosges Mountains.

It still was too early, however, to judge from the reports whether the fighting was the beginning of a French offensive, or merely a concentrated effort to recapture positions which, it was said, the German counter-attacks wrested from the Poilus in the past week.

Over the week end, reports said, fully-co-ordinated French and British aviation forces received orders to keep German airmen out of French-occupied territory for forty-eight hours at all costs. Observers here said they believed the order was given to cover extensive movements of troops and equipment from the French Maginot Line bases to the front between the industrial city of Saarbruecken and Wissembourg over yesterday and Saturday.

Nazi Attack Subsided.

The French were said to have struck straight between two areas where reported German attacks were strongest on Saturday night and yesterday morning—the Saar and the Lauter River area near the Rhine River.

German attacks south of Saarbruecken apparently subsided yesterday morning, but the German pressure was declared to be continuing on the Wissembourg-Lauterbourg line.

The French attacks were said to be concerned with virtually the whole front from the Fechinger River, just east of Saarbruecken, to the famed Palatinate castles in the Vosges Forests just west of Wissembourg. The front offers three distinct types of terrain and, consequently, three distinct types of attack and defense.

The area just east of Saarbruecken, still in the Saar Basin, is made up of small mining and manufacturing towns and rolling country, much of which was cultivated.

A No-man's Land.

Three weeks of war, however, has already turned the bitterly contested area along the right bank of the Saar and the valleys of the Mandel and Blies rivers into a shell-pocked no-man's land. Trench lines, dug by thousands of men during the nights, zigzag along the front.

The open terrain permits full use of aviation and tanks, although so far planes have been used mainly for observation.

The second area—from the Blies to Bitche—covers hilly country thickly spotted with small clumps of woods, although the land was cultivated highly. Here moving columns of supply trucks and troops may find frequent shelter from air observation.

Bitche, a few miles within the French border, has been a fortress for centuries—a traditional guard against attempts to attack France by rounding the northern foothills of the Vosges.

From Bitche to the Palatinate Castle area, the third fighting region, almost the whole front is in deep forests where planes and tanks are almost useless.

LONDON FLATLY BARS PEACE ON NAZIS' TERMS

Intensified War Work Is Britain's Reply to Il Duce's Speech.

LOOKS FOR U-BOAT CRACKUP

Official Statement Says Crews Cannot Stand Effect of Scientific Hunt.

LONDON, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Great Britain answered Premier Mussolini's suggestion to call the war quits on Germany's military conquest of Poland by intensifying today her preparations for a fight to the finish.

An authoritative commentary on Mussolini's speech at Rome on Saturday declared that Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement of Great Britain's war aim—"to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression"—still held good. Great Britain remained determined, it said, despite the complication of Soviet Russia's occupation of Eastern Poland.

Informed persons, however, said that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, who called the Russian Ambassador to his office for an hour's interview last night, had requested a clarification of Soviet aims in Eastern Europe.

War Developments.

Meanwhile, these war developments were disclosed:

1. British expeditionary troops are moving toward battle positions alongside the French who have already carried operations onto German soil.

2. Gilbert S. Szlumper, general manager of the Southern Railway, who was senior transport officer of the British Army in the world war, has been assigned to direct all military transport by land and sea.

3. The British fleet and air forces are widening their warfare at sea, trying to cut off the escape of raiding German submarines to hideouts.

4. Plans have been made to speed up production in British shipyards to replace the tonnage destroyed by submarines and mines, which have already sunk about thirty merchant vessels.

The latest British ship lost was the 4,646-ton freighter Hazelside. Twelve of her crew of thirty-four

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were reported missing.

A Ministry of Information communique, describing the relentless war on submarine raiding, said that the German underseas fleet must be feeling the full effect of the British operations. It contended that the submarine crews, with supplies running low and nerves shaken by the necessity of running a gantlet of depth charges to get back to port, would eventually crack under scientific hunting methods.

Not Recognized.

The communique commenting on Mussolini's "end the war" speech, said that British official circles understood and appreciated the Italian Premier's sincerity, but rejected the suggestion that an accomplished fact in Poland made continuation of the war purposeless.

"The suggestion that by not spreading the conflict further in view of the Russian fait accompli, Great Britain and France have compromised their moral justification for attempting to annul the German fait accompli, is not recognized here," the communique said.

"The decision of the British people to declare war was indeed the direct consequence of the invasion of Poland—but the invasion of Poland was itself but a further illustration of the lawlessness in international affairs which it is the principal purpose of this country to resist."

The British press, which a week ago assailed what it called Russia's "stab in the back" of invaded Poland, generally reflected the view that a declaration of war against Russia would have played into Germany's hands.

The Red Army, it was pointed out, has stymied any German advance to the Black Sea by quick occupation of territory bordering Rumania and Hungary.

Mr. Chamberlain was expected to amplify the Government's attitude tomorrow in his fourth war bulletin to the House of Commons.

Shortage of Butter.

A report in the Liberal News Chronicle said that there was no doubt that the Foreign Office, although still reluctant to comment on Russia's action, "now regards it more favorably than it did a week ago."

"For that reason," the newspaper said, "the attitude toward Soviet Russia taken up by such papers as the (London) Times is regretted in official quarters for, it is pointed out, that paper in no way represents any views but its own."

Clement R. Attlee and Arthur Greenwood, Labor opposition leaders in the House of Commons, prepared to present, direct to the Prime Minister, labor's demand for "full partnership" in organizing war production. Last week, Mr. Greenwood contended that labor was not being consulted sufficiently by the Ministry of Supply on plans for mobilizing industry.

Also awaiting Parliament's consideration this week was the problem of financing the war. Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was expected to introduce the first war budget on Wednesday in the House of Commons.

A shortage of butter as a war consequence was divulged by the Ministry of Information which said, however, that "supplies of margarine of good quality are available as a substitute." The ministry set the price of butter at 1 shilling and 7 pence (currently nearly 32 cents) a pound, and said that butter and margarine would be apportioned when food rationing starts.

2 OPPOSITION CHIEFS ASKED ABOUT ISSUES

Council Of Ten Controlling Group, Will Hold First Meeting Today

Royal Air Force Continues Its Pamphlet Raids Over Germany

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 25—The twin problems of munitions and supply occupied Britain's Government today as the Royal Air Force continued to pepper Germany with pamphlets, German submarines claimed two more victims and the nation continued its placid, almost humdrum prosecution of war.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his Ministers of Supply and Labor, Leslie Burgin and Ernest Brown, talked with Major Clement Attlee and Arthur Greenwood, Labor party leaders, at No. 10 Downing Street. The interview was believed to be in preparation for tomorrow's first meeting of the Council of Ten, the group that will control munitions during wartime.

Criticisms of the Supply Ministry, especially virulent in Labor newspapers, were believed discussed today. Further consideration may be given them at tomorrow's meeting.

Two More Ships Sunk

Germany's submarine warfare yesterday accounted for two more Allied ships and eleven British lives. In each case the submarine was believed to have escaped.

A British freighter, the 4,646-ton Hazelside, was attacked and sunk off the Irish coast with a loss of eleven seamen, according to the Government's report.

The Information Ministry said Royal Air Force patrols hurried to the rescue of the Hazelside while the U-boat was trying to submerge.

Without saying any hits were made the communique said the submarine "made a good target for bombs." It added nothing further.

Watchers on the shore got their first sight of the war at sea when the French collier Phryne of 2,660 tons was sunk just off the British coast.

Destroyers raced to the scene as the crew of twenty-four reached shore in Coast Guard lifeboats.

They circled the site of the attack, but no mention of successful retaliation was made by the Government.

Munitions was one of the Government's most vexing problems during the World War.

The late Lord Northcliffe faced treason charges for exposing a shell shortage in his newspapers. Not until Winston Churchill became Minister of Munitions did their manufacture begin on a systematized basis.

Boast Of Daylight Raid

The London afternoon newspapers boasted Royal planes make daylight flight over Germany about the Royal Air Force flight Sunday which dropped pamphlets over western and northwestern Germany. All the British planes returned safely, according to the Government's report.

The Ministry of Information's translation of the text of the leaflets follows:

"*Germans:* Note that in spite of the German blood which has been shed in the Polish war:

"1. Your Government's hope of a successful *Blitzkrieg* (lightning war) has been destroyed by the British War Cabinet's decision to prepare for a three-year-war.

"2. The French Army crossed the frontier into Germany on the sixth of September or four days before German official sources admitted it. In the west British troops are already standing shoulder to shoulder with their French allies.

"3. The British and French fleets have swept German merchant shipping from the oceans, therefore your supplies of a whole range of essential war materials such as petrol, copper, steel, rubber, cotton, wool and fats are almost gone and you can no longer rely as you did in the last war upon neutral supplies because your Government can not pay for them.

"4. Night after night the British air force has demonstrated its power by flights far into German territory."

King Visits R. A. F.

King George, accompanied by Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood, paid a surprise visit to secret headquarters of the R. A. F. coastal command "somewhere near London."

Watching the sandbagging, the King asked a workman how long the sandbags would last. "Oh, two or three years," replied the worker. "Just about the length of the war," said Sir Kingsley.

A sales tax was considered a possibility in the war budget to be introduced Wednesday by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sugar Price Raised

The Government disclosed a series of steps aimed at assuring a food supply for the duration of the war and raised the fixed price of sugar a farthing to about seven cents a pound.

Arrangements for scientists of the Agricultural Research Council to work in "closest cooperation" with the Ministry of Agriculture on food problems were announced.

Fish prices were reported up to one hundred per cent. and most food prices were higher, although the Government was striving to prevent profiteering by setting maximum prices and to avert hoarding by limiting purchases to a week's supply.

British Destroyer Is Sunk

Berlin Also Reports Eight French Planes Shot Down on Western Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The sinking of a British destroyer by a German submarine was announced in an official communique today as German military leaders were reported preparing for a prolonged war on the western front.

The communique did not identify the destroyer and gave no details of the sinking, but declared that Germany's maritime warfare was "yielding good results."

The same announcement said that eight French war planes had been shot down during an air fight in the west, where, it added, there had been "reconnoitering activity and artillery activity on both sides" at various undisclosed points.

Persons close to the High Command pointed with pride to the reported destruction of another British war ship. They said that this feat, coupled with the sinking of the British aircraft carrier Courageous a week earlier, had emphasized the effectiveness of Germany's underseas warfare.

[The loss of the Courageous was acknowledged last Monday by the British Admiralty. A converted cruiser, built in 1916, the Courageous was one of the largest of Great Britain's six airplane carriers, and the Admiralty said she had been "performing very good service protecting ships of the merchant service." The Admiralty's final report on her sinking said that 578 of her crew of 1,260 officers and men had been lost.

Today informed persons in London estimated that the German submarines had sunk thirty British merchant vessels so far.]

The War Will Be Long.

News of the sinking of the British destroyer came as informed persons reported that the German military leaders were apparently convinced that the lightning conquest of Poland could not be used as a stepping stone to a possible peace with France or Great Britain.

These persons said that the High Command, which announced the Polish campaign officially "ended," was concentrating its entire attention on the western front. The persons regarded as significant reliable information that the construction of a bombproof army headquarters had been started "somewhere in the west."

The new headquarters, designed to be invulnerable to enemy shellfire or bombs, will be used to direct operations along the entire western front, it was said.

Until now, Nazis had expressed the hope that once the conquest of Poland was accomplished, France and Great Britain might listen to peace proposals, but the High Command appeared satisfied that a prolonged war was inevitable.

Blows Aimed at British.

There were indications, nevertheless, that the Germans planned to limit hostilities against France as much as possible in the hope of weaning the French away from Great Britain.

Preparations in the west, informed persons said, were apparently directed chiefly against the British, as it became known here that English troops were being landed in France in increasing numbers.

If the German tactics on the eastern front are followed, it may be expected that the German air force will strike in the near future at British concentration areas.

Communique yesterday gave little attention to activity on the Franco-German front, saying merely that "in the west there was heavier artillery fire at certain points." They added, "local enemy attacks were repulsed."

While Warsaw continued to hold out, an official announcement said that Nazi troops were moving "along the entire eastern front" toward the demarcation line splitting Poland between Germany and Soviet Russia.

German Clockwork.

Army authorities said that the German troops were withdrawing westward with clock-like precision while the Russians were advancing toward the line from the east. It was expected that German and Russian forces would take up their positions tomorrow night on opposite sides of the new frontier extending from East Prussia to Hungary.

A German communique said that in the vicinity of Tomaszow, Zamosc and Rudoc "scattered Polish detachments attempting to escape southward were forced to fight."

"Part of these enemy detachments were encircled southwest of Zamosc while others are traveling eastward, where they will run into Russian troops," the communique declared. This region is about 175 miles southeast of Warsaw.

The communique added that "the number of Polish deserters from Praga and Modlin increased in the last few days." Praga is a suburb of Warsaw.

Casualty Lists Still Withheld.

Meanwhile, thousands of German mothers who have not heard from their sons with the army in the east anxiously awaited the posting of official casualty lists, expected within the next few days.

An army announcement described the German losses as "unusually small in comparison with the enemy," but so far the public has been given no actual figures.

Some eight United States consular officials, about fifty-five other Americans and more than a thousand persons of various nationalities permitted to leave Warsaw were expected to arrive in Berlin today. They were removed from Warsaw to Koenigsberg, East Prussia, under the care of the German Foreign Office, after German and Polish commanders at Warsaw had arranged for their exodus last week.

Some light on how the German Government expects to finance the war was given by the current issue of Die Deutsche Volkswirtschafte, Nazi economic monthly. This publication said that a special levy on incomes was expected to yield 2,600,000,000 marks annually. Par value of the mark is 40 cents.

Contributions by cities and communities were expected to bring in 1,500,000,000 marks and taxes on tobacco and alcoholic beverages another 1,250,000,000. Total revenue from these sources was estimated at 5,350,000,000 marks, or about $2,140,000,000 at normal foreign exchange rates.

Swiss Wire Censorship Lifted.

All censorship restrictions concerning Switzerland have been lifted between that country and all other neutral nations, it was announced today by Western Union. Messages not in code, however, should be written in English, French, German or Italian, the company said.

HEAVY GUNS ROAR FOR 12 HOURS OFF NORWEGIAN COAST

Concussion Shakes Houses; Unidentified Ships Seen Maneuvering.

BERGEN, Norway, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Unidentified ships engaged in at least twelve hours of cannonading off the coast of Norway today. Natives along the coast said they believed a naval battle was in progress.

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Heavy firing which inhabitants of Algroi Island, six miles west of here, reported first hearing at about 6 A. M. (midnight Eastern standard time) ceased between 7 and 8 P. M. There was no assurance, however, that it would not be resumed, for there had been an earlier lull of about thirty minutes.

Inhabitants of Marstenen, a small island off Bergen, said they had seen six or seven boats to the northward, constantly maneuvering, but the distance was too great to permit their identification.

The battle—if such it was—apparently was moving closer to the coast, they said. Concussion of large caliber guns shook houses on the island.

Firing stopped temporarily at about 1:45 P. M. (7:45 A. M. Eastern standard time), but resumed about half an hour later, the island's inhabitants said.

The heavy guns, interspersed with those of lighter caliber, still could be heard at 5 P. M. (11 A. M. Eastern standard time) amid indications that they were moving northward and westward.

Ships Seen Traveling Fast.

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Violent cannonading far out in the Atlantic was reported from several points along the Norwegian coast today, leading observers to believe a naval battle was raging.

Reports from the coastal communities said the bark of big guns could be heard between 8 and 9:30 A. M. (2 and 3:30 A. M. New York time).

Hazy weather made it impossible to see any warships, but several German trawlers were observed steaming toward the coast as if fleeing from a battle zone.

Inhabitants of a small island south of Bergen said several ships of undetermined nationality were steaming northward at full speed last night amid a constant exchange of gunfire.

CANNONADING SHOOK HOUSES, ISLANDERS SAY

Ships Seen Rushing North Amid Constant Exchange Of Shots

Swedish Vessels Bound For England Ordered To Meet Convoys

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 25—The Admiralty said tonight "no report had been received of a naval engagement off the Norwegian coast, as would have been the case had one taken place."

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Sept. 25—Inhabitants of communities and small islands on the coast of Norway today reported day-long cannonading far at sea which they interpreted to mean a naval battle was raging.

It was impossible to learn the time the firing started, but it stopped—at least temporarily—between 7 and P. M.

Inhabitants of a small island south of Bergen, in southwestern Norway, said they saw several ships of undetermined nationality proceeding northward at full speed last night amid a constant exchange of gunfire.

Others, however, reported first hearing the big guns at about 6 A. M. They said the concussion shook some island houses.

Change In Locale

Late in the afternoon residents along the coast said the firing appeared to be moving northward and westward—away from Norway.

Earlier the residents of Algroi Island, six miles west of Bergen, had said the battle—if it was a battle—seemed to be moving toward shore.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Cannonading last week in the Kattegatt, between Denmark and Sweden, first was taken for a naval battle, but later proved to be target practice by Swedish batteries.]

Reports came from Marstenen, a small island off Bergen, that six or seven boats had been seen to the northward constantly maneuvering, but they could not be identified.

Survivors Picked Up

Watchers on the shore near Stavanger—one hundred miles south of Bergen—saw the Swedish steamer Suecia pick up men from two small boats adrift at sea. Belief was expressed they were victims of the "battle."

It later was learned, however, that they were crewmen of the 1,839-ton Swedish freighter Silesia, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, to Hull, England, which was torpedoed, presumably by a German submarine.

The Silesia was the fourth neutral ship sunk in three days. Two Finnish merchantmen and another Swedish vessel were sunk earlier in the Skagerrak, an arm of the North Sea between Norway and Jutland.

Lighter Guns Heard

The cannonading lulled a half hour early in the afternoon, but when it was resumed the sound of lighter-caliber guns could be heard distinctly in coastal towns.

Reports of the firing began reaching Copenhagen at about the time it was announced that Swedish naval authorities had instructed Swedish ships bound for England to stay within territorial waters along the Swedish and Norwegian coasts until contacted by British convoys waiting for them somewhere off Norway.

Since a point off Bergen was considered by naval observers as a logical place to organize such a convoy, some sources thought it possible German warships might be attempting to disrupt it.

Polish Seamen Interned

Meanwhile, an aftermath of the Polish-German fighting found 170 Polish sailors and officers interned near Stockholm after three Polish submarines had taken refuge in Swedish waters. The third, the 980-ton Zbik, arrived today, its crew of fifty-four exhausted and nearly starved after twenty-six days at sea.

Agitation over the sinking of neutral ships in the Skagerrak continued in the northern European countries.

A Norwegian delegation left Oslo for London to confer with British authorities about Norway's shipping situation as affected by the war.

but no mention was made by the Government of successful retaliation.

The Information Ministry issued a statement accusing Germany of "murder on the high seas" for sinking the steamship Royal Sceptre on September 6, with thirty-two men aboard. This statement declared that the sinking directly violated the submarine protocol signed by Germany in 1936 because the crew was put adrift in small boats "without possible hope of reaching land."

Convoy for Swedish Ships.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Chief of the Swedish Navy today requested all Swedish steamships bound for England to sail within territorial waters along the Swedish coast and then into Norwegian waters to a point on the west coast of Norway where a British convoy would meet them.

POLISH SUBMARINE ARRIVES IN SWEDEN

Third Undersea Craft Comes In to Be Interned.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A third Polish submarine, the 980-ton Zbik, entered Swedish territorial waters today and surrendered to the Swedish Government.

The submarine, with five officers and a crew of forty-nine men aboard, was sighted by the coast patrol, which put out a ship assuming it might be the Polish submarine that escaped from Tallinn, Estonia. Members of the crew said that they had been at sea for twenty-six days without fresh food and were subsisting on emergency rations.

The submarine was taken to Korsoeved Sandhamm, in Sweden's outermost skerries, or isle-studded waters. The crew was interned at Vaxholm along with other interned Poles. Among them were the crews of the Polish submarines Semp and Rys.

French Ship Sunk Off England

People on Shore Witness U-Boat Attack—Convoys Ordered for Swedish Ships.

LONDON, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Government reported today the sinking of the 2,660-ton French collier Phryne off the English coast. The position was not disclosed, although the report said tha

Destroyers raced to the scene as the crew of twenty-four reached shore in Coast Guard lifeboats. They circled the site of the attack,

Tell of 1000 Slain in Warsaw

Radio Announcers Carry On Amid New Bombardment of Polish Capital.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Warsaw's radio staff, for days the Polish capital's last link with the outside world, stood by its microphones again last night to describe a new German bombardment which had killed, the announcers said, more than 1,000 civilians.

Neither continued shelling nor interference from German stations has been able to silence the broadcasters, who are rapidly assuming a legendary character in the minds of Polish refugees.

Apparently ignoring personal danger, the announcers continued to hurl challenges at the besieging Nazis and to give encouragement to the city's civilian population.

Despite the silence today of the Warsaw radio, a German broadcast in Polish acknowledged that the besieged city still was resisting. The announcer praised the "bravery" of the Polish capital's defenders, but said it was "futile" for them to hold out longer and appealed to them directly to surrender.

Without Emotion.

From their little studio high up in a modern skyscraper in the heart of the shell-scarred capital, the radio staff chronicled in calm, unhurried voices an hour-by-hour story of Warsaw's defense last night.

With no trace of emotion, the announcers described streets "running with blood" and littered with mangled bodies.

They read long lists of missing women and children, and repeated orders that execution awaits those trying to help friends leave the city.

Frequent instructions were issued directing "able-bodied men to obtain shovels and report to headquarters," advising residents to "build barricades in the streets and dig traps for German tanks," and announcing that "girl scouts are wanted for first aid work."

There were also frequent appeals to Great Britain and France for help "before it's too late," but with them went word of Warsaw's intention to hold out "to give the world a new proof of Polish heroism."

Plenty of Horse Meat.

As if reading nothing more important than baseball scores, the broadcasters told the Warsaw people: "There now is plenty of horse meat to eat because of what has happened to Polish cavalry units."

Running accounts of the German attacks on the city told of incendiary bombs setting fire to crowded hospitals, of air raids wrecking museums and of shells ripping through apartment buildings.

Glory of Poland.

When things have looked blackest the radio has made proud boasts of the glory which again will be Poland's.

Throughout the broadcasts, the announcers have made no mention of their personal plight, although the sound of air raid sirens and crashes seeming to come from exploding bombs sometimes have provided a weird background for their voices.

Many Polish refugees, hearing the broadcasts, have recalled the legend of the boy trumpeter of Krakow. According to the story handed down from generation to generation, he remained in a tower sounding warning of an enemy attack until silenced by an arrow.

One by one, other Polish stations have gone off the air, leaving only the Warsaw radio. For days the station has been operating against strong German interference. Virtually every news broadcast has come through a barrage of music and announcements from Nazi stations operating on the same wave length.

Last night's broadcast said the last few hours had been "the most terrible since the siege began."

"But the spirit of our troops and our citizens are undaunted," the announcer declared.

More than 100 heavy guns had been bombarding the capital incessantly since Saturday noon, the radio said, adding that hundreds of citizens had been killed or wounded when they ventured from cellars to go to church.

The announcer said "the Opera House, National Theater and Polytechnic School are on fire, the German artillery is now concentrating its fire on the center of the city.

"Planes are dumping bombs on the workers' district as well as on museums, public buildings and artistic monuments," he declared.

The broadcast said that one of the city's newspapers, Kurjer Poranny, was still publishing, and asserted that "despite continued attacks there is still order" in the city.

Hits Swedish Trade.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—German submarine attacks in the Skagerrak, an arm of the North Sea between Norway and Jutland, caused sharp newspaper protests in the Scandinavian countries today. The ships were loaded with wood pulp bound for England. Germany referred to this as cellulose, which was included, she said, in the contraband list.

The Stockholm Aftonbladet wrote: "The interpretation of contraband which Germany is taking up will practically leave nothing outside the contraband list. . . . If they are going on in this manner it will, in so many words, mean that our exports will be completely stopped. The consequences which this will lead to will be unnecessary to mention."

The Aftonbladet pointed out the export of wood, wood pulp and pulpwood amounts to many millions of dollars annually and is one of Sweden's most important sources of revenue.

The Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende, in a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, quoted an authoritative person as saying that

t the sinking was witnessed the wood pulp cargoes would have been of great value in the production of munitions and that the submarine officers would have been derelict in their duty if they had not sunk the ships.

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ALLIES BOMB BIG AIRPLANE MOTOR PLANT

Are Reported to Have Put Former Zeppelin Works Out of Action.

THIRTY EXPLOSIVES DROPPED

Swiss General Staff Confirms Raid—Berlin Denies Any Hits Were Scored.

ROMANSHORN, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—One of Germany's main airplane motor factories was reported to have been put out of action by bombs from French or British planes staging a raid on the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, Germany, last night.

Reports of a raid on the Friedrichshafen area were confirmed by a communique from the Swiss General Staff. The communique said: "Sunday night after 9 P. M. an air attack took place against, in all probability, hangars of the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. The explosions of bombs were heard and very violent defensive fire with the use of tracer bullets observed. In the late evening, between 10 P. M. and midnight, many frontier towns in Switzerland reported hearing the noise of airplane motors.

Swiss Investigation Begun.

"An investigation was opened in an effort to ascertain whether our territory was really violated by the passage of foreign planes."

The first alarm in the Friedrichshafen aren—five miles across Lake Constance from here—started searchlights sweeping the skies at 8:15 P. M. (2:15 P. M., Eastern standard time) and a number of anti-aircraft batteries on the German side opened fire. Explosions of a few bombs could be heard here.

The main part of the raid apparently came when a second alarm was sounded at 11 P. M. Military observers on the Swiss side, judging by the dull roars heard here, estimated at least thirty bombs were dropped by the raiders despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, which included tracer bullets.

Reports reaching here said several direct hits on the factory were scored, but because the border was closed these could not be confirmed.

Attack Aimed at Two Plants.

These reports said the attack apparently was aimed, not only at Friedrichshafen but also at the little town of Manzell, about three miles up the lake from Friedrichshafen. The Zeppelin works, recently converted into a factory for airplane motors and other parts, opened another plant at Manzell.

It was not known whether any of the raiders—whose number also was unknown—were hit by the anti-aircraft fire or by fighter planes sent up to meet them.

[DNB, German official news agency, tonight quoted the High Command as stating that French airplanes had been sighted and fired upon over Lake Constance in the vicinity of the Friedrichshafen Zeppelin base. This report said that the planes had failed to bomb any object in Germany and that they had been chased off over Swiss territory. The High Command earlier, in comment in foreign reports that warplanes raided Friedrichshafen last night, had flatly denied there had been any raid.]

Swiss frontier patrols along the lake fired sky rockets to warn the bombers against invading Swiss territory.

Bombed by British in 1914.

The German batteries were said to have kept up their fire for two hours while searchlights criss-crossed over Friedrichshafen.

The giant Zeppelin works, which turned out all of Germany's lighter-than-air dirigibles, had been converted into an airplane motor factory and was working day and night. Special bombproof shelters had been built for the workers, deep under the plant.

If British bombers participated in the raid history will have repeated itself, for early in 1914 a British plane carried out one of the first world war air raids against the Friedrichshafen works. That raid brought a protest from Berlin to the Swiss Government, charging that the British flyer had crossed Swiss territory.

The Swiss General Staff said that earlier last night a plane of unidentified nationality flew up the Rhine, on the German side, toward Singen and crossed over Swiss territory near Schaffhausen, in the northwesternmost part of Switzerland. It wheeled away into Germany, the announcement said, when Swiss anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

Propaganda Flight.

LONDON, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today the Royal Air Force had carried out new reconnaissance flights over Germany yesterday.

It said that the planes dropped more propaganda leaflets.

One flight was made in daylight over Western Germany, the communique said and the second at night over western and northwestern Germany.

"All planes returned safely," it added. "There was no serious opposition."

The scattering of pamphlets by the R. A. F., generally believed to have been Prime Minister Chamberlain's idea, began in the first week of the war when millions of leaflets were dropped over Germany in an effort to tell the people that their leaders were taking them down the road to ruin. The Air Ministry, however, asked today that British newspapers make no reference to the previous raids.

NAZI AIRPLANE PLANT BOMBED BY AIR RAIDERS

Motor Works At Friedrichshafen Reported Attacked By French

Swiss Line Shore Of Lake Constance To Watch Night Bombardment

[By the Associated Press]

Romanshorn, Switzerland, Sept. 25—One of Germany's principal airplane-motor plants in the former Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen was reported today to have been raided by enemy planes.

Observers here on the Swiss shore of Lake Constance, five miles away, said they saw the raids last night.

The same observers said they believed the plant had been put out of commission by several direct hits from the planes, which were not identified. But the German border was closed and the report could not be confirmed.

[Editor's Note—DNB, official German news agency, quoted the high command as saying French airplanes had been sighted and fired on over the area, but the raiders had failed to bomb any object in Germany. The agency said the planes had been chased into Swiss territory.]

Swiss Start Probe

Swiss military authorities directed an investigation to determine whether the night sky raiders had violated Switzerland's neutrality by flying over her territory.

Observers here had grandstand seats, so to speak, for the spectacular night battle between anti-aircraft gunners and the raiding planes, invisible in the black sky.

Thousands stood along the Swiss shore of Lake Constance to watch the bursting bombs on the ground and the exploding shells in the air. Darkness screened the attackers.

Watchers said the bursting bombs were visible clearly. The detonations echoed through the Lake Constance hills.

30 Bombs Dropped

Military sources estimated at least thirty bombs were dropped despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Reports of the raid were confirmed by this communique of the Swiss general staff:

"Sunday night after 9 P. M. an air attack took place against, in all probability, hangars of the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. The explosions of bombs were heard and very violent defensive fire with the use of tracer bullets observed.

"In the late evening, between 10 P. M. and midnight, many frontier towns in Switzerland reported hearing the noise of airplane motors.

"An investigation was opened in an effort to ascertain whether our territory was really violated by the passage of foreign planes."

Small Town Bombed

Swiss observers said the attack included the small town of Manzell, about three miles from Friedrichshafen. The Zeppelin works was converted recently into an airplane-motor factory and another plant was opened at Manzell.

Swiss observers said the anti-aircraft gunners apparently received their first warning at 8.30 P. M. Searchlights pierced the skies and a faint rumble of anti-aircraft fire was heard.

Residents along the lake shore were awakened. Townspeople watched from their homes as some time later plane motors were heard again. Heavy gun fire blazed anew and tracer bullets were visible.

Heavy detonations of exploding bombs reverberated over the lake and the air battle continued intermittently for more than an hour, Swiss residents asserted.

ESTONIAN FLIES BACK SUDDENLY FROM MOSCOW

Selter's Visit to Russia Concluded After Only Fifteen Hours.

SINGLE CONFERENCE HELD

Topic Not Disclosed, Nor Is Reason for Quick Return to Own Country.

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Karl Selter of Estonia flew back home today less than fifteen hours after his arrival in Moscow for conferences with Soviet officials, it was learned tonight.

There was no inkling whether talks between Russia and her small Baltic neighbor had been broken off, but Mr. Selter obviously returned home on urgent business.

It was understood that the Estonian Minister to Moscow, Auguste Rei, also planned to fly to Tallinn tomorrow.

Unofficial reports were that Mr. Selter, who came to Moscow ostensibly for trade talks, had been summoned to confer with high Soviet officials after midnight last night.

Topic Not Disclosed.

Details of conversations were not disclosed, but significance was attached to the fact that a Turkish envoy also was in his way here.

This was Sukru Saracoglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister, and he arrived in Moscow today.

The conference with Mr. Selter started as Russia banned foreign ships from traveling the river Neva, which flows into the Baltic. The little Baltic country which Mr. Selter represents was Russian territory before the world war.

Diplomats pointed out as the Turkish envoy arrived, that the Soviet had tremendous bargaining power over Turkey now that Germany and Great Britain—her strongest rivals for Turkish trade—were engaged in war.

In foreign circles it was expected that Russia would seek a guaranty from Turkey to close the Dardanelles to any ships opposed to Russian interests. The closing of the Black Sea to European merchantmen would give the Soviet special trading privileges.

River Neva Closed.

In return, it was said, the Soviet might give Turkey guaranties against a German attack.

Diplomats speculated on the possible effects these talks might have on Anglo-Turkish relations since Turkey has not signed a defensive treaty with Great Britain.

The Neva, on the river Neva, 40-mile stream which connects Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland, was said to have included Finnish ships. A Russo-Finnish agreement in 1923 gave the Soviet authority to close the waterway to Finnish ships in case of "war danger."

Polish Drive Goes On.

Meanwhile today the Reds reported taking many Polish prisoners and arms as they pushed to within about eighty-five miles of Warsaw, occupying much of the territory formerly held by the withdrawing German army.

A General Staff communique on yesterday's operations said that the Russian forces "continued to advance toward the demarcation line, having occupied the towns of Seiny (Seuny), Augustow (Augustow) and Grubeshov (Hrubieszow), they reached the line of Augustov-Knyshin (Knyszyn)-Bryansk (Bransk)-Rasno (Rasna)—about 25 miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk-Pischchats (Piszczac)—about 12 miles southwest of Brest-Litovsk-Lyubom-Grubeshov-Unuv (Uhnow)-Lanuv (about 12 miles northwest of Lwow).

"Komarno, Drogobych (Drohobycz) and Beryslav were occupied southwest of the town of Lwow.

"Continuing to clear the territory of western Byelo-Russia (White Russia) and western Ukraine of remnants of the Polish Army, Red Army troops in the course of liquidation of a group of Polish troops southwest of the Brest-Litovsk fortress disarmed and took prisoner more than 10,000 soldiers and officers, and in the area south and southeast of Grubeshow took prisoner an infantry regiment and troops of a mechanized brigade."

The return of wounded Russian soldiers to Moscow, however, indicated the Poles were still putting up a fight.

Little time is being lost in attempting to Sovietize the newly acquired area. The program, it is said, includes a campaign against the landlord and capitalist classes.

Reports reaching here say that peasants are occupying the country estates of former Polish landowners, and that horses, tools and land are being divided among them.

Pamphlets dropped from airplanes urged the peasants to "get rid" of the upper classes. "No place must be left for them," the pamphlets said.

Soviet Border With Rumania Reported Shut

Port of Odessa Also Said To Be Closed; Estonian Foreign Chief Quits Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (Tuesday) (AP).—The entire frontier between Soviet Russia and Rumania, and Russia's big Black Sea port of Odessa, were reported unofficially today to have been closed to travelers. The frontier closing was regarded the result of precautionary moves by both governments.

Russia's acquisition of Polish territory considerably increased her border with Rumania and for the first time gave her a frontier with Hungary. Rumania and Hungary were said to be uneasy.

Meanwhile, diplomatic circles said Russia might be making demands upon Estonia, a little Baltic neighbor whose territory was Russian-ruled before the World War—like Rumania's Bessarabia. Karl Selter, Estonia's foreign minister, rushed home yesterday, abruptly ending his stay in Moscow after less than fifteen hours. It was reported reliably his hurried trip concerned urgent business.

[The Berlin shortwave radio heard in New York last night said in a Moscow item that the Estonian Foreign Minister had returned to discuss with his government "weighty problems" which he could not decide for himself. It was added that economic questions were not discussed by Selter and the Russians. However, the same broadcast

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in a Tallinn item asserted that an Estonian government communique said that Selter had returned to discuss with his government suggestions made by the Soviet government for the completion of a commercial treaty.]

Diplomats were keenly interested in the sudden departure of the Estonian Foreign Minister. It was learned reliably that he had been called from a ballet performance to a midnight conference with Russian officials Sunday night. It was understood that after the conference he left Moscow's leading hotel, the Metropole, where he was welcomed Sunday night by a display of Estonian flags, and passed the remainder of the night at the Estonian legation.

Envoy to Fly Home

There was no inkling whether the talks had been merely suspended or broken off completely. Selter came here ostensibly to negotiate a trade treaty. It was understood that the Estonian Minister to Russia, Auguste Rei, planned to fly today to his country's capital, Tallinn.

At the same time a number of Russian officials welcomed a diplomatic mission from Turkey amid a great display of Soviet and Turkish flags. The Turkish delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, came for important diplomatic and trade talks. The welcomers were headed by Valdimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Moscow's railroad station was decorated with intertwined Soviet and Turkish flags. Among envoys at the station to greet the visitors were the Ministers of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Persia and Afghanistan. A Black Sea pact has been reported numerous times in recent months as among Russia's objectives.

[The Berlin short-wave radio reported last night that the chief of the Bulgarian air force, Gen. Bojdeff, had arrived in Moscow by air with four aides to conclude negotiations for inauguration of an air line between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.]

Has Bargaining Advantage

It was said in diplomatic circles that Russia had a tremendous bargaining advantage over Turkey now that Germany and Britain, her chief rivals for Turkish trade, was at war. Foreign circles said they expected Russia to seek a guaranty from Turkey to close the Dardanelles to any ships opposed to Russian interests, in return for possible Soviet guaranties against any German attack on Turkey.

Unofficial sources here said a group of German economic and trade experts would come to Moscow soon for conferences on a new trade and credit agreement between the two countries, as well as on matters affecting Poland. The date of the Germans' visit was not fixed, but it was expected to take place soon.

The consultations, it was said, would decide to what extent Russia will help Germany economically. The question of oil from Russia's newly won territory in Poland was expected to be one of the major considerations, since oil is one of Germany's pressing needs. Numerous other trade matters are to be settled in the division of Poland between Germany and Russia.

Red Army Advances

A Red army communique Monday reported its army had penetrated farther westward into Poland. The Soviets were said to have reached Suvalki (Suwalki) next to the east Prussian border; Yanov (Janow Podlaski), twenty miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk and ninety miles east of Warsaw; Opalin and Dubenka (Dubienka) two points twenty miles east of Chelm and about forty-five miles west of Lublin, and Koziowa, forty miles southwest of Stryi.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, said industries and civil life in Slonim, sixty miles west of the old Polish-Russian border, were operating normally. Tass said the post-office, telephone exchange, railway junction, flour mill, a factory making silk ribbon and other enterprises were open. Conferences of teachers were being held at all schools preparatory to the beginning of regular studies today, it added.

False Neutrality, Italian Press Says Of Arms Embargo Repeal

Cash-And-Carry Scheme Criticized — Gayda Doubts Allies Can Win Without "Universal Devastation"

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Sept. 25—Italian newspapers today criticized proposals that the United States sell arms on a cash-and-carry basis as "false neutrality."

At the same time, Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, expressed doubt France and Britain ever would defeat Germany except in "a victory submerged in the ashes of universal devastation."

Premier Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo D'Italia*, declared:

"Signor Roosevelt is no longer neutral. . . . His recent message to Congress is an attempt manifestly directed to prepare for direct compromising of the United States in the dangerous maze of European quarrels. . . .

"The hidden reasoning is that one day this contraband will provoke the reaction of other powers and therefore the public can be given to understand that the United States must defend their business, taking a position in the conflict.

Il Popolo D'Italia, important Milan newspaper, said that in practice England and France would benefit from the cash-and-carry plan, and added: "If this is neutrality it is necessary to change the meaning of the word."

Both *Il Tribuna* and *Il Messaggero* said such a policy would only prolong the war.

In *Il Giornale D'Italia*, Gayda discarded the idea that propaganda could induce the German people to overthrow the Nazis, and said there were but three visible means by which the Allies could beat Germany. These he listed as:

Direct attack on the Siegfried line.

Encirclement of the Siegfried line by attack through neutral countries.

Financial and economic blockade.

The Siegfried Line is so formidable Gayda said, it never could be broken except by enormous sacrifice of men which Britain and France, with their falling birthrate, could ill afford to lose.

Won't Violate Neutrality

He expressed doubt they would violate the neutrality of neutral states.

Regarding the third method, he said autarchic Germany of 1939 is not the Germany of 1914 but had "gigantic reserves" of food and raw materials and enormous war industries augmented by the conquest of Poland.

He said it would be more likely the economic systems of France and England would crack first in event of a long war, asserting their positions were weaker than in 1914.

SCORE 'CASH-AND-CARRY'

Rome Papers Denounce U. S. Plan as 'False Neutrality'

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—Proposals that the United States sell arms to belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis were attacked as "false neutrality" today in some Italian circles as first editorial comment appeared on proposed revision of the United States Neutrality Act.

Two leading newspapers, La Tribuna and Il Messagero, declared that such a policy would only prolong the war and make business for arms manufacturers to the damage, said La Tribuna, of "Europe and civilization."

La Tribuna said that the cash-and-carry plan "deliberately favors the French and English" since they have "absolute superiority of gold and ships."

President Roosevelt was accused by the paper of "pharisaical compunction" in stating his desire "to serve religion and civilization."

"In reality," the paper said, "the intention of Mr. Roosevelt is not to serve civilization and reinforce neutrality but only to serve the interests of the cannon merchants and create among the neutral States a privileged position for the United States absolutely contrary to the law of nations, through false neutrality."

BALKANS PRAISE DUCE'S SPEECH

Heartened by His Purpose to Stay Neutral.

WELCOME RUSSIA'S INTEREST

Hope to Play Off Both Soviet and Italy Against Hitler.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The neutral States of southeastern Europe, concerned over the partition of Poland by Germany and Soviet Russia, were heartened today by Premier Mussolini's week end declaration that Italy would maintain her status as a non-belligerent.

Diplomatic circles placed the Duce's speech at the top of a list of encouraging developments which included: 1. A message of sympathy sent by Hungary to Rumania on the death of Premier Calinescu, which the Budapest press called evidence of improved relationship between the two countries; 2 Announcement of a new air line between Moscow and Sofia, which was taken as illustrating friendliness between Bulgaria and Russia; and 3. Russia's revived interest in the Southeast.

Evidence of Russia's renewed interest in this corner of Europe was welcomed for the same reason that these small nations have been cheered by Italy's recent efforts to strengthen her economic and political ties here. The States have felt the political and economic power of Germany and now see a chance to play Italy as well as Russia against it.

Although the reaction to Mussolini's speech was almost unanimous, the reasons for approval varied. In countries which gained territory through world war treaties and, therefore, are anxious to preserve the status quo, diplomatic circles saw new hope that Italy's non-belligerent attitude would enhance their own efforts to maintain territorial integrity.

In countries which lost territory, praise was heard for those parts of the speech in which the Versailles Treaty was condemned. The Budapest Ujsag, for example, said that, in Mussolini's opinion, to avoid a general war it was necessary only for every one to realize the impossibility of keeping the conditions imposed at Versailles.

The Nazi press here devoted most of the front pages today to Mussolini's speech, which, it said, has torn apart the "weak web of the democracies, spun of strong lies, by which it was hoped to wreck the Berlin-Rome axis."

Wartime Paris Is Not the City Tourists Knew

Sandbags Piled on Famous Buildings, and Darkened Cafes Shut Down at 11

PARIS, Sept. 26 (AP).—If an American tourist came back to Paris today he would not recognize the place. War has completely transformed the city. With sandbags rising by day and lights fading by night, Paris has been converted from a bright, international city for pleasure-seekers into the grim capital of a nation at war.

On a ride along routes the tourist buses used to pass regularly one sees the difference.

Khaki-clad troops are strolling everywhere among the crowds in the streets. Police wear tin helmets instead of caps. Men and women carry gas masks. Windows of shops, cafes and business houses are criss-crossed with strips of adhesive paper.

How Monuments Look

In the fourth week of war here is how celebrated monuments of Paris look:

The Opera House is incrusted with wooden scaffolding built over the roof, and sandbags are heaped around the ground floor.

In the Place de la Concorde, the Obelisk emerges from a wooden framework already erected fifty feet up its sides. Sand and empty bags lie at the base waiting to be stacked over the framework. Windows of the American Embassy facing the square are hidden behind sandbags.

In the Place Vendome, heaps of sand are piled around the base of the column, there that is topped with a statue of Napoleon.

The Louvre museum's most precious treasures have been removed, and its windows are sandbagged. The gardens outside are full of color, but the lawns no longer are freshly mowed.

Along the Seine, some bookstalls on the left bank still are open, but few have time to browse.

The delicate spire of the Sainte-Chapelle, on the Ile de la Cite is deformed by scaffolding and its stained glass windows are replaced by oiled paper.

Cathedral Protected

The heavy doors of Notre Dame Cathedral are closed and steel tubing is rising before the first of three main arched doors.

The Eiffel Tower, too big to be covered by sandbags, stands forlornly over the Champ de Mars, which is lined with air-raid trenches.

Up in Montmartre there is a sign in the vestibule of the Church of the Sacre Coeur:

"In case of an air-raid warning the faithful will descend to the crypt by staircases situated near the communion table."

Outside, as duck falls over what was once the night-life district, a few blue lights go on. Cafes bear signs: "Closing at 11 p. m."

Hitler Reported on Poland On Inspection Trip by Air

Said to Have Viewed Site of 'Greatest Battle'

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was reported to have made an airplane inspection trip today over the Bzura River battlefield in the great bend of the Vistula west of Warsaw.

[Reports reaching Paris from the Western Front said Hitler was in that area Saturday.]

D. N. B., official German news agency, said Der Fuehrer looked today over the terrain of the battle which the Germans, from the point of view of prisoners and war materials captured, call the greatest in history. He saw roads still jammed with military traffic and columns of prisoners moving toward Germany, D. N. . said. He was greeted enthusiastically by German troops everywhere, the report continued.

The report declared that Polish farmers had resumed plowing and winter seeding heedless of military activity all about.

Hitler generally was expected to come to Berlin tomorrow from the Eastern Front for the state funeral for Col. Gen. Baron Werner Von Fritsch, former commander-in-chief of the German army who was killed in action before Warsaw last Friday. Fritsch's body will be brought here tonight and taken to the War Ministry Building where officers will stand a guard of honor. Funeral services will be held in the square before the memorial to World War dead.

Denies Calinescu Death Was Due To Nazi Putsch

Rumania Says Murder Was "Isolated Deed Of A Few Madmen"

Bucharest, Sept. 26 (AP)—Rumania denied officially tonight that Premier Calinescu's assassination was the result of an attempted German putsch.

Eugen Titeanu, Assistant Propaganda Secretary, said "the murder was the isolated deed of a few madmen and was not representative of public opinion or minorities."

Members of the outlawed pro-Nazi Iron Guard killed Calinescu Thursday. The Government executed many Iron Guardists—some estimates were 2,000—after the slaying.

A life pension of $350 a month for Calinescu's widow and a monument to his memory have been ordered.

Air-Raid Precautions Costly

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Great Britain's air-raid precautions costs are "astronomical," Councillor C. P. Grobel, of Finchley Borough, said tonight. He disclosed his borough alone was spending £2,312 (about $9,140) weekly.

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Nazis Want To Exchange Wheat For Belgian Fuel

Proposal Regarded As "Curious" By Authorities In Brussels

Brussels, Sept. 25 (AP)—Belgian officials disclosed tonight that a German trade delegation which has been negotiating with Belgium since September 14 had offered to exchange wheat for Belgian fuel and metal products.

The Belgians commented that it was "curious" that the Germans apparently were not worried by the danger of a wheat shortage. Officials were hopeful that the British and French would permit Belgium to import not only wheat necessary for her own population but a surplus for normal business.

Several ships arrived with 40,000 tons of wheat and the French were expected to release shortly other Belgian wheat ships.

Swiss Fire on French Bomber

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP).—A French bombing plane flying low over the Allschwil frontier region southwest of Basel crossed over Swiss territory late today, but was warned back by anti-aircraft shots.

Briton Gets Seven Years Under War Secrets Act

Writer Charged With Revealing Data 'Useful to Enemy'

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Donald Owen Reginald Adams, fifty-six years old, described as a racing writer for newspapers, was sentenced today to seven years' penal servitude on a charge of violating the official secrets act.

Adams pleaded not guilty when brought before a police magistrate on June 30 on a formal charge of recording information in 1938 "which was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy."

Details of the charge were not made public. Adams denied giving out anything "not in the public press."

Swedes Say Spy Hunts Imperil Warsaw Aliens

Declare City Learned of Soviet Invasion Only Few Days Ago

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25 (AP).—Swedes returning from besieged Warsaw today said the biggest danger to foreigners there was the risk of being shot as spies.

Members of a party of twenty-five said Poles chased German planes away the first few days, but later squadrons flew over the city, machine-gunning directly into apartments.

There was no lack of food, but it was impossible to buy clothing, and banks were closed, the travelers stated.

They said German flyers dropped cigarettes which civilians were afraid to pick up.

Warsaw learned only a few days ago of the occupation of part of Poland by the Russian Army, they added.

War's Irony

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—Six-year-old Trevor Thomas was among thousands of city children sent to the country when war broke to get away from possible air raids.

He died today of injuries suffered when a dummy bomb accidentally was dropped by a Royal Air Force plane on the house where he was billeted.

Veterans Join Swiss Army

1,000 Sharpshooters Over 60 Taken For Auxiliary Service

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP).—One thousand veteran sharpshooters, all over sixty, asked wiss Generalissimo Henri Guisan today to accept them in the army for auxiliary service.

Guisan wired his thanks to the volunteers and said they could serve in the auxiliary service as they desired.

Leaders of the organization said most of the 3,000 members were ready to offer their services if Switzerland were attacked.

AMERICANS AID REFUGEE POLES IN RUMANIA

Begin Organizing Relief Work Among Thousands In That Country

Use Scanty Emergency Funds From United States Sympathizers

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 25—Americans using scanty emergency funds from United States sympathizers began organizing relief work today among thousands of Polish refugees scattered throughout Rumania.

Mindful of relief work performed by American organizations in the World War, Paul Super, Warsaw Y. M. C. A. general secretary, started organizing agencies to provide food and shelter to Poles who fled across the frontier before the advancing German and Soviet Russian armies.

Only One Meal A Day

Super said Polish groups had established relief camps with straw mats for beds and providing one meal a day.

An estimated 12,000 Polish officers and men have been disarmed and interned in Rumania military camps. Polish Government and provincial officers totaling 10,000 also were in Rumania.

Other uncounted thousands crossed the Dniester and Pruth rivers and entered the country by every available roadway. Many disappeared into hiding in the countryside, while some obtained refuge with friends and relatives.

Given 15 Days To Leave

These "people without a country" reported they were warned they must leave within fifteen days.

Neighboring Hungary faced a similar problem and did not welcome the influx of more refugees.

Yugoslavia shut the door on the wanderers, refusing to issue visas or offer residence on the grounds the country already was crowded with Albanian and Czecho-Slovak refugees.

Restrictions In France

France has imposed sever restrictions, and offered no haven.

Some wealthy Poles have been successful in obtaining visas to other countries, including the United States and South American republics, it was reported.

Despite the flight of thousands, it was estimated more than 30,000,000 Poles remained in Poland either under German or Soviet Russian rule.

U. S. Red Cross Official Moves To Aid Refugees

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP). Malcolm Davis, United States assistant secretary of the general league of Red Cross societies, today left by way of Germany for the Baltic States to consult national Red Cross offices concerning the needs of Polish refugees in Lithuania and Latvia.

Davis plans to return by way of Sweden, Norway and Denmark to determine whether Polish sailors interned there need aid.

Like Father, Like Son

Swansea, Wales, Sept. 25 (AP)—David John was listed today as the first Swansea man killed in action in the "war against Hitlerism."

His father was the first Swansea man to give his life in the World War.

Explanation Offered On Submarine Report

Trading Vessel On West Coast May Have Been Mistaken For U-Boat

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 25 (Canadian Press)—Mariners suggested today a "foreign submarine" reported seen recently in southern Alaska waters might have been the Audrey B, which arrived yesterday from Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

The Audrey B, painted gray, has a superstructure which from a distance resembles the conning tower of a submarine. The trapping and trading vessel passed along the Alaska coast en route from the Aleutian Islands.

"We saw one big steamer and though we saw some fishing boats," said Wilfred Purcell, of Seattle, Wash. "They might have reported us as a submarine. I guess we look a lot like a submarine four or five miles away."

CENSORSHIP RULES LISTED BY CANADA

Instructions Have Full Authority Of Law—Penalties Are Prescribed

Ottawa, Sept. 25 (Canadian Press)—Censorship regulations in effect under the War Measures Act have been made public here. On Canada's declaration that a state of war existed with Germany, general directions were issued to the press and radio stations by censorship authorities. These directions now have been followed by detailed instructions which have full authority of law.

Walter S. Thompson, director of censorship, said that the regulations were drawn up as a result of conferences between departments of the public service.

Prohibitions Listed

The regulations prohibit the making or publication of the following:

Any adverse or unfavorable statement, report or opinion likely to prejudice the defense of Canada or the efficient prosecution of the war.

Any report or statement likely to cause disaffection to his Majesty or to prejudice his Majesty's relations with foreign powers.

Any report or statement likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or adminstration of the forces.

Any information with respect to the movements or numbers of any of the armed forces of the Allies or relating to the storage of war material or fortifications.

Any leaflet or pamphlet relating to the war or to the making of peace which does not carry the name and address of author and printer.

All copies of any newspaper, tract, periodical, book, circular or other printed publication contravening the regulations may be seized and radio station licenses may be suspended or canceled.

Other penalties by way of fine and imprisonment are provided for infraction of the regulations, which apply not only to newspapers and radio stations but to those who speak at public meetings.

BOMBERS AT MANILA

14 Complete First Mass Flight From Hawaii.

MANILA, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Fourteen United States Navy patrol bombers alighted at Cavite today, completing the first Hawaii-to-Manila mass flight ever attempted.

The bombers came here to join the aircraft carrier Langley and other American naval craft assigned to a "neutrality patrol" of Philippine waters.

SUBMARINE WAR IS BELITTLED

Naval Experts Say U-Boats Cannot Win Sea Control.

SHORTCOMINGS ARE OUTLINED

Sinking of the Aircraft Carrier Courageous Called a Fluke.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Submarines may harass and challenge shipping, but preponderant naval opinion here believes they never could win control of the seas by themselves.

Elusive, annoying and often extremely destructive, the U-boat nevertheless has serious disadvantages when matched against surface war craft, the experts contend.

These disadvantages, they say, make it unlikely that the German submarine fleet could deliver a knockout blow to the British fleet. Here are some of the reasons they advance:

The submarine cannot be submerged indefinitely. Cruising ranges under water are from 75 to 250 miles. It must surface to replenish air and power. Above water it is vulnerable to a single well-placed shot. Its vision, too, is limited. Wear and tear on machinery and men are extraordinarily great. One expert estimated that only one-third of the German world war sub fleet could be kept wholly active at any given time.

Run Heavy Risks.

To reach the British fleet German submarines would be forced to run heavy risks. Most of the fleet is grouped together in one port or another, aided by listening devices, nets and mine fields across the approaches to fleet concentrations.

In attacks on isolated units U-boats have greater advantages. Nevertheless, they must be stationed roughly in advance of any warship in order to intercept and attack. They cannot pursue. Anything from a destroyer to a battleship can outrun a sub, which travels at an average of only twenty knots on the surface and ten undersea.

Sinking of the British aircraft carrier Courageous was considered something of a fluke in naval circles. There are indications that the Courageous was taking aboard airplanes when she was torpedoed. Proceeding, therefore, in a straight line at constant speed, she was a target as big as a barn door to a popgun.

Whereas one torpedo usually will dispatch a merchant ship, an armored battleship with its hull divided into watertight compartments would take five or six before foundering.

Within Gun Range.

Germany's biggest known undersea boat, weighing 712 tons, has six torpedo tubes, and probably carries 12 torpedoes. It might use all in a single set-to. Then, virtually disarmed except for a 3.5-inch cannon and a one-pound anti-aircraft gun, perhaps, it might be at the mercy of its natural enemy, the swift and agile destroyer. To fire a torpedo effectively, in the first place, a sub must go within gun range of a warship.

Of the fifty-five German submarines operating last year, ten were in the 700-ton class, twenty-one in the 500-ton class and twenty-four were of the 250-ton coastal type with three tubes. More than a score of others were being built and planned.

Besides guns that can be fatal to surfaced submarines, warships may be equipped with anti-submarine screens, depth bombs and reconnaissance and bombing airplanes.

Submarines are not totally ineffective against warcraft, however. Their victims represented one-third of all British naval tonnage sunk during the world war. The British themselves penetrated the mine-infested Dardanelles to pester the Turkish fleet and into the Baltic to harass the Germans.

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—CASH AND CARRY—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—What is "cash and carry?"

An official who has been working on neutrality legislation said today, "Nobody knows what it is because it has never been tried out."

Starting from that basis, let's see what it may be, judging by what it was originally in the Neutrality Act, what is left of it in that statute now, what the Administration wants it to be and what Key Pittman (Dem., Nev.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is incorporating in the Administration's bill to repeal the arms embargo.

The Plan That Expired

The "cash-and-carry" provision of the Neutrality Act expired May 1, too soon to be tried out in the present conflict, and was not renewed. It made it unlawful for an American ship to carry to warring nations certain goods enumerated by the President and to export those goods to a belligerent unless they had already been sold to a foreigner.

This was in addition to the flat prohibition against arms exports to warring nations, which is still in the statute.

Other Unexpired Provisos

Other unexpired parts of the Neutrality Act retain:

1. A portion of the "cash" idea in the section prohibiting loans to belligerents, but permitting "ordinary commercial credits."

2. A portion of the "carry" idea in the section prohibiting American ships from carrying arms, ammunition or implements of war to any belligerent.

What Roosevelt Wants

Here are things the President has indicated he wants, together with reasons given by an Administration official for each of the proposals:

1. Title to goods sent to belligerents should be transferred to the foreign purchaser. That means the foreign purchaser must be the owner of the goods before they leave our shores.

THE REASON—"If a submarine sinks the ship or a warship seizes the cargo, that's too bad for the foreign buyer, but it's not going to make the American Government jump into hot water over it."

Credits And Ships

2. Prevent war credits from being granted to belligerents. Do it by legislation continuing the provisions of the present law, or by proclamation.

REASON—"Don't let war credits pile up so that the American manufacturers and workers get a vested interest in the war and want the side they're supplying to win."

3. Keep American ships from entering danger zones. Congress can't fix war zones because they change too quickly. The State Department should do it.

REASON—"It's in the danger zones that most ships are sent to the bottom. If an American ship defies Congress or the President and goes into a danger area, this Government does not have to put itself out on a limb on the ship owner's behalf."

What Is "Cash"?

In "cash and carry," what is cash? Does it mean banknotes on the barrelhead, or promises to pay in thirty days, sixty days or ninety days?

A special committee headed by Under Secretary of the Treasury Hanes is studying the matter.

At the moment it looks as if the committee would recommend that decisions be made case by case, requiring the American manufacturer or exporter who is willing to work on time to ask its advice.

How That Might Work

Under such a system there would be no "hard-and-fast" rule. It might work like this:

Mr. Manufacturer says: "I've got an order from Great Britain for 25,000 bales of cotton on ninety days? What'll I do?"

The Treasury Department, or any of the twelve Federal Reserve branches, says: "What arrangement did you make with the same people before the war?"

Mr. Manufacturer replies: "Generally, sixty days."

The Treasury responds: "Let's make it sixty days."

Could Be Checkups

There could be some method of check-up to make sure that the notes were met promptly and that extension and accumulation did not combine to produce abnormal credits.

The President said the existing provision against American ships' carrying arms to belligerents "should not be disturbed."

Senator Pittman said the bill now being drafted by a group of Democratic Administration supporters on the Foreign Relations Committee could be described as more of a "come-and-get-it-and-take-it-away-in-your-own-ships" bill than a "cash-and-carry" bill.

Bill Won't Mention "Cash"

This, he explained, was because the bill would not mention "cash" but would require the foreign purchaser to show he had acquired title before shipping the goods. Pittman intimated that title could be transferred on short-term credit.

In addition, Pittman proposed a strict prohibition against any American ship carrying "any articles, materials or passengers" to any belligerent.

Asks War Ban By Americas

Panama, Sept. 25 (AP).—The United States, through Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, today urged the republics of the New World to resist all aggression—direct or indirect—and offered economic help to soften the European war's effects on the American continents.

Representatives of the other American republics heard Welles declare at the first plenary session of their neutrality conference that the time had come for all 21 republics in the New World to come out clearly against any belligerent activities "in close proximity to the shores of the new world."

Sea Protection Urged.

Immediately after Welles spoke, the conference heard proposals from Peru and Cuba for protection of American seas from activities of the belligerents.

Opening the session, the Panama Foreign Minister, Narciso Garay, declared it was time for immediate action to conserve peace. He was elected permanent president of the meeting.

Several delegations later were reported unofficially as favoring a cooperative naval patrol for the American continents.

Numerous delegates, including the Mexican Foreign Minister, Eduardo Hay, voiced complete support of Welles' call for a stand against activities in new world regions by the warring powers.

Foreign Minister Enrique Goytisolo of Peru, called for creation of a neutral maritime zone surrounding the American continents "of sufficient extension that inside it we can continue the habitual and necessary liberty of our commercial traffic."

He proposed a zone extending from mid-Atlantic to mid-Pacific.

The Cuban Secretary of State, Miguel Angel Campa, proposed that the republics "reprove" all actions by the belligerents which would tend to carry their hostilities to American waters.

The Cuban statement was regarded as an expression of the almost unanimous stand of Caribbean and Central American nations for a coastal patrol of both continents by American navies. It was recalled that Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil recently instituted a co-ordinated patrol for their Atlantic coasts.

The Foreign Minister of Panama told the conference that its meeting would gain "imperishable glory" if "through our efforts and determination we may declare peace throughout the world."

He asserted the Western Hemisphere would resist any attempts to establish an "oppressive peace based on the points of bayonets and the mouths of cannon."

The Cuban Secretary of State in addressing the conference said his delegation proposed that the "free nations of America ratify their intention of remaining neutral in the conflict unfortunately disturbing world peace, and having decided to remain out of it reprove all actions by the belligerents which would tend to carry hostilities to American waters."

It was said unofficially that the Bolivian delegation was planning to propose a common neutrality declaration by all republics at the conference to supplement previous individual proclamations to strengthen continental neutrality.

Morning and afternoon executive sessions were planned for the conference after today's open meeting. The final session is expected to be open.

DISCUSS NEUTRALITY

Western Nations Take Action on War-time Problems.

PANAMA, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Representatives of twenty-one American republics met in informal session today to work out procedure in order to speed action on Western Hemisphere wartime problems at this afternoon's plenary meeting of the inter-American neutrality conference.

Among the measures to be discussed were proposals for co-operative coastal patrols and limitation of the activities of belligerent vessels in American waters.

Delegates said it appeared probable some plan would be worked out for a permanent inter-American neutrality committee.

A full committee of the conference voted to streamline the deliberations in view of what was termed the urgent need for speed in acting on proposals for the defense of continental interests against the effect of hostilities in Europe.

The delegates agreed that only foreign Ministers or their representatives would participate in the actual consultations and to hold both morning and afternoon sessions which would be executive and secret.

AMERICAN PARLEYS

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Sept. 25—With preliminary talks indicating little divergence of views as to major objectives, delegates to the Inter-American Neutrality Conference declared themselves prepared today to begin formation of a program designed to keep war from the Western Hemisphere.

At the first plenary session, delegates from twenty-one American republics will decide whether full delegations or only the leaders will debate. The latter method is being urged for the sake of speed.

Delegates Agree

Informed sources said virtually all of the delegates are agreed on the vital need for defining a continental stand against war involvement.

The informant said all delegates are determined to seek cooperative means of maintaining markets, obtaining recognition of neutral rights from belligerents, maintaining peace and exerting some influence on conditions under which peace terms may be reached eventually.

Sumner Wells To Speak

After the formal election of Panama's Foreign Minister, Narciso Garay, as permanent o fthe consultations committee, this afternoon, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles was to speak for the United States.

Welles was expected to offer cooperation largely in the field of economics, promising long-term credits, ships for commercial cargoes and aid in relieving exchange difficulties.

Expect Economic Aid

Much economic aid is expected from the United States Export-Import Bank and other official and private banking sources in the United States.

Some of the chief problems to be discussed, it was said, are the wartime difficulties of merchant ships, the scarcity of ships and the contraband lists of Great Britain and Germany.

Text of Sumner Welles Plea to Keep War Out of the Americas

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 25 (AP).—The text of Sumner Welles's address before the Inter-American neutrality conference here today, follows:

In accordance with the principles of the convention for the maintenance, preservation and reestablishment of peace, the declaration of inter-American solidarity of Buenos Aires, and the declaration of Lima, the Ministers of Foreign Relations of the American republics or their representatives are meeting here in Panama for the purpose of consultation. Under the terms of the agreements I have cited, this coming together to consult is not an undertaking into which we have entered lightly. We have, on the contrary, agreed and clearly stipulated that the consultation provided for in these agreements shall be undertaken when there exists in the belief of our respective governments a menace to the peace of the continent.

I speak, of course, solely in the name of my own government, but I venture to assert that the government of every American republic coincides in the opinion that the outbreak of the general war with which the world today is confronted constitutes in very truth a potential menace to the well being, to the security, and to the peace of the New World. And it is for that reason that we are meeting here in this historic City of Panama. We are today creating a precedent. The conference for the maintenance of peace of Buenos Aires was called, as we all recognize, for the specific purpose of reaching a common understanding while world peace existed as to how the nations of the New World might best safeguard their legitimate interests, and most readily preserve the peace of their own peoples, in the event that war broke out in other parts of the world.

The meeting here assembled is the first and the direct result of the engagements undertaken at the conference of Buenos Aires.

An Ideal Achieved

It is a meeting of the American neighbors to consider, in a moment of grave emergency, the peaceful measures which they may feel it wise to adopt either individually or jointly, so as best to insure their national interests, and the collective interests of the nations of the New World.

And it is singularly fitting that this great practical demonstration of inter-American solidarity should be realized in Panama. Every one of us who meets here today will recognize that this assembly constitutes the realization of an ideal—the realization of the vision that Bolivar possessed more than a century ago—an ideal which time and again it had seemed could never be attained. It lies within the power of those of us who have the privilege of representing our governments upon this occasion to insure not only the attainment of that ideal, but also by so doing to insure the lasting establishment of a peaceful form of practical co-operation and interdependence between equal and sovereign states on a scale which the world has rarely witnessed, and which, at this moment, is more than ever imperative.

The purpose for which we meet, and the topics which will come up for consideration, are clearly set forth in the agenda upon which we have agreed. As my government envisages it, it is our common desire to take under consideration the complicated question of our rights and duties as neutrals, in view of the outbreak of general war in Europe, with a view to the preservation of the peace of our respective nations, and with a view toward obtaining complete respect on the part of all belligerents for our respective sovereignties.

30.24- 3619

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Uniform Program the Aim

It would seem to me desirable, so far as conditions and our untrammeled rights of individual action make it possible, for us in this connection to give some thought to the desirability of our reaching some uniform standards of approach with regard to the steps which we may individually take in determining and in asserting our rights and obligations as neutrals. It would seem to me to be self-evident that should it be possible to attain such an objective, our individual capacity to maintain our sovereign rights unimpaired, as well as our ability to preserve the peace of our continent would be correspondingly enhanced.

We are further agreed that we will give the fullest consideration to all measures which we may individually or collectively undertake to preserve the American continent free from conflict and to keep war away from our new world.

Finally, we are agreed that we will undertake to discuss and to consider those practical steps which can most advantageously be undertaken to cushion our national economies from the shock of the war which has broken out, and to prevent so far as may be possible that disruption and dislocation of inter-American economic, financial, and commercial intercourse, which wrought such havoc during the years of the great war of 1914-18. We are also in accord that we will give thought to the continuation and expansion of long-range programs for commercial and economic co-operation among our several republics.

In the economic sphere the struggle that is going on confronts us with difficulties of both an immediate and an ultimate character. We are already experiencing dislocations in our usual commerce. Some of the markets for our products will be closed or diminished; others will be greatly changed. We must anticipate difficulties disposing of war created surpluses in some directions, which will result in lowering prices or in bringing new burdens to our public finances. In other directions we must anticipate an abnormally increased demand which will result in price increases, unexpected gains, and the dangers of expansion on temporary and unstable foundations.

Each of our nations will no doubt determine upon a program aimed to lessen the effects upon its own welfare of these dislocations. But there are many ways in which the American republics can assist each other in the task. We may be able, without undertaking discriminations against the rest of the world, substantially to increase our commerce with one another. Countries which have similar surplus problems may be able to devise temporary arrangements with each other that will ameliorate their situation.

By our concerted effort we may be able to achieve something in the maintenance of our usual trade in staple peace-time commodities with other neutral countries.

We all of us remember only too well the havoc which was occasioned our inter - American economic system after the war broke out in 1914. Inter-American shipping communications were either abandoned, or were seriously crippled; the legitimate export trade of many republics—even that to their American neighbors—upon which in great part their national economy depended, was disrupted or destroyed with resultant misery and distress to their respective peoples. It appears to my government that the opportunity is now afforded for us severally to assure ourselves and each other that this will not occur again.

So far as my own government is concerned I am authorized to state that so long as the present situation continues, the regular transportation facilities of the shipping lines between the United States and its American neighbors now in operation will not only not be curtailed, but will be strengthened and increased, whenever such increase may be found to be desirable and feasible.

Financial assistance and co-operation may be developed to tide over short emergency periods and to develop in individual countries new fields of production to replace those temporarily depressed.

Credit Plan Outlined

I am authorized to state that the United States government wishes to co-operate with all other American republics in such efforts of each to develop the resources of its country along sound economic and non-competitive lines. When desired it will assist in making credit available to them through the services and facilities of its privately owned banking system as well as its government-owned agencies when the latter have funds available for such purposes.

In financing current matters it is expected that only short-term credits will be requested, but in the purchase of rail and mill equipment, heavy goods, et cetera, longer term credits appropriate to the circumstances will be required. Also, it is, of course, recognized that war conditions may shift certain international trade markets and this will need to be taken into account.

My government likewise recognizes that excessive or unwarranted fluctations in inter-American exchanges brought about by conditions resulting from the war situation would seriously prejudice beneficial trade between the American republics. It is my hope that our deliberations may result in agreement. To the extent that we sustain bases of commercial policy that are universal in character, and leave trade open to all countries on substantially the same terms, and to the extent that our commerce is not dictated by special agreements of an exclusive character, to that extent can we insure that our political independence cannot be subjugated to alien political systems operating through commercial channels.

Insulation Relative

There is also incumbent upon us the task of keeping vigorous our belief that work and production should be primarily for peaceful welfare. If by our joint effort and strength we keep this continent free from the threat of aggression, we will greatly lessen the need of subordinating our individual productive energies by making preparatory arrangements which may assist in safeguarding against this danger.

These, as I understand them, are the specific and practical measures which we are called upon to consider. They are all of them problems of vital importance to the American republics—problems of the highest and most legitimate self interest; but we all of us recognize, I am sure, that however much we may desire to insulate ourselves from the effects of this present conflict, such insulation can be only relative. It cannot in any event do more than mitigate in so far as we are able the distasters which will affect all peoples, belligerent or neutral, as a result of this world calamity.

Beyond these immediate problems produced by the war crisis there are problems which are deeper and more fundamental. We have prospered by regarding our commerce and production as designed to serve, through the exercise of individual initiative, the ends of public welfare, and not the ends of political strategy.

A Strong Defense

We shall be faced by the fact that various powerful countries in other parts of the world have now completely converted their own system of trade and production to another basis—making it an instrument of political or ideological ambition. By common determination and co-operation we can do much to avoid having our own purposes dominated by those of others or subordinated to military demands. But, since in these days it is essential to be strong (for we have seen all too often the fate of the weak), we can make every effort to see that our program of defense is of a character that reaffirms our faith in the powers of individual initiative and of free men. We can draw our strength from our liberties and from the contribution of men and women become strong and disciplined under conditions of freedom.

I believe that the time has come when the twenty-one American republics must state, and state clearly and in no uncertain terms, to all of the belligerents, both as a right of self protection and as a right inherent in their position as peaceful and independent powers, constituting an entire continent remote from the causes of the hostilities which have broken out, that they cannot agree that their security their nationals or their legitimate commercial rights and interests should be jeopardized by belligerent activities in close proximity to the shores of the New World.

This assertion of principle, I believe, must be regarded as constituting a declaration of the inalienable right of the American republics to protect themselves, so far as conditions in this modern world make it possible, from the dangers and the repercussions of a war which has broken out thousands of miles from their shores, and in which they are not involved.

War and the People

But, in the larger sense, every one of our nations, every one of our fellow citizens, is affected or will be affected by the growing tragedy of this new war.

War spells ruin, waste, torture and death—not perhaps to the leaders who have wrought it, but to the countless numbers of humble men and women throughout the world who would have none of it. For there is nothing surer in the world today than that the vast mass of the common people everywhere have wanted above all else to prevent the war which has now broken out.

Far removed from the initial scene of hostilities as the peoples of the Americas are, their interests have been jeopardized by the commencement of war. In modern civilization, every country has a natural right that war shall not be loosed upon humanity. This right was subscribed to by every nation of the civilized world in the so-called Pact of Paris, and it is this right, so solemnly subscribed to, that is today being flagrantly violated

There is no moral justification for any nation to loose war upon humanity when the resort to peaceful procedure for the solution of controversies or of inequities is available.

Co-operation Needed

The only possible road for achieving peace is through co-operation; this implies the juridic equality of every nation, and the acceptance of a moral order and of effective international law. It assumes that controversies will be settled by peaceful processes and that all peoples will, under these pacific processes, co-operate on equal terms with generosity and with justice. It assumes that economic arrangements can be made which are entirely susceptible of satisfying the reasonable needs of any nation for beneficial trade, which will provide access on equal terms to world markets, access on equal terms to raw materials, and which will satisfy the legitimate demand of all nations for those component factors which make for a peaceful life.

There is existing now and at this moment an overwhelming will on the part of peoples everywhere for peace based on renunciation of force, on justice, and on equality, could it find expression.

It may well be that the facilitation of that means of expression will be determined by the part we play in this Western Hemisphere. We, the American republics, share in common a great heritage—the principles of democratic constitutional government, devotion to justice, respect for the pledged word, love of peace. We have created an American system, an American way of life, which is our chief contribution to world civilization. This way of life we must make every effort to protect, to safeguard, to pass on intact to future generations of our own peoples, and to maintain as an unflinching standard in a world in which each day that passes sees more standards, once believed inviolate, shattered and destroyed.

Need of Purpose

As the shadows created by the outbreak of this monstrous war darken and spread rapidly across the length and breadth of the world in which we live, the twenty-one free nations of the new world can still preserve for posterity those ideals and those beliefs which may well constitute the last great hope of the civilization which we have inherited.

Our influence for peace and for the re-establishment of a world order based on morality and on law must be unshaken and secure. To accomplish this we must, and we can, resolutely defend our continent from all menace of aggression, direct or indirect. To do so, we must make every effort to keep alive our liberal commercial policy in our relations with those other nations of the world who are willing to join with us. To do so, we must strengthen and fortify the solidarity of understanding, and the identity of individual purpose which bind us closely together. To do so we must rally ever more resolutely upon the principles of freedom and of democracy, and upon the ideals of our Christian faith, through which our nations have had their being, and only through which can their future rest secure.

IN THE FIRST WORD AT THE CONFERENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, WELLES SAID HE BELIEVED THE TIME HAD COME WHEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS "MUST STATE, AND STATE CLEARLY AND IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS, TO ALL OF THE BELLIGERENTS, BOTH AS A RIGHT OF SELF PROTECTION, AND AS A RIGHT INHERENT IN THEIR POSITION AS PEACEFUL AND INDEPENDENT POWERS, CONSTITUTING AN ENTIRE CONTINENT REMOTE FROM THE CAUSES OF THE

HOSTILITIES WHICH HAVE BROKEN OUT, THAT THEY CANNOT AGREE THAT THEIR SECURITY, THEIR NATIONALS, OR THEIR LEGITIMATE COMMERCIAL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS SHOULD BE JEOPARDIZED BY BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SHORES OF THE NEW WORLD.

"THIS ASSERTION OF PRINCIPLE, I BELIEVE, MUST BE REGARDED AS CONSTITUTING A DECLARATION OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES, SO FAR AS CONDITIONS IN THIS MODERN WORLD MAKE IT POSSIBLE, FROM THE DANGERS AND REPERCUSSIONS OF A WAR WHICH HAS BROKEN OUT THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM THEIR SHORES AND IN WHICH THEY ARE NOT INVOLVED."

WELLES DECLARED HE WAS AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT HIS GOVERNMENT "WISHES TO COOPERATE WITH ALL OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN SUCH EFFORTS OF EACH TO DEVELOP THE RESOURCES OF ITS COUNTRY ALONG SOUND ECONOMIC AND NON-COMPETITIVE LINES."

"WHEN DESIRED," HE ADDED, "IT WILL ASSIST IN MAKING CREDIT AVAILABLE TO THEM THROUGH THE SERVICES AND FACILITIES OF ITS PRIVATELY-OWNED BANKING SYSTEM AS WELL AS ITS GOVERNMENT-OWNED AGENCIES WHEN THE LATTER HAVE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SUCH PURPOSES."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THAT AS LONG AS THE PRESENT SITUATION CONTINUES THE REGULAR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF THE SHIPPING LINES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS AMERICAN NEIGHBORS WOULD BE MAINTAINED AND WOULD BE STRENGTHENED AND INCREASED "WHENEVER SUCH INCREASE MAY BE FOUND TO BE DESIRABLE AND FEASIBLE."

"OUR INFLUENCE FOR PEACE AND FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD ORDER BASED ON MORALITY AND ON LAW MUST BE UNSHAKEN AND SECURE," SAID WELLES.

"TO ACCOMPLISH THIS WE MUST, AND WE CAN, RESOLUTELY DEFEND OUR CONTINENT FROM ALL MENACE OF AGGRESSION, DIRECT OR INDIRECT."

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(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 5 P.M. EST TODAY, SEPT. 25)

SECOND LEAD NEUTRALITY

(ADVANCE) PANAMA, SEPT. 25-(AP)-UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES TODAY OFFERED UNITED STATES' ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICA AND AID OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE AS WAYS OF HELPING CUSHION THE EFFECT OF WAR ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

WELLES SPOKE AT THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS GATHERED HERE TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS WHICH EUROPEAN WAR CREATES FOR THE AMERICAS.

THE HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION ASSERTED THAT THE WESTERN REPUBLICS WERE DETERMINED TO "DEFEND THEMSELVES" AND THEIR RIGHTS.

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HE CALLED ON THE REPUBLICS TO STATE EMPHATICALLY THEY "CANNOT AGREE THAT THE SECURITY OF THEIR NATIONALS OR THEIR LEGITIMATE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS SHOULD BE JEOPARDIZED BY BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO SHORES OF THE NEW WORLD."

"THE DECLARATION OF THIS PRINCIPLE MUST BE REGARDED AS CONSTITUTING A DECLARATION OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES, SO FAR AS THE CONDITIONS OF THIS

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MODERN WORLD MAKE POSSIBLE," WELLES SAID.

THE CONFERENCE OPENED AFTER AN INFORMAL SESSION WHICH OUTLINED PROCEDURE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE PROBLEMS DURING THE WAR.

RECALLING THE "HAVOC WHICH WAS OCCASIONED OUR INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN 1914" WHEN INTER-AMERICAN SHIPPING WAS DISRUPTED, WELLES SAID THE UNITED STATES FELT THAT "THE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW AFFORDED US SEVERALLY TO ASSURE OURSELVES AND EACH OTHER THAT THIS SHALL NOT OCCUR AGAIN."

THE UNDERSECRETARY SAID HE WAS AUTHORIZED TO STATE IN REGARD TO THE UNITED STATES' POSITION THAT "SO LONG AS THE PRESENT SITUATION CONTINUES, REGULAR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF SHIPPING LINES NOW IN OPERATION NOT ONLY WILL NOT BE CURTAILED, BUT WILL BE STRENGTHENED AND INCREASED WHENEVER SUCH INCREASE MAY BE FOUND DESIRABLE AND FEASIBLE."

WELLES SAID HE BELIEVED THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS DESIRED TO CONSIDER THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS AND TO OBTAIN "COMPLETE RESPECT ON THE PART OF ALL BELLIGERENTS FOR OUR RESPECTIVE SOVEREIGNTIES."

HE ADDED IT WAS BELIEVED DESIRABLE "SO FAR AS CONDITIONS AND OUR UNTRAMMELLED RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTION MAKE POSSIBLE" THAT THE AMERICAN NATIONS REACH UNIFORM STANDARDS REGARDING STEPS THEY MAY TAKE INDIVIDUALLY FOR DETERMINING AND ASSERTING THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

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WELLES SAID THIS WOULD ENHANCE THE NATIONS' ABILITIES TO PRESERVE PEACE.

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FOLLOW PANAMA

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 25-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE CANTILO OF ARGENTINA HELD TELEPHONE CONFERENCES TODAY WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS ALBERTO GUANI OF URUGUAY AND OSWALDO ARANHA OF BRAZIL, PRESUMABLY OVER CONCERTED ACTION AT THE PANAMA CONFERENCE ON THE NEUTRALITY OF THE AMERICAS.

IT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND URUGUAY HAD STUDIED THEIR POSITION ON THE PROPOSAL TO EXTEND AMERICAN TERRITORIAL WATERS TO PROTECT NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

CANTILO ALSO CONFERRED WITH THE URUGUAYAN AND BRAZILIAN AMBASSADORS.

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LONDON, SEPT. 25-(AP)-"EYEWITNESS," THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS, SENT A PEACEFUL ACCOUNT FROM THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE TONIGHT SAYING, "SO FAR THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE ALARM."

"THE GUNNERS," HE SAID, "HAVE HAD LITTLE TO DO BUT REMAIN CONSTANTLY ON THE WATCH AND TO ENJOY THE SEPTEMBER SUNSHINE."

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THE HEADQUARTERS WERE "IN AN OLD FRENCH CHATEAU" FROM WHICH THE COMMANDING OFFICER COULD "TALK TO THE FRENCH AIR DEFENSE AUTHORITIES AND ALSO COMMUNICATE WITH HIS BATTERIES, CUNNINGLY CONCEALED IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE."

"EYEWITNESS" SAID THE SOLDIERS TOLD OF BEING WELCOMED BY WHOLE TOWNS THAT TURNED OUT "WITH FLOWERS AND KISSES."

"ALONG THE COUNTRY ROADS THE BIG BRITISH LORRIES HUM PAST WITH A BUNCH OF DAHLIAS TIED TO THE RADIATOR CAP, AND ANOTHER BEHIND THE DRIVER'S EAR," HE WROTE.

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THE CORRESPONDENT SAID OFFICERS REPORTED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS WERE FRATERNIZING MORE THAN IN 1914, DRINKING TOGETHER IN CAFES, SHARING CIGARETTES AND GENERALLY TRING TO GET ACQUAINTED

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HE FOUND THE SOLDIERS BILLETED IN LITTLE VILLAGES, CASTLES AND ON FARMS, DISTRIBUTED SO EVENLY THAT HARDLY ANY CONCENTRATION OF MEN WAS APPARENT.

LONDON,SEPT.25-(AP)-HERE IS THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION'S TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT OF LEAFLETS WHICH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE DROPPED ON GERMANY LAST NIGHT IN ANOTHER OF THE SERIES OF "CONFETTI BOMBINGS."

"GERMANS: NOTE THAT IN SPITE OF THE GERMAN BLOOD WHICH HAS BEEN SHED IN THE POLISH WAR:

"1. YOUR GOVERNMENT'S HOPE OF A SUCCESSFUL BLITZKRIEG (LIGHTNING WAR) HAS BEEN DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH WAR CABINET'S DECISION TO PREPARE FOR A THREE YEARS WAR.

"2. THE FRENCH ARMY CROSSED THE FRONTIER INTO GERMANY ON THE SIXTH OF SEPTEMBER OR FOUR DAYS BEFORE GERMAN OFFICIAL SOURCES ADMITTED IT. IN THE WEST BRITISH TROOPS ARE ALREADY STANDING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THEIR FRENCH ALLIES.

"3. THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS HAVE SWEPT GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM THE OCEANS, THEREFORE YOUR SUPPLIES OF A WHOLE RANGE OF ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS SUCH AS PETROL, COPPER, NICKEL, RUBBER, COTTON, WOOL AND FATS ARE ALMOST GONE AND YOU CAN NO LONGER RELY AS YOU DID IN THE LAST WAR UPON NEUTRAL SUPPLIES BECAUSE YOUR GOVERNMENT CAN NOT PAY FOR THEM.

"4. NIGHT AFTER NIGHT THE BRITISH AIR FORCE HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS POWER BY FLIGHTS FAR INTO GERMAN TERRITORY."

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BUCHAREST,SEPT.25-(AP)-AN UNOFFICIAL SURVEY TODAY SHOWED POLAND LOST BETWEEN 600 AND 700 PLANES IN 19 DAYS OF AERIAL WARFARE WITH GERMANY.

POLAND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE HAD APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SERVICEABLE PLANES OF ALL TYPES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR SEPT. 1.

ASIDE FROM ABOUT 300 BOMBERS, COMBAT, RECONNAISSANCE AND TRAINING PLANES INTERNED IN RUMANIA AND LITHUANIA, THE POLISH AIRFORCE VIRTUALLY WAS WIPED OUT BY SEPT. 20 AS A RESULT OF GERMANY'S WHIRLWIND AERIAL ATTACK.

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BUCHAREST--FIRST ADD POLISH PLANES XXX AERIAL ATTACK.

REFUGEE POLISH OFFICERS ASSERT THAT THE GERMANS LOST 150 OUT OF 2,000 PLANES OPERATING OVER POLAND, WHICH IS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THE CLAIM ALREADY PUT FORWARD IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE REGARDING THE COST TO THE GERMAN AIR FORCE OF ITS AMAZING SUCCESSES.

SINCE AIRCRAFT IS PLAYING A BIGGER ROLE THAN EVER IN THE PRESENT WAR, ALL MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS ARE INTERESTED IN OBTAINING AND ANALYZING DATA ON HOW CATASTROPHE STRUCK THE POLISH AIR LEGION AND WHY.

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THIS SURVEY ATTEMPTING TO ACCOUNT FOR THE TRAGIC ANNIHILATION OF THE POLISH SQUADRONS IS BASED ON TEN DAYS' PERSONAL OBSERVATION IN POLAND AND ON THE QUESTIONING OF MILITARY OBSERVERS, FOREIGN DIPLOMATS AND REFUGEES AND SOME POLISH AVIATORS WHO LANDED THEIR PLANES IN RUMANIA.

THE POLISH ARMY'S ROUT AND THE GOVERNMENT'S COLLAPSE MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN OFFICIAL FIGURES REGARDING AVIATION LOSSES OR

1939

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MILITARY OR CIVIL DAMAGE. EVEN THE GERMANS ARE NOT YET DEFINITE ON THE TOLL OF THEIR NATIONWIDE BOMBING.

THE OUTSTANDING FACT IS THAT GERMANY'S OVERWHELMING NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY IN PLANES GAVE HER COMMAND OF THE AIR FROM THE WAR'S FIRST HOUR. THAT SUPREMACY:

1. ENABLED GERMAN PLANES TO BLAST POLISH COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT, MAKING A UNIFIED MILITARY DEFENSE IMPOSSIBLE.

2. DEPRIVED THE POLISH COMMAND OF VITALLY NECESSARY INFORMATION ON THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS WHILE THE GERMANS WERE AWARE OF ALL POLISH ACTIVITY.

THUS THE SUPERIOR MECHANIZED GERMAN ASSAULT POUNDED THE POLES SO SEVERELY THAT THE POLISH GENERAL STAFF WAS STUNNED, OPERATING ALMOST BLINDLY AFTER ONLY A WEEK'S FIGHTING. SEP 26 1939

POLISH AUTHORITIES ASSERT THEY HAD 1,000 PLANES SHORTLY BEFORE GERMAN BOMBERS RAIDED WIDESPREAD MILITARY OBJECTIVES, PARTICULARLY AIRPORTS, AT DAWN ON SEPT.1.

DESTRUCTION OF HANGARS AND MACHINE SHOPS MADE REPAIRS IMPOSSIBLE, FORCING ABANDONMENT OF MANY PLANES WHICH WERE ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED. DESTRUCTION OF TRANSPORT LINES CAUSED A FUEL SHORTAGE, IMMOBILIZING ADDITIONAL PLANES.

AERIAL INFERIORITY PREVENTED ALL BUT A FEW RETALIATORY RAIDS, AND THE RAIDERS UNDERWENT FIERCE GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THERE WERE ONLY A FEW AERIAL DOG FIGHTS, INCLUDING HALF A DOZEN OVER WARSAW, SO THERE WERE ONLY MINOR LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES ON THIS SCORE. SEP 26 1939

THE GERMAN ESPIONAGE SYSTEM WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LOCATED ALL POLISH AIRDROMES TO THE EXTENT THAT MOST WERE BOMBED WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER THE WAR'S START, CATCHING THE POLES UNPREPARED AND WITH THEIR PLANES UNABLE TO LEAVE THE GROUND.

AS NEW FIELDS WERE ESTABLISHED GERMAN BOMBERS MADE THEM UNTENABLE.

THE POLISH AIRMEN HOPED TO FLY ON TO FRANCE, BUT THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT CLIPPED THEIR WINGS BY ORDERING THEM TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. SEP 26 1939

P1103PES

WITH ROMANSHORN

BERLIN, SEPT. 25-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, TONIGHT QUOTED THE HIGH COMMAND AS STATING FRENCH AIRPLANES HAD BEEN SIGHTED AND FIRED UPON OVER LAKE CONSTANCE IN THE VICINITY OF THE FRIEDRICHSHAFEN ZEPPELIN BASE.

THIS REPORT SAID THAT THE PLANES HAD FAILED TO BOMB ANY OBJECT IN GERMANY AND THAT THEY HAD BEEN CHASED OFF OVER SWISS TERRITORY.

THE HIGH COMMAND EARLIER, IN COMMENT ON FOREIGN REPORTS THAT WARPLANES RAIDED FRIEDRICHSHAFEN LAST NIGHT, HAD FLATLY DENIED THERE HAD BEEN ANY RAID. SEP 26 1939

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BUCHAREST, SEPT. 25--AP--MEMBERS OF A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION DISCLOSED TONIGHT HOW THE WIFE OF A BRITISH PASSPORT OFFICER IN WARSAW LOST HER LIFE BECAUSE SHE WENT TO FEED A STRAY KITTEN.

THE WOMAN, MRS PARRICK SHELLY, WAS KILLED IN THE BOMBING OF THE POLISH TOWN OF LUCK BY GERMAN PLANES.

THE SHELLYS FLED TO LUCK WHEN THE POLISH GOVENMENT LEFT THE CAPITAL A FEW DAYS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. WHILE HER HUSBAND WAS IN HIS TEMPORARY OFFICE MRS. SHELLY WENT TO ANOTHER ROOM TO FEED THE STRAY KITTEN.

AIR RAIDERS S ORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE HOUSE. THE HUSBAND, THOUGH DAZED, WAS UNINJURED. MRS. SHELLY'S BODY WAS NEVER FOUND. SEP 26 1939

COPENHAGEN,SEPT 25-(AP)-THE SWEDISH STEAMER SILESIA, THE FOURTH NEUTRAL SHIP TO BE SUNK IN THREE DAYS, WAS SENT TO THE BOTTOM TODAY, ADDING TO THE RESENTMENT IN NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OVER GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY IN THE SKAGERRAK.

THE CREW OF THE 1,839-TON SILESIA ESCAPED IN LIFEBOATS BEFORE SHE WAS TORPEDOED, NAVAL OFFICIALS SAID. THEY WERE PICKED UP NEAR STAVANGER, 100 MILES SOUTH OF BERGEN, NORWAY, BY THE SWEDISH STEAMER SUESIA.

ATTACKS ON NEUTRALS IN THE SKAGERRAK, AN ARM OF THE NORTH SEA BETWEEN NORWAY AND JUTLAND, CAUSED SHARP NEWSPAPER PROTESTS IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

P316PES

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT. 25-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS TO LAND HERE SINCE THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR ARRIVED TODAY TO GUARD NEW CARIBBEAN ARMY AND NAVY BASES.

BATTERIES A AND B OF THE 69TH COAST ARTILLERY CAME HERE FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN COMMAND OF CAPT.W.F.MCKEE ABOARD THE TRANSPORT SHIP CHATTEAU THIERRY. ANTI-AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT WAS CARRIED.

N1022AES

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MOSCOW,SEPT 25-(AP)-THE RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE ON ITS OPERATIONS IN POLAND TODAY SAID:

"DURING THE DAY OF SEPT.25 RED ARMY UNITS CONTINUED TO ADVANCE TOWARD THE DEMARCATION LINE, HAVING OCCUPIED THE TOWNS OF SUVALKI (SUWALKI) AND GONIONDZ (GONIANDZ) AND REACHED THE LINE FORMED BY SUVALKI, GONIONDZ, SURAZH (SURHZ) AND YANOV (JANOW PODLASKI--20 MILES NORTHWEST OF BREST-LITOVSK), OPALIN, DUBENKA (DUBIENKA--BOTH POINTS ON THE RIVER BUG 20 MILES NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST OF CHELM), RYBNIK (25 MILES WEST OF STRYI), KOZIOWA (30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STRYI).

"OPERATIONS ON CLEARING THE TERRITORY OF THE REMNANTS OF POLISH TROOPS WERE GOING ON IN WESTERN BYELORRUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) AND IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE."

P1036PES

SEP 26

ATHENS, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE FOOD SITUATION IN GREECE APPEARED TO BE RETURNING TO NORMALCY TODAY AS A RESULT OF PROSECUTION OF HOARDERS AND PROFITEERS. EXTENSIVE SEARCHES OF HOUSES FOR HOARDED FOOD CONTINUED AND NEWSPAPERS PRINTED LONG LISTS OF RETAILERS AND WHOLESALERS CONVICTED.

NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO FOUR PAGES FOUR DAYS A WEEK AND SIX PAGES THE OTHER THREE.

WY1152AES

SEP 26 1939

OTTAWA, SEPT. 25--(CANADIAN PRESS)-- THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAID TONIGHT THAT MAIN RECRUITING CENTERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE HAVE BEEN SO SWAMPED WITH APPLICATIONS THAT A TEMPORARY HALT IN THESE CENTERS HAD BEEN CALLED.

SUCH CENTERS WERE AT MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND TORONTO, A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID. THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY YOUNG CANADIANS

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EAGER TO BE WAR FLYERS THAT THE AIR FORCE HAS HAD NO TIME TO TAKE STOCK OF THE TOTAL NUMBER RECRUITED DURING THE WAR EMERGENCY.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 25--(CANADIAN PRESS)--TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY A SPECIAL PERMIT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES AIRPLANES MAY FLY TO CANADIAN AIRPORTS, UNDER PRESENT WAR CONDITIONS.

"WE MUST HAVE SOME CHECK UP ON WHAT PLANES ARE ENTERING THE COUNTRY, SO UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT A PERMIT MUST BE ISSUED BY THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT," IT WAS EXPLAINED.

REGULAR AIRLINES OPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN GIVEN PERMANENT PERMITS.

CP9 CCC 820P

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 20--AVIEMORE (BR) FREIGHTER, 4,060 GROSS TONS, 11 OF CREW OF 40 ARRIVING AT LIVERPOOL REPORTED SHIP WAS TORPEDOED THE WEEK OF SEPT. 10-16.

N120SPES

SEP 26 1939

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 24--HAZELSIDE (BR) FREIGHTER, 4,646 TONS, TORPEDOED AND SHELLED BY GERMAN SUB NEAR IRISH COAST, 12 OF CREW MISSING, 2 KILLED BY SHELLS, 5 WOUNDED, 22 RESCUED.

N110JAES

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 25--PIRYNE (FRENCH) COLLIER, 2,660 TONS, SUNK BY SUB NEAR ENGLISH COAST, CREW OF 24 RESCUED BY ENGLISH COAST GUARD.

DB125SPES

SEP 26 1939

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT.25--SILESIA (SWEDISH) FREIGHTER, 1,839 TONS, SUNK IN SKAGERRAK NEAR STAVANGER, NORWAY, CREW ESCAPED IN LIFEBOATS AND RESCUED BY SWEDISH STEAMER SUECIA.

PJA7PES

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS sept-25-

SINKING OF THE 4,646-TON BRITISH FREIGHTER HAZELSIDE OFF THE IRISH COAST BY A SUBMARINE SUNDAY RAISED TO 49 THE TOTAL OF MERCHANT SHIPS LOST IN SEA COMBAT.

SINCE WAR WAS DECLARED SEPT. 3, 38 BRITISH, ONE FRENCH, NINE GERMAN AND NINE NEUTRAL VESSELS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

TWELVE OF THE HAZELSIDE'S 34 CREW MEMBERS WERE REPORTED MISSING.

SURVIVORS SAID THE FREIGHTER WAS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

TORPEDOING OF THREE NEUTRAL CRAFT IN TWO DAYS--THE OTHER SIX NON-BELLIGERENT MERCHANT VESSELS LOST WERE BLOWN UP BY MINES--INDICATED

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GERMANY HAD BEGUN MORE DRASTIC ENFORCEMENT OF ITS ATTEMPTED SUBMARINE BLOCKADE OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

LIKE THE FINNISH FREIGHTERS MARTTI-RAGNAR AND THE WALMA, THE 1,210-TON SWEDISH CARGO CARRIER GERTRUD BRATT, TORPEDOED OFF NORWAY SUNDAY, WAS BOUND FOR ENGLAND WITH WOOD PULP, LISTED BY THE GERMANS AS CONTRABAND. THE WOOD PULP CONTAINS CELLULOSE, IMPORTANT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES.

ALTHOUGH FINLAND PROTESTED THE SINKING OF ITS TWO FREIGHTERS AS A VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY, A GERMAN OFFICIAL SAID THAT IF EITHER VESSEL MERELY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN TO ITS HOME PORT, IT WOULD HAVE SOUGHT SOME OTHER WAY TO ENGLAND.

"SO THERE IS NOTHING LEFT FOR US TO DO IN SUCH A CASE EXCEPT SINK IT," HE SAID.

EACH NEUTRAL SHIP WAS WARNED BEFORE IT WAS SUNK. ALL CREW MEMBERS APPARENTLY REACHED SAFETY.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE BEFUDDLED EUROPEAN WAR CONTINUES TO SIT ON THE CURB-STONE WITH ITS FEET IN THE DUST, WAITING FOR COMMUNIST CHIEFTAIN STALIN TO COME ALONG AND DISCLOSE WHAT RUSSIA IS GOING TO DO ABOUT IT.

FOR WHAT THE MUSCOVITES DO IS A MATTER OF MIGHTY MOMENT BOTH TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AND TO HERR HITLER.

SO MUCH SO THAT THE SILENCE OF THE KREMLIN IS LOUDER THAN THE BOOM OF THE BIG GUNS ON THE WAR FRONT AT THE MOMENT.

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BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX IS REPORTED TO HAVE TRIED AGAIN TO GET AT THE BOTTOMOF THE MYSTERY SATURDAY NIGHT. THIS GREAT PERSONALITY, WHOSE OWN OPINIONS HAVE SO MUCH WEIGHT IN THIS CRISIS, IS SAID TO HAVE SENT FOR SOVIET AMBASSADOR MAISKY AND REQUESTED THAT THE ENVOY CLARIFY HIS COUNTRY'S AIMS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

WHAT MAISKY REPLIED HASN'T BEEN MADE PUBLIC, BUT IF HE SAID ANYTHING WORTH WHILE IT'S A SAFE BET FUEHRER HITLER WOULD GIVE MUSSOLINI ANOTHER SLICE OF HIS NEW POLISH TERRITORY TO HEAR IT. THE LITTLE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE WOULD GIVE A PRETTY BIT TO HEAR IT, TOO.

THE WHOLE OF THAT PART OF THE CONTINENT, FROM NORTHERNMOST FINLAND, RIGHT DOWN THROUGH THE BALTIC STATES, HUNGARY AND THE BALKANS, IS SHIVERING WITH ANXIETY AS THE RESULT OF RUSSIA'S ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY AND THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND.

SO FAR AS CONCERNS HERR HITLER HE MUST BE WONDERING HOW GOOD A PROPHET HE REALLY IS. WHEN HE GAVE HIS FOLLOWERS MEIN KAMPF HE WARNED THEM IN BURNING LANGUAGE TO KEEP AWAY FROM ENTANGLEMENTS WITH RUSSIA.

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NOW THAT HE HAS VIOLATED HIS OWN ADMONITION, THERE IS WIDE-SPREAD SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER STALIN OR HITLER IS TOP-SERGEANT AND GIVING THE ORDERS. CERTAINLY RUSSIA'S INTERVENTION HAS CHANGED THE ENTIRE COMPLEXION OF THE EASTERN EUROPEAN SET-UP, WHICH HAD BEEN HIGHLY FAVORABLE TO HERR HITLER. LOOK AT THIS:

FIRST OFF, RUSSIA NOW TAKEN THREE FIFTHS OF POLAND, A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF WHICH HAD BEEN BATTLED FOR BY THE GERMAN ARMY.

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HITLER HAS HAD TO ABANDON HIS PET SCHEME OF TAKING OVER THE WONDERFULLY RICH RUSSIAN UKRAINE, TOWARD WHICH HE HAS BEEN LOOKING WITH LONGING EYES SINCE DAYS BEFORE HE CAME TO POWER.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN MOSCOW EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT RUSSIA'S OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND HAS PREVENTED ANY DIRECT GERMAN MARCH INTO RUMANIA THROUGH POLAND. THE ONLY WAY GERMANY NOW COULD GET TO RUMANIA--SHOULD IT WISH TO--IS THROUGH HUNGARY.

THESE OBSERVERS SAY THIS MIGHT BE A VITAL FACTOR IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, SINCE GERMANY HAS BEEN STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO SECURE RUMANIA'S VAST OIL SUPPLIES AND WHEAT. THE NAZIS NEED THESE BADLY, ESPECIALLY THE OIL, FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. Ppremier CALINESCU, WHO WAS ASSASSINATED LAST WEEK BY PRO-NAZI IRON GUARDSMEN, HAD BEEN BLOCKING BERLIN'S AIMS IN THIS RESPECT.

HUNGARY, WHICH HAS BEEN AS CLOSE TO GERMANY AS TWO CROSSED FINGERS, AND ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO PLEDGED ITS HATRED TO COMMUNISM BY SIGNING HITLER'S ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, WAS RUSHED TO RENEW DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET.

THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER IS ON HIS WAY TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS SOME SORT OF AGREEMENT. TURKEY HAS BEEN IN HITLER'S TRADE CORRAL ALONG WITH THE BALKAN STATES, AND ALSO HAS A DEFENSIVE AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN. ONLY A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO TURKEY WAS SHRUGGING ITS SHOULDERS AT MOSCOW.

BULGARIA, WHICH HAD BEEN SLIDING DOWN HITLER'S CELLAR-DOOR IN THE MOST FRIENDLY FASHION, IS REPORTED TO BE ABOUT TO MAKE A TRADE PACT WITH RUSSIA.

THE GREAT YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH HASN'T HAD DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW, IS SAID TO BE OPENING THEM UP. THE VIRTUAL RULER OF YUGOSLAVIA, PRINCE REGENT PAUL, HAS BEEN A BITTER FOE OF COMMUNISM. HIS MOTHER WAS A HESS-BORN RUSSIAN AND MANY OF HER FAMILY LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION.

IN SHORT, EVERYBODY IN EASTERN EUROPE IS RUSHING TO GET A NICE SPOT IN THE RUSSIAN SUN.

SO IT WILL BE SURPRISING IF HITLER ISN'T WONDERING WHETHER HE WASN'T IN FACT A GOOD PROPHET WHEN HE WROTE MEIN KAMPF. HOWEVER, THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN IS TOO ASTUTE NOT TO HAVE HAD HIS EYES OPEN WHEN HE STARTED TO SWAP HORSES WITH STALIN. HITLER'S PROBLEM NOW, IN THE VIEW OF MANY OBSERVERS, IS TO FIGURE OUT WHETHER IF HE WINS THE WAR FROM THE ALLIES HE MAY NOT LOSE IT TO RUSSIA.

WORD FROM MOSCOW IS THAT THE SOVIETIZING OF THE NEWLY ACQUIRED POLISH TERRITORY IS PROCEEDING APACE. THE PROGRAM IS SAID TO INCLUDE A CAMPAIGN AGAINST LANDLORD AND CAPITALIST CLASSES.

N9IOAED

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY, BOTH INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, OVER THE WEEK-END ALONG THE SAAR BASIN--VOSGES MOUNTAIN SECTOR OF THE WESTERN FRONT, AND VIGOROUS FIGHTING DEVELOPED THIS MORNING AT VARIOUS POINTS BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND FRENCH.

THIS APPEARED FOR THE MOST PART TO REPRESENT ATTACK AND COUNTER-ATTACK TO SECURE FAVORABLE POSITIONS WHICH WOULD BE VALUABLE IN EVENT OF A MAJOR OFFENSIVE. ALL OF THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN TAKING PLACE IN THE WIDE NO-MAN'S-LAND WHICH LIES BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT DEFENSIVE LINES--THE GERMAN WEST-WALL AND THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE.

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UP TO THIS JUNCTURE THE WARFARE HAS BEEN PRELIMINARY JOCKEYING FOR POSITION.

AN ACTIVE FRONT LIKE THIS OF COURSE NEVER CEASES TO SEETHE, EVEN WHEN NO GREAT ACTION IS AFOOT. THERE ARE CONSTANT "RAIDS" BY BOTH SIDES FOR PURPOSES OF OBTAINING IDENTIFICATIONS OF FIGHTING UNITS, AND THESE FREQUENTLY DEVELOP INTO HOT SHOWS BEFORE THEY ARE OVER.

A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FREQUENTLY WILL BE SET OFF SIMPLY BECAUSE SOME SENTRY WITH A NERVOUS TRIGGER FINGER HAS FIRED A SINGLE SHOT AT A MOVING SHADOW. THE ENEMY MAY FEAR THIS MEANS A RAID OR EVEN THE BEGINNING OF AN OFFENSIVE.

ALL THE GAINS AND LOSSES THUS FAR RECORDED HAVE BEEN IN THE NO-MAN'S BELT. APART FROM ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT, THERE WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN NO ATTACK AGAINST THE MAIN DEFENSES OF EITHER THE MAGINOT OR WEST-WALL LINES.

REPORTS PERSIST THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ARE GETTING READY FOR A BIG DRIVE. THE GERMANS, TOO, HAVE MASSED TROOPS AND AIRPLANES ALONG THE SAAR REGION.

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Paris Reports Gap Is Blasted In Nazi Forts

Infantry Advances East of Saarbruecken While Guns Open Way in West

Reich Reports Fall Of Warsaw Fortress

Final Assault Launched After Vain Attempt to Persuade Poles to Yield

European military developments:

WESTERN FRONT—French artillery was reported to have blasted gap in Limes line fortifications between Merzig and Saarbruecken, while infantry hit the German defenses through salient formed by Hornbach, which was captured, more than a mile inside Reich, in valley of Horn River. American correspondent touring German defenses found reports to be false that Aachen, Trier and Cologne had been or were being evacuated.

EASTERN FRONT—German Army announced it was storming Warsaw after all efforts failed to convince its Polish commander of the "gruesomeness and uselessness of resistance," also reported capture of Mokotowski fortress at Warsaw. Budapest heard Warsaw's radio say city was "entirely in ruins."

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French Guns Dent Limes Line; Nazis Storm Warsaw

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French Guns Dent Limes Line

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Wednesday).—French artillery was reported today to have blasted a hole in the Limes fortifications between Merzig and Saarbruecken.

Dispatches said the entire French-German frontier, between the borders of neutral Luxembourg and Switzerland, blazed with artillery fire.

These advices said heavy German counterfire on advanced French positions in the Saar and Palatinate regions was designed to protect feverish efforts by German troops to rebuild shattered blockhouses backing their line from Merzig to Saarbruecken—a distance of about twenty miles.

French infantry, edging forward yesterday under cover of a heavy artillery barrage, was said by military sources to have hit Germany's main Limes line through a salient formed at Hornbach, on the western front.

These sources described the battle thus:

German big guns replied to the French barrage, sending shells into the wooded hills and steep ravines southeast of the German town of Zweibruecken, called Deux Ponts by the French. This town was the immediate objective of the French attack in this sector. Overhead French and German air forces clashed, the French holding their own against superior numbers.

Despite violent German reaction, the French succeeded in consolidating the Hornbach salient, which was one of the most important strategic positions taken by the French on the northern flank of the front between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers. Hornbach lies a little more than a mile within German territory in the valley of the Horn River. Zweibruecken is four miles farther north.

The general staff's evening communique, No. 46, said:

"Activity of the enemy artillery in the region south of Deux Ponts and south of Pirmasens.

"At dawn a raid was repulsed on the front of the Lauter."

The morning communique, No. 45, said:

"Persistence of activity by enemy artillery southeast of Zweibruecken. During the day of Sept. 25 several combats matched our fighting planes against German fighting planes."

The general staff's evening communique showed that German firing spread from the sector south of Zweibruecken to a parallel region south of Pirmasens, twelve miles to the east on the other side of France's Hornbach salient. It was through this rugged area that the French had been infiltrating gradually. Moving north from the Bitche Plateau, military dispatches said, they seized border villages and occupied crests around Hornbach, took the town and pushed on to Alt (Old) Hornbach.

On the eastern end of the north flank, where the French communique said a German surprise attack at dawn in the Lauter River Valley was repulsed, dispatches indicated that a German raiding party had attempted to take a farm near the no-man's land village of Saint Paul north of the French border town of Wissembourg, but was turned back.

French troops, after three weeks of fighting through outposts of the Limes Line, were said to have come into contact with a principal field of pillboxes and trenches around Hornbach. This is one of the points where the Limes Line curves closest to the frontier.

An indication of an increase in activity in this sector was given in military dispatches which formerly reported companies of 250 men in action. They now said battalions of 1,000 were engaging in combat.

Asserting that outlying villages and machine-gun nests of the Limes Line had been taken, French observers said their artillery was pounding main fortifications on a 100-mile northern flank running through Merzig, Saarbruecken, Zweibruecken, Pirmasens and Bergzabern.

Series of Attacks Succeed

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 26 (AP).—French forces were reported in advices reaching Basel today to have attained a number of limited objectives set at the beginning of a series of attacks launched Saturday along a forty-mile stretch on the western front.

Only before the towns of Zweibruecken and Pirmasens, in the central sector fifteen and thirty miles east of the industrial town of Saarbruecken, were the French attacks said to have been thwarted by the Germans.

The central area was reported to have been the scene of a heavy German counter-attack this afternoon following three days of stubborn resistance to the French attacks.

Dispatches reaching Basel said the fighting had been so intense between small, picked forces since Saturday that the village of Bottenbach, just north of the frontier between Pirmasens and Zweibruecken, had changed hands five times. These reports related that several squadrons of German planes cooperated with Nazi land forces which were said to have struck south from the main Zweibruecken-Pirmasens road, bombing trenches and pillboxes around the French fort just north of Rolbing.

One of the first positions the French captured at the outbreak of the war was a high hill in the

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southern Palatinate forests. Atop it are ruins of Wegelnbourg Castle, destroyed by French guns. The ruined border castles of Hohenbourg, Wasigenstein and Flechenstein, all of which were scenes of battles centuries ago, were among other bases from which the French drove northwest through heavily forested country. A column of troops from Wegelnbourg Castle was reported to have cut a secondary rail line and road between Fischbach and Bundenthal on the west, reaching the Suaer watershed north of Fischbach.

Basel, wondering for three weeks whether it would hear a shot or see action on the heretofore dormant Rhine front, stretching north of the city, both saw and heard today.

A French plane flew over the German side of the frontier near by apparently to see how far it could go.

The French plane winged its way about a quarter of a mile over Nazi territory, then circled back, then turned over the border again.

Its second sortie across the border brought such a concerted burst of German anti-aircraft fire that thousands of Basle citizens scrambled to rooftops in anticipation of witnessing their first air battle.

A French squadron, however, came into sight, crossed the Rhine and escorted the plane safely back to the French side. Apparently none was hit by the German guns and the Nazis failed to send challenging planes into the air.

positions taken on the northern flank between the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

A General Staff communique issued this morning reported several combats between French and German fighting planes were noted, but no details were given.

[A dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, says that the French were reported there to have repulsed with heavy losses a counter-attack launched by the Germans during the night in an effort to relieve pressure on key forts near Zweibruecken. The German drive, the reports declared, was caught in a heavy cross-fire from the French advance posts and was met by a wave of French forces on both flanks. The Nazis were said to have withdrawn into the fortifications near Mittelbach, leaving hundreds of dead and many wounded on the battlefield.

[The French themselves, the Basle dispatches added, sustained heavy losses during the night in the sector between the Saar River and Bliss Creek, where they were reported attempting to hold newly won positions under machine-gunfire and a bombardment from the Siegfried Line fortifications.

[In full view from Basle today a French observation plane flew over the Rhine and drew such heavy fire from the German anti-aircraft batteries that a squadron of French planes took to the air to rescue it. The French planes wheeled back to French territory before any German planes had risen to meet them.]

Main Nazi Defenses Assaulted at Hornbach Under Heavy Artillery Support—Aerial Combats Continue.

PARIS, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The French General Staff's communique tonight merely reported the repulse of a German raid on the Lauter River sector and activity of German artillery in the sectors south of Zweibruecken (Deux Ponts) and south of Pirmasens.

However, French military dispatches said that French infantry had hit Germany's main Siegfried Line at Hornbach, while French artillery continued to hurl shells across the Rhine River in an attempt to break up new German troop concentrations reported north of the Swiss border.

Hornbach is about a mile inside German territory in the valley of the Horn River. The advance there, the dispatches said, was made under the protection of a heavy artillery barrage, which drew German bombardment in return.

Aerial Combat Reported.

The salient at Hornbach was described as one of the most strategic

Expect Huge Nazi Force.

Advices from the front said that the combined French and British air forces had played a major role in detecting new disposition of the German troops.

French experts hazarded the opinion that the reported German concentrations near the Swiss border might presage an attempt on the part of the Nazis to cross the Rhine below the Black Forest, at the extreme end of the Maginot line. These persons said, however, that such an attempt would be hazardous from the German viewpoint, because of heavy French forces stationed near Belfort.

French military men estimated that as a sequel to the lightning occupation of Poland, the Germans might soon be able to mass from 100 to 110 full divisions on the western front. This would compare, they said, to Germany's world war strength in the west of about 240 divisions. A German division is composed of roughly 12,000 men.

The French reported last night that their air forces had defeated a German air force in two major air battles which preceded yesterday's bombardment of the heavily fortified Siegfried Line.

The dispatches said that the French had lost two planes in the engagement, but declared that the Germans, though superior in numbers, were believed to have suffered heavier losses. One Nazi plane fell behind the French lines, it was said, and observers reported that they had seen other German ships plunge to earth in flames.

During the heavy artillery action yesterday, the French said, their batteries swept German hill defenses along a 100-mile front between the Moselle and the Rhine.

Dual Objective.

French infantry movements in the Saar River sector, which accompanied the bombardment, were said to have had the dual objective of establishing new artillery positions and seizing prisoners in a quest for information.

An undisclosed number of captured German soldiers were reported taken back to Thionville for questioning.

The French said that the entire area north of the Saar, between Merzig in the west and Saarbruecken on the east, was threatened by their artillery emplacements.

Coincident with the action in the Saar River sector, French forces struck at German positions in the Haardt Mountains, which stretch along a twenty-mile front between the German town of Pirmasens and the French town of Wissembourg. The French attack in this sector, one of the most difficult on the entire northern flank of the front, was described by military men as "an active defense."

In the diplomatic field, meanwhile, France and Great Britain pressed efforts to learn the full significance of Soviet Russia's intervention in Poland.

The French Vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, Auguste Champetier de Ribes, conferred for some time yesterday with the Russian Ambassador, Jakob Surits. At the same time, it was learned, Lord Halifax, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, interviewed Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador to London. The outcome of the talks was not disclosed.

Obituary notices for fallen French soldiers appeared in increasing numbers in the press today. One newspaper carried three of these notices with such accompanying phrases as "died for France" or "fallen gloriously for France." In civilian life the three had been a clerk, a newspaper employee and an official of the Marine Ministry.

French Advance.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Reports reaching Basle today said that the French advance along the road leading to Zweibruecken had passed beyond the little hamlet of Althernbach.

Further east the French were reported to have almost surrounded German forts at Fischbach and Ludwigswinkel, outposts of the Siegfried Line. This was accomplished, dispatches said, by a single powerful attack through thick woods from the ruins of the famous fourteenth century Palatinate Castles, which the French have turned into bases.

One of the first positions the French captured at the outbreak of the war was a high hill in the southern Palatinate forests, on top of which are ruins of Wegelnbourg Castle, destroyed by French guns.

The ruined border castles of Hohenbourg, Wasigenstein and Flechenstein, all of which were scenes of battles centuries ago, were among other bases from which the French drove northwest through heavily forested country.

A column of troops from Wegelnbourg Castle was reported to have cut a secondary rail line and road between Fischbach and Bundenthal on the west, reaching the Suaer watershed north of Fischbach.

A German force estimated at several thousand was said, however, to have remained in the vicinity of Fischbach, still linked with the rear by a secondary forest highway.

The French advance through forest areas famed for their weird sandstone rock formations was delayed frequently by minefields and barbed wire, but defended only by a few patrols of German troops.

Neither side has given official or semi-official estimates of losses during the past two days, but reports reaching Basle said that the French casualties numbered more than a thousand for the period beginning Sunday and ending at noon yesterday.

Military observers here said that this estimate seemed low for attacking forces on such a wide front, although the French were known to have relied mainly on small patrols for their assaults.

Until today's counter-attack south of Zweibruecken the German losses were reported light.

French artillery was said to have taken a heavy toll during Monday's barrage, which continued today in some sectors.

NAZI DIVISIONS TRY STORMING POLISH CAPITAL

Fallen Fortress One of Four Guarding City From South and West.

BERLIN CLAIMS AIR VICTORY

Says Six More French Planes Were Shot Down Over Western Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—An army communique indicated today that the German forces had started to storm the defenses of Warsaw after all efforts had failed to convince the Polish commander of the "gruesomeness and uselessness of resistance."

The Polish capital has been under siege since September 8. The final drive to crush Warsaw's resistance was launched yesterday.

In a surprise attack, the communique said, the Germans captured Mokotowski fortress and then pushed into the Warsaw suburb of Mokotow. Mokotowski is one of the four forts guarding Warsaw from the south and west. The others are Forts Bema, Wolski and Szczesliwicki.

Today's communique said that the army in Poland was moving toward the Russo-German line of demarcation and that in brief fights with the Poles along the lower course of the San River 2,000 prisoners were taken by an armored division.

Adolf Hitler returned today from the eastern front. No further details were divulged.

Aerial War in West.

Artillery fire and minor scouting activities were reported on the Western front along with the shooting down of six French planes and two captive balloons. This boosted the air toll in the West, according to German figures, to thirty-two planes and six balloons.

Meanwhile, today a new Nazi gesture of friendliness to France was expected in informed quarters. Rumors, completely without official confirmation, were to the effect that Germany might release all French prisoners taken to date on the Western front.

The same rumors had it that Germany believed the soldiers would be good peace propagandists, if they could be convinced that the Reich feels no animosity toward France.

Germany's submarine warfare continued. Military sources said that U-boats were hampering British trade severely, and that British ships, totaling 300,000 tons, had been sunk.

Bombardment of Warsaw.

Mopping up in the east centered around Warsaw, which was holding out despite heavy land and air bombardments of the capital's "military objectives."

[A Budapest dispatch reported last night that a German announcer, using the wave length of the Warsaw station, said that Warsaw was again under heavy artillery fire, and that Modlin, twenty miles northwest, was surrounded. The announcers spoke Polish with a strong German accent.]

The remainder of the German Army in Poland, according to official communications, has withdrawn to the demarcation line, followed by the advancing Russians.

Meanwhile, Germany abolished what frontiers were left between German and Polish Upper Silesia. The rich industrial and mining territory has been incorporated as a part of Germany.

The commentary Dienst aus Deutschland pointed out today that Polish Upper Silesia produced 1,500,000 tons of steel during 1938. With 1,600,000 tons of steel produced in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (formerly part of Czecho-Slovakia) and Germany's own 1938 production of 23,300,000 tons, Dienst aus Deutschland said that Nazi production would surpass the total of all the rest of Europe.

Official persons contended that Germany has no war aims regarding France and that her chief concern is that her opponents may violate the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands to attack Germany at a spot unprotected by the Siegfried Line. Concerning the expressed fear of the Allies that the German troops massed near the Dutch and Belgian borders might strike out toward France through neutral territory, DNB, the official German news agency said: "It may be true that the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands is endangered, but not from the German side."

DNB added that Germany "would least want the battlefront along the Dutch and Belgian frontiers because that is uncomfortably close to the Ruhr coal fields and to the highly developed lower Rhine industrial region."

A person close to the Government said in summing up German policy: "We are ready for peace, and we are ready for war, but the initiative for warlike actions must be taken by Germany's opponents."

Mussolini's Speech.

The German afternoon press gave prominence today to Premier Mussolini's "strong exhortation" for peace and "Mussolini's battle for reason and peace."

Basing its comment on Il Duce's Saturday speech and on the reaction to it throughout the world, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung observed that "especially neutrals well understand that Il Duce, in an effort to direct the war thirsty democracies' attention to the immeasurable consequences of an expanded war, also represented their interests."

The article continued: "Likewise it was understood in Germany that the attitude of Il Duce, behind whom the mobilized power of the Fascist empire stands, had the axis policy as the basis.

"There is still time from diplomatic and military viewpoints to tread the path which Il Duce pointed out."

Dienst aus Deutschland, a commentary reflecting Government views, said that "apparently in agreement with Germany he (Il Duce) once more made poignantly clear to the Western Powers the responsibility they would have to assume before history if irrevocable actions in West Europe should bring real war and catastrophe."

"In West European capitals this step of Mussolini was interpreted as a continuation of German efforts to split England and France,"

the commentary observed.

But Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter stamped such an attitude as "foolish" because, it said, "with the turning away of France from London the last brake on the Anglo-Saxon-Jewish war machine would be taken away—namely, cool French reason."

NAZI 'PATIENCE' DECLARED TO BE NEARING END

Ultimatum To England Either To Make War Or Peace Indicated

Reich Pictured As Getting Ready To Take Unretraceable Step

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 26—Adolf Hitler returned to Berlin tonight to concentrate his energies on the war on the Western front, while his Foreign Minister prepared to leave for Moscow to discuss "political questions" arising from the German-Soviet Russian occupation of Poland.

Hitler's saw his personal flag hoisted over his official residence and thereupon concluded the war on the Eastern front virtually was finished. Now it was expected he would devote himself energetically to the problems in the West.

The taking of Warsaw appeared to be the most serious business remaining in the East. A communique today said Germ[illegible] forces had started to storm the city after failing to win a negotiated surrender.

Goes To Russia Today

It was announced officially that the Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, would leave for Moscow tomorrow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Hints were heard, meanwhile, that "German patience," about which Hitler speaks frequently, was approaching the exhaustion point over the situation along the Western front and at sea and that England soon would be called upon to declare positively whether she wants war or peace.

War News Sketchy

Today's military communiques mentioned only artillery fire and minor scouting operations on the Western front.

In official quarters it was pointed out that Germany thus far has not recognized a state of war between her and England and France, but it was expected in many quarters that the German attitude toward the Western opponents soon would be clarified.

There were informal reports in informed quarters, but without official substantiation, that an ultimatum to England either to make war or peace was among suggestions being weighed by the German Government.

Many of Hitler's advisers, including Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, were in Berlin and conferences tonight and tomorrow were expected to throw light on developments which may be expected in the near future.

Hitler was represented as being particularly exercised over the British sea blockade of Germany—which Germans call a war on women and children.

Air Force Str[illegible]

In this connection, it was recalled, official quarters in Berlin have intimated that in its air force Germany has a weapon as powerful as the British navy and that in the event it came to a "serious war on women and children" Germany was in a position to "retaliate with the weapons at her disposal."

Military quarters observed that the action on the Western front up to now merely was irritating but that it presented a situation which a first-class power could not with dignity tolerate indefinitely.

It was emphasized that in the West Germany had refrained from undertaking a single offensive exploit. There were broad hints, however, that with Hitler back in Berlin more energetic counter-action on sea as well as on land might be contemplated.

The high command communique today which stated that an assault had been resumed on the Polish capital gave no further details, except to say that the Mokotowski Fortress, in a southwestern suburb, had been taken in a surprise storming. Warsaw has been under siege since September [illegible].

Warsaw Radio Station Remains Silent For Day

Budapest, *Wednesday*, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Warsaw radio station, over which announcements for nearly three weeks flung challenges to the Nazis, was silent today.

There was no direct word how defenders of the isolated city of more than 1,000,000 population—shelled, bombed and stormed by German troops—were faring.

Observers in southeastern Europe, who had been following the Polish capital battle by listening to the dramatic broadcasts, had been unable to get the station since early Monday morning.

Lochner, U. S. Writer, Tells Of Trip Along Siegfried Line

Says He Saw No Signs That Belgium And Luxembourg Are Taking Precautions Against Nazi Attack

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army on the Western Front, Sept. 26—German officers told me on a tour of the German border facing Belgium and Luxembourg today that their preparations had left nothing undone to smash any attempt of Britain or France to break through these neutral countries.

But from the German side of the border I saw no signs that these two countries were making preparations which might indicate fear of a German attack.

Together with five other newsmen—two Americans, one Netherlander, one Norwegian and one Finn—I was able today to go where no Americans hitherto have set foot—on the Siegfried Line for 200 miles from Cologne to Trier and more particularly on one hundred miles of German soil directly and immediately along the Belgium-Luxembourg frontier.

More than that, we were taken into the depths of that gigantic fortification and were shown things that, according to conservative estimates, not more than one hundred living persons have seen to such an extent and over such a vast space.

During the visit to the front, we were unable to see that Belgium or Luxembourg had taken precautions to protect themselves against Germany along the very frontier from which the Germans poured into both countries in August, 1914.

We drove along roads skirting the Belgium frontier within ten feet.

Along one hundred miles of the Belgium-Luxembourg border we saw exactly six persons in uniform. They were Belgian customs officials.

We did not encounter a single German tank or any indication of an impending attack.

But we did see plenty of German troops engaged in artillery practice, in infantry maneuvers in sham battles with an imaginary enemy, in anti-aircraft practice, in signal corps drill. German officers explained that these merely were exercises.

Right next to the soldiers so engaged were farmers peacefully harvesting their autumn crops.

None of the cities through which we passed, notably Cologne, Aachen or Trier, had been emptied of their civil inhabitants, nor were any of the numerous villages through which we rode on our 200-mile journey.

Women were doing their shopping, children were playing on the sidewalks, cows grazed in the pastures.

On all buildings and industrial plants of this area, however, anti-aircraft guns were stationed and manned.

Another angle I noticed was the apparent stability and the detailed mechanism of the German fortifications.

It is difficult to imagine how any maneuvering can develop amidst a maze of barbed-wire entanglements, concrete blocks of every conceivable size and shape strewn into the landscape like so many dragon's teeth, pill boxes or bunkers of concrete and steel subterraneously connected with each other and fortress-like, armor-plated dugouts, with all the supplies, gadgets and conveniences of—for example—a super-submarine.

Assuming that the Maginot Line of the French army is similarly fortified, an attack either way would seem coupled with enormous sacrifices of men and materials.

Retiring Nazis Leave Desolate Polish Border

Dazed Peasants Returning to Nowogrod; Reds Not Yet at the New Frontier

NOWOGROD, Poland (German-Russian demarcation line) Sept. 26 (AP).—Soviet Russian Army troops tonight were from one to two days behind schedule in their danvce toward this northernmost end of the several hundred mile boundary that at least temporarily again gives Russia and Germany a common frontier.

The Communist forces were due at the shot-to-pieces town of Nowogrod at noon today, but none showed up. The last German troops, except for an outpost, crossed the improvised plank bridge across the Narew River, where the Pisa River flows into it, at 11:45 a. m.—a company of Germany's modern cavalry on bicycles. With tanks, armored cars, artillery and infantry divisions they were returning from Bialystok. They said they had seen no Russians in Bialystok and the progress of their advance has not been reported.

The battered German tanks and armored cars were decorated with Polish souvenirs, especially Polish red lion shields taken from post-offices or other public buildings. The Nazis left behind a small outpost of men to await the Russians.

The troops went to border railway stations in the east Prussian lake region, where tonight the artillery units entrained for the west.

Pontoon bridges and similar military equipment were removed, but improvised wooden bridges were left behind for the Red army. Heavy fighting took place only two weeks ago all along the northern front, which Poland had fortified with chains of what the German officers said were specially built and strategically arranged bunkers.

The bunkers were designed to prevent the Germans from crossing the 100-foot-wide Narew River between the Fort of Modlin, north of Warsaw, and Bialystok.

The German high command's communique several times mentioned this fighting at Pultusk, Lomza and Nowgorod.

One of the most bitter smaller engagements of the campaign resulted when Germans forded their way between Sept. 7 and Sept. 10 across the Narew below Nowogrod, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, in the face of terrific fire from the bunkers.

Several hundred men fell in the crossing.

The retirement across this same river today was carried out under more agreeable circumstances.

Today German officers were warming over the Polish strongholds with pads and pencils and precision instruments, taking last-minute measurements before the territory east of the river fell into Russian hands. They were carefully noting the sizes of the bunkers' machine-gun turrets and what effect German artillery fire had on the steel and concrete defense structures. The general construction plans were being checked also.

So strong were the bunkers that only one shell had completely pierced one bunker in this region.

All guns and munitions had been removed by the Germans—but some occupants were neither shot nor taken captive. Hordes of mice, hopping around in the straw, were left for the Soviets to claim as booty.

Immediately behind the bunkers lay Nowogrod, now a charred mass of ruins.

By some fluke, one house of the public square stood undamaged above the debris.

Here and there sad-looking Poles were piling up burned timber, working, it seemed, against fate to salvage what they could of their former homes.

Some had made shacks and were living in them.

Many women stood about, just gazing, while their children begged for bread. Their husbands had gone off to war and had not returned.

Whether the men were dead or captives, their wives did not know. The fears of the women increased each time they passed the town's edge on the way to the next village, where they were being sheltered—for there was a large mound of fresh dirt with a cross and a steel helmet on top.

On the cross was written:

"Two officers and twenty-seven men."

In a near-by heap were their helmets, gas masks and other equipment.

These Poles did not know that once again after twenty years of freedom they were under Russian rule.

They watched the German troops retiring along roads back toward home, but they did not know why.

West of the demarcation line, the German Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, is sending reserve divisions as occupation troops to replace younger soldiers more needed for the Western front.

Complete calm has not been restored because, the Germans reported, of a continuation of sniping activities which bothered the invaders from the start of the war.

Farther west in the former corridor region, battalions of labor service men were rebuilding bridges clearing debris and repairing roads.

Farmers are at work in their fields as if nothing had happened.

In this region, wagon loads of refugees, including many children, could be seen slowly returning to their homes, many bringing cows with them.

Russia Reports Thousands Captured

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Soviet high command issued the following communique tonight on the day's operations in Poland:

"Red Army troops, continuing their advance toward the demarcation line, occupied the fortress of Ossovets and the towns of Holm (Chelm), Zamostie, Rawairusska and Sambor and reached the line of Raigorodok, Ossovets, Sokoly, thirty-five kilometers (twenty-two miles) southwest of Byelostok (Bialystok), Meleichitsky, twenty-five kilometers (fifteen miles) southwest of Byelostok, Byela, Holm, Zamostie, Yarvorov, Sambor and Turka, forty kilometers (twenty-five miles) southwest of Drogobych.

"In the course of liquidation of resistance from remnants of Polish troops in western Byelo-Russia (White Russia) and the western Ukraine Red Army troops disarmed and [illegible] prisoner [illegible],000 men in the railway trains between Brest-Litovsk and Voldava.

"Besides 1,000 men taken prisoner south of Kobrin, 8,000 men were taken prisoner and 1,000 horses captured in the area of Holm and 2,500 men with arms and various military equipment were taken prisoner in the area of Yanovka, twenty kilometers (twelve and a half miles) southwest of Holm."

Germany meanwhile was making good use of more than 500,000 Polish war prisoners as laborers in industry and on farms. Particularly useful were those put to work in helping harvest the sugar beet crop. The appearance of the prisoners in such great numbers made it unnecessary to call up several more categories of German women for emergency labor.

Text of Communique

The Supreme Army Command communique issued today follows:

"In the east movement toward the demarcation line was continued. Only to the eastward of the lower course of the San River were there short fights with scattered parts of the enemy, in the course whereof 2,000 prisoners were taken by an armored division.

"After all efforts failed at convincing the Polish commander of the gruesomeness and uselessness of resistance in Warsaw, fighting operations against the city were begun yesterday. Mokotowski fortress was

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taken in a surprise attack and thereafter a part of the suburb of Mokotow was captured.

"In the west there was artillery and barrage fire and minor scouting activities. French planes, which were unmistakably recognized as such, flew over Belgian territory. In air fights five French planes and two captive balloons were shot down. Anti-aircraft guns shot down one French plane.

SIX-POWER BALKAN PACT TO CONFINE WAR FORMING UNDER ITALO-RUSS AEGIS

Small States Seek To Keep Status Quo In Southeastern Europe

Turkey, Deal's Initiator, Discusses Final Terms In Russian Capital

Nowogrod, Poland, Sept. 26 (At the German-Russian Demarcation Line) (AP)—Nine German Labor Service men lost their lives east of here, reports said tonight, because the Soviet Russian troops mistook them for Polish troops and fired.

The Labor Service wears brown, while the German Army is clad in field gray.

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Bucharest, Sept. 26 — Diplomatic circles here disclosed tonight that negotiations are under way for a Soviet-Italian-Balkans pact designed to insure against spreading of war into southeastern Europe.

The negotiations, initiated by Turkey, aim at arranging mutual guarantees of the Balkan *status quo*.

The Foreign Minister of Turkey, Sukru Saracoglu, who now is in Moscow, was reported by diplomats to be discussing the final terms of the proposed pact with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Tacit Approval Reported

This stage was reported reached after extensive diplomatic soundings during which a tacit approval of the plan was said to have been received from all the interested nations.

Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was reported here to have decided to fly to Moscow as soon as he heard of the subject of the conferences between the Russian and Turkish diplomats.

Negotiations for the pact have been conducted in Italy and the Balkan countries by Turkish envoys, it was said here.

Six To Form Union

Under the plan as disclosed by diplomatic sources, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Greece propose to form a Balkan union under the aegis of Italy and Soviet Russia with the objective of remaining a strong neutral bloc and keeping the war from southeastern Europe.

The five vitally interested Balkan nations and Russia, Italy and Turkey would guarantee the *status quo* of the eastern Mediterranean and control the Dardanelles Straits, entrance to the Black Sea and the mouth of the Danube.

Land Claim Concessions

Concessions in land claims and boundary disputes which have caused numerous Balkan wars and prevented the nations from completely trusting one another were scheduled to be made, it was reported.

To enable the Bulgarian Government to enter the proposed union, Rumania was reported willing to make a token rectification of the Rumanian-Bulgarian boundary, but would not be required to give up Dobruja, the province Bulgaria has desired.

In exchange for Rumanian and Bulgarian frontier rectification, Rumania was reported to have requested Russia to recognize Rumania's annexation of Bessarabia, which she obtained from Russia after the World War.

Waive Claim To Transylvania

Hungary was understood to be willing to waive her claim to Transylvania, which she ceded to Rumania in the World War, providing she obtains a guarantee of her present territorial integrity and the support of neighboring nations against aggression.

Russia's interest in obtaining such a pact lies in her desire to insure protection against German dominance of the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. By annexation of Austria, Germany placed herself astride the Danube and took a long step toward reviving her old "march to the East" policy, which would seriously threaten Russian interests.

The pact would protect Italy against similar threats to Italian interests in the Balkans and southeastern Europe by her Axis partner, Germany.

POLES TO CALL IN PADEREWSKI

Plan to Make Him President of Reconstituted State.

PARIS AS ABSENTEE CAPITAL

Moscicki Resignation Counted On by Leaders.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (AP.)—Authoritative Polish refugee sources said today that Ignace Jan Paderewski, the world-famous pianist and former Polish Premier, was a likely choice for President of Poland to succeed Ignace Moscicki. This was learned as refugee Polish political leaders negotiating to reconstruct the Government—whose leaders are now held in Rumania—were reported near a successful completion of their plans.

Authoritative persons disclosed that the plans call for: 1. The resignation of Moscicki, now living in "restricted residence" at King Carol's hunting lodge at Bucaz; 2. The appointment of a new President by Moscicki, acting under the power granted by the Polish Constitution permitting the President to designate his successor pending a new election, Poland having no Vice-President; and 3. The new President's organization of a completely new Government with an "absentee capital" at Paris, cooperating with the Allied governments.

Two Candidates.

Informed persons said that the election of a new President had narrowed down to a choice between Paderewski and August Zaleski, the former Foreign Minister. Paderewski is believed to be in Switzerland, Zaleski in Paris.

A final decision on Moscicki's resignation and the appointment of a successor was expected tonight or tomorrow.

Paderewski, who headed the State of Poland created after the world war, has taken no part in recent political affairs.

He suffered a heart attack in New York on May 25 last, shortly before a scheduled concert. He sailed for Switzerland May 30. His condition recently was described as much improved.

Trip to Paris.

Zaleski was one of the first Polish political leaders who passed through Bucharest en route to Paris after fleeing Warsaw. It was understood he went to Paris to negotiate for the transfer of the Polish Government there after its exodus from Poland.

On the outbreak of the war Moscicki issued a decree designating Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz as Poland's virtual military dictator and his successor as President should Moscicki's office become vacant before the expiration of his term next year. Officials said that the decree could be canceled, however, and Moscicki could designate another successor since Smigly-Rydz, interned in Rumania, was incapable of assuming office.

With Moscicki's resignation he would revert to the status of a private citizen. Then, it was expected, the Rumanian Government would remove its restrictions on his residence and movements.

It was thought that Smigly-Rydz and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck would remain interned indefinitely.

Declare Italy's Status Allows Economic Gains

Rome, Sept. [illegible]—Italy, Fascist leaders said today, is taking advantage of her non-belligerent status in the European conflict to gain business and build up her industrial and commercial power.

Il Lavoro Fascista, organ of Fascist labor, said that Italy's present position not only gave her political actions greater influence in Europe but also gave her a tremendous economic influence since she was the only big European country not at war. The newspaper evidently considered that Russia's invasion of Poland made her a belligerent.

Warns Of Selfish Gains

"Italian industrial and commercial expansion in this period does not mean merely the prospect of selfish economy in favor of our country, but places many neutral countries, and belligerents also, in a position of assuring their population's food and supplies, the lack of which would mean painful privation," the paper said.

Il Lavoro Fascista warned that trade gains should not merely be for the benefit of private interests, but should be made to benefit the country as a whole, by building up its industry and commerce.

It forecast gains for Italian exports, but added that throughout any period of quickened industrial activity the nation must remain ever ready to march to war and its industries must remain ready to turn out war supplies which Italy would need.

Roosevelt Criticized

At the same time some Fascist newspapers criticized President Roosevelt's neutrality plan on the ground that it favored Britain and France and others on the ground that the United States sought to make money out of the war.

The importance of Italy's using all her ingenuity for achieving economic self-sufficiency was emphasized by Premier Mussolini.

He told the executive committee of the Confederation of Fascist Industrialists that European events had demonstrated a powerful autarchy—self-sufficiency—was essential to guarantee the life and political independence of a nation.

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ROME, SEPT 26-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI TODAY DECLARED IT WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER FOR ITALY TO USE ALL HER INGENUITY FOR ACHIEVING ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

RECEIVING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONFEDERATION OF FASCIST INDUSTRIALISTS, IL DUCE SAID EUROPEAN EVENTS HAD DEMONSTRATED A POWERFUL AUTARCHY—SELF-SUFFICIENCY—WAS ESSENTIAL TO GUARANTEE THE LIFE AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF A NATION.

COUNT GIUSEPPE VOLPI, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION, REPORTED TO MUSSOLINI THAT ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL POWER HAD BEEN INCREASED ONE-THIRD SINCE 1934 AND THAT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS NOW REPRESENT 70 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S TOTAL EXPORTS.

RAW MATERIALS PRODUCED BY ITALIAN AGRICULTURE REPRESENT 22

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PER CENT OF THE EXPORTS, HE SAID.

MUSSOLINI ALSO CONFERRED WITH CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO CONCERNING THE ARMY COMMAND WHICH THE PRINCE HAS ASSUMED.

FASCISTS INDICATED THERE WOULD BE A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO CARRY OUT MUSSOLINI'S DECLARATION THAT "WE MUST CLEAN OUT THE CORNERS" WHERE IL DUCE SAID ANTI-FASCIST RUMOR-SPREADERS HAVE TAKEN REFUGE.

THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST COMMENTATOR, VIRGINIO GAYDA, WROTE IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA THAT IT WAS "A NATIONAL DUTY" TO SUPPRESS ACTIVITIES OF THOSE WHO SPREAD GOSSIP INJURIOUS TO THE REGIME.

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PARIS CABINET DISSOLVES ALL RED AGENCIES

Acts in Reprisal for the Soviet's Invasion of Poland.

RIBBENTROP GOING TO RUSSIA

Due There Tomorrow to Discuss Poland—Reported Seeking a Military Pact.

PARIS, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier's war cabinet today decreed the dissolution of the Communist Party in France. The action was taken as reprisal for Soviet Russia's non-aggression pact with Germany and her invasion of Poland, France's eastern ally.

The decree, submitted by Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, and signed by President Lebrun, dissolved the Communist Party and all affiliated organizations and forbade propaganda of the Communist International in France.

A Cabinet communique said penalties were prescribed for violation of the decree. Severity of the penalties will become known upon publication of the measure in the official journal.

Had 72 Seats in Chamber.

The decree ended the career in France of a party which once counted millions of supporters, held seventy-two of 618 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and formed part of the People's Front which governed the nation from 1936 to 1938.

Such action has been long anticipated since Premier Daladier's Radical Socialist Party broke with the communists last year.

The Cabinet adopted a series of other wartime measures, including the creation of the war cross decoration.

French Communist Party Outlawed By Government

Paris, Sept. 26 (AP)—The French Government today outlawed the Communist party in France in what political circles interpreted as an answer to Soviet Russia's lineup with Germany and invasion of Poland.

The severe decree adopted by Premier Daladier's War Cabinet also meant the end of all the party's affiliates and banned Communist propaganda in France. Penalties not yet revealed were provided for violations.

The action had been foreshadowed by suppression of the newspapers *L'Humanite and Le Soir*, dismissal of Communists from parliamentary committees and a break between the Communists and the General Confederation of Labor.

Ribbentrop Going to Russia.

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Tass, the official Russian news agency, announced today that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, would arrive in Moscow tomorrow "to discuss with the Government of the Soviet Union problems connected with developments in Poland."

The agency said Herr von Ribbentrop was coming on the invitation of the Russian Government.

Unconfirmed reports circulated that Herr von Ribbentrop was seeking a military accord with the Soviet Union to follow up the German-Soviet non-aggression treaty which was signed on August 23.

Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, who is in Moscow for important negotiations, attended a conference in the Kremlin which significantly included the Soviet War Commissar, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov. The Turkish military attache, Col. Behcet Turkmen, also was present.

There were reports that Foreign Minister Karl Selter of Estonia, who returned to Tallinn yesterday after only fifteen hours in Moscow, would come back to Moscow tomorrow for more talks.

Diplomatic quarters still were speculating today on the possibility of the creation of a small buffer "Polish State" between Germany and Russia.

The intentions of Russia toward Bessarabia, taken from her by Rumania after the world war, and toward Estonia on the Gulf of Finland aroused intense speculation in foreign quarters today as the Red Army of occupation in Poland reached the demarcation lines arranged with Germany.

Closing of Border Denied.

It was understood a number of Soviet troops were marching toward the recently increased frontier with Rumania which resulted from the German-Russian division of Poland.

The Rumanian Legation denied that this border was closed, as reported in unofficial advices last night. Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, said trains were running from Moscow direct to Bucharest. Intourist also denied reports that the Russian Black Sea port of Odessa had been closed, and offered to sell steamship tickets from Odessa to Istanbul, Turkey.

The best unofficial estimates set the Russian army strength in the Rumanian sector at about forty divisions, either near the frontier or on the way.

[In Bucharest, the Rumanian authorities said that Russian and Rumanian troops along the border were on the best of terms.]

100 Russian Divisions On Front.

It was believed that Russia had slightly more than 100 divisions on her western front from Estonia to Rumania. There was speculation in some quarters whether Russia in her recently suspended negotiations with the Estonian Foreign Minister wanted to blockade the Gulf of Finland on which Estonia is situated.

The Estonian Minister to Moscow, Auguste Rei, flew to Tallinn today, after the hasty return there yesterday of the Estonian Foreign Minister. A legation spokesman said that Mr. Rei, who was accompanied by his wife, expected to return in about a week. The spokesman declined to discuss the purpose of Mr. Rei's journey.

Russia was believed, too, to be seeking an important agreement concerning the Dardanelles in negotiations with the Turkish Foreign Minister, who arrived here last night.

As the program of collectivization was pressed in one-time Polish areas, hundreds of thousands of women took up jobs in factories and farms and other places from which their husbands and brothers were called to the colors.

Russians Get Out of Warsaw.

Reliable reports said sixty-two Russian men, women and children who have been virtual prisoners in the Soviet Embassy at Warsaw since the siege of the city began were handed over to the German high command early today under a truce. The Soviet Government had appealed to the German high command to help in getting the Russians out of Warsaw.

The staff of the Polish Embassy here, as well as the Polish consular staffs from Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev, were still in the embassy building in Moscow.

The Turkish delegation lunched at the Kremlin and paid formal calls on Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and President Michael Kalinin this afternoon and were scheduled to attend the opera tonight. It was announced that the Turks would remain here only three days. They will give a luncheon tomorrow at the Turkish Embassy honoring the Ministers of Greece, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Persia and Rumania.

Diplomatic observers have been speculating about the possibility of the creation of a new Balkan-Near East bloc under the leadership of Turkey and possibly also of Russia.

'All Calm in Estonia.'

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 26 (By telephone to Copenhagen) (A. P.).—Premier Kaarel Eenpalu declared through his secretary today that he was confident that Russia would respect Estonia's declaration of neutrality.

"Certainly Russia will do that—we are quite sure," the secretary quoted the Premier as saying.

The spokesman declined to discuss reports that conversations with Russia over possible trade and non-aggression pacts were not going well. Nor would he discuss the reasons for the sudden return of the Estonian Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, from Moscow yesterday.

Mr. Eenpalu expressed regret that his day was so taken up with important meetings that he was unable to give the interview personally.

"Everything in Tallinn and Estonia is very calm today," the secretary said, and added that if new Russian troops had arrived at Estonia's frontiers, "we would know it, but in Tallinn we have not heard a word."

Russ-Nazi Military Pact Is Rumored In Moscow

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Moscow, Sept. 26 (AP)—Soviet Russia announced tonight the expected arrival of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, tomorrow for a second history-making visit which diplomatic quarters predicted might lead to a Russian-German military pact.

At the same time the Moscow Government lifted the veil on mysterious negotiations with neighboring Estonia by charging that country was harboring unknown submarines in her Baltic waters.

Privileges Bid Forecast

An indication that Russia was demanding from Estonia special privileges in the Gulf of Finland and in the Baltic, including the banning of "enemy warships," was given in the midnight broadcast of the Soviet radio.

It disclosed that the "question of guarantees" to the U. S. S. R. in these waters against "diversions of foreign warships" is "assuming much significance."

Tass, Soviet official news agency, announced von Ribbentrop was coming at Moscow's invitation "to discuss with the Government of the Soviet Union [illegible] items connected with developments in Poland."

Some observers expressed the belief that von Ribbentrop was following up his August 23 visit, when he signed the German-Russian non-aggression pact, to negotiate a military pact between the two governments.

Story "Unsatisfactory"

The accusation against Estonia was included in a communique which said negotiations had begun with Estonia when her explanation of the escape of the interned Polish submarine Orzel proved "unsatisfactory."

The submarine made a dash to freedom from Tallinn, Estonia, September 18 after having taken refuge in the harbor there. The Estonian Government said the craft escaped under fire but Russia accused the Tallinn regime of "abetting."

"Security Of Russ Waters"

In view of dissatisfaction at the Estonian explanation, the Soviet communique tonight said the negotiations were opened "regarding measures ensuring the security of Soviet waters against diversionist acts on the part of foreign submarines hiding in Baltic waters."

The communique said that according to the Estonian account, the submarine was damaged when it entered Tallinn harbor, and added that "it is incomprehensible how, under the circumstances" it could have escaped.

"It is believed as most verisimilar—(having the appearance of truth) that in Tallinn the submarine was repaired and probably provided with fuel," the

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communique said.

More Subs Sighted

"Bearing in mind that according to a report from Leningrad, periscopes of unknown submarines were sighted today at two spots in the area of Luga Bay, one can arrive at the conclusion that some unknown submarines have a secret base somewhere near the Estonian coast.

"In consequence of these circumstances the question of ensuring the security of Soviet waters against diversionist acts on the part of hiding submarines acquires great importance."

Luga Bay is a branch of the Gulf of Finland. The bay is within Soviet borders but adjacent to Estonia. Estonia has an extensive coastline along the Gulf of Finland, which serves as the water approach to Leningrad.

Seize More Towns

A Soviet high-command communique meanwhile said Soviet troops advancing toward the German-Russian demarcation line in Poland occupied a number of additional towns on a line running southwest from Bailystok.

Thirty trainloads of Polish troops numbering about 25,000, were said to have been seized between Brest Litovsk and Voldava.

The belief was expressed in some Moscow quarters that Germany and Russia may have agreed upon the division of Poland at the time their non-aggression pact was concluded.

Turkish Foreign Chief There

Moscow tonight was a center of European diplomatic activity with von Ribbentrop's arrival awaited and the presence of Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

The Turkish delegation attended a conference at the Kremlin which significantly included Defense Commissar Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff and Col. Behcet Turkmen, Turkish military attache.

The presence of the Turkish Foreign Minister led to some speculation that Russia was seeking an important agreement concerning the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles, the entrance to the Black Sea.

Passage through the Dardanelles is vital to France and Britain should they need to go to the assistance of Rumania.

Rumanians continued to deny foreign reports that the Soviet-Rumanian frontier was closed.

40 Divisions In Sector

Soviet troops were understood to be on the move toward the frontier with Rumania, now extended by Russian occupation in Poland. The Russian army strength in the Rumanian sector was unofficially estimated at about forty divisions, either near the frontier or on the way.

Rumanian circles here said telephone calls were coming through from their homeland and travelers were arriving. Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, said trains were running from Moscow direct to Bucharest. The agency likewise offered to sell steamship tickets to Turkey, denying that the port of Odessa was closed.

It was believed that Russia had slightly more than one hundred divisions of troops on her western front from Estonia in the north down to Rumania.

Women Take Factory Jobs

Hundreds of thousands of women took up jobs in factories and farms and other places from which their men were called to serve in the Red armies.

Reports from occupied sections of Poland said the program of collectivization was being pressed throughout the area, including the dissolution of large estates.

Reports that the Red army was nearing the lines of demarcation in Poland arranged with Germany indicated the Russians were approaching Warsaw which was still holding out against the German siege and bombardment.

Sixty-two Russian men, women and children who have been in the Soviet Embassy at Warsaw since the siege of the city began were turned over to the German high command today under a truce.

The Soviet Government had appealed to the German high command to help get the Russians out.

The staff of the Polish Embassy here, as well as the consular staffs from Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev, were still in the embassy building in Moscow. They were planning to leave here the end of this week, probably through the Baltic countries.

Want 'Submarines' Removed

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP).—The security of Soviet Russian waters against "hiding submarines" has acquired great importance, a Soviet communique said today in explanation of the negotiations that have been going on with Russia's Baltic neighbor, Estonia.

The announcement by Tass, official news agency, said:

"In view of the fact that explanations of the Estonian government regarding the circumstances and disappearance in an unknown direction of a Polish submarine interned in the port of Tallinn proved unsatisfactory, negotiations were begun between Estonia and the U. S. S. R. regarding measures insuring the security of Soviet waters against diversionist acts on the part of foreign submarines hiding in Baltic waters.

"According to explanations of the Estonian government, the Polish submarine entered Estonian waters having 'damaged mechanisms impeding its movements.' It is, however, incomprehensible how, under these conditions, the damaged submarine could escape from the guards and flee from the port of the Estonian capital. It is believed as most verisimilar (having the appearance of truth) that in Tallinn the submarine was repaired and probably provided with fuel and thus enabled to escape.

"Bearing in mind that according to a report from Leningrad, periscopes of unknown submarines were sighted today at two spots in the area of Luga Bay, one can arrive at the conclusion that some unknown submarines have a secret base somewhere near the Estonian coast.

"In consequence of these circumstances, the question of insuring the security of Soviet waters against diversionist acts on the part of hiding submarines acquires great importance."

Submarines Reported

Soviet patrol ships were reported to have sighted the periscopes of two submarines at approximately the same time between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. yesterday at two different spots near Luga Bay, in the Gulf of Finland. The command of the Baltic Sea Red Fleet sent submarine destroyers to the scene.

There was speculation in some quarters whether Russia, in the suddenly suspended conversations with the Estonian Foreign Minister, sought to effect a blockade on the Gulf of Finland on which Estonia is located.

The intentions of Russia toward Estonia, on the Gulf of Finland, and toward Bessarabia, incorporated into Rumania after the World War, aroused intense speculation in foreign quarters, as the Red Army in Poland neared the lines of demarcation arranged with Germany.

[Premier Kaarel Eenpalu of Estonia declared through his secretary that he was confident Soviet Russia would respect Estonia's neutrality. The spokesman refused to comment on reports that negotiations over possible trade and non-aggression pacts were not going well, and said Estonian officials were not aware of any special Soviet troop movements near Estonia's borders.

[Authoritative Estonians at Riga, Latvia, said the Estonian Foreign Minister had gone into conferences with President Konstantin Paets and Gen. Johan Laidoner, commander in chief of the Estonian Army, immediately upon his return to Tallinn Monday.]

The Estonian Minister at Moscow, Auguste Rei, flew to Tallinn today, following the Foreign Minister. He was expected back in about a week.

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-DASH- -MDP- ESTONIA-SEPT-26

MEAGER REPORTS REACHING COPENHAGEN FROM ESTONIA, RUSSIAN WARSHIPS TOOK UP WATCH-
BEFORE THE SOVIET REVOLUTION OF 1917, INDICATED FRIENDSHIP AND RUSSIA WAS REPORTED GRADU-
MERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN TALLINN AND MOSCOW WERE GOING WELL.
REPORTS, NOT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED, SAID THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE
WAS THE ESCAPE OF A POLISH SUBMARINE FROM TALLINN LAST WEEK. THE POL-
H CRAFT HAD BEEN INTERNED THERE.

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FOLLOWING THE SUBMARINE'S FLIGHT, RUSSIAN WARSHIPS TOOK UP WATCH-
FUL POSITIONS OFF THE ESTONIAN COAST, AND RUSSIA WAS REPORTED GRADU-
ALLY AUGMENTING HER FORCES ALONG THE LAND FRONTIER.
FOREIGN MINISTER SELTER, WHO HAD COME TO MOSCOW OSTENSIBLY TO NEGO-
TIATE A COMMERCIAL ACCORD, RUSHED HOME YESTERDAY ON WHAT WAS REPORTED
RELIABLY IN MOSCOW AS URGENT BUSINESS. HE HAD BEEN IN THE RUSSIAN
CAPITAL LESS THAN 15 HOURS.

SEP 26 1939

FOREIGN MINISTER SELTER'S QUICK RETURN FROM MOSCOW, BREAKING CON-
VERSATIONS WITH SOVIET PREMIER VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOFF, WAS TAKEN IN COPEN-
HAGEN TO INDICATE SOMETHING HAD GONE WRONG WITH THE NEGOTIATIONS.
PREMIER EENPALU, SPEAKING YESTERDAY ON THE OCCASION OF "CIVIL
AIR DAY," TOLD ESTONIANS THERE WAS PROSPECT OF NONAGGRESSION AND TRADE
PACTS WITH RUSSIA AND A NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY. HE EXPRESS-
ED HOPE A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY ALSO COULD BE REACHED SOON.
AUTHORITATIVE ESTONIAN SOURCES AT RICA, LATVIA, SAID SELTER RE-
PORTED TO PRESIDENT KONSTANTIN PAETS AND GEN. JOHAN LAIDONER, COMMAND-
ER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ESTONIAN ARMY, IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS RETURN FROM

MOSCOW. AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE CABINET WAS SAID TO HAVE FOLLOWED.

INFORMED SOURCES AT RIGA INDICATED RUSSIA HAD MADE FAR-REACHING DEMANDS ON ESTONIA WHICH NECESSITATED SELTER'S RETURN FOR CONFERENCES WITH HIS SUPERIORS.

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Churchill Declares Germany Has Lost Tenth of U-Boats

Admiralty Head Reports England Seized More Goods Than It Lost—Chamberlain Warns Results Will Not Be Quick.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The British War Cabinet announced to Parliament today the defensive arming of many merchant ships and the seizure of more German goods since the war started than Great Britain has lost in submarine attacks.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, made this disclosure in the House of Commons after Prime Minister Chamberlain, in his fourth war report, had announced complete agreement with France on "procedure for co-ordinating and perfecting" munitions and supplies.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that Germany already possessed stocks of raw materials and foodstuffs she has to import, so that quick results from the economic blockade should not be expected. But he said if Great Britain could stop the flow of raw materials Germany needs for "the functioning of her war industries the result will be to effectively cripple her power to prolong hostilities."

Ships Armed All Over World.

Mr. Churchill, who asserted that a tenth of the German submarine fleet had been destroyed, said that the British convoy system now was in full operation and that merchant ships all over the world were being armed to fight off submarines and airplanes.

"So far as the submarine is concerned," he declared, "the British Empire and all its friends in every quarter of the globe will be able to develop their immeasurable latent forces, and their man-power can be concentrated in ever growing intensity on the task we have in hand, in which task we have only to persevere to conquer."

He was cheered loudly.

Asserting that Great Britain had "seized and converted to our own use 67,000 tons more of German merchandise than have been sunk in our own ships," Mr. Churchill added:

"We have got more supplies in this country this afternoon than we should have had if no war had been declared and if no U-boat had gone into action."

Mr. Churchill gave a detailed statement of what Britain in doing to crush the submarine menace.

"In a short time the immense mercantile marine of the British Empire will be armed," he said. "All guns and equipment are ready at various stations, together with trained gunners to man them and instruct the seamen.

"Our attacks on submarines have been five or six times as numerous as in any equal period in the last war."

Admits Serious Losses.

He admitted serious losses of British shipping in submarine attacks in the first week of the war, but declared that undefended British vessels were attacked at the outbreak of hostilities "by lurking U-boats carefully posted beforehand."

"We replied in two ways—first by a convoy system which could be quickly put into effect for outgoing ships, but was more difficult for homeward bound vessels. This is now in full operation both ways.

"Our second reply to the U-boats attack is to arm all our merchant vessels and fast liners with defensive armaments against both U-boats and airplanes. For a fortnight armed ships have been continually leaving the harbors in large numbers.

"A third reply is of course the British attack on the U-boat. This is being delivered with the utmost vigor and intensity.

"By the end of October we expect to have three times the hunting force which was operating at the outbreak of the war."

He added that the six or seven German submarines which Great Britain contends already have been destroyed constituted "one-tenth of the German submarine fleet or one-quarter or possibly one-third of the U-boats actively employed" by the Reich.

"In the first week we lost 65,000 tons, the second week 46,000 tons, the third week 21,000 tons. In the last six days—just 9,000 tons," he said.

The House cheered uproariously.

Mr. Churchill went on to declare that one submarine commander, who had sent him a personal message by the crew of a sunken ship, "is now in our hands."

He praised the fleet air arm and the Royal Air Force alike for playing important parts "in this stern warfare" against undersea attackers.

Explains Sinking of Courageous.

The members roared and cheered when Mr. Churchill declared that "the U-Boats now seem to prefer neutral shipping to our own." He referred to several sinkings of neutral ships by submarines in the last few days.

Arming of the empire's mercantile marine, Mr. Churchill said, "applies not only to the United Kingdom, but to our ports all over the world."

Explaining for the first time how the aircraft carrier Courageous became vulnerable to an attack which sent her to the bottom of the sea with more than 500 dead nine days ago, he declared:

"The Courageous was attended by four destroyers, but two had to go and hunt a U-boat which was attacking merchant shipping.

"When the Courageous turned into the wind at dusk to enable her own aircraft to land on her deck, by a 100 to 1 chance she was attacked by a U-boat on an unpredictable course.

"But this stroke of war in no way diminishes our confidence in methods which are now at our disposal. Our confidence has grown with every day they have been employed."

Detailing gains from Great Britain's contraband control, he said that as compared with losses from submarine warfare, Mr. Churchill said that "even in oil, where we were unlucky in losing tankers, we have lost 60,000 tons in the first fortnight and have gained 50,000 from the enemy apart from enormous stores we have brought safely into the country in the ordinary way."

Tonnage Being Replaced.

While remarking that many German submarine commanders had tried hard to behave with humanity, Mr. Churchill said that on the other hand there had been "cruel and ruthless acts by U-boats."

Recalling that in the last war one-third of all damage to British and neutral commerce was done by twenty-five experienced submarine commanders, he said:

"It will be much easier for our enemy to build more U-boats than it will be to replace the highly skilled and professional officers and crews which are now being captured or destroyed:

"Therefore, we hope to have a much larger margin in the future to meet new forms of attack or a new scale of attack."

In a bit of reminiscence the First Lord in two wars told how early in 1917 it seemed that submarine attacks on coastal shipping "might encompass our total ruin."

"I watched with a fear I never felt at any other moment in the struggle the deadly upward effect of the curve of sinkings over the arrival of new constructions," he said. "In my opinion it was the gravest peril we faced in the war.

"But we have no reason to believe such a situation will return. We are replacing tonnage. There is an enormous building program of ships of a simple character, rapidly built, already in full career."

In his statement to the House Mr. Chamberlain said that last Friday's Allied war council in England had resulted in agreement on munitions and supplies.

He also launched anew into the effects of the Russian invasion of Poland, but said that Soviet troops apparently had not yet "occupied all the territory allotted to them under the arrangement (with Germany), which amounts to more than half the total area of the Polish republic."

He called particular attention to the fact that the German-Soviet line of demarcation running through the middle of Poland "brings the Soviet forces up to the suburbs of Warsaw and leaves the Polish oil fields in Soviet control."

Dominions Send Supplies.

He then declared that "supplies of finished munitions, raw materials and foodstuffs from the dominions are being made available in ever increasing volume for the common cause."

Mr. Chamberlain added that "our command of the sea meant that from the day war broke out Germany was cut off from many of her sources of supply, and figures for the first three weeks of war show that we have seized about 256,000 tons of goods, as to which there was evidence that they were contraband consigned to Germany."

"These include some 62,000 tons of petroleum products, 65,000 tons of iron ore and 27,000 tons of manganese ore," he added.

He branded as false the German claims that the British contraband control would have no effect on Germany, but would merely strangle neutral trade.

"The facts speak for themselves," he asserted, "and neutral opinion will, I am sure, make its own comparison between our clearly defined policy on the one hand and on the other the thinly veiled menaces of Germany toward neutrals—menaces which in the past few days have been translated into action by the sinking of three neutral ships under circumstances constituting a clear breach of international law."

Chamberlain's Warning

Chamberlain told Commons that last Friday's Allied war council in England resulted in agreement "on the procedure for co-ordinating and perfecting" munitions and supplies plans by Britain and France.

He called attention to the fact that the German-Soviet line of demarcation running through the middle of Poland "brings the Soviet forces up to the suburbs of Warsaw and leaves the Polish oil fields in Soviet control."

The Prime Minister warned against over-optimism as to choking off Germany's supplies.

"Germany already possesses stocks of raw materials which she requires to import and quick results therefore cannot be expected from the (British) Ministry of Economic Warfare," he said.

day over the release of news of the return to London of Queen Elizabeth. It said:

"Nine out of ten men and women in the street are baffled, bored, fed up or furious. . . .

"Against a debit (the sinking of the liner Athenia and the aircraft carrier Courageous and about 200,000 tons of shipping) we set the dashing raid on Kiel, some propaganda flights over Germany and the bare report of half a dozen U-boats sent to the bottom.

"Many ask what else have we done?"

The paper said that "happily there are private citizens, more intelligent than the bureaucrats now gagging the press and radio, who realize that many great tasks must have been greatly accomplished."

Britain Calls Hitler Its Tool

Regards Him as Its Propagandist in U. S.—Ministry of Information Attacked.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Great Britain's Minister of Information, Lord MacMillan, told the House of Lords today that he considered Adolf Hitler "our propagandist" in the United States.

Discussing the ministry's functions in wartime, Lord MacMillan said:

"We have always regarded the position of the United States as quite different from other countries. The policy is that there shall be no propaganda in the United States of America. We contend that Herr Hitler is our propagandist, and no one could be more efficient. We prefer in the case of the United States that facts should speak for themselves, but that does not absolve the ministry from a very important duty.

"In so far as the American people desire information from us on facts, it is our duty to supply these, and we do our best to put at their disposal the information that they desire, but the request must come from them."

Lifeblood of Freedom.

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard, in a front page statement and editorial today, vehemently attacked "the still blundering" Ministry of Information.

The statement told of a mixup to-

Cites 'Unprintable Trash.'

Continuing, the paper said:

"This ministry of information has three separate functions: 1. To censor news. This it does stupidly. 2. To prepare propaganda. This is unprintable trash. 3. To transmit news from the Government, especially from the defense ministries. If some 'sealed lips' in a Sam Browne belt holds up that news, the Ministry of Information can do nothing but protest. . . .

"News is the lifeblood of a free people and we are not fighting a big Hitler on the Rhine only to set up little Hitlers here."

The powerful National Council of Labor in a statement said it was "deeply dissatisfied" with the Ministry of Information and the British Broadcasting Company regarding the supply and release of news and information.

Attacks on censorship in the House of Commons during the afternoon brought an admission from a Government spokesman that of 999 employees of the Ministry of Information only forty-three were "professional journalists."

Amid jeers from all sides of the

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House, Sir. Edward Grigg, parliamentary secretary to the ministry, said that "the Minister of Information realizes that the situation requires investigation."

REPLIES TO LLOYD GEORGE

Polish Ambassador Blames Him for Weak Frontiers

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador, replying to David Lloyd George's statement that Poland was "entirely unprepared" for the present war, declared today that the British World War Prime Minister was responsible for "some of the strategically indefensible frontiers of Poland."

Count Raczynski, writing in answer to criticisms made by Mr. Lloyd George in a newspaper on Sunday, said the former British Prime Minister had "the least right to criticize the inadequacy of Polish defense."

The Ambassador declared that Mr. Lloyd George failed in 1919 to provide "for the demilitarization of East Prussia" and that he prevented, "against the proper judgment of the unanimous expert commission, the restoration of the historic union of Danzig with Poland."

"Is it your intention to convince the British public that a Soviet Poland established by Stalin with the blessing of Hitler can be one of the legitimate aims of this war?" the Ambassador asked.

"If so, your intention can only be to relieve Great Britain of all responsibility for the guarantee given to Poland."

U-Boat Chief Who Sent SOS for Victims Seized

Churchill Reveals Capture of the Firby's Assailant

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The commander of a German submarine who sent the British First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, an S O S on behalf of a British steamer he sank, has been captured by the British, Churchill told the House of Commons today. The capture, Churchill said, answered the question as to where he might address a reply.

The announcement, which gave no details of the German's seizure, came when Churchill said some submarine commanders had tried hard to behave with humanity.

"One German captain signaled to me personally the position of a British ship which he had just sunk and urged that rescuers should be sent," Churchill said. "I was in some doubt at the time as to which address a reply might be sent. However, he is now in our hands and is treated with all consideration."

The steamer was the Firby, sunk off the Scottish coast on Sept. 11. The chief officer, James Woodruff, told several days later how the submarine commander gave him a "stiff drink" and bread and bandages for four crewmen wounded by shells. The Firby's crew of more than forty passed thirteen hours in lifeboats.

Text of Chamberlain's Report on the War to House of Commons

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26—Following is the text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons today:

My first task today is to give a report to the House of the second meeting of the Supreme War Council, which was held Sept. 22, this time in England.

The meeting was attended by Premier Edouard Daladier, Air Chief Raoul Dautry, General Maurice Gamelin and Vice Admiral François Darlan of France and by Lord Halifax, Lord Chatfield and myself for Britain.

It was a great pleasure for us to be able to welcome Daladier and his colleagues to our shores. The council met in the morning and again in the afternoon.

I am glad to be able to inform the House that we found ourselves in complete agreement with the French representatives on the course to be followed to meet the developments which have taken place since our last meeting on Sept. 12 and to give effect to the allied plans.

Agreement was also reached on the procedure for coordinating and perfecting arrangements to be made by the two governments on the question of munitions and supplies.

Nazi-Soviet Moves Reviewed

Since my last statement on Sept. 20 the effects of action by the Soviet Government on Poland have become clearer. The Soviet forces everywhere rapidly advanced and on Sept. 23 a German-Soviet communiqué was published in Moscow according to which the German and Soviet Governments established a demarcation line between the German and Soviet armies running roughly north and south from East Prussia through Warsaw to the junction of the Hungarian and Slovak frontiers.

It will be noticed that this line brings the Soviet forces up to the suburbs of Warsaw and leaves the greater part of the Galicia and Polish oil wells in Soviet control.

Communiqués recently issued by the Red Army do not, however, suggest that the Soviet troops have as yet occupied all the territory allotted to them under this arrangement, which amounts to more than half of the total area of the Polish Republic.

In these circumstances the Polish armies, taken in the rear as well as in front, have naturally been unable to maintain their ground. The Polish people have not given up the struggle, and the whole world is deeply moved by the magnificent heroism of the defenders of Warsaw and the Hela Peninsula, who are still holding out against surrounding German forces despite ruthless and continuous bombardment.

In my statement of Sept. 20 I made brief reference to the problem with which the Rumanian Government was confronted by the passage of Polish troops and civilians into Rumanian territory.

His Majesty's Government are watching with sympathy the efforts of the Rumanian Government to meet these problems. When they learned of the cowardly assassination of Armand Calinescu, President of the Rumanian Council, on Sept. 21, His Majesty's Minister in Bucharest was at once instructed to convey to the Rumanian Government an expression of the horror felt by His Majesty's Government and the British people at this outrage and their sincere and heartfelt condolence in the great loss which Rumania had thereby suffered.

"All Gains Intact" on West

On the Western Front the French have continued to make progress in certain localities and have succeeded, notwithstanding increasingly energetic German reaction, in maintaining all gains intact.

In the air the normal work of reconnoisance, and anti-submarine patrol in cooperation with the Royal Navy, have been continued.

The House will have heard with interest and pride of the rescue of the master and crew of the Kensington Court by two Royal Air Force flying boats and will, I am sure, desire to join with me in congratulating the officers and men concerned upon their enterprise and skill.

Many attacks have again been made on enemy submarines. The great developments in the endurance, speed and reliability of aircraft since the last war have enabled them to play a most important part in the work of defeating submarines.

The value of the employment of aircraft for this purpose is not limited to reconnoisance reports or attacks carried out, but consists also in the fact that the continued air patrols make it far more dangerous for hostile submarines to come to the surface.

The work of the coastal command patrols has thus proved of utmost assistance to the Royal Navy in combating the submarine menace.

I do not propose to say anything today about the war at sea as the First Lord of the Admiralty will make a full statement on this subject after I sit down.

In the dominions, the preparations of His Majesty's Governments continue with gathering momentum. Dominion naval vessels are cooperating with our own. Dominion army units are being trained for services as circumstance may demand. Dominion air strength is being made ready for use overseas.

Supplies From the Dominions

Nor should I forget to mention another most important contribution which is being made. As a result of close cooperation supplies of [illegible] munitions, raw materials and foodstuffs from the dominions are being made available in ever-increasing volume for the common cause.

In previous reports which I have made to the House, I have dealt fully with civil defense services, and there is little which it is necessary for me to say on this subject today.

I would only emphasize again that nothing must be done, either by way of relaxing restrictions or reducing the scale of preparations, which is likely to make us less capable of meeting the air menace by which we are constantly threatened.

I have endeavored in which I have said so far to give the House, as I have done on previous occasions, a brief résumé of events abroad on the various fronts and the activities of our fighting and defense services.

I think it may be of interest to the House and the country if I make my main theme today the development of some vast undertakings vital to winning the war now being entered upon on the home front and the repercussions of these undertakings upon national life.

Rise of Economic Warfare Unit

Let me begin with a short account of the work of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. This department will perform, broadly speaking, the functions carried out in the last war by the Ministry of Blockade, but whereas this last Ministry was not set up until 1916, the Ministry of Economic Warfare has been under organization for the past two years and a complete staff necessary to run it was selected many months ago.

The general object of the Ministry is to disorganize Germany's economic structure to such an extent as to make it impossible for her to carry on the war.

For every man in the front line you must have many behind the lines engaged in production and the servicing of weapons of war, and if Britain can prevent Germany from importing raw materials essential for the functioning of her war industries, the result will effectively cripple her power to prolong hostilities.

A word of warning against over-optimism is necessary. Germany already possesses stocks of varying size of raw materials which she is required to import, and quick results cannot therefore be expected from the Ministry of Economic Warfare, but our command of the sea means that from the day war broke out Germany was cut off from many of her sources of supply, and figures for the first three weeks of war show we have seized about 256,000 tons of goods as to which there is evidence they were contraband consigned to Germany.

These include some 62,000 tons of petroleum products, 65,000 tons of iron ore and 37,000 tons of manganese ore.

German propaganda, meanwhile, has been active in alleging that our contraband control have no effect on Germany, as she is self-sufficient, but that it will, on the other hand, completely strangle neutral trade.

I do not know which of these statements is the further from the truth. The fact is that we made it plain from the beginning of the war that we are anxious to take into account bona fide trading and the needs of neutral countries and that His Majesty's Government would gladly consider any suggestions of neutral governments which might be put forward for this purpose.

The facts speak for themselves and neutral opinion will, I am sure, make its own comparison between our clearly declared policy on the one hand and on the other the thinly veiled menaces of Germany toward neutrals—menaces which in the past few days have been translated into action by the sinking of three neutral ships under circumstances constituting a clear breach of international law.

Much play has been made in German propaganda of the inclusion of foodstuffs in the category of conditional contraband, and it is represented that we thereby are conducting an illegal and inhumane blockade.

But in this respect a naval blockade is in no way different from a land siege, and no one has ever suggested that a besieging commander should allow free rations to a besieged town.

In any case, the German Government should be the last to make such an accusation at a time when their submarines are attacking all shipping coming to these islands with complete and callous disregard for humanity and the rules of submarine warfare to which they had solemnly agreed.

In its effects upon the life of the nation the great change now taking place in the scope and purpose of industry is all important.

All Industries United for War

Practically the whole force of our industry is now to be concentrated directly or indirectly on war needs, and the size and difficulty of the problems involved in the change-over were made apparent in the debate last week on the work of the Ministry of Supply.

If this great task is to be carried through successfully, the cooperating of the working people themselves is the first essential, and I take this opportunity of declaring that the government is ready and anxious to take any steps necessary to secure their good-will.

We shall be very glad to consider any prop sals made to us to secure the cooperation of all parties in industry. In the government's view, the support of employers' and workers' organizations is essential if the country is to put forth the maximum effort.

The trade unions, which agreed under proper safeguards to relax normal conditions, saved us from difficulties which confronted us in the last war and made a contribution for which the whole country is grateful.

Discussions now taking place, which we hope will lead in the next few days to a conference between the Minister of Labor and representatives of the Employers Confederation nd of the Trade Union Congress, will have the most important results.

It will, I hope, begin the construction of a joint machine for the regular discussion of common problems.

Regarding our general attitude toward the war, no one can doubt that in modern warfare it is on the determination, courage and endurance of ordinary men and women that victory ultimately depends.

No one familiar with conditions in this country can have any doubts as to where we are standing in these respects. Never have our people been more united or more determined. They are resolved—and this simple fact cannot too often be stressed—to rid themselves once and for all of the perpetual threat of German aggression, of which Poland is only the latest instance.

We and France entered the war to rid ourselves and the world of that menace, and our peoples are united as they have never been united before in their resolve to achieve that purpose.

Leaflet Planes Rout Nazis; Blitzkrieg Declared Failure

Their Supplies Low, German People Told—18 Million Pamphlets Dropped

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Air Ministry announced today that Royal Air Force planes in reconnaissance and leaflet-dropping flights over Germany yesterday fought off German attack planes and returned safely to their bases.

Text of the announcement follows:

Royal Air Force aircraft again

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carried out successful reconnaissances over the Western Front and northwest Germany during yesterday.

"Attacks by enemy fighters were driven off, and our aircraft returned safely to their bases.

"Last night further reconnaissance flights were carried out over Germany in the course of which leaflets were dropped. All our aircraft have landed safely."

The Leaflet Message

Text of the pamphlets dropped Sunday follows:

"Germans: Note that in spite of the German blood which has been shed in the Polish war;

"(1) Your Government's hope of a successful Blitzkrieg (lightning war) has been destroyed by the British War Cabinet's decision to prepare for a three years' war.

"(2) The French army crossed the frontier into Germany on the Sixth of September or four days before German official sources admitted it. The West British troops are already standing shoulder to shoulder with their French allies.

"(3) The British and French fleets have swept German merchant shipping from the oceans, therefore your supplies of a whole range of essential war materials such as petrol, copper, nickel, rubber, cotton, wool and fats are almost gone and you can no longer rely as you did in the last war upon neutral supplies because your Government cannot pay for them.

"Night after night the British air force has demonstrated its power by flights far into German territory."

18 Million Pamphlets

The Ministry of Information later announced the Royal Air Force had "dropped [illegible] million pamphlets through the bomb hatches of planes."

"Since the war began," the Ministry said, "night flights have covered thousands of miles over enemy territory. Germany has been penetrated to a considerable depth.

"The pamphlets were loaded in bundles the size of a heavy brick. They were released to fall on a particular area and reach inhabitants of selected towns and cities.

"Crews worked at top speed and as the bricks fell the pamphlets spread out in a paper shower.

"That most of them fell in the right places shows the high degree of navigational skill of pilots in choosing during hours of darkness the correct points at which to drop the bundles.

"The value of these paper raids has proved to be considerable. The pamphlets have given millions of people in Germany an opportunity to receive authoritative presentations of the Allied case.

"The flights have also been most useful as reconnaissance."

LONDON--SECOND ADD AIR FORCE XXX AS RECONNAISANCE."

AN R.A.F. STATEMENT SAID THAT "DURING THE RAIDS THE PLANES FLEW AT A GREAT HEIGHT."

"ON THE NIGHT ON WHICH ONE OF GERMANY'S BIG INDUSTRIAL CITIES WAS PAPER-RAIDED--WHICH SET WARNING SIRENS SCREAMING IN BERLIN-- THE 'BRICKS' WERE RELEASED OVER 50 MILES AWAY FROM THE TOWN.

"BY THE TIME WIND AND GRAVITY HAD CARRIED THE PAMPHELTS DOWN TO THE STREETS, OUR AIRCRAFT WERE WELL ON THEIR WAY HOME."

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SWEDEN ACTS TO END U-BOAT WAR ON SHIPS

Ore Products Desired by Germany to Form Basis of Argument.

EXPORTS MAY BE HALTED

Sinking of Two Freighters Bound for England Reported to Have Stirred Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Sweden, holding as a basis for argument ore products desired by Germany, was expected by informed Danish circles today to take prompt steps to settle with Berlin the future of her sea trade.

German submarines are reported to have sunk two Swedish and two Finnish ships in less than a week.

The captain of the Silesia, Swedish freighter sunk yesterday, said the submarine which torpedoed his ship apparently was directed by planes. The crew was given twenty minutes to take to lifeboats. The seamen were rescued by another Swedish steamship.

Three of the four sunken boats were loaded with woodpulp bound for England, shippers said. The nature of the Silesia's cargo was not disclosed. Germany has referred to the cargoes as cellulose, which she said was included in the contraband list.

May Halt Exports.

Following the sinking of the Silesia, the Stockholm Foreign Office consulted various trade organizations, and observers said it was possible all exporting would be halted until negotiations with Germany could be completed.

Whether Sweden would make use of her ore argument immediately was not known. Government officials and the press were silent on that question.

German [illegible] supplying some 70 per cent of her ore requirements from Sweden, was said to have received a Swedish promise to maintain ore exportation when war started. Informed sources believed Sweden based this on the maintenance of normal trade connections.

The Nazi Government apparently has listed all forms of wood as contraband.

Seeking Trade Treaties.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The newly-formed British Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Board of Trade are negotiating wartime trade agreements with neutral nations in an attempt to divert their trade with Germany to Britain and her allies, it was said today.

Attention is being focused on trying to reach an agreement with Sweden, from which Britain obtains about 90 per cent of her wood pulp imports, an informant said.

Britain was said to be urging that such agreement would prevent interference with the foreign trade of neutral countries caused at present by confiscation and searches under British contraband regulations.

Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, told a questioner in the House of Commons today that British trade officials were being continued in foreign posts in the interest of maintaining trade with the Baltic States and Finland.

In authoritative quarters it was said: "There already is evidence that Germany has threatened some neutral countries with reprisals if trade agreements are signed with Britain."

For this reason it was called "more than likely that such agreements would remain secret treaties if they are concluded.

Germany Takes Action.

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—German officials took notice today of the reaction aroused in Finland and Sweden by sinkings of Swedish and Finnish ships by outlining again Germany's prize law contraband list.

They mentioned specifically the sinkings of three ships, which survivors attributed to German submarines. Two were Finnish vessels carrying cellulose and the other was a Swedish ship carrying wood pulp to England.

Authorities asserted that Germany set up an extensive contraband list "only after Great Britain issued one going far beyond the limits of international law."

"Germany was forced, for her own protection, to take countermeasures," one spokesman said.

German submarine commanders are acting in fulfillment of their duty if they hold up and sink ships carrying contraband, he added.

"If the cellulose had reached England it would have come back to Germany as explosives," he declared, adding that cellulose is on the contraband list.

Authorities said that certain types of wood are regarded as used for the manufacture of contraband goods.

Officials declined comment on the Swedish intimation that ore shipments would be withheld from Germany as retaliation for the ship sinkings.

SINKING OF TWO SWEDISH SHIPS IS PROTESTED

Complaint To Nazis Regarded As Move To Clarify Future Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Sept. 26—Sweden protested to Germany today against the sinking of two ships in what diplomatic observers here believed to be the forerunner of pressure by neutral northern countries for an early agreement on the future of their maritime commerce.

The Swedish ships and two Finnish ships were sunk within the past week by their crews [illegible] German submarines.

Finland lodged a protest in Berlin Saturday.

Three of the ships were carrying wood pulp to England. Germany referred to the cargoes as cellulose, which she said was included in her contraband list. The nature of the cargo of the fourth ship has not been disclosed.

Expected To Take Lead

Sweden was expected by informed Danish sources to take the lead in seeking a settlement with Germany regarding sea trade, since Germany gets more than seventy per cent. of her ore requirements from Sweden.

Some observers said Sweden could halt all exports until negotiations with Germany were completed. Whether she would use the ore as an argument was not disclosed.

Germany was said to have received a Swedish promise to maintain ore exportation when the war started, although informed sources believed the Stockholm Government based this on the maintenance of normal trade connections.

To Keep Ships At Home

A hike in war-insurance rates on boats carrying wood pulp from three to five per cent. was announced in Stockholm today, and many owners decided to keep their ships at home.

The question of assigning naval convoys to such vessels was raised in Stockholm, but the Defense Ministry said such action was not considered because it might be interpreted as meaning Sweden was entering the war.

Negotiations with the governments concerned, it was said in the Swedish capital, was considered the only method at present feasible for safeguarding shipping.

Food Being Exported

Denmark still was managing to export large quantities of food to England. According to official statistics more than 5,792,410 pounds of butter was shipped to England during the week ended September 24 out of a total of more than 7,633,010 pounds. Only 1,840,709 pounds went to Germany.

The entire egg export for the week, 8,904,000 pounds, went to England. Out of a total export of approximately 37,000,000 eggs, 27,000,000 went to England and 10,000,000 to Germany.

Finland Seeks Safeguard For Shipping Of Neutrals

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Government appointed a committee today to prepare the formation immediately of a navigation board to safeguard neutral shipping as a result of the sinking of two Finnish ships by submarines in the past week.

The board also will assist foreign trade and promote cooperation of other northern European countries.

Swedish Envoy Gives Berlin U-Boat Protest

Stockholm Bans Shipments of Wood Pulp and Orders Ships to Neutral Waters

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Swedish minister to Berlin today delivered his government's protest against submarine sinkings of two Swedish steamers, the Gertrud Bratt on Sunday and the Silesia yesterday. Both were England-bound.

War insurance rates on boats carrying wood pulp to England were raised from 3 to 5 per cent

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day. (Two Swedish and two Finnish boats carrying wood pulp have been sunk in the last few days.) As a result of the higher rates, many owners decided to keep their ships in Swedish ports.

The question of assigning warships to convoy such vessels had been raised, but the Defense Ministry said the government was not considering such action, because it might be interpreted under international law as meaning Sweden was entering the war.

MORE NAVAL FIRING HEARD OFF NORWAY

Mysterious Skirmish Reported Involving 3 Major Craft and Two Submarines

SECOND ACTION IN 2 DAYS

Attack on Merchant Convoy or Brush With Reich Fleet a Possible Explanation

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COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26 (AP).—The situation off the Norwegian coast for the last twenty-four hours or more remained a mystery tonight in the absence of British, French or German confirmation of reports telling of a "naval battle."

The latest reported action was between noon and 1:40 P. M. [6 and 7:40 A. M., New York time] today off Lister Fjord in Southern Norway. Inhabitants of that region said they clearly saw three warships, two submarines and smaller war craft, and heard between thirty and forty shots and the drone of airplane motors. They said eight or ten mercant vessels had steamed toward shore during the activity.

The mystery deepened when newspaper men at Farsund, near Lister, questioned by telephone from Copenhagen, said the police had forbidden them to talk to any points outside of Norway.

The Norwegian Admiralty discounted any connection between sounds resembling gunfire heard yesterday off Bergen and ships reported manoeuvring off shore. An official statement said dynamiting in necessary works on near-by islands caused the explosions and concussions heard and felt in the area.

One thing certain was that German submarine activity has been intense off the Norwegian coast, with five ships sunk within four days. It was assumed here that the British were trying to halt such activity.

ANOTHER SEA FIGHT JUST OFF NORWAY

Warships and Planes Seen in Action From Shore.

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Farsund, in southwestern Norway, reported that a naval skirmish occurred today just west of Norway's southern extremity, beginning about noon and ending at 1:40 P. M.

Watchers from the shore said they saw three large warships, two submarines and many small craft taking part in the action and airplanes maneuvering overhead. They estimated that between thirty and forty shots were fired.

First reports did not identify the ships or estimate the damage.

Three Norwegian airplanes watched the encounter to see that Norwegian territorial waters were not violated.

Eight or ten merchant vessels hastened toward shore during the engagement, which started just twenty-four hours after another naval action was believed to have begun off the Norwegian coast a little further north. The gunfire today could be heard plainly at Lister Fjord.

The newspaper Gula Tidend of Bergen said that British and German warships took part in yesterday's reported encounter and that the gunfire was heard for twelve or thirteen hours. Residents of that area said that all was quiet today and that there was no evidence of any crippled ships.

The Norwegian Admiralty discounted reports that there was any battle yesterday. An official statement said that dynamiting in necessary works on islands caused the sounds and concussions which shook some houses in the vicinity.

The British Admiralty said last night that it had no reports of any naval battle off Norway "as would have been the case had one taken place."

DUTCH CIVIL PLANE ATTACKED IN AIR

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Swedish Passenger Killed Near Helgoland.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—One Swedish passenger was killed today as a K. L. M. (Netherlands) passenger plane was fired on by an unidentified seaplane off Helgoland, German naval base in the North Sea.

The plane, en route from Copenhagen, reached Amsterdam safely.

The air liner was about eighteen miles northwest of Helgoland, flying at an altitude of 2,400 feet, when the attack occurred.

After firing, the airplane disappeared in an easterly direction, toward Germany.

The Dutch plane's hostess, though at first unaware of the action, noted something wrong and checked the passengers. She found a Swedish pasenger named Lamne, who had reported hearing a shot, critically wounded. He was dead when the plane reached Amsterdam.

Airport mechanics found several holes, presumably caused by bullets, in the plane's fabric.

AIRLINER PASSENGER IS SLAIN OFF GERMANY

Berlin Regrets Plane Attack on Netherland Craft

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, Sept. 26 (AP)--An unidentified seaplane, attacking from the rear, killed a passenger aboard a Netherland K. L. M. airliner off the German fortified island of Helgoland today while eight other passengers sat calmly unaware. Then the seaplane flew off toward Germany.

The assailant's fire continued for five minutes, a member of the transport's crew reported, but most shots struck luggage. The transport was en route from Copenhagen to Amsterdam.

One bullet through the back of his chair killed Gustav Lamm, a Swede. Fifteen bullet holes were found in the plane.

The transport's stewardess, Hanneki Winoldi, saw the other plane approach, and warned her crew of three. The pilot, J. J. Moll, dropped from an altitude of 2,400 feet to about 1,700 during the attack, then reported to Amsterdam by radio.

The neutral plane bore the name "Holland" painted in large letters on both sides. One informant said K. L. M. is the only line in Europe now using the type of transport that was attacked.

The Netherland Government is awaiting further information before any action.

Among the passengers was a courier en route to the Swedish Ambassador at The Hague.

Germans Admit Attack

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP).—An official announcement late tonight said a Netherlands commercial airplane flying over the North Sea near Helgoland was shot at by German aviators but managed to continue its flight.

The statement said the "regrettable incident" occurred because the attacked plane resembled a type of enemy aircraft and had no distinguishing marks visible at a long distance. It added that the impression that the plane was hostile was increased when the pilot apparently attempted to escape into the clouds.

ger of tipping German submarines as to their location.

BAHIA, Brazil, Sept. 26 (AP)—A nineteen-day mystery surrounding the fate of the sunken British freighter Royal Sceptre's crew was cleared up today when thirty-two survivors reached port aboard the British steamer Browning.

They reported their captain had been killed. Nine of them were seriously wounded.

The crew was picked up near the island of Madeira, 338 miles west of Africa, after the freighter had been sunk by the German submarine U-48 on Sept. 7.

British embassy sources in Rio de Janeiro said the Browning did not report the rescue for fear radio signals would give enemy ships her position.

ing and a man of deeds."

Officers with drawn sabers stood at the sides of the bier. Goering, Admiral Erich von Raeder, immediate members of Von Fritsch's family and world war fellow-officers faced the coffin, which was covered with a war flag. Von Fritsch's saber was the only other decoration.

Fuehrer Hitler, through Goering, sent a large laurel and chrysanthemum wreath. The Japanese, Hungarian and Italian armies also sent wreaths and the American military attache attended the ceremony.

Recalling Von Fritsch's [illegible] a soldier, Von Brauchitsch said that "he was a man who was the first to jump into the breach to protect Germany in the east," and that he went to the front at the outbreak of hostilities "where he met a war

world persists in "the present regime of vague insincerities, mutual distrust and sabotage, I for one can see no hope for mankind."

Asserting that only a "full and fearless public intercourse of minds" can achieve that state of "world-wide plenty and safety, which we have every reason to suppose is obtainable," the author asked:

"Cannot our western world, in its quite inevitable march toward world collectivism, face its changes in the light—in an atmosphere of extreme candor and mutual toleration?

"The thing I am most terrified by today is the manifest [illegible] of a new weak put-off of our aspirations for a new world by some repetition of the Geneva simulacrum.

AMSTERDAM--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD PLANE XXX THE HAGUE.

ANOTHER PASSENGER WAS AN AMERICAN, A MISS JENNISON, CORRESPONDENT OF THE FEDERATED PRESS OF CHICAGO. SHE WAS EN ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINUED TO ROTTERDAM.

(EDS: FIRST INITIALS NOT AVAILABLE.)

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R950PES

32 BRITONS RESCUED FROM TORPEDOED SHIP

Royal Sceptre Survivors, Picked Up Near Madeira, Reach Brazil

BAHIA, Brazil, Sept. 26 (AP)—Thirty-two survivors from the British freighter Royal Sceptre, sunk Sept. 7, arrived today aboard the British freighter Browning.

[The British Information Ministry on Sept. 23 said it was feared all aboard the Royal Sceptre were lost after search of Atlantic waters where she sank.]

Passengers [illegible] Royal Sceptre's crew were picked up from lifeboats near the island of Madeira, 338 miles west of the African coast, after the vessel had been torpedoed by the German submarine U-48. Captain Mestre of the Royal Sceptre was said to have been killed and nine members of his crew wounded seriously.

The Browning left Liverpool Aug. 28 for an unrevealed destination. It was suggested in shipping circles that the rescue was not reported because of a general Admiralty order banning radio operations on British freighters, due to the dan-

GEN. VON FRITSCH BURIED IN GERMANY

Eulogized by Staff Chief—Hitler Not Present.

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BERLIN, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The body of Col.-Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, one-time commander-in-chief of the German army, was buried today with full military honors. He fell before Warsaw last Friday.

The general's aged mother and Field Marshal Hermann Goering stood in a cold rain for the state funeral ceremony at Berlin's world war memorial.

Thousands of persons waited in the rain along Unter den Linden to see the cortege pass. Soldiers flanking the roadside presented arms as the coffin went by on a gun carriage drawn by a caterpillar truck.

Speaking at the bier, Col.-Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, Chief of the Staff, eulogized Von Fritsch as an officer of "crystal clear thinkhero's death carrying out a dangerous reconnoitering operation."

"We mourn deeply over the loss of this unique, irreproachable man."

As flags and standards were lowered to the playing of "The Song of the Good Comrade," the coffin was replaced on the gun carriage to the accompaniment of 21 [illegible]-gun salutes.

Grand-Admiral von Raeder, high army officers and other officials walked behind the coffin to the Invaliden Cemetery, followed by several infantry regiments, mounted guards and cavalry and artillery.

H. G. WELLS URGES HUMAN FEDERATION

SEP 27 1939

Asks Agency to Do What League 'Could Have' Done.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—H. G. Wells, in a letter to the London Times, declared today that if the

"The last time," he said, "it was the League of Nations; this time the magic word to do the trick is a federation.

"A real League of Nations might have turned the world into a new course in 1918-19; a real federation of mankind might do as much tomorrow.

"But if it is to be a really effective federation we must discuss simply and concretely plans for a polite mediatization of monarchies, socialization of natural resources and staple industries, world revision and extension of universities and other knowledge organizations, and establishment of a world-wide, rising level of common education.

"These are the main aspects of the task before us, but it is quite a hopeless task unless it is undertaken in a blaze of light."

Mr. Wells added that to "suppress open discussion . . . for some slight or fancied strategic advantage is to sacrifice our end to our means."

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Swiss Drive Off 2 Planes

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Switzerland, Sept. 26 (AP).—Two planes, one reported to have been a German bomber, drew warning shots from Swiss anti-aircraft guns late today when they crossed Switzerland's most northern canton of Schaffhausen. Both veered Northward into German territory when the Swiss guns spoke.

COTTON STOCK SEIZED

Rumania Also Bars Private Use of Some Gasoline.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The War Ministry took possession today of Rumania's entire cotton stock.

Cotton goods, yarns and cotton wool can be sold in the future only by special permission.

Gasoline containing tetra ethyl no longer is available for private purposes, having been reserved for the army.

Air Raid Precautions Ordered in Rumania

ARAD, Rumania, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Private houses in this border town must be painted khaki color before the week end to comply with local air raid precautions, authorities announced today. Fences are to be coated with a special shade of green.

Frame houses must be impregnated with chemicals making them non-inflammable. First aid kits and gas masks must be in every home. Quick growing trees are to be planted around all buildings.

Secret Fortifications Disclosed by Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The Government disclosed today that Greece has been constructing fortifications during the last two years along her Albanian and Bulgarian frontiers.

The existence of the fortifications was made public through the showing of a film attended by Government officials.

The fortifications have been constructed "with utmost secrecy and a steadily accelerating tempo," it was announced.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (AP).—Polish air force losses during the nineteen days of warfare with Germany are estimated in an unofficial survey at between 600 and 700 planes.

On September 1, Poland was reported to have approximately 1,000 serviceable planes. The remnants of the air force—about 300 planes—now are interned in Rumania and Lithuania.

American Vice-consul In Poland Safe

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—William R. Morton, American Vice-Consul formerly stationed at Warsaw, who entered Russian-occupied Poland to look for American refugees, is now at Kamieniec-Podolsk in Soviet Russia proper, opposite the Rumanian frontier, it was learned today.

It was understood that Washington had asked the Soviet Government assist Mr. Morton to reach Rumania and that Moscow had promised such aid. It was not known why Mr. Morton was taken to Kamieniec-Podolsk. He was cut off when the frontier was closed with the invasion of Poland by the Red Army.

Four Explosions Heard Near Belgian Border

Detonations Occur Mile And Half From German Frontier Near Verviers

Brussels, Sept. 26 (AP)—Four projectiles exploded a mile and a half inside the Belgian border near Verviers today, but their nature was undetermined.

No one was injured, but windows were shattered. It was learned that Belgian soldiers were holding exercises near this frontier, and this was offered as a possible explanation.

Traffic on the main railroad between Belgium, France and Switzerland moved on temporary rails tonight as officials investigated an accident which destroyed a mined bridge at Stockem, an important railroad center, shortly after the Brussels-Luxembourg express crossed. Four of the six mines under the bridge did not explode.

Britain Calls Experts To Rule Food Supply

Economist Responsible For World War System Named Secretary Of Ministry

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Great Britain's Food Ministry called tonight upon war-trained experts to aid in the job of assuring Britain's millions adequate food at fair prices.

Sir Henry L. French, economist largely responsible for the ration-card system then in the World War and known to the civil service as "Mother Hubbard," was named secretary of the Ministry.

Sir William Henry Peat, financial secretary to the Food Ministry from 1917 to 1920, took his old place, and Sir Quintin Hill, former secretary of the Royal Commission on Food Prices, was named deputy secretary.

Promises Arabs Will Do Nothing To Hurt France

Exiled Grand Mufti Makes Pledge In Appreciation Of Haven For Refugees

Beirut, Lebanon, Sept. 26 (AP)—Haj Amin Effendi Al Husseini, exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and spiritual leader of 800,000 Moslems, has promised that Arabs will abstain from any acts that would damage French interests.

The promise was made to Gabriel Puaux, High Commissioner, as a token of appreciation for the asylum France has provided for the Grand Mufti and thousands of other Palestinian exiles in Lebanon, which Frances rules under a League of Nations mandate.

The Grand Mufti, here for two years, also said Arabs of Palestine who were defending their "rights and liberties" have no relations with any foreign powers.

Four Boat Crews Say They Saw Submarines

Unidentified Craft Reported Sighted Along New Jersey Coast

Atlantic City, Sept. 26 (AP)—Four boat crews reported seeing submarines along the New Jersey coast today, but none were able to determine whether they were foreign craft.

Al Sturtz, of Atlantic City, said he was fishing from the yacht Dolphin twenty miles southeast of Barnegat Light when he sighted a submarine. Capt. Maurice Albertson, of the buoy tender Birch, said the tender was near Staten Island this morning when he saw four submarines on a run down the coast.

The Radio Marine Corporation's station at Tuckerton picked up a wireless message from the tanker Japan Arrow saying it sighted a submarine this afternoon [illegible] Cape May Point. Capt. Harold Sturm, of the yacht Buccaneer, Atlantic City, reported he saw a submarine twenty-five miles southeast of here while fishing.

AMERICAS PLAN SAFETY ZONES

Cuban Minister Offers Idea to Restrict Sea War.

WOULD LIMIT BELLIGERENTS

Boundary Would Prevent Acts Against Neutral Rights.

PANAMA, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The creation of a "zone of American safety" in American waters in which any belligerent activities would be considered "acts against the security of the Americas" was proposed today by Miguela Campa, Cuban Foreign Minister.

Campa presented his plan to today's session of the neutrality conference of twenty-one American nations. The exact boundaries of such a zone have not been decided upon.

Campa proposed, however, that the zone be bounded by "an imaginary line established on intermediate points between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west (the line of the Atlantic) and an imaginary line established on intermediate points between Asia on the west and America on the east (the line of the Pacific)."

"Within this safety zone belligerents will refrain from committing acts of war or exercising any rights as belligerents which present obstacles to commerce or to American relations," Campa's statement said.

Representatives of twenty-one American republics met in a closed session today to determine the limits of neutral zones in American waters from which all belligerent activity would be barred.

Delegates to the neutrality conference indorsed assertions that the Western Hemisphere never could concur in an "oppressive peace" as they turned to practical measures to protect their own neutrality.

Proposals under discussion at today's session included those for prohibition of all belligerent activities in the yet-to-be-defined neutral seas zone, including actual naval combat, submarine torpedoing of war or merchant vessels, search and seizure, enforcement of any blockade and halting of vessels carrying articles on the contraband lists of either Germany or Britain.

At the end of the morning session delegates said that a sub-committee was formed to study proposals submitted by the delegates and that preliminary discussion had been held.

The Bolivian Foreign Minister, Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, submitted a resolution calling for a declaration of "general neutrality of the American nations." The resolution also called for means of maintaining contact between the nations to assure uniform action in the application of neutrality and the defense of each nation's fundamental rights.

Plans Protest on Contraband.

The Uruguayan delegation was understood to be planning to submit a resolution protesting the contraband lists announced by Germany and Britain.

Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, announced he favored a concerted action to maintain, at least, in part, "our usual trade in staple, peace-time commodities with other neutral countries."

The public and even Panama Government officials were barred from today's conference.

There was understood to be some difference of opinion on the extent of the neutral zone to be established. It was reported that the United States and Cuba favored an extension of the zone as far eastward as boats travel in a direct course between North and South America. Peru was said to favor an even wider band.

Favor Nearer Patrol Line.

The Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan delegations were understood to feel their navies were inadquate to undertake policing such an area and to favor drawing the patrol line nearer the coast.

AMERICAS DRAFT NEUTRALITY PLAN

Consider Co-operative Patrol and a Common Declaration

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 26 (AP).—Representatives of twenty-one American republics, hailing assertions that the Western Hemisphere never can concur in an oppressive peace, turned today to consideration of practical measures to protcet their neutrality in the European war.

Delegates apparently were almost unanimous in approving the keynote speech of Panama's Foreign Minister, Narciso Garay, president of the conference, who said the Western Hemisphere would resist all attempts to establish an "oppressive peace based on the points of bayonets and the mouths of cannon."

Diplomats voiced belief European hostilities had brought the American nations closer together, and European observers indicated they were impressed with the business-like manner in which the conference settled down to discuss concrete means of guarding the neutrality of the two American continents.

Proposals Considered

Among proposals expected to receive consideration were:

(1) Establishment of a co-operative patrol of American waters to protect shipping lanes against belligerent activity threatening normal commerce.

(2) A common neutrality declaration to supplement previous individual proclamations and strengthen continental solidarity.

(3) "Reproval" of all actions by belligerents tending to carry hostilities to American waters.

(4) Mutual commercial aid where required, supported by bilateral arrangements to relieve the problem of surpluses in many countries.

In connection with the last point, the delegates studied with interest the speech of United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who said yesterday his country "wishes to co-operate with all other American republics in the efforts of each to develop its resources along sound economic and non-competitive lines."

Numerous delegates voiced support also of Welles' call for a stand against activities in New World regions by warring European Powers.

NAVY TO DISPATCH A FORCE TO HAWAII

A 'Pretty Fair-Sized' Detachment Will Go for Training and Decentralization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The navy has decided to shift a "pretty fair-sized" force of vessels to Hawaii, in a move which appears to be linked with the European war and international tension in the Far East.

A high official, disclosing the decision today after a conference at the White House, asserted that the purpose was to train and decentralize the fleet and that it involved "no ulterior motive."

The transfer conforms, nevertheless, to a long-considered proposal to station a scouting force at the Pacific outpost.

The main body of the fleet, including battleships, is to remain on the Pacific Coast, where it returned hurriedly in April from an Atlantic cruise that was cut short several weeks by order of President Roosevelt.

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Swiss Drive Off 2 Planes

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Switzerland, Sept. 26 (AP).—Two planes, one reported to have been a German bomber, drew warning shots from Swiss anti-aircraft guns late today when they crossed Switzerland's most northern canton of Schaffhausen. Both veered northward into German territory when the Swiss guns spoke.

COTTON STOCK SEIZED

Rumania Also Bars Private Use of Some Gasoline.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The War Ministry took possession today of Rumania's entire cotton stock.

Cotton goods, yarns and cotton wool can be sold in the future only by special permission.

Gasoline containing tetra ethyl no longer is available for private purposes, having been reserved for the army.

Air Raid Precautions Ordered in Rumania

ARAD, Rumania, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Private houses in this border town must be painted khaki color before the week end to comply with local air raid precautions, authorities announced today. Fences are to be coated with a special shade of green.

Frame houses must be impregnated with chemicals making them non-inflammable. First aid kits and gas masks must be in every home. Quick growing trees are to be planted around all buildings.

Secret Fortifications Disclosed by Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The Government disclosed today that Greece has been constructing fortifications during the last two years along her Albanian and Bulgarian frontiers.

The existence of the fortifications was made public through the showing of a film attended by Government officials.

The fortifications have been constructed "with utmost secrecy and a steadily accelerating tempo," it was announced.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (AP).—Polish air force losses during the nineteen days of warfare with Germany are estimated in an unofficial survey at between 600 and 700 planes.

On September 1, Poland was reported to have approximately 1,000 serviceable planes. The remnants of the air force—about 300 planes—now are interned in Rumania and Lithuania.

American Vice-consul In Poland Safe

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—William R. Morton, American Vice-Consul formerly stationed at Warsaw, who entered Russian-occupied Poland to look for American refugees, is now at Kamieniec-Podolsk in Soviet Russia proper, opposite the Rumanian frontier, it was learned today.

It was understood that Washington had asked the Soviet Government assist Mr. Morton to reach Rumania and that Moscow had promised such aid. It was not known why Mr. Morton was taken to Kamieniec-Podolsk. He was cut off when the frontier was closed with the invasion of Poland by the Red Army.

Four Explosions Heard Near Belgian Border

Detonations Occur Mile And Half From German Frontier Near Verviers

Brussels, Sept. 26 (AP)—Four projectiles exploded a mile and a half inside the Belgian frontier near Verviers today, but their nature was undetermined.

No one was injured, but windows were shattered. It was learned that Belgian soldiers were holding exercises near this frontier, and this was offered as a possible explanation.

Traffic on the main railroad between Belgium, France and Switzerland moved on temporary rails tonight as officials investigated an accident which destroyed a mined bridge at Stockem, an important railroad center, shortly after the Brussels-Luxembourg express crossed. Four of the six mines under the bridge did not explode.

Britain Calls Experts To Rule Food Supply

Economist Responsible For World War System Named Secretary Of Ministry

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Great Britain's Food Ministry called tonight upon war-trained experts to aid in the job of assuring Britain's millions adequate food at fair prices.

Sir Henry L. French, economist largely responsible for the ration-card system used in the World War and known as the "[illegible] service," "Mother Hubbard," was named secretary of the Ministry.

Sir William Henry Peat, financial secretary to the Food Ministry from 1917 to 1920, took his old place, and Sir Quintin Hill, former secretary of the Royal Commission on Food Prices, was named deputy secretary.

Promises Arabs Will Do Nothing To Hurt France

Exiled Grand Mufti Makes Pledge In Appreciation Of Haven For Refugees

Beirut, Lebanon, Sept. 26 (AP)—Haj Amin Effendi Al Husseini, exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and spiritual leader of 800,000 Moslems, has promised that Arabs will abstain from any acts that would damage French interests.

The promise was made to Gabriel Puaux, High Commissioner, as a token of appreciation for the asylum France has provided for the Grand Mufti and thousands of other Palestinian exiles in Lebanon, which Frances rules under a League of Nations mandate.

The Grand Mufti, here for two years, also said Arabs of Palestine who were defending their "rights and liberties" have no relations with any foreign powers.

Four Boat Crews Say They Saw Submarines

Unidentified Craft Reported Sighted [illegible] Jersey Coast

Atlantic City, Sept. 26 (AP)—Four boat crews reported seeing submarines along the New Jersey coast today, but none were able to determine whether they were foreign craft.

Al Sturtz, of Atlantic City, said he was fishing from the yacht Dolphin twenty miles southeast of Barnegat Light when he sighted a submarine. Capt. Maurice Albertson, of the buoy tender Birch, said the tender was near Staten Island this morning when he saw four submarines on a run down the coast.

The Radio Marine Corporation's station at Tuckerton picked up a wireless message from the tanker Japan Arrow saying it sighted a submarine this afternoon [illegible] Cape May Point. Capt. Harold Sturm, of the yacht Dauntless, Atlantic City, reported he saw a submarine twenty-five miles southeast of here while fishing.

AMERICAS PLAN SAFETY ZONES

Cuban Minister Offers Idea to Restrict Sea War.

WOULD LIMIT BELLIGERENTS

Boundary Would Prevent Acts Against Neutral Rights.

PANAMA, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The creation of a "zone of American safety" in American waters in which any belligerent activities would be considered "acts against the security of the Americas" was proposed today by Miguela Campa, Cuban Foreign Minister.

Campa presented his plan to today's session of the neutrality conference of twenty-one American nations. The exact boundaries of such a zone have not been decided upon.

Campa proposed, however, that the zone be bounded by "an imaginary line established on intermediate points between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west (the line of the Atlantic) and an imaginary line established on intermediate points between Asia on the west and America on the east (the line of the Pacific)."

"Within this safety zone belligerents will refrain from committing acts of war or exercising any rights as belligerents which present obstacles to commerce or to American relations," Campa's statement said.

Representatives of twenty-one American republics met in a closed session today to determine the limits of neutral zones in American waters from which all belligerent activity would be barred.

Delegates to the neutrality conference indorsed assertions that the Western Hemisphere never could concur in an "oppressive peace" as they turned to practical measures to protect their own neutrality.

Proposals under discussion at today's session included those for prohibition of all belligerent activities in the yet-to-be-defined neutral seas zone, including actual naval combat, submarine torpedoing of war or merchant vessels, search and seizure, enforcement of any blockade and halting of vessels carrying articles on the contraband lists of either Germany or Britain.

At the end of the morning session delegates said that a sub-committee was formed to study proposals submitted by the delegates and that preliminary discussion had been held.

The Bolivian Foreign Minister, Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, submitted a resolution calling for a declaration of "general neutrality of the American nations." The resolution also called for means of maintaining contact between the nations to assure uniform action in the application of neutrality and the defense of each nation's fundamental rights.

Make Protest on Contraband.

The Uruguayan delegation was understood to be planning to submit a resolution protesting the contraband lists announced by Germany and Britain.

Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, announced he favored a concerted action to maintain, at least, in part, our usual trade in staple, peace-time commodities with other neutral countries."

The public and even Panama Government officials were barred from today's conference.

There was understood to be some difference of opinion on the extent of the neutral zone to be established. It was reported that the United States and Cuba favored an extension of the zone as far eastward as boats travel in a direct course between North and South America. Peru was said to favor an even wider band.

Favor Nearer Patrol Line.

The Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan delegations were understood to feel their navies were inadquate to undertake policing such an area and to favor drawing the patrol line nearer the coast.

AMERICAS DRAFT NEUTRALITY PLAN

Consider Co-operative Patrol and a Common Declaration

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 26 (AP).—Representatives of twenty-one American republics, hailing assertions that the Western Hemisphere never can concur in an oppressive peace, turned today to consideration of practical measures to protcet their neutrality in the European war.

Delegates apparently were almost unanimous in approving the keynote speech of Panama's Foreign Minister, Narciso Garay, president of the conference, who said the Western Hemisphere would resist all attempts to establish an "oppressive peace based on the points of bayonets and the mouths of cannon."

Diplomats voiced belief European hostilities had brought the American nations closer together, and European observers indicated they were impressed with the business-like manner in which the conference settled down to discuss concrete means of guarding the neutrality of the two American continents.

Proposals Considered

Among proposals expected to receive consideration were:

(1) Establishment of a co-operative patrol of American waters to protect shipping lanes against belligerent activity threatening normal commerce.

(2) A common neutrality declaration to supplement previous individual proclamations and strengthen continental solidarity.

(3) "Reproval" of all actions by belligerents tending to carry hostilities to American waters.

(4) Mutual commercial aid where required, supported by bilateral arrangements to relieve the problem of surpluses in many countries.

In connection with the last point, the delegates studied with interest the speech of United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who said yesterday his country "wishes to co-operate with all other American republics in the efforts of each to develop its resources along sound economic and non-competitive lines."

Numerous delegates voiced support also of Welles' call for a stand against activities in New World regions by warring European Powers.

NAVY TO DISPATCH A FORCE TO HAWAII

A 'Pretty Fair-Sized' Detachment Will Go for Training and Decentralization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The navy has decided to shift a "pretty fair-sized" force of vessels to Hawaii, in a move which appears to be linked with the European war and international tension in the Far East.

A high official, disclosing the decision today after a conference at the White House, asserted that the purpose was to train and decentralize the fleet and that it involved "no ulterior motive."

The transfer conforms, nevertheless, to a long-considered proposal to station a scouting force at the Pacific outpost.

The main body of the fleet, including battleships, is to remain on the Pacific Coast, where it returned hurriedly in April from an Atlantic cruise that was cut short several weeks by order of President Roosevelt.

An early announcement is expected of just what vessels are to be dispatched to Hawaii. They will be based temporarily at Pearl Harbor, the navy's principal Pacific outpost, which would be the fleet's advance base in the event of this country's involvement in the Far East.

Pearl Harbor is headquarters now for eighteen submarines, about seventy-five patrol bombers and other aircraft, the fleet's mine force of eight ships, and miscellaneous auxiliary vessels. It is safeguarded by the army's largest single garrison, a force of about 23,000 troops, and fortifications rivaled only by those at the Panama Canal.

In a shift last week of naval forces westward in the Pacific, fifteen long-range patrol planes and the tender Langley were moved from Honolulu to Manila with the announced aim of enforcing Amer-

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ican neutrality in the Philippines. The planes already have been replaced at Hawaii by a squadron which flew non-stop to Honolulu from San Diego.

The announced purpose of decentralizing the fleet directed attention to recommendations of Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig. He urged last Spring that the fleet's scouting force be divided between Hawaii and the Atlantic, while the battle force of twelve battleships, numerous light cruisers and other craft remain close to Southern California bases.

Admiral Taussig, former assistant chief of operations, proposed that a force of nine heavy cruisers, half the fleet's submarines, a squadron of destroyers and one aircraft carrier take position at Hawaii, and that a like force be based in the Atlantic.

Each would afford "at least temporary security" and be in a position to obtain essential information in the event of war, he said.

NAVY-GUARDED ZONE OF PEACE MAJOR ITEM

Closure Of All Ports To Submarines Also Proposed At Conference

Suppression Of Subversion And Economic Precautions Included

[*By the Associated Press*]

Panama, Panama, Sept. 26—The United States today proposed to the Inter-American Neutrality Conference a sweeping program designed to keep the European war at a distance from the western hemisphere.

The program, which would be undertaken in cooperation with the other American republics, was presented by the chief United States delegate, Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State.

Six Main Proposals

Six main points provided for:

A safety zone for merchant shipping, in the patrolling of which the United States navy would cooperate and, in effect, bear the chief burden. An attempt to prevent searches, seizures, commerce raiding and other belligerent activities in this zone would be made.

A ban on belligerent submarines in the ports of American republics.

A joint representation to the belligerents setting forth the neutrality declarations of the Americas.

An inter-American advisory committee to study stabilization of monetary and commercial relationships among the American republics.

Preservation of liberal trade policies in the western hemisphere.

Suppression of subversive activities and activities violating neutrality.

U. S. Navy Aid Offered

Welles stated plainly that the United States Navy would cooperate in patrolling waters adjacent to the coasts of the Western Hemisphere.

This cooperation would be forthcoming, Welles said, when the American republics, after consultation, "determine what the need exists."

The patrol would be undertaken "either individually or collectively, as may be agreed upon by common consent," Welles declared.

Welles set forth this stand at a meeting of the foreign ministers of American states. The partol proposal had been advanced by several delegations, the only major disagreement apparently being on the extent of the "safety zone" in which it would operate.

Reason For U-Boat Ban

Prohibition of entry of submarines into American ports, Welles said, would prevent submarines from using neutral ports as a base of operations and do much to prevent incidents which might affect American neutrality.

Declaring that warships of belligerent nations have been sighted in waters adjacent o the American continent and recalling the attacks on merchant shipping between American republics during the World War, Welles said the United States program aimed at prevention of the commission of any hostile act by belligerents in American waters.

The proposals call on the American republics to declare "as a measure of self-protection that so long as they maintain their neutrality they are entitled to have waters adjacent to the American continent, which are regarded as of primary and direct utility and concern, free from commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent nation, whether such an act be undertaken from land, sea or air."

Suppression Of Subversion

Under the suppression of violations of neutrality and subversive activities the American nations would resolve to take action against persons, whether native or alien, committing acts endangering the neutrality of American nations.

The measure also provides for the prevention of enlistment within American territory of persons to serve in belligerent forces and for prevention of the fitting out of expeditions in the interest of any belligerent.

It also would prevent the arming of belligerent vessels by American neutrals and the use of their territories or waters as bases for belligerent activities.

The United States was understood to propose a neutral zone to include normal shipping lanes for sea traffic between North and South America.

Canadian Waters Exempt

The territorial waters of Canada, already at war, and of the colonies and possessions of European countries within the area would be exempted.

As normal shipping lanes run far to sea from the United States to the northern part of South America, an informed person said it would be necessary for the United States Navy to patrol a wide area hundreds of miles at sea.

However, the routes are close to the South American coast, making a patrol easy in the case of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, who already have a coastal patrol agreement among themselves.

A large area for patrol also is considered unnecessary by countries on the west coast of the southern part of South America.

Other Zone Plan

The proposal for a safety zone also was advanced by Miguela Campa, Cuban Foreign Minister, who suggested that the line stretch to mid-Pacific and mid-Atlantic areas.

Economic difficulties created by the war were touched upon by Peru's Foreign Minister, Enrique Goytisolo, when he proposed to the conference that the most-industrialized nations of the American continent take measures tending to stabilize prices of manufactured articles destined for exportation to other American nations.

He also recommended that governments "dictate in conformity with their own laws" measures to prevent steamship companies operating between the different countries on the two continents and insurance underwriters in their territory from increasing rates or premiums "in a proportion not justified by special costs and risks arising under the existing conditions."

PANAMA--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD NEUTRALITY X X X BELLIGERENTS."

WELLES SAID AFTER THE MEETING THAT THE PROPOSAL HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE NEUTRALITY MEETING AND THAT THEREFORE HE WAS UNABLE TO DISCLOSE THE COMPLETE TEXT, WHICH WILL BE STUDIED BY THE NEUTRALITY COMMITTEE IN CONJUNCTION WITH A CUBAN PROPOSAL MADE TODAY FOR A "SAFEY ZONE" AND WITH SIMILAR PROJECTS FOR COASTAL PATROL.

WELLES ALSO PRESENTED A PROPOSAL FOR CREATION OF AN "INTER-AMERICEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE" TO STUDY "THE MOST PRACTICAL WAYS OF PROVIDING FOR STABILITY OF THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE REPUBLICS."

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THIS WAS ONE OF TWO MEASURES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS' ECONOMIC POSITION AGAINST THE SHOCKS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. THE OTHER, ALSO SUGGESTED BY THE UNITED STATES, WAS AIMED AT "PRESERVATION OF TRADE AND LIBERAL COMMERCIAL POLICIES BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS."

UNDER THIS, WELLES SAID, THE GOVERNMENTS "WOULD RESOLVE TO COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER TO LESSEN OR OFFSET ANY TRADE DISLOCATIONS WHICH MAY ARISE FROM WAR AND MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO MAINTAIN TRADE AMONG THEMSELVES AND WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ON THE BASIS OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AFFIRMED IN THE RECENT INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES AT BUENOS AIRES AND LIMA."

THE MEASURE PROPOSED THESE PRINCIPLES AS THE BASIS OF A LONG TERM TRADE POLICY "IN ORDER THAT THE WORLD WILL NOT LACK A BASIS FOR WORLDWIDE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHICH ALL MAY PARTICIPATE AFTER WORLD ORDER AND PEACE MAY BE RESTORED."

AN ADVISORY MONETARY COMMITTEE WOULD STUDY "ANY PROBLEMS OF MONET-

ARY RELATIONSHIP, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, AND THE MANAGEMENT OR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WHICH MAY BE PRESENTED TO IT BY ANY ONE OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE REPUBLICS AND OFFER RECOMMENDATIONS TO THAT GOVERNMENT."

INTENDING TO HELP LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO CLOSE ALL DOORS AGAINST ATTEMPTS BY BELLIGERENTS TO ABUSE THE RIGHTS OF ANY AMERICAN NATION, WELLES FURTHER SUGGESTED "THE SUPPRESSION OF VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES."

UNDER THIS THE AMERICAN NATIONS WOULD RESOLVE TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST PERSONS, WHETHER NATIVE OR ALIEN, COMMITTING ACTS ENDANGERING THE NEUTRALITY OF AMERICAN NATIONS. THE MEASURE ALSO PROVIDES FOR THE PREVENTION OF ENLISTMENT WITHIN AMERICAN TERRITORY OF PERSONS TO SERVE IN BELLIGERENT FORCES AND FOR PREVENTION OF THE FITTING OUT OF EXPEDITIONS IN THE INTEREST OF ANY BELLIGERENT.

IT ALSO WOULD PREVENT THE ARMING OF BELLIGERENT VESSELS BY AMERICAN NEUTRALS AND THE USE OF THEIR TERRITORIES OR WATERS AS BASES FOR BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES.

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OTHER UNITED STATES PROJECTS CONCERN "ENFORCEMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF BELLIGERENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT IN NEUTRAL TERRITORIAL WATERS AND AREAS," THE "FLIGHT OF AIRCRAFT OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS OVER THE TERRITORY OF ANY AMERICAN REPUBLIC," THE "HUMANIZATION OF WAR," THE "DISCHARGE OF NEUTRAL OBLIGATIONS TOWARD BELLIGERENT NATIONS," AND THE WORK OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES FOR THE RELIEF OF WAR SUFFERERS.

THE LAST RESOLUTION EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT AMERICAN NATIONS CONSIDER BROADENING THE SCOPE OF THE RED CROSS FOR THE RELIEF OF WAR SUFFERERS.

THE EXTENT, ETC., PICKING UP FIRST GRAPH.

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NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

PANAMA, PANAMA, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE EXTENT OF A PROPOSED "ZONE OF AMERICAN SAFETY" TO PREVENT BELLIGERENT ACTIVITY IN AMERICAN WATERS TONIGHT CREATED DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG DELEGATIONS ATTENDING A NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE OF 21 NEW WORLD REPUBLICS.

A CONCRETE PROPOSAL FOR A SAFETY ZONE AGAINST SEARCHES, SEIZURES AND COMMERCE RAIDING WAS ADVANCED BY MIGUELA CAMPA, CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO SUGGESTED THAT THE LINE STRETCH TO MID-PACIFIC AND MID-ATLANTIC AREAS.

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IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT THREE SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL NATIONS, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, AND URUGUAY, FELT THEIR NAVIES WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO UNDERTAKE THE POLICING OF SUCH AN EXTENSIVE SECTOR IN THE ATLANTIC. THEY WERE SAID TO FAVOR A LINE NEARER THE COAST.

IT WAS REPORTED THE UNITED STATES FAVORED AN EXTENSION AS FAR EASTWARD AS BOATS TRAVEL IN COMMERCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS, WHILE PERU WAS SAID TO SUPPORT AN EVEN WIDER SAFETY BAND.

FOREIGN MINISTER CAMPA TOLD THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE SPECIAL NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE THE ZONE SHOULD BE BOUNDED BY "AN IMAGINARY LINE ESTABLISHED ON INTERMEDIATE POINTS BETWEEN EUROPE AND AFRICA ON THE EAST AND AMERICA ON THE WEST (THE LINE OF THE ATLANTIC) AND AN IMAGINARY LINE ESTABLISHED ON INTERMEDIATE POINTS BETWEEN ASIA AND

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AMERICA ON THE EAST (THE LINE OF THE PACIFIC)."

NEUTRALITY PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY CUBA, MEXICO, BOLIVIA, URUGUAY, COLOMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES WERE STUDIED WITH THE IDEA OF MERGING THEM INTO ONE GENERAL PROPOSAL FOR ACTION BY THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE.

SHORTLY BEFORE THE END OF TODAY'S CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS HELD BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, SUMNER WELLES, UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE AND HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, SUBMITTED FOUR TECHNICAL PROJECTS FOR THE REGULATION OF BELLIGERENT SHIPS, AIR-CRAFT AND SUBMARINES IN NEUTRAL PORTS OR ON NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

WELLES' PROPOSALS ALSO DEALT WITH KEEPING A CHECK ON SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN NEUTRAL AMERICAN NATIONS BY CITIZENS OF THE WARRING POWERS.

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ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES CREATED BY THE WAR WERE TOUCHED UPON BY PERU'S FOREIGN MINISTER, ENRIQUE GOYTISOLO, WHEN HE PROPOSED TO THE CONFERENCE THAT THE MOST-INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS TAKE MEASURES TENDING TO STABILIZE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES DESTINED FOR EXPORTATION TO OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS.

HE ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT GOVERNMENTS "DICTATE IN CONFORMITY WITH THEIR OWN LAWS" MEASURES TO PREVENT STEAMSHIP COMPANIES OPERATING BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ON THE TWO CONTINENTS AND INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS IN THEIR TERRITORY FROM INCREASING RATES OR PREMIUMS "IN A PROPORTION NOT JUSTIFIED BY SPECIAL COSTS AND RISKS ARISING UNDER THE EXISTING CONDITIONS."

GOYTISOLO SAID AN EXAGGERATED INCREASE OF PRICES OF PRODUCTS WHICH AMERICAN NATIONS NOW MUST BUY FROM EACH OTHER INSTEAD OF IN EUROPE WOULD BLOCK OR RETARD THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THOSE NATIONS WHICH REQUIRE SUCH MATERIALS FOR THEIR NORMAL DEVELOPMENT.

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PANAMA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY X X X NORMAL DEVELOPMENT.

A SUB-COMMITTEE WAS NAMED TO STUDY THE VARIOUS NEUTRALITY PLANS. IT INCLUDED WELLES, CAMPA, GOYTISOLO, MEXICO'S FOREIGN MINISTER; EDUARDO HAY, BOLIVIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER; ALBERTO OSTRIA GUTIERREZ, RUGUAY'S DELEGATE; PEDRO MAÑINI RIOS, AND CHILE'S DELEGATE, MANUEL BIANCHI.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE IN A STATEMENT TODAY SAID IT HAD BEEN "PROVISIONALLY DECIDED" TO HOLD A PLENARY SESSION THURSDAY.

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FOLO PANAMA NEUTRALITY

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 26-(AP)-JOSE MARIA CANTILO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF ARGENTINA, SAID TONIGHT HE WOULD AWAIT ADVICES FROM HIS DELEGATE TO THE NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE IN PANAMA BEFORE COMMENTING ON A PROPOSAL FOR A NEUTRALITY LINE AROUND THE AMERICAN COASTS.

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CANTILO ALSO SAID HE WOULD WAIT FOR WORD FROM HIS REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE MAKING A STATEMENT ON THE ADDRESS OF SUMNER WELLES, UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE ARGENTINE OFFICIAL SAID HE WAS IN PERMANENT CONTACT WITH THE URUGUAYAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS, WITH WHOM HIS GOVERNMENT IS COOPERATING IN A COASTAL PATROL.

"BUT SO ARE WE WITH THE UNITED STATES," HE ADDED.

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NORMAN ARMOUR, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, IN A CALL ON CANTILO PRESENTED HIS GOVERNMENT'S CONDOLENCES ON THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN HUGO M.FERRARI JUAREGI IN AN AIRPLANE CRASH AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS.

IT WAS SAID THE AMBASSADOR AND CANTILO ALSO TALKED ABOUT THE PANAMA CONFERENCE AND A PROPOSED TRADE TREATY BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES.

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U. S. AND BRITISH TALKS REVEALED

America's Neutral Position Being Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that casual and occasional conversations were going on with Great Britain to minimize the difficulties and inconveniences of America's neutral position.

He added immediately that at the same time and all the time this Government meant to reserve all its rights under international law, and called attention to the statement he issued two weeks ago in which he said the United States adhered to the principles of international law relating to the seas and reserved all her rights under them. He said this Government would undertake to apply these principles to specific cases, if and when they arose.

There will naturally be, he said, casual, informal and occasional conversations with belligerents intended to minimize the difficulties and inconveniences presented. Such conversations, he said, have not yet reached a point where they would afford him a tangible basis for comment as to their progress.

Fundamentally the American position is, he said, that the United States reserves all rights under international law, while hoping belligerents will minimize the difficulties and inconveniences, and that this nation will treat each case on its merits.

CANADA SEES GAIN IN CASH-CARRY LAW

Will Get War Supplies Here for Shipment Abroad.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26 (Canadian Press).—The proposed new neutrality law for the United States, authoritative sources here commented today, would give Canada a great advantage over other belligerents in the purchase of war supplies.

Movement of Canadian purchases across the border by motor transport, rail and boats through the Great Lakes would remove the danger of enemy interception, and convoys for shipment of supplies to Great Britain could be organized more easily in Canadian waters than in United States ports.

Official comment concerning the proposed change was unavailable, but private informants believe Canada and Great Britain will purchase extensively in the United States, if the change is adopted.

Britain had a special war supplies mission in Ottawa recently to survey Canadian production potentialities. Last week, Canada set up her own war supplies board under the direction of Wallace R. Campbell, president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. The board is expected to begin purchasing war supplies soon.

The Government Transportation Department announced yesterday that United States planes flying into Canada must have special permits.

"We must have some check-up on what planes are entering the country," department officials said, "so under the war measures act a permit must be issued by the Minister of Transport."

The National Defense Department said main recruiting centers of the Royal Canadian Air Force have been so swamped with applications that a temporary halt of acceptances has been ordered.

Among the first to join the force were Con Farrell, assistant superintendent of Canadian Airways, and Stan McMillan, chief pilot of Mackenzie A.. Service. Farrell has been named commanding officer of a Calgary squadron, and McMillan is on coastal patrol.

ContrabandList Similar to That Of World War

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U. S. Planning No Protest to Rules Governing Shipments of Goods to Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—After a study of the contraband lists issued by Great Britain and Germany, two conclusions have been reached in official quarters here:

1. The lists look different, but are essentially the same.

2. They correspond very closely to the American contraband list of 1917, and consequently no protest against them will be made by the United States government.

An American ship which carries contraband to a belligerent can be stopped, searched and her cargo seized. There are many precedents under international law which establish that the ship can be seized, too.

Permits Ships To Be Sunk

If the ship carrying contraband to a belligerent is stopped by a submarine which cannot escort her into port or place a prize crew aboard her, she may be sunk after careful provisions are taken for the safety of her crew and passengers. That leaves little leeway for diplomatic action on the part of this government.

The German list has thirteen categories of contraband articles, compared with the British five, but the latter include everything contained in the German divisions.

In general, virtually any article could be included under the various categories. The first embraces arms, the second means of transportation, the third means of communication, the fourth money, and the fifth food and clothing. All ingredients or materials or machinery used in their manufacture are included.

There is one important difference apparent between the British and the German lists of today and those with which the World War ended. Foodstuffs and clothing made conditional contraband, opposed to absolute contraband.

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Under international law ships may carry conditional contraband even to belligerents, unless it is proved that the materials are destined for belligerents' armed forces or government agencies.

Wheat Shipments Unsafe

It would seem, therefore, that an American ship could carry a cargo of wheat to Germany if it were not definitely known that the wheat was to be used for the Nazi army, navy or air force. But German imports and exports are controlled by the state. Her opponents, therefore, probably would allege that every shipment of wheat to Germany comes under the control of a Reich government agency. Germany probably would make the same assertion regarding Britain's war-time economy.

When the World War started, food and clothing were conditional contraband. But as the war wore on and the blockade of Germany was more strictly enforced, the difference between conditional and absolute contraband was wiped out.

The State Department has not received a French contraband list, but it is presumed to be identical with the British one.

Old Neutrality Act and New Bill

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Here is a comparison of the present Neutrality Law with the Administration bill now before the Foreign Relations Committee:

PUTTING ACT INTO EFFECT

Present—President alone decides when a foreign war exists. If, as in the Sino-Japanese conflict, he refrains from such a determination, the Neutrality Act is not invoked. If, as in the hostilities in Europe, he issues a proclamation declaring a state of war exists, the statute is brought into operation.

Proposed—Congress as well as the President could decide that a foreign war exists, thus putting the act into effect.

ARMS EXPORTS

Present—Bans shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war (including airplanes) to belligerent nations.

Proposed — Permits shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerents but provides that no American vessel may transport them, or carry any other goods or passengers to the warring nations.

TRANSFER OF TITLE

Present—Contains no provision requiring transfer of title to goods which may be shipped legally to the belligerent countries. Such goods include everything except arms, ammunition and implements of war.

Proposed—Requires that the title to all goods shipped to warring nations must be transferred to the purchaser before shipment is made.

COMBAT AREAS

Present—No provision.

Proposed—President would define combat areas, which American citizens and ships would be forbidden to enter.

TRAVEL ON VESSELS OF WARRING NATIONS

Present—Forbids Americans to travel on ships of belligerent countries, except in accordance with such rules as the President shall prescribe.

Proposed—Substantially the same.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Present—Prohibits loans to belligerent governments, excepting ordinary commercial credits and short-term obligations "customarily used in normal peace-time commercial transactions."

Proposed—Prohibits loans to belligerent governments, excepting, for a period of not more than ninety days without renewals, ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations.

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ARMING OF AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS

Present—Forbids arming any American vessel engaged in commerce with a warring nation.

Proposed—Forbids arming any American vessel engaged in commerce with any foreign State.

SOLICITATION OF FUNDS

Both present and proposed statutes forbid solicitation of funds for any belligerent government, but permit solicitation of funds for medical aid, food and clothing.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSING

Present—Requires licensing of arms exports by the National Munitions Control Board.

Proposed—Requires Munitions Control Board to make a full report of arms exports to Congress on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

EXCEPTIONS FOR AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Both present and proposed laws exempt any American republic engaged in war against a non-American State or States.

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NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

BY HUGH WAGNON

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WINSTON CHURCHILL, TODAY TOLD THE NATION THAT ENEMY SUBMARINES WERE BEING CHECKED WITH GREATER SUCCESS THAN IN THE WORLD WAR AND THAT THE EMPIRE'S MERCHANT MARINE WAS BEING ARMED FOR A FIGHT THAT "IS ONLY JUST BEGINNING."

SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HAD MADE HIS FOURTH REPORT ON THE WAR'S PROGRESS, CHURCHILL STOLE THE SHOW FROM HIS CHIEF.

HE DECLARED THAT BRITAIN HAD SEIZED MORE GERMAN CARGO THAN SHE HAD LOST TO SUBMARINES. BRITISH LOSSES HAVE BEEN REDUCED FROM 65,000 TONS IN THE FIRST WEEK OF WAR TO 46,000 TONS IN THE SECOND WEEK; 21,000 IN THE THIRD AND ONLY 9,000 IN THE PAST SIX DAYS, HE SAID.

CHURCHILL COUPLED HIS COMPARISON OF BRITISH GAINS AND LOSSES AT SEA WITH A PLEDGE TO FIGHT SEA ATTACKERS WITH GUNS, CONVOYS AND OTHER MEANS.

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CHAMBERLAIN ADDED "A WORD OF WARNING AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM" BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF BRITAIN'S SEA POWER EVENTUALLY WOULD CRIPPLE GERMAN ABILITY TO PROLONG HOSTILITIES. (EDS: PARTIAL CHURCHILL AND CHAMBERLAIN TEXTS WERE CARRIED IN THE DAY REPORT ON SOME WIRES).

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, BACK IN HIS WORLD WAR POST, ALSO ADDED THE CAUTION THAT "WE MUST NOT DWELL UPON THESE REASSURING FIGURES TOO MUCH X X X. WE MUST EXPECT FURTHER LOSSES.

"THE WHOLE VAST BUSINESS OF OUR WORLD-WIDE TRADE CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION OR APPRECIABLE DIMINUTION. GREAT CONVOYS OF SHIPS ARE ESCORTED TO THEIR DESTINATIONS AND ENEMY SHIPS OF COMMERCE HAVE BEEN SWEPT FROM THE SEAS."

THE ADMIRALTY'S THREE-WAY REPLY TO GERMAN ATTACKS, CHURCHILL SAID, WAS THE CONVOY SYSTEM "NOW IN FULL OPERATION BOTH WAYS," THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN AND BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACKS, WHICH HE SAID PROBABLY HAD REMOVED ALREADY "A QUARTER, AND PERHAPS A THIRD, OF THE U-BOATS WHICH HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED ACTIVELY" BY GERMANY.

BY THE END OF OCTOBER, CHURCHILL DISCLOSED, BRITAIN HOPES TO HAVE "THREE TIMES THE HUNTING FORCE THAT WAS OPERATING AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR."

BOTH CHURCHILL AND THE PRIME MINISTER STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE THEY PLACED ON SHUTTING OFF GERMANY'S ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES AS A LONG-RANGE WAR POLICY.

THE ALLIED SUPREME WAR COUNCIL WHICH MET IN ENGLAND SEPT. 22 REACHED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" ON MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY PROBLEMS, CHAMBERLAIN SAID, AND ALSO ON "THE COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED" TO MEET DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE FIRST COUNCIL MEETING IN FRANCE SEPT. 12. SINCE THEN RUSSIA'S MARCH INTO POLAND HAS BEEN THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT.

THE EFFECTS OF THAT SOVIET ACTION "HAVE BECOME CLEARER," SAID THE PRIME MINISTER, NOTING THAT MORE THAN HALF OF POLAND HAD BEEN ALLOTTED RUSSIA IN AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY AND THAT POLISH OIL WELLS WERE IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

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LEAVING DETAILS OF THE WAR AT SEA TO CHURCHILL, CHAMBERLAIN REPORTED "CONTINUOUS AIR PATROLS" HAD PROVED OF UTMOST VALUE IN COMBATTING THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

MUNITIONS AND FOOD SUPPLIES ARE BEING PROVIDED BRITAIN BY HER DOMINIONS "IN EVER-INCREASING VOLUME FOR THE COMMON CAUSE," HE SAID.

THE PRIME MINISTER DEFENDED THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AS A LEGITIMATE METHOD OF WARFARE WHEN ENGLAND-BOUND SHIPPING IS BEING ATTACKED WITH "CALLOUS DISREGARD OF HUMANITY."

ON THE HOME FRONT, CHAMBERLAIN SAID "PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE FORCE OF OUR INDUSTRY" HAS TO BE CONCENTRATED ON WAR NEEDS AND PLEADED FOR THE COOPERATION OF "THE WORK PEOPLE."

(IN 8TH GRAF READ "THREE-WAY REPLY")

W346PED

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X WORK PEOPLE."

"NO ONE CAN DOUBT THAT IN MODERN WARFARE IT IS UPON THE DETERMINATION, COURAGE AND ENDURANCE OF ORDINARY MEN AND WOMEN THAT VICTORY ULTIMATELY DEPENDS X X X.

"NEVER HAVE OUR PEOPLE BEEN MORE UNITED OR MORE DETERMINED X X X TO RID THEMSELVES ONCE AND FOR ALL OF THE PERPETUAL THREAT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION OF WHICH POLAND IS ONLY THE LATEST INSTANCE."

LOSS OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE BOTTOM WITH MORE THAN 500 MEN NINE DAYS AGO, "IN NO WAY DIMINISHES OUR CONFIDENCE" SAID CHURCHILL, DECLARING IT WAS "A 100 TO ONE CHANCE" THAT ENABLED THE SUBMARINE TO ATTACK HER WHILE TWO OF HER FOUR PROTECTING DESTROYERS WERE AWAY CHASING ANOTHER SUBMARINE.

CHEERS RESOUNDED AS HE DECLARED "WE HAVE ONLY TO PERSEVERE TO CONQUER."

CLEMENT ATTLEE, LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION, EXPRESSED "COMPLETE FAITH IN OUR VICTORY" BUT CRITICIZED MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL AS TOO SLOW AND SAID THE INFORMATION MINISTRY WAS TENDING TO BECOME A MINISTRY TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION.

AFTER HIS COMMONS SPEECH, CHAMBERLAIN MADE A PERSONAL REPORT TO KING GEORGE.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON THE HOME FRONT INCLUDED THESE:

THE TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION PROTESTED AGAINST RISING PRICES OF FOOD AND COMMODITIES.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ANNOUNCED THAT MAIL SERVICE TO POLAND HAS BEEN "SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE."

THE WAR OFFICE EXTENDED UNTIL DEC. 31 THE PERIOD IN WHICH VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS MAY BE LOANED TO FARMERS.

THE INFORMATION MINISTRY DISCLOSED SOME REASONS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PROPAGANDA FLIGHTS OVER GERMANY WERE THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES FLEW AT GREAT HEIGHT, THE RAIDS WERE MADE AT NIGHT, AND FAST FIGHTER CONVOYS SKILLFULLY TURNED BACK ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

GASOLINE RATIONS FOR TAXICABS WERE INCREASED FROM TWO TO THREE GALLONS DAILY AFTER COMPLAINTS FROM CABBIES AND PATRONS.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR JOHN SIMON PREPARED TO INTRODUCE A WARTIME BUDGET TOMORROW WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE HIGHER INCOME, SALES AND OTHER TAXES.

W704PED

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X OTHER TAXES.

AN EXPLANATINN OF THE SINKING OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS WAS GIVEN FOR THE FIRST TIME BY CHURCHILL.

"THE COURAGEOUS WAS ATTENDED BY FOUR DESTROYERS, BUT TWO HAD TO GO AND HUNT A U-BOAT WHICH WAS ATTACKING MERCHANT SHIPPING," HE SAID.

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"WHEN THE COURAGEOUS TURNED INTO THE WIND AT DUSK TO ENABLE HER OWN AIRCRAFT TO LAND ON HER DECK, BY A 100 TO 1 CHANCE SHE WAS ATTACKED BY A U-BOAT ON AN UNPREDICTABLE COURSE."

THE PROGRESS OF BRITAIN'S PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY WAS DISCLOSED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, WHICH SAID THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD DROPPED "18 MILLION PAMPHLETS THROUGH THE BOMB HATCHES OF PLANES."

"SINCE THE WAR BEGAN," THE MINISTRY SAID, "NIGHT FLIGHTS HAVE COVERED THOUSANDS OF MILES OVER ENEMY TERRITORY. GERMANY HAS BEEN PENETRATED TO A CONSIDERABLE DEPTH."

THE MINISTRY ADDED THE "VALUE OF THESE PAPER RAIDS HAS PROVED TO BE CONSIDERABLE.

"THE PAMPHLETS HAVE GIVEN MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN GERMANY AN OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE AUTHORITATIVE PRESENTATIONS OF THE ALLIED CASE.

"THE FLIGHTS HAVE ALSO BEEN MOST USEFUL AS RECONNAISSANCE."

ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT, IT WAS DISCLOSED THE NEWLY-FORMED BRITISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE ARE NEGOTIATING WARTIME TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH NEUTRALS IN AN EFFORT TO DIVERT THEIR TRADE WITH GERMANY TO BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

AN ATTEMPT TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN, FROM WHOM BRITAIN OBTAINS ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF HER WOOD PULP IMPORTS, WAS RECEIVING THE MAJOR ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC CHIEFS, A HIGH SOURCE SAID.

IT WAS SAID IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS THAT THERE IS "EVIDENCE THAT GERMANY HAS THREATENED SOME NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WITH REPRISALS IF TRADE AGREEMENTS ARE SIGNED WITH BRITAIN."

FOR THIS REASON, IT WAS SAID, SUCH AGREEMENTS "MORE THAN LIKELY" WOULD REMAIN SECRET TREATIES IF THEY ARE CONCLUDED.

THE BRITISH MINISTER OF SUPPLY, LESLIE BURGIN, TOLD THE MUNITIONS SUPPLY COUNCIL AT ITS FIRST MEETING TODAY THAT "WE MUST AND WE WILL DELIVER THE GOODS."

HE SAID BRITAIN'S "DEFENSES HAVE BEEN PREPARED, STOCKS HAVE BEEN ACCUMULATED, ARMAMENTS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED AND A PROGRAM OF EXPANSION TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY AT WAR IS BEING RAPIDLY UNDERTAKEN."

GX57PFD

BRITISH (PMS BUDGET)

BY DWIGHT L.PITKIN

LONDON, SEPT.26-(AP)-PARLIAMENT, AWAITING CLARIFICATION OF THE OFFICIAL BRITISH-FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARD THE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN PARTITION OF POLAND, GATHERED TODAY TO HEAR PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S FOURTH WEEKLY REPORT ON THE WAR.

DEBATE ON WAR POLICY WAS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT AND SPEECHES BY MAJOR CLEMENT R.ATTLEE OR ARTHUR GREENWOOD FOR THE LABORITES AND SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR FOR THE LIBERALS.

THE LOWER HOUSE SESSION WAS SET FOR 2:45 P.M. (8:45 A.M., E.S.T.) WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS MEETING TO FOLLOW AT 4 P.M.

IN HIS STATEMENT TO COMMONS LAST WEEK, CHAMBERLAIN SAID IT WAS THEN TOO EARLY TO PRONOUNCE A DEFINITE VERDICT ON WHAT HE TERMED RUSSIA'S "CYNICAL" ATTACK ON POLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE CLEAR IN COMMUNIQUES, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE PROCEEDING WITH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR OF ANY LENGTH

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TO DEFEAT ADOLF HITLER, DESPITE THE COMPLICATION RESULTING FROM RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND.

THAT ONE OF THE MAIN POINTS IN BRITISH STRATEGY WAS TO CONVINCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE THEY HAVE NO CHANCE OF WINNING THE WAR WAS EMPHASIZED IN PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SCATTERED OVER GERMANY IN ANOTHER ROYAL AIR FORCE MASS FLIGHT ON SUNDAY.

THE TEXT OF THE LEAFLETS, MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, EMPHASIZED THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE COUNTING STRONGLY ON ECONOMIC WARFARE.

CONSIDERED ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT IN THE PAMPHLET WAS THIS DECLARATION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE: "XXX YOU CAN NO LONGER DO AS YOU DID IN THE LAST WAR UPON NEUTRAL SUPPLIES BECAUSE YOUR GOVERNMENT CANNOT PAY FOR THEM."

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THE BRITISH PRESS CHARGED THAT THE SINKING OF NEUTRAL SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS BY GERMAN U-BOATS WAS "PIRACY" DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE SMALL NORTHERN STATES FROM TRADING WITH BRITAIN. THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE TAKING STEPS TO COUNTERACT THE PRESSURE GERMANY WAS SAID TO BE PUTTING ON SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

THE FACT--AS THE BRITISH EXPRESS IT--THAT NEUTRAL TRADERS PREFER BRITISH STERLING TO BLOCKED GERMAN MARKS WAS REGARDED HERE AS A POTENTIALLY DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE ECONOMIC WAR WITH GERMANY.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS CONTENDED THE TORPEDOING OF NEUTRAL VESSELS HAD AROUSED DEEP RESENTMENT IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, AND THAT PUBLIC OPINION WOULD NOT TOLERATE LARGE QUANTITIES OF GERMAN EXPORTS TO SCANDINAVIAN MARKETS.

MEANWHILE, BRITAIN COUPLED WITH HER ARMAMENT PROGRAM STEPS TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. THE GOVERNMENT REQUESTED COAL OPERATORS TO INCREASE THEIR OUTPUT BY OPENING NEW SEAMS. SURPLUS COAL WAS EXPECTED TO ASSIST BRITAIN IN PAYING FOR RAW MATERIALS TO BE BOUGHT IN NEUTRAL MARKETS.

ALL LINES OF EXPORT INDUSTRY WERE URGED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

LORD PERRY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH BRANCH OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, WAS APPOINTED TO ASSIST THE MINISTRY OF FOOD TO HELP ORGANIZE FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FORMED A "BRAIN TRUST" OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS TO SPEED UP FOOD PRODUCTION AT HOME.

APPARENTLY PRELIMINARY TO THE FIRST MEETING TODAY OF THE COUNCIL OF TEN--A GROUP TO CONTROL MUNITIONS--CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS MINISTERS OF SUPPLY AND LABOR, LESLIE BURGIN AND ERNEST BROWN, CONFERRED WITH LABOR PARTY LEADERS ATTLEE AND GREENWOOD.

LABOR

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LABOR NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OF THE SUPPLY MINISTRY HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY SHARP, AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THIS CRITICISM WOULD COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF TEN.

THE PRESS PROUDLY REPORTED BRITISH PLANES HAD MADE DAYLIGHT FLIGHTS OVER GERMANY IN THEIR LATEST PROPAGANDA MISSION. THE PAMPHLETS DROPPED ON WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN GERMANY BOASTED OF FLIGHTS "NIGHT AFTER NIGHT" WHICH TOOK THE R.A.F. "FAR INTO GERMAN TERRITORY."

FH342AES

LONDON--SEP 26--SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, ASSURED A QUESTIONER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT THE TRIPARTITE MONETARY AGREEMENT AMONG THE UNITED XXXE STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE IS STILL OPERATING.

ANOTHER QUESTIONER WAS REMINDED BY SIMON THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE POUND-DOLLAR RATE IN NEW YORK AND OFFICIAL

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RATE IN LONDON HAD NARROWED TO ONE PERCENT. SIMON FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT ANY ADDITIONAL "DEPRECIATION OF THE POUND STERLING WOULD INEVITABLY TEND TO INVOLVE INCREASES IN THE COST OF IMPORTED MATERIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND A CONSEQUENT INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING."

STILL ANOTHER POINT STRESSED BY SIMON WAS THAT NO DELAY BE PERMITTED IN REQUIRING SURRENDER OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS FIRMS AND HOLDING COMPANIES FOR STERLING AT THE OFFICIAL RATES. -------

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LONDON, SEPT. 26--(AP)--- MANY GERMANS MAY HAVE TO EAT THEIR SAUSAGE WITHOUT SKINS FOR A WHILE.

BRITAIN, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, HAS SEIZED [redacted] AS CONTRABAND TEN HOGSHEADS OF SAUSAGE SKINS BOUND FOR GERMANY FROM CHINA.

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IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE SEIZURE AMOUNTS TO 170 MILES OF SKINS.

LONDON, SEPT.26-(AP)-"EYEWITNESS," THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS, SENT A PEACEFUL ACCOUNT FROM THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE LAST NIGHT SAYING, "SO FAR THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE ALARM."

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"THE GUNNERS," HE SAID, "HAVE HAD LITTLE TO DO BUT REMAIN CONSTANTLY ON THE WATCH AND TO ENJOY THE SEPTEMBER SUNSHINE."

THE HEADQUARTERS WERE "IN AN OLD FRENCH CHATEAU" FROM WHICH THE COMMANDING OFFICER COULD "TALK TO THE FRENCH AIR DEFENSE AUTHORITIES AND ALSO COMMUNICATE WITH HIS BATTERIES, CUNNINGLY CONCEALED IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE."

"EYEWITNESS" SAID THE SOLDIERS TOLD OF BEING WELCOMED BY WHOLE TOWNS THAT TURNED OUT "WITH FLOWERS AND KISSES."

"ALONG THE COUNTRY ROADS THE BIG BRITISH LORRIES HUM PAST WITH A BUNCH OF DAHLIAS TIED TO THE RADIATOR CAP, AND ANOTHER BEHIND THE DRIVER'S EAR," HE WROTE.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID OFFICERS REPORTED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS WERE FRATERNIZING MORE THAN IN 1914, DRINKING TOGETHER IN CAFES, SHARING CIGARETTES AND GENERALLY TRYING TO GET ACQUAINTED.

HE FOUND THE SOLDIERS BILLETED IN LITTLE VILLAGES, CASTLES AND ON FARMS, DISTRIBUTED SO EVENLY THAT HARDLY ANY CONCENTRATION OF MEN WAS APPARENT.

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VATICAN CITY, SEPT 26-(AP)-L.OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER, TODAY PRAISED PAN-AMERICAN IDEALS AS OUTLINED BY UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL LAST FRIDAY, SAYING THEY WERE IN LINE WITH PRECEPTS ENUNCIATED BY POPE PIUS.

L'OSSERVATORE IN THE SAME ISSUE SAID SOVIET RUSSIA WAS "LOSING NO TIME" IN INTRODUCING ITS PROGRAM INTO OCCUPIED SECTIONS OF POLAND, STATING MANY CHURCHES OF THESE REGIONS HAD BEEN CLOSED.

OF HULL'S ADDRESS THE PAPER SAID:

"CORDELL HULL SUMMED UP THE BASIC PREMISES OF 'PAX AMERICANA:' EVERY COUNTRY, BIG OR LITTLE, RICH OR POOR, IS RECOGNIZED IN THE AMERICAN 'FAMILY OF NATIONS' WITH FULL EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, OF CONSIDERATIONS AND OF RELATIONS;

"DISCIPLINE FOR ALL; INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, SOVEREIGNTY OF STATE, INTERNATIONAL LAW, CIVILIZATION BASED ON JUSTICE, RECIPROCAL

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RESPECT, COLLABORATION, INVIOLABILITY OF SIGNED PACTS AND THEIR REVISION AND REFORM ADMITTED ONLY THROUGH PEACEFUL AGREEMENTS.

"THIS SHORT CODE OF CIVILIZED USAGE WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ENDORSED WITH A NOBLE APPEAL TO RELIGION, THIS 'VADE MECUM' OF PACIFIC CONSORTIUM EXPRESSED IN THE PLAIN AND SIMPLE TERMS OF PRACTICAL MEN--THOSE WHO FEAR TO BE CALLED THEORISTS OR TO GIVE TO ABSTRACTIONS MORE IMPORTANCE THAN FACTS--CANNOT FAIL TO RECALL TO MIND ANOTHER WORD, SOLEMN AS BECOMES THE ETERNAL AUTHORITY WHICH DESCENDS TO REACH AND COUNSEL, THE WORD OF THE POPE."

L'OSSERVATORE THEN DREW A PARALLEL BETWEEN HULL'S REMARKS AND THE DISCOURSE OF THE POPE LAST EASTER AND OTHER PONTIFICAL DISCOURSES.

(HULL IN A PAN-AMERICAN DAY ADDRESS AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR SAID THAT IN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM "SMALL COUNTRIES DO NOT FEEL MENACED BY THEIR POWERFUL NEIGHBORS" HE SAID "COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY" WAS THE KEYNOTE OF PAN-AMERICANISM SYSTEM, WHICH HE CONTRASTED WITH THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.)

OF THE REPORTED CLOSING OF CHURCHES IN POLAND L'OSSERVATORE SAID:

"BEHIND THE SOVIET MILITARY VANGUARD THE BOLSHEVIST REGIME ALREADY MARCHES, INSTALLING ITSELF OVER ABOUT TWO THIRDS OF POLISH TERRITORY, THAT IS TO SAY NOT ONLY OVER THE TERRITORY OF WHITE RUSSIANS AND UKRAINIANS, BUT OVER THE TERRITORY OF POLES AS WELL."

R1008PES

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 26-(AP)-POLISH OFFICIALS HERE REPORTED TONIGHT THE RUSSIAN MILITARY HAD ARRESTED ALL OFFICERS OF POLISH OIL COMPANIES IN LWOW BECAUSE THEIR WELLS HAD BEEN BLOWN UP.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEY WERE HELD AS INSURANCE AGAINST FURTHER DAMAGE.

POLAND, WHERE THE AMERICAN VACUUM COMPANY HAS EXTENSIVE INTERESTS, HAS BEEN ONE OF THE THREE GREATEST OIL PRODUCERS IN EUROPE.

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OTTAWA, SEPT 26-(CANADIAN PRESS)-AN EMBARGO HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE EXPORT OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FROM CANADA TO ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA'S WAR ALLIES.

IN THE CASE OF EXPORT TO THE LATTER PERMITS MUST BE SOUGHT, BUT WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE GRANTED. CANADA'S OWN NEEDS AT THE TIME WILL BE CONSIDERED.

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LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL TEXT OF THE STATEMENT MADE IN PARLIAMENT TODAY BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (ABOUT 1,600):

THE WAR AT SEA OPENED WITH SOME INTENSITY.

ALL OUR SHIPS WERE GOING ABOUT THE WORLD IN THE ORDINARY WAY WHEN THEY WERE SET UPON BY LURKING U-BOATS CAREFULLY POSTED BEFOREHAND.

IN THE FIRST WEEK OUR LOSSES IN TONNAGE WERE HALF THE WEEKLY LOSSES OF THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1917, WHICH WAS THE PEAK YEAR OF U-BOAT ATTACK IN THE LATE WAR. THAT WAS A VERY SERIOUS PROPORTION.

WE IMMEDIATELY REPLIED IN THREE WAYS. FIRST, WE SET IN MOTION THE CONVOY SYSTEM. THIS COULD BE VERY QUICKLY DONE FOR ALL THE OUTGOING SHIPS BUT IT TOOK A FORTNIGHT TO ORGANIZE FROM THE OTHER END THE CONVOYS OF HOMEWARD BOUND SHIPS. THIS SYSTEM IS NOW IN FULL

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OPERATION BOTH WAYS X X .

OUR SECOND REPLY TO THE U-BOAT ATTACK IS TO ARM ALL OUR MERCHANT VESSELS AND FAST LINERS WITH DEFENSIVE ARMAMENT BOTH AGAINST THE U-BOAT AND THE AIRPLANE.

FOR A FORTNIGHT PAST ARMED SHIPS HAVE BEEN CONTINUALLY LEAVING THE HARBORS OF THIS ISLAND IN LARGE NUMBERS. SOME GO IN CONVOYS, SOME GO INDEPENDENTLY.

THIS APPLIES NOT ONLY TO THE UNITED KINGDOM BUT TO OUR PORTS ALL OVER THE WORLD. THUS IN A SHORT TIME THE IMMENSE MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WILL BE ARMED.

AS WE USUALLY HAVE 2,000 SHIPS ON SALT WATER EVERY DAY THIS IS A CONSIDERABLE OPERATION. HOWEVER, ALL THE GUNS AND EQUIPMENT ARE READY AT THE VARIOUS ARMING STATIONS TOGETHER WITH THE PROPORTION OF TRAINNED GUNNERS TO MAN THEM AND TO INSTRUCT THE CREW X X X.

OUR THIRD REPLY IS OF COURSE THE BRITISH ATTACK ON THE U-BOAT. THIS IS BEING DELIVERED WITH THE UTMOST VIGOR AND INTENSITY.

A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF ATTACKS HAVE BEEN MADE BY OUR FLOTILLAS AND HUNTING CRAFT X X X

IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT THE ATTACKS ON THE GERMAN U-BOATS HAVE BEEN FIVE OR SIX TIMES AS NUMEROUS AS IN ANY EQUAL PERIOD IN THE LATE WAR IN WHICH, AFTER ALL, THEY DID NOT BEAT US. THE PRIME MINISTER MENTIONED LAST WEEK THE FIGURE OF SIX OR SEVEN U-BOATS DESTROYED. THAT WAS, AS HE SAID, PROBABLY AN UNDERSTATEMENT AND SINCE THEN WE HAVE HAD SOME FRUITFUL AND HOPEFUL DAYS.

BUT EVEN TAKING SIX OR SEVEN AS A SAFE FIGURE, THAT IS ONE-TENTH OF THE TOTAL ENEMY SUBMARINE FLEET AS IT EXISTED AT THE DECLARATION OF WAR, DESTROYED DURING THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF THE WAR, AND IT IS PROBABLY A QUARTER OR PERHAPS EVEN A THIRD OF ALL THE U-BOATS WHICH HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED ACTIVELY.

BUT THE BRITISH ATTACK UPON THE U-BOATS IS ONLY JUST BEGINNING. OUR HUNTING FORCES ARE GETTING STRONGER EVERY DAY. BY THE END OF OCTOBER WE EXPECT TO HAVE THREE TIMES THE HUNTING FORCE WHICH WAS OPERATING AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME THE NUMBER OF TARGETS OPEN TO U-BOATS ON THE VAST EXPANSES OF THE SEAS AND OCEANS WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED BY THE USE OF CONVOYS AND AT THE SAME TIME THE U-BOATS' MEANS OF ATTACKING THEM WILL BE HEAVILY CLOGGED AND FETTERED.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD CHURCHILL-PARTIAL TEXT XXX CLOGGED AND FETTERED.

IN ALL THIS VERY KEEN AND STERN WARFARE THE R.A.F. AND THE FLEET AIR ARM X X X PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART BOTH IN DIRECTING THE HUNTING DESTROYERS UPON THEIR QUARRY AND IN ACTUALLY ATTACKING IT THEMSELVES.

IT WAS TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN WHAT WE HAD READY AT THE BEGINNING AND WHAT WE HAVE READY NOW THAT THE ADMIRALTY DECIDED TO USE THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WITH SOME FREEDOM IN ORDER TO BRING IN UNARMED UNORGANIZED UNCONVOYED TRAFFIC THEN APPROACHING OUR SHORES IN LARGE NUMBERS.

I RISKS HAVE TO BE RUN ALL THE TIME IN NAVAL WARFARE AND SOMETIMES GRIEVOUS FORFEIT IS EXACTED. THE COURAGEOUS WAS ATTENDED BY FOUR

DESTROYERS BUT TWO HAD TO GO AND HUNT A U-BOAT ATTACKING A MERCHANT SHIP COMING TOWARDS ENGLAND AND WHEN THE COURAGEOUS TURNED INTO THE WIND AT DUSK IN ORDER TO ENABLE HER OWN AIRCRAFT TO LAND UPON HER LANDING DECK SHE HAPPENED, BY WHAT MAY HAVE BEEN A 100 TO 1 CHANCE OR MORE, TO MEET A U-BOAT IN HER UNPREDICTABLE COURSE X X X

BUT THIS HARD STROKE OF WAR IN NO WAY DIMINISHES OUR CONFIDENCE IN THE METHODS NOW AT OUR DISPOSAL. ON THE CONTRARY OUR CONFIDENCE IN THEM HAS GROWN WITH EVERY DAY THEY HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED AND I BELIEVE THAT THEIR POTENCY WILL BECOME THE MORE APPARENT IN PROPORTION AS THE GREAT NUMBERS OF NEW VESSELS COME INTO ACTION AND IN PROPORTION AS OUR HUNTING OFFICERS GET THE KNACK OF USING DEPTH CHARGES BY FREQUENT PRACTICE X X X

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IN THE FIRST WEEK OUR LOSSES BY U-BOAT SINKINGS AMOUNTED TO 65,000 TONS. IN THE SECOND WEEK THEY WERE 46,000 TONS, AND IN THE THIRD WEEK THEY WERE 21,000 TONS. IN THE LAST SIX DAYS WE HAVE LOST ONLY 9,000 TONS X X X

MEANWHILE, THE WHOLE VAST BUSINESS OF OUR WORLD WIDE TRADE CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION AND WITHOUT PROSPECT OF DIMINUTION. GREAT CONVOYS OF TROOPS ARE ESCORTED TO THEIR VARIOUS DESTINATIONS. THE ENEMY SHIPS AND COMMERCE HAVE BEEN SWEPT FROM THE SEAS. OVER TWO MILLION TONS OF GERMAN SHIPPING IS SHELTERING IN GERMAN OR INTERNED IN NEUTRAL HARBORS.

OUR SYSTEM OF CONTRABAND CONTROL X X X IS BEING PERFECTED AND SO FAR AS THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF THE WAR IS CONCERNED X X X WE HAVE ACTUALLY ARRESTED, SEIZED AND CONVERTED TO OUR OWN USE 67,000 TONS MORE GERMAN MERCHANDISE THAN HAS BEEN SUNK IN THE SHIPS OF OUR OWN.

EVEN IN OIL, WHERE WE WERE UNLUCKY IN LOSING SOME TANKERS, WE HAD LOST 60,000 TONS IN THE FIRST FORTNIGHT AND HAVE GAINED 50,000 TONS FROM THE ENEMY, APART FROM THE ENORMOUS ADDITIONAL STORES WE HAVE BROUGHT SAFELY IN THE ORDINARY WAY X X X WE HAVE NOW GOT MORE SUPPLIES IN THIS COUNTRY THIS AFTERNOON THAN WE SHOULD HAVE HAD IF NO WAR HAD BEEN DECLARED AND IF NO U-BOATS HAD COME INTO ACTION.

I WILL NOW SPEAK A LITTLE ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF THIS WAR. FROM TIME TO TIME THE GERMAN U-BOAT COMMANDERS HAVE TRIED THEIR BEST TO BEHAVE WITH HUMANITY X X X

BUT MANY CRUEL AND RUTHLESS ACTS HAVE BEEN DONE. THERE WAS THE ATHENIA. LATER THERE WAS THE ROYAL SCEPTRE WHOSE CREW OF 32 WERE LEFT IN OPEN BOATS HUNDREDS OF MILES FROM LAND AND ARE ASSUMED TO HAVE ALL PERISHED. THERE WAS THE BAZELSIDE, THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY, 12 OF WHOSE SAILORS WERE KILLED BY SURPRISE GUNFIRE IN AN ORDINARY MERCHANT SHIP AND WHOSE CAPTAIN DIED IN SO GALLANT A FASHION GOING DOWN WITH HIS VESSEL.

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WE CANNOT RECOGNIZE THIS TYPE OF WARFARE X X X AS OTHER THAN ISOLATION OF THE LAWS OF WAR TO WHICH THE GERMANS THEMSELVES HAVE IN RECENT YEARS SO LUSTILY SUBSCRIBED.

BUT IT IS A MEASURE OF THE SUCCESS OF OUR ATTACK ON THE U-BOATS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THAT THEY SEEM, AS THE PRIME MINISTER HAS TOLD US, TO PREFER NEUTRAL SHIPPING TO OUR REGULAR MERCHANT SHIPS.

FINNISH, DUTCH, SWEDISH, GREEK, NORWEGIAN AND BELGIAN SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK ON THE HIGH SEAS IN AN INDISCRIMINATE MANNER AND WITH LOSS OF LIFE. IN ALL THE FAR REACHING CONTROL, BECOMING INCREASINGLY MORE INTIMATE, WHICH WE OURSELVES ARE EXERCISING OVER THE MOVEMENTS OF CONTRABAND, NO NEUTRAL SHIP HAS EVER BEEN PUT IN DANGER AND NO LAW RECOGNIZED AMONG CIVILIZED NATIONS HAS EVER BEEN CONTRAVENED

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LET IT BE NOTED THAT IN THE LAST WAR ONE THIRD OF THE WHOLE VAST CATALOGUE OF DAMAGE DONE TO BRITISH AND NEUTRAL COMMERCE THROUGH U-BOAT ATTACKS WAS DUE TO 25 EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL CAPTAINS OF THE OLD SUBMARINE SERVICE TO GERMANY.

IT WOULD SEEM FROM THIS THAT IT WILL BE MUCH EASIER FOR OUR ENEMIES WHO SEEK OUR DESTRUCTION TO BUILD MORE U-BOATS THAN TO REPLACE A LIMITED CLASS OF HIGHLY SKILLED PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS AND CREWS OF U-BOATS WHO ARE NOW BEING CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.

MOREOVER, IF WE ARE LOSING TONNAGE WE ARE ALSO TAKING STEPS TO REPLACE IT ON A FAR LARGER SCALE. OLD SHIPS WHICH WERE LAID UP ARE BEING REFITTED AND PREPARED FOR SEA.

AN ENORMOUS BUILDING PROGRAM OF NEW SHIPS OF SIMPLE CHARACTER, CAPABLE OF BEING RAPIDLY BUILT, IS ALREADY IN FULL CAREER X X X WE THEREFORE HOPE TO HAVE A MUCH LARGER MARGIN IN THE FUTURE TO MEET NEW FORMS OF ATTACK OR NEW SCALES OF ATTACK.

THE HOUSE WILL OBSERVE THAT I HAVE CONFINED MYSELF ENTIRELY TO U-BOAT WARFARE X X BUT AFTER ALL THE U-BOAT ATTACK ON BRITISH OCEANWIDE COMMERCE WAS ONE OF THE MOST HEARTSHAKING HAZARDS OF THE LAST WAR. IT SEEMED IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF 1916 THAT IT MIGHT COMPASS OUR TOTAL RUIN. ONLY THOSE WHO LIVED THROUGH IT AT THE SUMMIT KNOW WHAT IT WAS LIKE X X X

(MORE) UH249PED

WE HAVE NO REASON ON THE INFORMATION AND THE EXPERIENCE NOW TO SUPPOSE THAT SUCH A SITUATION WILL RECUR. IF THIS SURMISE, AND IT CANNOT BE MORE, SHOULD PROVE CORRECT, WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

IT MEANS THAT ONE PRIMARY DANGER IS FALLING INTO ITS PROPER

30.24 3651

CONFINES AND AMID ALL OUR ANXIETIES WE CAN FEEL A CERTAIN STEADY MEASURE OF ASSURANCE THAT SO FAR AS THE SUBMARINE IS CONCERNED, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ALL ITS FRIENDS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE, WILL BE ABLE TO DEVELOP THEIR IMMEASURABLE LATENT FORCES AND THAT THE WHOLE STRENGTH, WEALTH, RESOURCES AND MANPOWER OF THOSE MANY COMMUNITIES, CAN BE CONCENTRATED IN AN EVER GROWING INTENSITY ON THE TASK WHICH WE HAVE IN HAND, IN WHICH TASK WE HAVE ONLY TO PERSEVERE TO CONQUER.

(END PARTIAL TEXT)

UH252PED

PARIS, SEPT.26-(AP)-(7:35 P.M.-1:35 P.M., E.S.T.)--THE TEXT OF THE FRENCH CABINET'S COMMUNIQUE ON ITS MEETING TODAY FOLLOWS:

THE MINISTERS MET THIS AFTERNOON FROM 5 TO 7:30 (11 A.M. TO 12:30 P.M. EST) AT ELYSEE PALACE UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF M.ALBERT LEBRUN.

M.EDOUARD DALADIER, PREMIER, GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE ENTIRE DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY SITUATION.

HE ALSO SUBMITTED TO THE SIGNATURE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC A DECREE CREATING A WAR CROSS DESTINED TO COMMEMORATE DURING HOSTILITIES INDIVIDUAL CITATIONS FOR WAR ACTS IN THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES.

HE LIKEWISE HAD SIGNED A DECREE UNDER THE TERMS OF WHICH DISPOSITIONS SUPPRESSING CRIMES AND OFFENSES AGAINST THE EXTERNAL SAFETY OF THE STATE ARE APPLICABLE FOR THE DURATION OF THE PRESENT WAR TO ACTS INVOLVED UNDER THESE DISPOSITIONS WHICH MAY BE COMMITTED AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS A WHOLE AND POLAND.

M.ALBERT SARRAUT, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, SUBMITTED FOR THE SIGNATURE OF THE CHIEF OF STATE A DECREE DISSOLVING THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND ALL GROUPS CONNECTED WITH IT, FORBIDDING PUBLICATION, CIRCULATION, DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF ALL WRITINGS, DRAWINGS AND IN GENERAL ALL MATERIAL TENDING TO PROPAGATE THE ORDERS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONALE OR ORGANIZATIONS CONNECTED WITH IT, AND FINALLY PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS LAW.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ALSO HAD SIGNED A DECREE CONCERNING WARTIME POWERS OF PREFECTS, WITH A VIEW TO EXECUTION OF MEASURES OF COMMUNITY OR INTERCOMMUNITY INTEREST.

M.GEORGES BONNET, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, HAD APPROVED A DECREE DELAYING UNTIL APRIL 1, 1940, THE EXPIRATION OF EXTENSIONS OF POSSESSION OF PREMISES USED FOR LIVING AND PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES.

UH358PES

WITH LEGION

CHICAGO,SEPT.26-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEGION'S FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN A "PRONOUNCEMENT," TONIGHT DEMANDED THAT CONGRESS CONTINUE IN SESSION IN VIEW OF WAR IN EUROPE AND THAT U.S.ARMED FORCES BE "EXPANDED IMMEDIATELY TO MAINTAIN OUR NEUTRALITY."

THE EXPRESSION, ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY 62 MEMBERS OF THE GROUP, DEMANDED ALSO THAT "APPROPRIATE ACTION BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE THE PEACE, SOVEREIGNTY AND DIGNITY OF THIS NATION" DURING "THE PRESENT GRAVE CRISIS."

IN ARRIVING AT ITS PRONOUNCEMENT, THE COMMITTEE AVOIDED RECOMMENDATION OF SPECIFIC LEGISLATION CONCERNING NEUTRALITY, AVOWEDLY BELIEVING THAT ANY SUCH PROPOSALS WOULD BE OF NO LASTING VALUE DUE TO THE SWIFTLY MOVING WORLD EVENTS.

RAY MURPHY OF IOWA, PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE LEGION AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID THE PRONOUNCEMENT PROBABLY WOULD BE INTRODUCED ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR TOMORROW. HE EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS A "PRONOUNCEMENT" AND WOULD NOT HAVE THE FORMAL STATUS OF A RESOLUTION.

R955PCS NM

THE TEXT OF THE PRONOUNCEMENT:

"THE AMERICAN LEGION VIEWS WITH GREATEST CONCERN THE APPARENTLY WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT THIS NATION MUST INEVITABLY BECOME INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

"WE NOT ONLY BELIEVE THAT THIS NATION NEED NOT BECOME INVOLVED, BUT INSIST AND DEMAND THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONGRESS PURSUE A POLICY THAT WHILE PRESERVING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND DIGNITY OF THIS NATION WILL PREVENT INVOLVEMENT IN THIS CONFLICT.

"THE AMERICAN LEGION IS NOT A LAW MAKING BODY. IT HAS OFTEN RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS THE ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION, ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT OR FIXED POLICY ON IMPORTANT NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

"THE AMERICAN LEGION HAS ALWAYS STRENUOUSLY ADVOCATED THAT THIS NATION PURSUE A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY AND PEACE. IN THE PRESENT CRISIS WORLD CONDITIONS MAY CHANGE SO RAPIDLY THAT A PRONOUNCEMENT BY THE AMERICAN LEGION AT THIS TIME ON SPECIFIC LEGISLATION MAY BE WHOLLY INADEQUATE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

"THEREFORE, WITH FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS, WE DEMAND THAT THE CONGRESS CONTINUE IN SESSION DURING THE PRESENT GRAVE CRISIS AND THAT APPROPRIATE ACTION BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE

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THE PEACE, SOVEREIGNTY AND DIGNITY OF THIS NATION AND THAT OUR ARMED FORCES BE EXPANDED IMMEDIATELY TO MAINTAIN OUR NEUTRALITY."

AB1133PCS NM

LEAD PLANE

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE DROPPING OF "PEACE" PAMPHLETS ON DOWNTOWN WASHINGTON---SOME OF WHICH FELL NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE---BROUGHT A THREAT LATE TODAY THAT AVIATRIX LAURA INGALLS WOULD LOSE HER PERMIT TO FLY.

MISS INGALLS ADMITTED AFTER THE FLIGHT THAT PAMPHLETS FROM HER PLANE HAD FALLEN ON DOWNTOWN WASHINGTON.

AS THE SURPRISE FLIGHT ENDED, THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY ISSUED A "SHOW CAUSE" ORDER AGAINST MISS INGALLS, WHICH MIGHT BRING REVOCATION OF HER AVIATOR'S LICENSE.

THE GROUNDS WERE THAT SHE HAD VIOLATED A RESTRICTED AIR ZONE, COVERING THE CAPITOL, THE WHITE HOUSE, AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

MISS INGALLS DENIED THAT SHE HAD FLOWN OVER THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE PAMPHLETS CARRIED THE IMPRINT OF THE WEEK-OLD WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO KEEP U.S. OUT OF WAR, WHICH OPPOSES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STAND FOR REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SEPT 26-(AP)-THE SAN DIEGO UNION SAID TODAY THIRTEEN GERMAN VESSELS ARE IN PORT ALONG THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST--AND THREE BRITISH CRUISERS ARE WAITING FOR THEM TO COME OUT.

OF THE 13 SHIPS, NINE WERE REPORTED IN THE HARBOR OF CORINTO, AND FOUR AT PUNTARENAS.

THE BRITISH WAR VESSELS, PRESUMED TO BE EITHER FROM THE AUSTRALIAN OR CANADIAN NAVIES, WERE NOT IDENTIFIED. MASTERS OF FREIGHTERS CALLINGHERE IN THE INTERCOASTAL TRADE HAVE REPORTED SIGHTING VESSELS OF SIMILAR TYPE, WHILE RUNNING NORTH FROM THE PANAMA CANAL.

EW1114PCS NM

LIVINGSTON, MONT., SEPT.26-(AP)-A LETTER FROM ENGLAND TO A LIVINGUTON SCHOOL TEACHER SAID THE BREMEN, PRIDE OF THE GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE, WAS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH NAVY AND ANCHORED IN SOUTHAMPTON HARBOR.

THE LETTER, BEARING NO CENSORSHIP MARKS, WAS WRITTEN BY EMMA BERGE OF PORTLAND, ORE., FROM NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND RECEIVED HERE TODAY BY HER NIECE, PAULINE SATHER, A LIVINGSTON HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER.

(ON SEPTEMBER 21 THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DECLARED "RUMORS" THAT THE BRITISH HAD CAPTURED THE BREMEN WERE "ABSURD.")

MISS BERGE, A PORTLAND NURSE, MAILED THE LETTER SEPTEMBER 10, A WEEK AFTER WAR WAS DECLARED.

UN1022PCS

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE FURTHER EUROPE PROCEEDS WITH ITS MAD-HATTER WAR, THE MORE APPARENT IT BECOMES THAT BOTH SIDES ARE DISCREETLY INCLINED TO HOPE THAT THERE MAY BE AN EASIER ROAD TO VICTORY--OR SHALL WE EMPLOY THE REVISED VERSION OF "PEACE WITH HONOR"--THAN THROUGH A BLEAK AND BLOODY HOLE TORN IN THE GERMAN WESTWALL OR THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE.

TRUE, ARTILLERY DUELS AND COSTLY LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS ARE PROCEEDING

ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THEY DID LAST NIGHT.

A MAJOR OFFENSIVE PRESUMABLY WILL DEVELOP IN DUE COURSE. THAT'S ALMOST INEVITABLE IN ANY EVENT, FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT IF NOTHING ELSE.

AN ARMY, LIKE A DICTATOR, HAS TO KEEP ITSELF IN THE LIMELIGHT IF IT IS TO HOLD ITS FOLLOWING. YOU'D BE SURPRISED TO KNOW HOW MANY TIMES BIG ATTACKS ARE MADE ON ORDERS FROM THE HOME GOVERNMENT WITH THE IDEA OF PROVIDING PROPAGANDA TO BUCK UP THE CIVILIAN MORALE, OR FOR USE ABROAD.

HOWEVER, BOTH THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AND THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO CRACK THE NUT WITH THEIR FINGERS, RATHER THAN USE STEEL.

THE ALLIES ARE RELYING GREATLY ON TWO EXPEDIENTS--CUTTING OFF VITAL GERMAN SUPPLIES BY NAVAL BLOCKADE, AND INSPIRING THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO REVOLT AND THROW HERR HITLER OUT. THE ENGLISH AGAIN HAVE BOMBARDED GERMANY FROM THE AIR WITH PAMPHELTS. THIS TIME THEY SAID, AMONG OTHER THINGS:

"THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS HAVE SWEPT GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM THE OCEANS. THEREFORE YOUR SUPPLIES OF A WHOLE RANGE OF ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS SUCH AS PETROL, COPPER, NICKEL, RUBBER, COTTON, WOOL AND FATS ARE ALMOST GONE AND YOU CAN NO LONGER RELY AS YOU DID IN THE LAST WAR UPON NEUTRAL SUPPLIES BECAUSE YOUR GOVERNMENT CANNOT PAY FOR THEM."

THAT'S SMART PROPAGANDA TO HAND A PEOPLE WHO ONLY TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO WAS DRIVEN INTO SUBMISSION BY THE LASH OF HUNGER. IF THE BRITISH CAN GET RESULTS THAT WAY, IT WILL BE A LOT EASIER THAN SMASHING THE WESTWALL.

THEN FROM GERMANY COMES FURTHER PEACE TALK, STILL SUPPORTED BY THE ITALIAN PRESS. A MAN CLOSE TO THE NAZI GOVERNMENT SAID: "WE ARE READY FOR PEACE, AND WE ARE READY FOR WAR, BUT THE INITIATIVE FOR WARLIKE ACTIONS MUST BE TAKEN BY GERMANY'S OPPONENTS."

MORE STRIKING WERE THE RUMORS--THOUGH THEY WERE UNCONFIRMED--IN INFORMED QUARTERS THAT THE NAZIS WERE PREPARING ANOTHER FRIENDLY GESTURE TOWARD FRANCE. IT WAS SAID GERMANY MIGHT FREE ALL FRENCH PRISONERS TAKEN THUS FAR AND SEND THEM HOME. IT IS FIGURED THAT THESE POILUS WOULD MAKE EXCELLENT ADVOCATES FOR PEACE.

MEANTIME THE BRITISH CONTINUE TO SWEEP THE SEAS, BUT WHILE THEY MAY HAVE CLEANED OFF GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS, THE NAZIS ARE TAKING TOLL WITH THOSE TERRORS OF THE DEEP, THE U-BOATS. IN 23 DAYS OF WAR BRITAIN HAS LOST 31 SHIPS; GERMANY, 9; FRANCE, 2; NEUTRALS, 10.

WHATEVER GAME IT IS THAT RUSSIA IS PLAYING, THE LITTLE BALTIC STATES (ESPECIALLY ESTONIA) AND RUMANIA HAVE HASTILY PUT UP LIGHTENING-RODS TO WARD OFF STROKES SUCH AS HIT POLAND, AND ARE HUDDLING IN FEAR, HOPING THAT THE STORM WILL PASS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN THE ARRIVAL OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SARACOGLU IN MOSCOW ON A FRIENDLY MISSION FOR WHAT ARE DESCRIBED AS IMPORTANT TRADE AND DIPLOMATIC TALKS.

OBSERVERS LOOKED FOR THE SOVIET TO TRY TO SECURE AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY TURKEY WOULD CLOSE THE DARDANELLES TO SHIPS OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN INTERESTS. SUCH A PACT WOULD PLACE RUSSIA IN A POWERFUL STRATEGIC POSITION--A MATTER OF VITAL CONCERN BOTH TO GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.

THE POINT IS, OF COURSE, THAT TURKEY IS A POWER IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BECAUSE OF HER CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES--KEY TO

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THE BLACK SEA. SHE ALSO IS IN A POSITION TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT HAND IN THE NEAR EAST, ESPECIALLY AS RELATED TO BRITISH INTERESTS.

BECAUSE OF ALL THESE FACTORS TURKEY WOULD BE AN INVALUABLE ALLY TO ANY NATION IN EVENT OF WAR.

LAST MAY WHEN BRITAIN WAS BUSY TRYING TO FORM A "HALT HITLER" BLOC, SHE AND TURKEY PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO AID EACH OTHER "IN EVENT OF AN ACT OF AGGRESSION LEADING TO WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA." FRANCE AND TURKEY MADE A SIMILAR AGREEMENT.

BOTH PLEDGES WERE SAID TO BE "PENDING COMPLETION OF A DEFINITIVE" AGREEMENT. MEANTIME GERMANY HAS BEEN WORKING NIGHT AND DAY TO TRY TO SWING TURKEY INTO THE NAZI CAMP.

THE CURRENT RUSSO-TURKISH CONVERSATIONS IN MOSCOW MAY INDICATE WHETHER THE SOVIET HAS STOLEN A MARCH ON BOTH COMBATANTS.

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SEP 27 1939

BERLIN ANNOUNCES A FULL SURRENDER

Says Polish Capital Gave Unconditional Capitulation and Will Be Handed Over Probably on Friday.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced at 8:17 o'clock tonight that "Warsaw has capitulated unconditionally" and added that the "handing over of the city will probably occur on September 29."

The announcement came several hours after an earlier communique declaring that Warsaw's defenders, "under the thrust" of German assaults begun yesterday, had offered this morning to surrender.

Gen. Johannes von Blaskowitz had been commissioned to arrange details of the capitulation.

The German announcement came at the end of the twentieth day of Warsaw's siege.

[As late as 2:45 P. M. the Warsaw radio was heard in Budapest, the announcer declaring that the city still was holding out and would resist to the last.]

A final big-scale assault to wipe out Poland's defenses was launched yesterday.

Today's regular morning communique of the German High Command said in part: "The attack yesterday brought the first line of fortresses in the north and the second line of fortresses in the south into our possession. Under the thrust of the attacks the Polish commander offered forenoon the surrender of the city and of the military force."

Meanwhile this afternoon Reichsfuehrer Hitler established a military administration for Polish territory occupied by the German

Warsaw Surrenders; Soviet Army on Estonia's Border; 20 Nazi Air Bombers Raid British Fleet in North Sea

troops, and appointed Col.-Gen. Gerd von Runstedt as the head. Col.-Gen. von Rundstedt's title is Eastern Commander-in-Chief.

'We Are Holding Out.'

BUDAPEST, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The Warsaw radio, describing a terrific German aerial and artillery assault on the beleaguered Polish capital, today, told Great Britain and France: "We are holding out."

The station broadcast a special message to the Polish ambassadors at Paris and London that after almost three weeks of siege, "we expect aid will be forthcoming from our allies."

At 2:45 P. M. (8:45 A. M. (Eastern standard time), the station announcer said the Warsaw sky was "blackened" by 200 German warplanes. He described the capital as "a destroyed inferno."

The announcer declared "more than 200 civilians" had been killed in the last twenty-four hours. The Polish troops defending the capital were said to have repulsed all German land attacks.

"Warsaw has been virtually razed," the announcer said, declaring, however, that "the morale of the population is excellent and we will never give in while one of us is still alive."

Speaking at 2:15 P. M. (8:15 A. M. New York time) he reported that German bombing planes were throwing incendiary bombs into the center of the city. Communication within the capital was described as impossible "because of the fires and universal wreckage."

Position Is Tragic.

"The food situation is tragic," said the announcer. "Our last hospital was destroyed by German shells today."

Fear of an epidemic because of the water shortage added to the horrors of the besieged capital.

Between announcements the Warsaw station played hymns.

Dead and wounded were said to be lying in the capital's streets because of the breakdown of all transportation and communication facilities. Fires were raging unchecked because the water mains were broken.

"We foresee a tragic situation soon for our capital," said the announcer calmly. "The reservoir and water pumps have been destroyed by German air attacks. The city now totally lacks water and it seems an epidemic must come."

Everything Left Is on Fire.

The destruction of the Hospital of the Child Jesus shortly before noon was said to have caused the death of seventeen nuns and three physicians.

The announcer said that Polish anti-aircraft guns had brought down eight raiding planes yesterday. More than 100 heavy German siege guns were said to be pouring shells into the center of the city, a stream uninterrupted since Saturday.

At 2:30 P. M. the broadcaster said that "several hundred more" incendiary bombs had been dumped into the capital.

"There are more than 500 fires burning now. About all that is left to burn is now blazing."

All public buildings were described as afire or already badly damaged by flames.

An Inferno on Earth.

Hundreds of horses killed each day were said by the announcer to have been butchered immediately to feed the besieged populace.

Troops defending the city were holding their positions "against savage and desperate Nazi attacks" and in some places had bettered their positions with bayonet charges said the announcer, adding that the Polish losses were "exceedingly small."

"The Nazi invaders, enraged by our resistance, are systematically burning, shelling and bombing every living human being or animal," continued the announcer, "they are making this an inferno on earth apparently intending to wipe us out to the last man, woman and child.'

And Still More to Come.

"Warsaw is one big ruin."

The announcer said that Warsaw's last twenty-four hours had been the most tragic of all "and still there seems more to come."

At 2:45 P. M. the announcer shouted: "Here come more than 200 planes, blackening the sky. They are dropping heavy bombs onto already ruined buildings in the center of the city."

"There is hardly a street in which it is possible to walk," he said, adding that food reserves were almost exhausted and "we all are tightening our belts to resist."

The messages to the London and Paris ambassadors were described as an "S O S."

"Attacks such as you outside cannot possibly imagine in your wildest thoughts are going on against us," came the message on the air.

The announcer said that "an appalling loss of civilian life" was the result, with every church and every hospital razed by shells and bomb explosions.

"Warsaw by night is a sea of flames, which illuminate the ruins of one of the most beautiful cities in Europe," said the announcer. 'The bombed and burning city lights ceaselessly on and will continue to fight, showing the entire world that Germans are unable to destroy Polish honor."

He said the Germans could not capture the city and "therefore the Nazis are systematically ruining it, one district after another, so that the Polish soldier will have nothing more to defend, no reason for wanting to live."

He asserted that the Modlin forts, eighteen miles northwest of the capital, were still holding out.

As he finished the sentence a dull booming as of heavy guns punctuated his words. Pausing as if to show that he too had heard artillery, the speaker then said: "Our troops are defending us and they will continue to protect us."

As the broadcast neared an end dull roars shook the microphone and the speaker stammered from time to time as though the radio station were being shaken violently.

The Twentieth Day.

Observers in southeastern Europe, who had been following the Polish capital battle by listening to the dramatic broadcasts, had been unable to get the station since early on Monday morning.

Sunday's broadcast described in vivid language the siege which has continued since September 8. Terrific shelling by 100 Nazi siege guns and air raids had killed more than 1,000 civilians that day, the broadcast said. Hundreds had been killed and wounded at churches and many women and children killed in a hospital bombing.

German Broadcast.

On the twentieth day of the siege a German station, using the wave length of the then silenced Warsaw radio, called upon the city's defenders today to "save the lives of your women and children" by surrendering. Conditions in Warsaw were contrasted by this announcer with conditions in the German-occupied portion of Poland.

The city is entirely cut off from the rest of the world, the broadcaster said, and "there have been many suicides" as the military "foolishly drives people to unnecessary misery, hardships and sacrifices."

"The citizens of Warsaw are living under the false belief that they are defending Poland when there is no Poland," continued Berlin.

The speaker described the section now controlled by Germany as being in complete order with restored commerce and with the currency and credit flow soon to be resumed.

"The German staff deeply regrets the needless destruction of so many people," the announcer asserted, "but it is due entirely to the obstinancy of the resistance."

The commander of the Polish capital's defense forces was condemned for "permitting the city to be destroyed and its citizens killed."

'Not an Open City.'

Armored units of the German Army reached the suburbs of Warsaw September 8, but it was not until September 13 that the city was encircled, making its defense seemingly hopeless. On September 16, the Germans proposed by radio to the Polish commander that he negotiate for the city's surrender but no intermediary appeared as instructed.

Subsequently the departure from Warsaw of more than 1,200 foreigners, including some fifty-five Americans, was effected under truce arrangements, but the Poles were apparently determined to make a desperate stand.

Because of the defense preparations made by the Polish commander, the Germans said they were no longer able to regard Warsaw as an open city. Hence the storming of the city's defenses began yesterday in an effort to force capitulation.

Warsaw last capitulated to an enemy on August 5, 1915, when the Russians left the city to the Germans without offering any stout resistance. In the previous October, the Russians had successfully defended the city.

Again in August, 1920, Warsaw was besieged, this time by a Red army in the Russo-Polish war, but in a two-day battle the Poles beat off the Russians.

Hears City Has Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The German Embassy said today that it had a report from the Transocean News Agency that Warsaw surrendered at 4:30 A. M., Eastern standard time.

The embassy said it regarded the report as "very reliable."

The embassy described the Trans-Ocean News Agency as a privately operated wireless service supplying news to newspapers throughout the world. It is not subsidized by the German Government, the embassy declared, and should not be confused with the official German News Agency D. N. B.

Still Fighting, Besieged Polish Capital's Radio Tells the World

By Alvin J. Steinkopf,
Associated Press Staff Writer

Berlin, Sept. 27.—Besieged Warsaw, reported laid waste by bomb, shell and fire, surrendered unconditionally tonight, the Nazi high command announced.

The German communique reporting capitulation of the Polish capital after 20 days of siege shared attention tonight with the expectation in informed quarters that a far-reaching German-Russian accord would result from the flying visit of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to Moscow.

Warsaw's garrison will be handed over to the besieging Nazi army September 29, the high command said, and Gen. Johannes von Blaskowitz has been ordered to arrange the terms of surrender.

(The Warsaw radio, which almost throughout the siege had been on the air with exhortations to Warsaw's citizens and soldiers to resist the invaders, was heard in Budapest as late as 2:45 p. m. today—8:45 a. m., E. S. T. It's announcer insisted the city still held out and would resist to the last.)

Ends Polish War

The surrender, in the German view, marked the end of the short but furiously fought war which started 27 days ago today.

The German high command, after the first brief announcement, issued a second communique as follows:

"Warsaw has capitulated unconditionally. Formal surrender of the city to the German army command will take place September 29 (Friday).

"It is established the military garrison (Polish) occupying the city exceeds 100,000 men."

Other terms of the surrender were not made known immediately, but it was indicated the Germans had insisted upon elaborate guarantees "to protect the civilian population."

It was regarded likely, too, the Germans had exacted effective guarantees to prevent attacks by the civilian population upon the occupying force, and had a military government ready to enforce such measures, to remove prisoners, relieve distress and stamp out any incipient epidemics.

Reports reaching the German side indicated conditions approaching civil war prevailed in Warsaw during the final stages of the siege with a considerable faction within the city demanding submission to the German terms.

100,000 Men in Garrison

It was believed these terms included surrender of the Warsaw garrison of more than 100,000 men as prisoners of war.

Germans have contended it was their objective to smash the Polish army so there would be no chance of a surviving part organizing opposition to German or Russian forces of occupation.

Twenty days ago the first German motorized troops reached Warsaw and penetrated into the suburbs. But they withdrew under heavy Polish artillery fire and at a safe distance awaited the full force of the German army which soon closed in from three directions and then cut off all retreat.

By September 13 the Germans were beginning the squeeze which throttled Warsaw.

During most of this time Warsaw was under the heavy guns of German artillery and the bombs of the big German air force.

Germans contended they restrained their impatience for the city's fall, however, hoping for a surrender which would not subject the city to bombardment.

Two days ago the Germans resumed their assaults on military objectives within the capital area and tonight announced the Poles finally had been convinced of the uselessness of further resistance.

Germans said their reluctance to "wreck Warsaw" was due to the fact that this resistance was not due to responsible government and military leaders, who had fled, but to civilians who were misinformed as to their situation.

Althuogh civilians, by taking part in the defense, in the German view, had deprived the city of its standing as an unfortified town and had invited bombardment, it was said here orders to protect civilians as much as possible remained in effect.

A spokesman said Germany had refrained for a week from assaulting Warsaw and that this restraint apparently was misinterpreted as weakness by the Polish command.

So force was reapplied and after the capture of outward defenses and a thrust toward the central railway station by the Germans, a Polish offer of surrender was received this morning.

"The resistance of Warsaw was completely hopeless and had nothing to do with heroism," a spokesman said.

"Apparently the Warsaw command finally realized its responsibility in placing tens of thousands of civilians in danger without serving the slightest military purpose."

Germany's Version

Berlin, Sept. 27 (AP)—There was elation in naval circles here tonight over the report that [illegible] power diving planes had destroyed an unnamed British airplane carrier in the middle of the North Sea and had damaged a battleship.

The German high command ridiculed British statements that German aviators had missed their targets and that German planes had been shot down.

"Observation was perfect and a direct hit by a thousand-pound bomb on the carrier was beyond question," it was said.

The airplane carrier was "destroyed" but not necessarily sunk, it was stated.

Two Out Of Seven, Claim

It was stated here that England

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started the war with only seven plane carriers and now British aviation was crippled seriously by the loss of two.

It was recalled that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, once observed that the loss of one major battleship equaled the loss of one division of land troops. It was said the loss of a plane carrier must be regarded even more serious because of the limited number of carriers.

It was stated here this was the first instance in history of major action between planes and battle ships and that the planes had acquitted themselves gloriously.

The Germans denied the loss of any planes.

Another series of denials came from Government officers, including denunciation of reports of destructive enemy air raids at Kiel and Friedrichshafen.

City's Dust Shrouds Warsaw's Hero Dead

Capital a Column of Smoke by Day and A Pillar of Fire by Night, Escaped Flier Reports; Guns Boom Its Requiem

SEP 28 1939

By Elmer W. Peterson
Associated Press Staff Writer

Budapest, Sept. 27.—A Polish army flier who took off from a bomb-pitted field in the heart of Warsaw and escaped through a barrage of German shells, told a grim story today of tragic scenes in the besieged Polish capital.

He was Lieut. Col. Mateus Izycki, one of seven pilots who attempted to fly out of Warsaw at dawn last Monday. The makeshift plane he piloted made a safe landing somewhere in Hungary and today he made his way to Budapest. What became of his fellow airmen, he doesn't know.

The stocky officer, his blue eyes rimmed with lines of fatigue, told of civilians creeping from cellars between air raids and artillery bombardments to bury the dead in parks and public squares.

There was no time for religious services at the hurried burials, which, he said, were held against a backdrop of incessant rumbling from besieging guns.

The colonel related that a thick black pall, which never lifts, hangs over the city, growing blacker each day with new fires added to the flames of Warsaw.

In a voice which at times sank to a whisper, he said:

"Warsaw cannot last forever—but will for a while. When Polish honor has been satisfied, and only then, will surrender be considered. Warsaw's citizens refuse to give up."

(A German communique in Berlin today said the Polish capital had surrendered "unconditionally.")

"From the air the city is a horrible sight," he related. Hardly a building is intact.

"The city is ringed by six divisions of German soldiers whose artillery is pouring in shells unceasingly, aided by an average of 200 raiding planes a day.

"Warsaw is a city where from 40 to 60 new fires start daily from incendiary bombs. Only small fires can be handled; the big ones are left to burn

"It is a city where priests say mass in wrecked churches; a city of never-ending bedlam where heavy bombs go crashing through four or five floors and topple an entire building.

"There's a no-man's-land strewn with dead men, women and horses. Across this area, except where the Germans have reached outlying houses, our own artillery replies from behind barricades of overturned street cars, sandbags, buildings, stones and captured German tanks.

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Food Getting Scarce

"Our troops and ammunition are sufficient for some time but food is getting scarce. There's some life in the streets, for the city must live, but old people and children never leave their cellar refuges.

"No gas has been used throughout the siege, except for occasioonal tear gas charges against our artillery.

"We captured a number of German tanks by the simple expedient of using hand grenades tied to bottles of gasoline. At times there has been bitter fighting at close range."

Col. Izycki said the only time the Warsaw defenders had any rest was "when the Germans took time out for lunch.

"Otherwise," he continued, "the shelling has been steady and methodical, striking every section of the city.

"I had a room in the Bristol Hotel. One day I went there only to find my room had disappeared in a mass of ruins.

All Hospitals Destroyed

"There are freakish touches about it all. Ironically enough, the war ministry was one of the few buildings untouched when I left.

"The Germans captured our broadcasting aerials outside the city, but we kept using them from our downtown studios two days before they caught on.

"All hospitals have been hit or destroyed and practically all medical aid is administered on the spot. In many instances there was nothing to do but watch those die who were seriously wounded.

"AtA times the wounded had to be thrown from burning houses to the street below, even though they suffered additional broken bones.

"On some captured German prisoners we found pamphlets promising them that by Christmas Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels would speak to them from London."

The officer explained that the desperate dash of himself and his companions was to save the seven planes—all that they had left in Warsaw.

Tells of Desperate Dash

He said his own plane was one which was used for instruction in the aviation school and had to be reassembled under the continual threat of German machine guns.

The other six planes, he added, were hidden between houses near the airfield.

"One by one these planes swooped out from their hiding places, took a brief run and climbed into the air. I was the last to leave while Polish soldiers were attacking the Germans furiously to distract their attention.

"Tracer bullets whined all around me. I went to 9,000 feet with my machine guns ready and only enough gasoline for an hour and a half of flying.

"I glided long distances to save fuel. I had no maps and only knew that I was in Hungary when I came down low and saw the peasant costumes."

Shells Shake Warsaw Radio As Pole Says, 'We Fight On'

'Last Hospital Destroyed . . . Dead and Wounded in Streets . . . City Being Ruined So We'll Have Nothing to Defend or Live For'

SEP 28 1939

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Sept. 27.—Hymns were substituted for stirring military marches today as the Warsaw radio came back to life to tell with dramatic pauses the Polish story of the lingering hours of the German siege.

(An official Berlin announcement said at 8:17 (2:17 p. m., E. S. T.) that the city had surrendered unconditionally and probably would be occupied September 29.)

The station—silent since early Monday morning—returned suddenly to the air at 2:15 p. m. (8:15 a. m., E. S. T.) to describe the "destroyed inferno" as bombs, shells and fire tore and burned the once beautiful city into ruins. The broadcast lasted 30 minutes.

The announcer told a story of the deaths of more than 3,000 civilians today, the failure of the city water supply and fear of plague—and still of the resistance of the Polish troops on the twentieth day of the siege.

At that moment, he said, German bombing planes were throwing incendiary bombs into the center of the city.

Because the Germans could not capture the city, asserted the announcer, "they are systematically ruining it, one district after another, so the Polish soldier will have nothing more to defend, no reason for wanting to live."

He said the Modlin forts, 18 miles northwest of the capital, still were holding out and just then a dull booming came over the microphone.

The speaker paused as if he, too, heard the artillery, then said, "Our troops are defending us and they will continue to protect us."

Dull roars shook the microphone near the finish and the speaker stammered from time to time.

It seemed as if the studio was being shaken violently.

The announcer pleaded for aid from Poland's allies and declared the morale of defenders and civilians was excellent.

This is how the announcer described the situation in Warsaw:

"Food situation is tragic . . . Our last hospital was destroyed by German shells today . . . Dead and wounded are lying in the streets because transportation and communication facilities have broken down . . . Fires rage unchecked . . . Destruction of the Hospital of the Child Jesus shortly before noon caused the deaths of 17 nuns and three physicians . . . Polish anti-aircraft guns brought down eight raiding planes yesterday . . . About 500 fires are burning . . . About all that is left to burn is blazing . . . All public buildings are either afire or already badly damaged . . . Polish troops are holding out against savage and desperate Nazi attacks. In some places they have bettered their positions with bayonet charges . . . We expect aid from our allies . . . The city is razed but we live on."

—FINAL PARTITION—

SEP 28 1939

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 27—The question of whether Poland would survive as an independent state or disappear from the European map occupied diplomatic quarters today as Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, departed for Moscow.

Accompanied by the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, Alexander Schkvarzeff, and a group of Foreign Office experts, Von Ribbentrop took off from Tempelhof Airport at 9.15 A. M. in a four-motored plane.

Reached Decision, Is Belief

The German policy toward final partition of Poland was decided, observers believed, at a conference last night of Führer Hitler, Von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal Hermann Goering. The conference continued into the early morning.

Informed quarters said sharp differences of opinion had prevailed in Germany regarding the Polish situation. Nazis close to Goering favored complete elimination of Poland and establishment of a Russian-German frontier. A more moderate group was reported to favor creation of a Polish buffer state.

Arguments Pro And Con

Those opposing elimination of Poland as an independent state argued that millions of foreign nationals would be incorporated into Germany, which would be contrary to Hitler's often-voiced principles. These principles, it was pointed out on the other hand, were violated in the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia.

The group favoring dissolution of the Polish state argued for unhampered communication lines with Russia and its great natural resources and held that a buffer state would be a constant hotbed of Polish agitation for revival of the republic.

Turning Attention To West

Hitler summoned Von Ribbentrop and Goering into conference immediately upon his return to Berlin last night. The Führer had been absent from the Chancellery since he joined his troops on the Eastern Front September 3, the day France and Britain declared war on Germany.

Berliners took his return as a sign the Polish situation virtually was settled and that Hitler intended to concentrate his attention on the West.

Speculations On His Trip

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin newspapers said Von Ribbenthrop's visit to Moscow was for the purpose of discussing political questions resulting from German and Soviet occupation of Poland. In Moscow, diplomatic circles suggested the possibility the visit might foreshadow a possible military pact between Russia and Germany.

Aboard Von Ribbentrop's plane were Dr. Friederich Gauss, chief legal advisor of the Foreign Office; Vice Chief of Protocol Von Halem and members of his personal staff, three legation councillors and the Soviet ambassador.

Warsaw Resistance Has Been Abandoned, Budapest Reports

SEP 28 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Sept. 27—The Polish Telegraph Agency tonight published a dispatch under a Warsaw dateline which said the Polish commander for defense of the city was "indicating that resistance had been abandoned."

The Warsaw radio station had given no hint of surrender, but had substituted hymns for stirring military marches to intersperse accounts of the lingering hours of German siege.

IN THE LAST BROADCAST FROM WARSAW AT 3 P.M. (9 A.M., E.S.T.) TODAY THE [redacted] ANNOUNCER FLUNG A NEW CHALLENGE AT THE BESIEGERS— "WE WILL NEVER GIVE IN WHILE ONE OF US IS STILL ALIVE."

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SOVIET SHIP SUNK BY A SUBMARINE CLOSE TO ESTONIA

SEP 28 1939

Russia Says Attacker Is Unidentified; Ribbentrop Talks to Molotov.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The Soviet Government announced tonight that the Russian steamship Metallist had been torpedoed and sunk by an unidentified submarine near Estonia.

The attack was said to have occurred near Narva Bay on the northern coast of Estonia.

Soviet patrol ships rescued nineteen members of the Metallist's crew. Five others were reported missing.

The official announcement of the sinking came as the Soviet press published sharp attacks on Estonia for her handling of the submarine problem, accusing the small Baltic nation of providing naval bases for foreign Powers.

The escape of an interned Polish submarine from Tallinn Harbor last week drew bitter criticism.

Estonia's Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, returned to Moscow for his second visit in three days accompanied by two experts on international law, Prof. Juri Uluots, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Prof. Antonius Piip.

Diplomatic activity reached new intensity in Moscow with the arrival of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany amid reports a German-Soviet military pact was under consideration.

Herr Von Ribbentrop and Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov went into conference in the Kremlin at 10 P. M. tonight (2 P. M. Eastern standard time). It was not disclosed whether Joseph Stalin attended the opening meeting.

Herr von Ribbentrop was accompanied to Moscow by Albert Forster who was Adolf Hitler's leader in Danzig before the Free City was annexed by Germany.

Three planes bearing the German delegation landed at 5:45 P. M. (9:45 A. M., Eastern standard time) from Berlin to be greeted by a brass band and an honor guard, touches that were missing when Herr von Ribbentrop arrived on August 23 to sign the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

Vladimir Potempkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, headed Soviet officials welcoming the Nazi party.

Herr von Ribbentrop smiled broadly as he emerged from the plane to exchange "Heil Hitler" greetings and handshakes with the staff of the German Embassy. The airport was decorated with intertwined Soviet and Nazi flags.

Greeted by Italian Envoy.

Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso was the only foreign diplomat who appeared for the welcome.

It was learned that the Japanese Ambassador, Shigenori Togo, had conferred last night with Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov. This lent credence to reports that Japan is playing an important part in the Moscow negotiations.

Meanwhile dispatches from the Red Army in Poland said that the advance toward the demarcation line agreed upon by Soviet and German military leaders was proceeding rapidly.

The belief was expressed in some Moscow circles that Germany and Russia might have agreed upon the division of Poland at the time their non-aggression pact was signed.

The army dispatches also reported that thirty trainloads of Polish troops, numbering about 25,000, had been seized between Brest-Litovsk and Voldava.

The coming of Germany's Foreign Minister, coupled with the presence in Moscow of the Turkish Foreign Minister, caused diplomatic circles to speculate on possible developments, rivaling in importance the Russo-German non-aggression pact.

1. The signing of a Russo-German military agreement.

2. The formation of a new Balkan bloc under the guidance of Turkey and Russia.

3. A joint Russo-German request that Turkey act as intermediary in attempts to negotiate peace in western Europe.

The purpose of the visit of Von Ribbentrop, said Tass, the official Russian news agency, was to discuss "problems connected with developments in Poland."

Moscow observers thought it significant, however, that Von Ribbentrop should time his journey to coincide with the presence of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

Meanwhile today there was speculation on the possibility that Russia may have made strong demands for maritime rights upon her little Baltic neighbor, Estonia.

A Government communique issued last night accused Estonia of harboring unidentified submarines in her waters, and declared that an Estonian explanation of the escape of the interned Polish submarine Orzel from the harbor of Tallinn was "unsatisfactory."

Citing reports from Leningrad that "periscopes of unknown submarines" had been sighted near Luga Bay in the Gulf of Finland, the communique declared: "One can arrive at the conclusion that some unknown submarines have a secret base somewhere near the Estonian coast.

"In view of these circumstances, the question of insuring the security of Soviet waters against diversionist acts on the part of hiding submarines acquires great importance."

It was expected here that Karl Selter, Estonian Foreign Minister, who arrived suddenly in Moscow on Sunday and left hurriedly for Tallinn on Monday, would return to Moscow shortly to resume conversations with the Soviet authorities. Dispatches from Riga said that Selter had gone into conference with President Konstantin Paets and Gen. Johan Laidoner, the Estonian army commander-in-chief, immediately upon reaching Tallinn.

The presence in Moscow of the Turkish Foreign Minister led some quarters to believe that Russia might be seeking an important agreement concerning the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles, the entrance to the Black Sea. Passage through the Dardanelles is vital to France and Great Britain should they need to go to the assistance of Rumania.

Rumanian reports continued to deny that the Soviet-Rumanian frontier had been closed.

Saracoglu and the Turkish military attache, Col. Behcet Turkmen yesterday attended a conference at the Kremlin with the Russian Defense Commissar, Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff.

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Nazi's Polish Policy Decided.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The question of whether any part of Poland would survive as an independent State or disappear from the map entirely occupied diplomatic quarters today as Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, departed for Moscow.

Accompanied by the Soviet Russian Ambassador to Berlin, Alexander Schkvarzev, and a group of Foreign Office experts, Von Ribbentrop took off from Tempelhof Airport at 9:15 A. M. in a four-motored plane.

The German policy toward a final partition of Poland was decided, observers believed, at a conference last night of Fuehrer Hitler, von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal Hermann Goering. No official comment was forthcoming on the conference, which continued into the early morning.

Informed persons said that sharp differences of opinion had prevailed in Germany regarding the Polish situation. A strong group of Nazis close to Goering, it was said, favored the complete elimination of Poland and the establishment of a Russo-German frontier.

Some Favor Buffer State.

A more moderate group was reported to favor the creation of a Polish buffer State between the Reich and the Soviet.

Those opposing the elimination of Poland as an independent State argued that millions of foreign nationals would be incorporated into Germany, which would be contrary to Hitler's often-voiced principles. These principles, it was pointed out on the other hand, were violated before with the creation of the Bohemian-Moravian Protectorate and the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia.

Arguments of the group favoring dissolution of the Polish State apparently culminated in a desire to establish unhampered communication lines with Russia and its great natural resources.

Moreover, this group maintained an independent Poland, with its memories of defeat at the hands of Germany, would be a constant source of unrest and a hotbed of Polish agitation for the revival of the republic.

Hitler summoned von Ribbentrop and Goering into conference immediately upon his return to Berlin last night. The Fuehrer had been absent from the Chancellery since he joined his troops on the eastern front on September 3, the day France and Great Britain declared war on Germany.

Russian Vessel Sunk by U-Boat Near Estonia

SEP 28 1939

Further Demands on Baltic State Rumored; Stalin and Ribbentrop Confer

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Thursday) (A. P.)—With Josef V. Stalin in attendance, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop conferred with Premier-Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov until 2:30 a. m. (6:30 p. m., Wednesday, E. S. T.) today.

The length of the session—four and one-half hours—indicated that several problems were involved. The talks were to be resumed later today. Also present were German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg and Alexander Shkbartzev, Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, who flew here yesterday with Ribbentrop. A communique said the conference was devoted to discussion of "questions connected with developments in Poland."

Meanwhile, the Soviet government announced tha tthe 968-ton Soviet freighter Metallist had been sunk off the coast of Estonia, Russia's little Baltic neighbor, by an unidentified submarine, and that five of her crew of twenty-four were missing. The announcement came while the Soviet press sharply attacked Estonia and accused her of harboring naval bases for foreign powers.

Unofficial reports persisted that the Soviet Union was making demands for concessions to erect fortifications in Estonian waters in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea.

The arrival of Ribbentrop coincided with that of Estonia's Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, coming for his second visit here in three days, and with talk among diplomats that a German-Soviet military pact might be in the offing.

Surprise Move Feared

The presence also of Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu in Moscow heightened the belief in diplomatic quarters that Russia might spring another surprise on war-torn Europe, following up the historic Russian-German non-aggression pact signed on Aug. 23 on a previous visit by Ribbentrop.

[In Helsingfors, Finland, sources close to Estonian officialdom said the Baltic state was submitting to Soviet demands for transit rights across Estonia and commercial and naval concessions on the Estonian coast.]

[It was announced in Tallinn, capital of Estonia, that Foreign Minister Selter had returned to Moscow, after a hurried trip to Tallinn on Sunday, "in connection with new Russian proposals." Dispatches received there from Moscow said considerable speculation prevailed in the Russian capital on the possibility that Russia had made strong demands on Estonia for maritime rights.]

Talks To Molotoff

Von Ribbentrop held the first conference of his second visit to Moscow tonight with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff in the Kremlin.

A communique issued after the conference said that Joseph Stalin, German Ambassador Count Frederich Werner von der Schulenburg and Alexander Shkartzeff, Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, sat in on the conversations which lasted more than two hours.

The conference was devoted to discussion of "questions connected with developments in Poland," the communique said.

Accompanied By Förster

The German Foreign Minister arrived less than five hours earlier, accompanied by Albert Förster, Adolf Hitler's leader in Danzig before the Free City was annexed to Germany. Three planes bearing Ribbentrop's party were greeted by a brass band and an honor guard, and Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, headed the Soviet official welcoming committee. The airport was decorated with intertwined Soviet and Nazi banners.

Italian Envoy Present

Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso was the only foreign diplomat who put in an appearance for the welcome.

Ribbentrop, smiling broadly, exchanged "Heil Hitler!" greetings and handshakes with the staff of the German Embassy as he emerged from his plane.

Ribbentrop's visit was described officially as for the purpose of discussing "problems connected with developments in Poland," but diplomats said the possibilities were threefold: the signing of a German-Soviet military agreement; formation of a new Balkan-Near Eastern bloc under the guidance of Turkey and Russia; and a joint German-Soviet request that Turkey act as intermediary in attempts to negotiate peace in western Europe.

Japanese Confer

Credence was lent to reports that Japan was playing an important part in the Moscow negotiations when it was learned that Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo conferred last night with Molotoff.

Russia has bitterly criticized Estonia following the escape of the interned Polish sumarine Orzel last Monday from Tallinn Harbor. The craft was interned after it sought refuge in the Estonian port.

A communique last night said Estonia's explanation of the incident had been "unsatisfactory." It went on to say that "one can arrive at the conclusion that some unknown submarines have a secret base somewhere near the Estonian coast" and added:

"In consequence of these circumstances the question of ensuring the security of Soviet waters against diversionist acts on the part of hiding submarines acquires great importance."

The government's announcement of the sinking of the Mettalist said the attack occurred near Narva

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Bay, on the northern coast of Estonia. Soviet patrol ships were said to have rescued 19 of her crew of 24.

Last night's communique cited reports from Leningrad that "periscopes of unknown submarines" has been sighted near Luga, in the Gulf of Finland near where the Metallist was said to have been sunk.

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Predict Soviet-Nazi Deal

Berlin, Sept. 27 (AP).—Predictions that a Russian-German deal would be brought about swiftly were made in official circles today and it was said the Germans obviously expected the Moscow negotiations to have an important bearing on the conduct of the war and the possibility of extension of German influence in southeastern Europe.

"After the lightning war in Europe follow lightning negotiations in Moscow," was the phrase used at the foreign office.

Attention also was called to the fact that Turkish and Estonian foreign ministers also are in Moscow, and one spokesman declared events have impressed on Turkey the "wisdom of perhaps revising her estimate of the value of a British guarantee."

He said an appreciable turn in the Turkish foreign policy, which he termed agreeable to Germany, already had been noted.

BERLIN CLAIMS ITS FLYERS HIT BRITISH FLEET

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Communique Contends One Carrier Was Sunk and Battleship Damaged.

CHURCHILL DENIES SUCCESS

Admiralty Head States Flying Boat Was Shot Down, Second Hit and Third Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that a squadron of British warships was attacked in the North Sea yesterday by twenty German planes, but that none was hit.

"No British casualties were reported, but one German flying boat was shot down and another damaged," Mr. Churchill said. "Another German aircraft came down and we sent a destroyer to collect her and her crew of four, who were brought in as prisoners."

[A Berlin communique said the German air force had successfully attacked several British warships in the North Sea and that "besides one airplane carrier, which has been destroyed, several severe hits were scored on one battleship." "Our airplanes sustained no losses," the communique added.]

Report of Fleet Commander.

Mr. Churchill stated:

"Sir Charles Forbes, commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet, has wirelessed as follows:

" 'Yesterday afternoon in the middle of the North Sea a squadron of British capital ships together with an aircraft carrier, cruisers and destroyers was attacked by about twenty German aircraft. No British ship was hit and no British casualties were incurred.

" 'One German flying boat was shot down and another reported badly damaged.'

"I might add that another German aircraft came down in the North Sea," Mr. Churchill said. "We sent a destroyer to collect her and her crew of four, who have been brought in as prisoners."

A later announcement disclosed that the sea and air engagement occurred about 150 miles off the Norwegian coast.

Answers Queries In House.

Mr. Churchill's statement and an identical one issued by the Admiralty a few moments later were prompted by questions from the Labor Opposition concerning the German claims that their North Sea planes had scored direct hits on a British battleship during an engagement.

After Mr. Churchill had spoken A. V. Alexander, Laborite, told the House he hoped that "the public who listen in to broadcasts from Germany will take this as an example of their veracity."

Mr. Churchill told the members that he had received information about the engagement "about three-quarters of an hour ago."

"I thought the House would like to know," he said.

Attack Called Successful.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The Supreme Command announced today that German air force units "successfully attacked" several British warships in the North Sea yesterday.

The communique said in part: "Besides one airplane carrier which has been destroyed, several severe hits were scored on one battleship. Our airplanes sustained no losses."

The ships bombed, the communique added, included "battleships, airplane carriers, cruisers and destroyers."

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Berlin Contradicts British.

The high command later denied British assertions that the German raiders had missed their mark in attacking the British warships and that three German planes had been disabled.

The air force command said one 500-kilogram (1,102-pound) bomb, among others, had struck a British aircraft carrier squarely and that two 250-kilogram bombs had hit a battleship near her prow and amidships.

"The effect of those heavy bombs requires no further explanation," the command said, repeating that all German planes returned to their bases after the attack.

Enemy Aircraft Routed, British Say, Hold Sea Power Upheld

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By Robert Bunnelle,
Associated Press Staff Writer

London, Sept. 27.—Britain tonight hailed the admiralty's claim of victory against the first mass attack of German aircraft on British warships—a claim disputed in Berlin—as a satisfactory reply to the question of whether British seapower could withstand war from the air.

(The Berlin communique asserted the Nazi air force "successfully attacked" British capital ships in the North Sea, "destroying" an aircraft carrier and scoring severe hits on a battleship.)

British tacticians called yesterday's German aerial raid on a home fleet squadron in the North Sea "a complete failure." Naval circles promptly boasted there was no fear for Britain's continued mastery of the seas in the face of this new German effort to break it.

Reports on Bremen

The British version was given to Commons by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, who also told Commons that the $20,000,000 German liner Bremen, unreported since sailing from New York August 30, was "believed to be in a north Russian port." Earlier the Bremen had been reported to have reached Murmansk, Soviet Arctic port. There have been rumors, too, that the Bremen is in a British port.

Churchill described the sea battle after an inquiry as to the truth of a German communique claiming Nazi aircraft had destroyed a British airplane carrier, scored "several severe hits on one battleship" and escaped unscathed.

Churchill said the home fleet commander, Admiral Sir Charles Forbes, reported that approximately a score of German plane attacked a squadron of British capital ships together with an aircraft carrier, cruisers and destroyers.

"No British ship was hit and no British casualties were incurred," said Churchill. "One German flying boat was shot down and another was reported badly damaged."

German Plane Shot Down

The House cheered vociferously, and then he added that another German plane came down in the North Sea and with her crew of four was picked up by a British destroyer.

(The Germans said all their planes returned safely to their bases.)

Late tonight, the ministry of information reiterated the British version that there had been no damage to British ships. In a statement it said:

"The statement made by the first sea lord is literally and absolutely correct and there is no truth whatever in the German counter statement."

The Berlin "counter statement" said a heavy bomb had struck the British aircraft carrier and two lighter bombs had struck the battleship.

The German attack on the British fleet was the second major engagement of the war between sea and air forces. On September 5 Britain reported a flight of its planes raided German warships at Kiel, inflicting heavy damage by dive-bombing. The British confessed to casualties during the raid. Some of their fliers were taken prisoner.

British accounts of the latest attack, 150 miles off the Norwegian coast, attributed the failure of the Germans to score hits to their reluctance to dive low in the face of British anti-aircraft fire.

Naval men here asserted it is extremely difficult for aircraft to score direct hits on ships at sea. They said squadrons could easily carry out zigzag maneuvers and bring into play anti-aircraft guns of such caliber as to make low flying attacks "suicidal."

The minister of information announced that 255,000 tons of contraband, chiefly iron ore and petroleum products, had been seized since the beginning of the war, including more than 70,000 tons taken during the week ended yesterday.

France Reports Its Artillery Has Cut Hole in German Line

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Enemy Guns Return Fire as Infantry Tries to Rebuild Shattered Blockhouses—Swiss Hear of Attack by Nazis.

PARIS, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—French artillery was reported today to have blasted a hole in the Siegfried Line and to have wiped out portions of it between Merzig and Saarbruecken as the entire western front blazed with heavy cannonading.

The Merzig-Saarbruecken sector extends along a twenty-five-mile front at the northern end of the Franco-German frontier. According to French sources, there were from thirty to forty German pill-boxes to the square mile.

Nazis Answer Bombardment.

Dispatches said that the Germans had answered the bombardment with an intense counter-fire on the advance positions of the French in the Saar and Palatinate areas in order to protect Nazi troops who were working feverishly to rebuild their shattered blockhouses.

A communique issued by the General Staff this morning made no reference to this reported success, saying simply:

"Calm night. Enemy artillery fire on our rear lines in the region of Wissembourg."

Tonight's communique read:

"The day was marked by the activity of our reconnaissance detachments."

French Villages Hit.

Long-range German guns were reported to have dropped "several shells" on unidentified villages which had previously gone untouched. The artillery action, the French said, could be characterized as a "duel."

They declared they had been unable to verify reports of the bombing of the German airplane works at Friederichshafen early in the week, but revised upward their estimate of the number of German planes shot down during an air battle over the western front on Monday. New information, they said, showed "almost certainly" that four German planes were brought down. The French losses were still estimated at two planes.

Dispatches said that the entire Franco-German frontier, from Luxembourg to Switzerland, blazed with artillery fire and that the heavy German counter-fire on the advanced French positions was designed to protect the Germans in rebuilding their shattered blockhouses.

French military men were said to have long held the belief that these works had been too hurriedly constructed to stand up under a heavy bombardment.

Reports from the front also said that the French air force was proving a large factor in enabling the artillery to score direct hits on the German fortified line.

French infantry activity, these reports declared, was confined to patrol skirmishes.

German troops, meanwhile, were said to be massing behind the lines as fast as they could be transferred from the Polish front.

The French professed to see German uneasiness regarding the eastern front in reports that Fuehrer Hitler had ordered his army high command to speed their mopping-up operations in Poland. At the same time, the French apparently were still concerned lest Germany strike through neutral Belgium, the Netherlands or Switzerland.

Three Alternatives.

The French asserted the war was "robbed" of the possibility of surprise because only three courses were open to the Germans: 1—An attempted crossing of the Rhine, 2—An attack through neutral countries, and, 3—A counter-blockade effort which, the French said, would also necessitate the invasion of neutral lowland countries on the north to seize French channel ports.

The French argued the first course would be practically impossible in the face of heavy Maginot Line guns sweeping the Rhine. They said the general staff was ready to meet any threat through neutral countries with fast tanks and mobile units of combined French-British forces.

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French Report Quiet

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Dispatches today from the western front reported only artillery fire and minor scouting activities. There were hints from official quarters, however, that "German patience" over the situation in the west was approaching "exhaustion."

Military quarters emphasized that Germany up to now had refrained from undertaking the offensive on the western front, but observed that the situation was one which a major Power could not with dignity "tolerate" indefinitely.

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Germans Reported Attacking.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—German troops were reported in advices received today to have attacked on the western front directly under the big French guns at Wissembourg, near the tip of the elbow in the parallel German and French lines.

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This attack, like that in the Wissembourg sector, apparently was designed to flank French forces in the Vosges forest west of the Wissembourg fort, where the advance German forts of Fischbach and Ludwigswinkel were reported cut off from main line fortifications protecting the Pirmasens-Landau road.

Wissembourg, built in the seventh century on the site of a Benedictine abbey, was a ghost city today, bereft of civilians.

The French forces were reported to have withdrawn to the Hill of Pigeons, just west of the city, and the fort, leaving their patrols in precarious possession of St. Paul Castle at the head of the salient north of Wissembourg.

French Forced to Retire.

The Germans, said to be installed firmly in advanced fortifications hugging the border at the German side of Altenstaat, a town of double nationality which sprawls across the frontier, apparently struck through the French side between Fort Wissembourg and the town of Wissembourg.

Their attack was reported to have been covered by such heavy fire that the French withdrew to the village of Oberhoffen behind Wissembourg, where they were supported by cannonading from Fort Wissembourg.

Along the remainder of the front, the French reportedly had consolidated newly won positions, save at Zweibruecken and Pirmasens, where constant attacks and counter-attacks made Walshousen Creek positions, paralleling the two lanes, a shifting no man's land.

Just southwest of Blieskastel on the Saarbruecken - Zweibruecken road French patrols held stubbornly to advance posts recognized as almost untenable, while artillerymen dragged up guns and sappers carved trenches for newly won Fechinger Creek positions to the southeast.

The German attacks south of Zweibruecken and Pirmasens and on the extreme eastern wing were considered by military observers of a limited scope, designed only to prevent the French from completing their apparent plan of drawing a solid line against the main Siegfried forts.

Vatican for Hull Ideals.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Pan American ideals as outlined by Secretary Hull had the approval today of L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, which said that they were in line with precepts enunciated by Pope Pius XII.

The paper said yesterday that Mr. Hull, at a Pan American day celebration at the New York World's Fair last Friday, had "summed up the basic premises of 'Pax Americana': Every country, big or little, rich or poor, is recognized in the American 'family of nations' with full equality of rights, of considerations and of relations;

"Discipline for all, individual liberty, sovereignty of State, international law, civilization based on justice, reciprocal respect, collaboration, inviolability of signed pacts and their revision and reform admitted only through peaceful agreements."

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Paris Watches Reich and Russia.

PARIS, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—On the diplomatic front, France and Great Britain kept close watch today on negotiations between Germany and Soviet Russia.

French observers characterized Germany as the "weak sister" in the present Nazi-Soviet setup because of pressure being exerted on Germany in the west by France and Great Britain.

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The French Government let it be known today that its decision to suppress communist activities had both domestic and international aspects. A statement issued through the Havas news agency said the action taken yesterday by the Daladier Cabinet, dissolving the French Communist party, came at a moment when "many countries in Europe and even in America" were showing alarm over the "rapid Sovietization" of a large part of Poland.

"German propaganda had presented France to the entire world as prey to the Red peril," the statement added. "The situation today is just reversed. The Balkan countries are beginning to exchange views. They are forgetting what divided them to find again reasons for a certain solidarity in the presence of Soviet expansion."

Deputies of the outlawed Communist party met at the Chamber of Deputies and formed their approximately seventy members into "the French Workers' and Farmers' Party." Some Deputies previously had resigned from the Communist party. The new organization announced it would work for "emancipation of the working masses."

Saarbruecken Nazis Shelled Out, Paris Says

Terrific Artillery Duel In Progress; Hitler's Peace Offer Awaited

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By Taylor Henry,

Associated Press Staff Writer

Paris, Sept. 27.—Adolf Hitler was reported tonight to be speeding concentration of his troops on the Western Front to be used as a club to induce France and Britain to discuss peace terms.

Advices reaching Paris from Germany through neutral countries indicated the Fuehrer was preparing to make a formal offer of peace based on the status quo resulting from the partition of Poland between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Both France and Britain are officially and repeatedly on record with the declaration that there will be no peace until the Hitler regime has been destroyed and Poland's independence restored.

Most military as well as diplomatic signs, however, pointed to the possibility of a German peace offer—perhaps before the end of this week.

It is for this reason that Hitler was believed to have sent his foreign minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, to Moscow today ostensibly to put the finishing touches on the partition of Poland.

Actually Von Ribbentrop was reported in Paris to be trying to persuade Josef Stalin to sign or at least give the impression that he is willing to sign a military alliance which Germany could use as a threat against the French and British unless they were willing to call off the war on his terms.

It was for the same reason that Hitler was believed to have issued urgent orders to his high command to clean up Poland quickly so there would be no semblance of resistance left there to which France and Britain could point.

Trains were said to be moving in a steady stream across Germany, pouring more and more troops into the Siegfried fortifications. Squadron after squadron of warplanes were reported shifted to the west.

Content With Hampering French

Military advices indicated these transfers of men, guns and planes now virtually had been completed under Hitler's continuous demands for speed.

It was equally obvious the Germans on the Western Front had made no real use of the forces concentrated there.

The reason for this was considered to be that the Germans did not want large-scale operations to start against France and Britain for fear of endangering any chances for peace.

Until now the Nazis have appeared content to take the usual measures to defend their fortress line and hamper the French advance into German territory as much as possible without joining a battle which would be difficult to break off.

Operations on the Western Front tonight provided an illustration of this apparent German strategy.

German artillery was concentrating its fire on the four main salients which the French have driven into Nazi territory.

At the same time, the German tactics appeared to be to try to keep the French high command constantly aware of the immense German forces being held in leash as well as the ever-present possibility that they might be turned loose in a major offensive.

Constant German feeler attacks harried French advance positions as the Nazi artillery fire increased against the four salients, which dot the northern flank of the Western Front at almost equal intervals.

The heaviest fire from the German guns battered the area behind the Lauter River, across which the French hold a wedged salient in Bienwald Forest. This is just north of the point where the Western Front hinges and the northern flank starts.

The Germans used long-range field pieces to hurl big shells across the river into deserted towns as deep as 4 miles back in French territory.

Nazi shells ripped holes in the strategic French highway from Hagenau northwest to Wissembourg on the western edges of the Bienwald.

Artillery Duel

The Hornbach salient which the French have pointed at the important German town of Zwiebruecken was under unrelenting artillery fire. On both flanks of this sector, which lies 25 to 30 miles northwest of Wissembourg, German raiding parties conducted light operations apparently to remind the French that salients could be pinched off.

Except for intermittent shelling, the Saarbruecken sector, where the French salient lies east of the city, remained quiet. The peak of this wedge is some 15 miles west of Hornbach.

A heavier artillery duel was resumed 25 miles farther west where the French lines bend almost to the banks of the Saar River between the German cities of Merzig and Saarlouis.

A French general staff communique on today's operations said merely that "the day was marked by the activity of our reconnaissance detachments."

The first nip of cold weather hit the Western Front today. Paris hospitals and relief organizations received urgent calls for doctors, ambulances and warm clothing to be distributed to civilians still in the zone just behind the front.

A unit from the American Hospital in Paris started for the northern tip of the frontier during the afternoon after making the rounds of American homes in the city collecting clothes and supplies.

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Germans Seize Rail Link Near Wissembourg

Basel Reports Capture of Vital Junction in Push Through French Lines

By The Associated Press

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 27.—German patrols were reported in advices reaching Basel tonight to have forced through French advance lines east of Wissembourg to gain control of an important railroad junction in that area of the western front. These reports said the junction apparently concerned was the point where three rail lines—from Lauterbourg, Landau and Hagenau—join before entering Wissembourg.

The new positions, according to these advices, also gave the Germans control over a network of highways and roads behind Wissemboug, which lies twelve miles west of the Rhine, near the eastern end of the ninety-mile front between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers, where most of the action on the western front has been confined.

[The Wednesday morning communique issued by the French high command said "enemy artillery shelled behind our lines in the region of Wissembourg," and a United Press dispatch from Paris said the shells fell three miles behind the Maginot line on towns which had been emptied several weeks ago. The dispatch added that semi-official sources described the barrage as preparation for a major German offensive.]

Military observers said the objective of the Germans might be either to reach the strategic Hochwald forest heights southwest of Wissembourg or simply to cut under the Lauterbourg defenses in the Rhine-Lauter triangle. The latter move, these observers said, would bring the war down along the Rhine where reports received here said increased military preparations were noticed on the German side.

Large bodies of troops were reported moving along this line. The elaborate German preparations were under way in full sight of Basel's suburbs. Inhabitants of the little Swiss town of Riehen reported watching a large force of German labor battalions working night and day tearing up rails in a tunnel through Tullingen Hill, just opposite Riehen.

The Swiss who watched the operations said the Germans were converting the entire rail line in that section into an auto road linked with roads leading to Baden. Military observers in Basel said such a highway would enable the Germans to rush motorized troops into Limes forts next to Basel. German sources here said the tunnel would also afford protection for motorized units in the event of bombings in that area.

PRESS INSPECTS GERMAN FRONT

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Siegfried Line Appears to Be Solely for Defense.

OBSTACLES BLOCK A CHARGE

First Group of Americans Is Admitted to Fortifications.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF THE WEST, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Inspection of Germany's Siegfried Line leads to the belief that the fortifications are purely defensive, offering protection against approaching enemies, but also providing obstacles to charge opposing lines from the stronghold.

Seeing the inside and outside of the West Wall with the first group of Americans ever permitted within these guarded precincts has demonstrated to me that German strategy in building this fortifications zone centered on three questions:

How can bombing attacks be nullified?

How can tanks be prevented from invading this zone?

How can artillery fire be so diffused as to make big gaps in the West Wall impossible?

Differs From French.

Germany has developed a system of fortifications which differs essentially from the French Maginot Line in its depth.

The defenses go back as far as thirty-five miles from the frontier and consist of a maze of crisscrossed concrete and steel obstructions, pill boxes or bunkers camouflaged into the landscape and fortress-like battlements invisible to the eye.

Roughly speaking, the West Wall is a system of four lines of defense. The first two are for infantry and artillery. The third and fourth are for anti-aircraft defenses.

The first line is so thickly studded with concrete blocks and bunkers that in an area half a mile wide and one and a half miles long we counted seventy pill boxes, each connected underground with the others.

Each of these bunkers is so arranged that firing from one crisscrosses the fire from another. Hence, even if one were silenced, others spitting their fire simultaneously might prevent the enemy from entering the breach.

A Revelation.

Germans believe they have improved on the Maginot Line by spreading out innumerable units with each unit capable of functioning independently, yet communicating with the others for synchronized action.

The concrete and steel blocks are so irregular that it is believed no tanks could force their way across them. Moreover, the pill boxes are camouflaged so that aviators have difficulty in finding them.

Surrounding the entire fortifications are steel-plated fortresses at danger points. No American had been in one until our group was permitted to enter.

The inspection certainly was a revelation. We saw turrets seemingly calculated to spit liquid fire. We saw other turrets with heavy machine guns. We saw periscopes, electric kitchens, shower baths, radio sets, complete telephone plants, air purification machinery.

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dunks for officers and men—all deep in the earth.

Each compartment of these subterranean fortifications was usually built into huge mountainsides, walled off from the next by steel doors like bulkheads of ocean ships. From each end of long corridors machine guns peered ominously at us.

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It was explained that to remote chance an enemy should come in through some door, machine guns would finish him. To make sure no enemy observer could detect the units of this diffused fortification system, gardeners' shrubs and trees were planted in such a manner that within six weeks after the planting the distant watcher could not make out the hidden defenses.

Reporter Says Allies Withhold Fire in a Deserted Saar Valley

Tour Reveals No Signs of Shelling, One Air Fight, and Desultory Exchange; Germans Say They Shoot to 'Let French Know We're Still Here'

SEP 28 1939

By Louis P. Lochner

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Sept. 27 (AP).—An air skirmish 10,000 feet above the ghost city of Saarbruecken in which six German pursuit planes chased after one French plane, the dealing of random shots known tto Germans as the "vesper blessing," and artillery fire five miles from Zwiebruecken to a point one and a quarter miles outside the city—these were all that happened on the Western Front so far as I could see today.

Today's journey took me from Trier (Treves) on the Moselle River past the Reich's first line of defense, then along the Saar River and the Saar Valley to Kaiserlautern in the Palatinates—always following the Lime Line.

Germans said that "desultory" shots also had been exchanged in the early morning from the French heights opposite Saarbruecken. It was certain that neither Saarbruecken nor Zweibruecken was hit by the French during our stay, nor could I detect any signs that these principal Saar Valley centers had been hit previously

Numerous German officers and privates with whom I talked said not a single German pillbox had had to return French fire. The Germans reported that the only fighting, outside of occasional exchanges in the air, is that which occurs daily near Zweibruecken. This the Germans call the "Vesper Blessing" because of its regularity about 6 p. m. At that time the sun is at the backs of the French and the German positions are best visible to them. Not much harm is done, however, on either side, the Germans said.

Saarbruecken, an industrial city of 69,000 inhabitants, with valuable steel and iron works, is dead. The population has moved out completely. Signs on many shops read "evacuation of this business has been completed." Yet the French, so far as I could observe today, make no effort either to seize it—which might cost considerable loss of life because of strong German fortifications surrounding it—or to shell it directly.

With our military escorts, I entered the dead city with two other American newsmen in full view of the French. It appeared that had they desired, the French easily could have picked us for easy marks. The German officers accompanying us made no effort to conceal their uniforms indicating their rank. Nothing happened.

We were able to press forward to a street only one mile away from the French line. We almost felt disappointed that nothing whatever was happening when we suddenly heard the roar of motors far above us. Our military guides estimated the planes to be 10,000 feet above us. German pursuit planes were chasing one French ship. Tracer bullets indicated they were hitting their mark. The next moment, with strong field glasses I distinctly saw a jet of fire issuing from the French plane. By a power dive, however, the pilot managed to choke it off. He soon disappeared from our view. Whether he landed safely behind his own lines we could not determine, but an army communique subsequently reported him "shot down."

[Frederick C. Oeschner, of the United Press, who was with the same party as Mr. Lochner, wrote of this air battle: "I watched four German pursuit planes shoot down a French reconnaissance plane in flames today. . . . Suddenly the French scouting plane streaked earthward in a breath-taking power dive, enveloped in flames. We could not be certain whether the French pilot went into the dive in an attempt to put out the flames, or whether he was plunging helplessly to death."]

The Saarbruecken industrial plants have carted away their valuable machinery as well as steel and ore reserves. Our German guide told us 200 freight cars were moving daily from Saarbruecken with materials and machinery of all sorts without the slightest interference by the French. We saw big trucks loaded to the top leaving across a bridge which the French easily might have destroyed. We also saw dozens of families arriving with vehicles of every description and taking from their homes such valuables as they failed to grab when the hurried orders to move out first came.

Similarly Zweibruecken was a dead city. Its industrial plants lay idle. Soldiers here and there and families calling for their belongings were the only evidence of life. Outside the city on heights commanding a good view of French positions five miles away, German artillery in a desultory way was firing back when the French began shooting about 6 p. m. "We must let them know we are still here," was the dry comment of one officer with us.

Not all the villages and cities of the Saar Valley were depopulated. Occasionally we passed through some where life seemed perfectly normal ecept that more soldiers than ordinarily were quartered in homes. It was explained to us the population was moved out of only those cities which lie in a direct line of French artillery.

It appeared that nothing could shake the belief of the army and air force, as well as the local population, that the French never can get beyond this fortification.

The only exceptions I was told are two strips of German land, one in the Warndt Forest projecting into French territory, the other a narrow "finger" pointing into France south of Saarbruecken. These are a sort of no-mans-land, abandoned by Germany, I was told, for strategic reasons. The French hold this as in pincers, the Germans explained, therefore it would have been difficult to defend it.

—THE BALKANS—

SEP 28 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 27—With eyes on Moscow for some sign of sponsorship of a strong neutrality bloc in the Balkans, Europe's southeastern capitals — especially Bucharest — worked feverishly and apprehensively today to ease all possible causes of conflict.

Diplomatic circles in this Rumanian capital reported negotiations were under way at Moscow, upon the initiative of Turkey, for Soviet Russian and Italian guarantees of the Balkan status quo.

Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, now in the Soviet capital, was said in these quarters to be discussing final terms of the proposed pact with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Apprehension Persists

Apprehensiveness over Russia's intentions, however, persisted among Rumanians—in uneasiness fed by rumors of Soviet troops massed along the Dniester river and prepared to seize Bessarabia at the opportune moment. The foreign office sought to allay these fears with denials.

Neutral foreign sources said there were no authentic reports to indicate any significant change in the past few days along the Rumanian-Russian frontier, now greatly expanded by the Red Army's sweep into Poland.

Strength Unknown

The strength of the Soviet border forces was not known. To date, however, they were said to have made no aggressive moves.

(Bessarabia, formerly part of the Russian empire, was joined to Rumania in 1918. Its area is 17,140 square miles and its population, 2,350,000).

Observers estimated 50,000 Rumanian soldiers were in position along Bessarabia's river boundary, watchful against the moment the reported neutrality talks might fail.

Other Moves Feared

Rumanians feared any Soviet seizure of Bessarabia might be followed by Hungarian attempts to occupy Transylvania and Bulgarian attempts to occupy Dobruja, both lost to Rumania in the World War's territorial shuffle.

(Transylvania was formerly a province of Hungary. It consists of 21,000 square miles and a population of 2,678,000. Rumanian forces invaded Transylvania in 1916, immediately upon the declaration of war with Austro-Hungary.

(Dobruja, population 387,000 and area 9,000 square miles, was invaded by Bulgaria when she declared war on Rumania in 1916, but Rumanian possession of the area was confirmed in the Treaty of Neuilly.

(Doubruja and Bessarabia form Rumania's Black Sea coast, while Transylvania is land-bound.)

May Make Gesture

Rumania was reported willing to make a token rectification of the Rumanion-Bulgarian boundary to win Bulgaria's participation in the proposed neutrality plan. Hungary was understood to be willing to waive her claim to Transylvania, provided she obtained a guarantee of her present territorial integrity.

As compensation for Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier rectification Rumania was said to have requested Russia to recognize Rumanian sovereignty over Bessarabia.

Russia's interest in the proposed neutrality pact lay in her desire to insure the Balkans and eastern Mediterranean against German dominance. Such a pact, it was said, also would protect Italy in her southeastern European interests.

A survey of authorities and observers of the Balkan situation showed a clear-cut divergence of opinion as to Southeastern Europe's future, especially Rumania's, if negotiations for a Balkan security system fail.

Moscow Held Confident

One school believed that Russia, having occupied eastern and southern Poland without opposition, was prepared to take advantage of disturbed European affairs by seizing Bessarabia.

These observers supposed that Moscow was confident her armies could overcome Rumanian resistance quickly, and that other nations would refrain from action.

Another school contended the conflicting interests of Germany and Russia in the Balkans and on the Black Sea would prevent the Soviet from taking aggressive action regarding Bessarabia unless Germany's war with Great Britain and France in the west created an extremely favorable and riskless opportunity.

Back To 1599

Rumania's claim to Bessarabia goes back to 1599, when its integral part, the principality of Modlovia, was united with Walachia and Transylvania under Michel the Brave to form Rumania.

Imperial Russia annexed Bessarabia in 1812, but under terms of the Crimean War peace treaty of 1856 Bessarabia was returned to Rumania. There was another Russian annexation of the area after the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), and Russia held it until 1917.

With the Russian revolution, Bessarabia, Poland, Finland, Lithuania and Estonia declared their independence of Moscow, and the Bessarabian National Assembly voted in April, 1918, to unite with Rumania.

Diplomats Try To Avert War In the Balkans

Southeastern Europe Awaits Outcome of Russo-Turkish Talks

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Bucharest, Sept. 27.—Spurred by fear that hostilities will spread into southeastern Europe and set off a free-for-all Balkan conflict, diplomats worked tonight to stamp out all possible war sparks.

The Balkans apprehensively awaited the outcome of negotiations in Moscow between Turkish Foreign Minister Sarocoglu and Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff.

The governments hoped for Russia and Italian guarantees of the Balkan status quo with the possible formation of a strong neutral Balkan bloc under the aegis of Russia and Italy.

Diplomats here believe the success or failure of such efforts hinges on the extent to which each nation considers the situation changed since the invasion of Poland, and their willingness to make mutual concessions toward a general peace objective.

A previous, Soviet-inspired effort to organize a somewhat similar Balkan confederation last May failed, chiefly because some nations refused to participate under the terms then proposed.

It was understood Bulgaria then declined to enter a pact unless she was guaranteed her old boundaries, including Dobroja, now part of Rumania, and an outlet to the Aegean Sea through Greece.

Greece, in addition to her apprehension concerning the expanding Soviet influence, refused to make any territorial concessions.

Diplomats consider the vital question now whether Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and others, in view of the greatly changed situation, are prepared to recede from their previous stands.

Some observers believe Yugoslavia may now be more co-operative since the proposed union would be formed under the egis of Italy as well as he Soviet Union, while Bulgaria may be induced to reduce her claims for rectification of the border.

The Rumanian government was facing serious internal problems in preparing to form a new cabinet to replace the emergency military triumvirate which assumed control after the assassination September 21 of Premier Calinescu.

The new government, which may be formed over the week-end, was expected to take measures to maintain Rumania's neutrality and protect her borders.

CHURCHILL GIVES CLEW TO BREMEN

SEP 28 1939

Says Liner Is Believed to Be in Soviet Port.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, today asserted in the House of Commons that the mysteriously missing German liner Bremen "is believed to be in a north Russian port."

The $20,000,000 liner sailed from New York August 30 only thirty-six hours before German troops started into Poland.

Since then no definite word of her whereabouts has been received, but there have been unconfirmed reports she had reachd Murmansk, Soviet arctic port.

Mr. Churchill made his statement in response to questions on the mystery of the German liner.

He refused to reply when asked if it were possible for a vessel to change her nationality on the high seas.

Reports were published in Holland that the Bremen had become an Italian ship and was heading for an Italian port. This was denied, however, by official Italian spokesmen.

Release of Thaelmann From Nazi Jail Reported

Freeing of Communist Seen as Result of Soviet Accord

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP).—An unofficial but trustworthy source said tonight that Ernest Thaelmann,

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former Communist chieftain in Germany, and others associated with him had been released from prisons and concentration camps as a result of the new German-Soviet co-operation.

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Jailed Upon Hitler's Rise

Thaelmann, twice a candidate for president of Germany, was arrested on March 3, 1933, slightly more than a month after Adolf Hitler, whom he bitterly opposed, became Chancellor. No formal charges were ever placed against him, although Nazi officials said he was being held in connection with the fire that destroyed the Reichstag.

The next year there were reports that he would be tried for treason. As the months passed without any formal accusation Dr. Hans Frank, Reichsminister and Justice Commissioner, indicated it still would be a long time before "we can have the case fully ready for court."

ITALY OPENS WAR ON FOOD HOARDERS

SEP 28 1939

Grandi Demands Severe Penalty for Guilty.

ROME, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—A rigorous drive against hoarders of foodstuffs was ordered today by Italy's Minister of Justice, Count Dino Grandi.

He telegraphed orders to prosecuting attorneys to apply severe penalties against hoarders in such a way as to "break with the greatest energy and rapidity any possible hoarding of goods which would disturb free circulation of goods throughout the country."

A number of shops in various Italian cities have been closed on charges of hoarding.

Foreign Minister Karl Selter would return to Moscow shortly with a staff of advisers to resume conversations with Soviet officials.

(Selter, who made a hurried journey to Moscow Sunday, returned to Estonia Monday.)

It was the opinion of some observers that Russia's reported demands during negotiations with Estonia regarding possible trade and non-aggression pacts were in the nature of an ultimatum.

"Pressure Tactics"

These demands, it was said, lent credence to a belief Russia had no intention of permitting Germany to control the Baltic.

The newspaper *Helsingin Sanomat* expressed doubt, however, the Russian demands were in the form of ultimatum, although it said there was a suspicion of pressure tactics.

The paper declared reports that Russia had demanded that Estonia dismantle her frontier fortifications were regarded in informed quarters as unfounded.

Estonian hesitancy over acceding to Russian propositions was ascribed by sources here to a fear of new inroads for Communist propaganda and an increase in Soviet political influence internally.

school leaves for men now mobilized in the Netherlands' army.

U-Boat Directs British Ship to Rescue Victims

Sinks Freighter, Then Sends Another to Save Crew; Survivors Reach Brazil

SEP 28 1939

BAHIA, Brazil, Sept. 27 (AP).—Capt. Walter Penson, of the British freighter Browning, which docked here yesterday with thirty-two survivors of the torpedoed Royal Sceptre's crew, said today that officers of the German submarine U-48 told him of the sinking and directed him to go to the rescue. He said Capt. Mestie, of the Royal Sceptre, also a British freighter, went down with his ship. He asserted the sinking occurred on Sept. 4 off Madeira. (Earlier accounts gave Sept. 7 as the date.)

Penson said members of the Royal Sveptres' crew told him they did not know war had been declared when the submarine ordered their ship to stop. When the order was not obeyed, he said, the submarine fired a machine gun at the vessel and ordered the crew to leave, preparatory to sinking the ship. Two lifeboats were launched, and a quarter of an hour later the ship was torpedoed.

Penson said he was off the Bay of Biscay when the submarine, showing a swastika, told him of the sinking of the Royal Sceptre thirty miles north. The commander of the submarine ,he said, ordered him not to report the torpedoing to London.

Nine of the survivors were injured in the encounter with the submarine. James Twoway, purser, was taken from the Browning on a bed, suffering severe wounds of the right leg. The other injured were able to walk. All were taken to a hospital.

—DUTCH PROTEST—

SEP 28 1939

[By the Associated Press]

The Hague, Sept. 27—A Netherlands delegation was appointed today to negotiate in London for relaxation of Great Britain's control ocer neutral shipping in searches for contraband of war.

Netherlands and British trade relations also will be discussed, and Netherlanders were expected to keep in close touch with a similar delegation from Belgium.

—THE BALTIC—

[By the Associated Press]

SEP 28 1939

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 27—Usually reliable observers close to Estonian official sources said today Soviet Russia had demanded priority in use of Estonian ports and permission to establish a naval base on her coast.

Such a base, these observers said, would be situated between Baltiski at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and Saaremaa on the west coast line.

Envoy To Return

The same sources declared Estonian

H. TH. Lamping, director-in-chief of the Netherlands Department of Commercial Treaties, will head The Hague's mission, which probably will leave for London Friday.

Price Rises Banned

Meanwhile the Economics Ministry warned merchants the prices of foodstuffs and other essentials must not be increased above the August level.

The Ministry of Defense was working out details to permit business and

HOOVER PLAN IS DECLINED

SEP 28 1939

Britain Finds Inquiry on Air Outrages Impracticable

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The government informed the House of Commons today that practical difficulties were too great to try Herbert Hoover's proposal for establishment of a neutral fact-finding commission to investigate air raids affecting civilian populations.

R. A. Butler, Foreign Under-Secretary, said the government had "every sympathy" with the suggestion, but "they consider the difficulties of putting such a scheme into operation almost insuperable."

Asked if a neutral commission could not investigate the bombing of the Polish town of Krzemieniec while it contained the Polish Foreign Office headquarters and numerous diplomats, Mr. Butler replied that he did not think it necessary, "as we already have ample evidence of such indiscriminate bombing on the part of the Germans."

He referred the questioner to United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle's report of his experiences during the raid.

Incidents in European Conflict

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BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP).—Police today broke up lines of women formed before stores. It was reported that some women who were reluctant to move were obliged to peel potatoes for soldiers.

Ordained as Priest Near Front

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP).—News reached here today of an ordination ceremony conducted by the Bishop of Metz Sunday in an abandoned village in advance of the Maginot Line.

The rumble of the organ was accompanied by the deeper rumble of Western Front guns as a young soldier was ordained a priest in a church deserted except for a few officers and men of his regiment. He bestowed his first blessing upon them. After luncheon in a neighboring abbey, the young priest went back to war with his regiment.

SEP 28 1939

American Gives France $20,000

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP).—Premier Edouard Daladier announced tonight that an American who asked to remain anonymous had given $20,000 to the French national defense fund. Daladier personally indorsed the check and handed it over to the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

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Hitler Receives Turkish Envoy

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler received the new Turkish Ambassador, Huesrev Gerede, today and accepted his credentials.

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French Fleet Seizes 100,000 Tons Contraband

Paris, Sept. 27 (AP)—The French Navy announced tonight that during the first three weeks of the war the French fleet had seized more than 100,000 tons of contraband.

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This was exclusive of activity of the British fleet which was acting in cooperation with the French.

Of the 100,000 tons, 24,000 were said to be "combustible liquids," presumably oil and gasoline.

Swiss Sentence Nazi Spies

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland, Sept. 27 (AP).—Two German citizens, one a former Austrian army officer, were sentenced today to six weeks in prison for espionage.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Swedish-American liner Kungsholm, which was taken by the British Navy to Kirkwall for a search for contraband while she was en route from New York to Gothenburg, is expected to be released soon, perhaps tomorrow.

The Swedish Minister took the matter up with the Foreign Office today in an effort to hasten the liner's release.

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DIECKHOFF NOT RETUR

German News Agency De Plan to Go to Washington

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—The well-informed news agency Dienst aus Deutschland tonight denied foreign reports that the German Ambassador to Washington, Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, intended to return to Washington to resume his post.

Dienst aus Deutschland said Herr Dieckhoff was in Berlin and had no present intention of leaving.

Red Cross Sends Funds To Polish Refugees

GENEVA, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Two international Red Cross organizations announced today they had jointly sent funds for emergency relief of Polish military and civil refugees to Red Cross units in Rumania, Latvia and Lithuania.

They were the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

BULLETINS

Soviet Planes Reported Over Estonia.

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Residents of the Estonian capital, already worried by developments from the Soviet-German conquest of Poland, were startled today by the second appearance in twenty-four hours of war planes, which they believed were Russian, flying scarcely 1,000 feet above the rooftops.

British High Commissioner for Dublin.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Premier Eamon De Valera announced today in the Dail that the British and Irish governments had agreed on the appointment of a British high commissioner in Dublin, "because of the problems created by the war."

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Belgium Denies Germans Are Massing.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The Belgian Information Ministry issued a denial today of reports that German troops were being massed at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) near the Belgian frontier.

Snow in Poland Slows Russians.

UZSOK (On Polish-Hungarian Frontier), Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Snow in the Carpathian Mountains was reported today to have delayed Russian troops moving through Poland toward the Hungarian frontier.

Slovakia to 'Disarm' Her Troops.

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The Slovak War Ministry announced today that the disarming of Slovak troops would begin at once inasmuch as "order has been restored on the northern (Polish) border."

British Plane Down in Iceland.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 27 (By Ritzaus, Danish News Agency).—A British warplane was reported today to have made a forced landing at Raufarhoefn in northern Iceland. The plane and the crew of nine were reported interned.

SEP 28 1939

Germany Apologizes to Holland and Sweden.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The German Ambassador to the Netherlands, Count Julius Zech von Burkersroda, called at the Foreign Office today to express regrets on behalf of Field Marshal Goering, German Air Minister, for an attack by a German seaplane on a K. L. M. airliner yesterday near Helgoland in which a Swedish passenger was killed. In Stockholm similar regrets were expressed to Sweden.

30.24-3663

30.24-3663

Envoy's Cousin Flees Poland.

BUCHAREST, Sept 27 (A. P.).—Count Roman Potocki, a cousin of Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, passed through Bucharest today after having escaped from the Russian-occupied section of Poland.

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Bulgaria Bans 'Nazi' Parties

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Cabinet decreed tonight that membership in such Nazi-type organizations as the Ratnizi party and the National Legion would be considered criminal and would bring "merciless procedure." This severe measure is understood to have been taken as a result of anti-Jewish outbreaks in Sofia, as a result of which fifty persons were sent to concentration camps.

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U-BOAT SKIPPER ORDERED RESCUE

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Freighter Brings In 32 of Scepter's Crew.

BAHIA, Brazil, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Capt. Walter Penson of the British freighter Browning, which docked here yesterday with thirty-two survivors of torpedoed Royal Scepter's crew, said today that officers of the German submarine U-48 told him of the sinking and directed him to go to the rescue.

He said that Capt. Mestie of the Royal Scepter, also a British freighter, went down with his ship. He asserted the sinking occurred on September 4 off Madeira. (Earlier accounts gave September 7 as the date.)

Capt. Penson said members of the Royal Scepter's crew told him they did not know war had been declared when the submarine ordered their ship to stop. When the order was not obeyed, he said, the submarine fired a machine gun at the vessel and ordered the crew to leave preparatory to sinking the ship.

Two lifeboats were launched and a quarter of an hour later the ship was torpedoed.

Capt. Penson said he was off Biscay Bay when the submarine, showing a Swastika, told him of the sinking of the Royal Sceptre thirty miles north. The commander of the submarine, he said, ordered him not to report the torpedoing to London.

Nine of the survivors were injured in the encounter with the submarine.

LINER KUNGSHOLM TO CONTINUE TRIP

SEP 28 1939

Swedish Ship Searched at British Port.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Headquarters of the Swedish-American line said today that the liner Kungsholm, en route from New York, was at Kirkwall, Scotland, and would continue her voyage soon.

It had been reported the liner was intercepted by a British warship and conducted to a British port.

[An authoritative London source disclosed today the Kungsholm was held at a contraband port, but said that her release was expected soon, possibly today. It was understood in London that the ship entered a Scottish port voluntarily and submitted to inspection for possible contraband.]

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May Be Athenia, Says

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Wooden hatch covers drifted ashore today near Kvitholmen Lighthouse on Norway's west coast between Molde and Kristiansund.

Naval men expressed belief they were from the British liner Athenia,

SILVER AN ISSUE IN PANAMA TALK

SEP 28 1939

Mexico Raises Question of United States Policy.

WANTS MARKET STABILIZED

Republics Debate Proposal for Sea Patrol of Americas.

PANAMA, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The question of the silver-purchase policy of the United States was raised today at the neutrality conference of twenty-one American republics.

The delegation of Mexico, which has benefited from that policy, announced that it would submit to the conference's sub-committee on American economic co-operation a plan for stabilization of the silver market.

Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay, heading the Mexican group, said he would ask for a clarifying declaration on the United States silver policy, which he said "benefits the economy of several American countries." Such a declaration, he indicated, would be a factor for stabilization.

After announcing the plan he conferred for half an hour with Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department in Washington, and the United States delegation here.

Sea Patrol Discussed.

Senator Hay said in a statement that to "intensify commerce among ahe silver producing countries and other republics of the continent" creditor nations should establish methods for the acceptance of silver "in the liquidation of inter-American balances."

He said the degree of acceptability of both gold and silver in international transactions depended even more than before the European conflict on acceptance by creditor nations of silver in payment of international balances.

He said that conditions in Europe would intensify the flow of gold to this continent and make even more onerous accumulations of this metal in the possession of Central American banks.

Meanwhile delegates to the conference debated details of the proposed sea patrol, on which they apparently were unanimously agreed in principle.

Cuba Sponsored the Plan.

Some delegates said there was a difference of opinion as to whether the patrol should be regional or general. The regional proposal drew a complaint from some that it would destroy the effect of the unanimity of the American nations.

Cuba sponsored the proposal jointly with the United States, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, which already have an agreement to guard the eastern coast of South America, were expected to lend aid.

The suggestion tentatively called for protection of waters around the United States and South America. It included outlying islands as far north as Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine, eastward and south in the Atlantic to the Straits of Magellan, thence northward past Guadaloupe off Southern California to a point off the Pacific boundary between the United States and Canada.

Six Main Points.

Its six principal points are:

1. A merchant shipping safety zone with the United States bearing the chief patrol burden. An attempt would be made to prevent searches, seizures, commerce raiding and other belligerent action in this area.

2. A ban on belligerent submarines in American republic ports.

3. A joint representation to belligerents stating neutrality declarations of the Americas.

4. A study by an advisory committee to stabilize monetary and commercial relationships between the American republics.

5. Preservation of Western Hemisphere liberal trade policies.

6. Suppression o fsubversive activities and neutrality violations.

PLAN WOULD LIMIT CONTRABAND LISTS

SEP 28 1939

Uruguay Proposes No Items for Use of Civil Populace Be Barred From Trade

PATROL PROPOSALS BARED

U. S. Suggests Naval Cordon Around Hemisphere South of Canadian Border

PANAMA, Sept. 27 (AP)—A proposal to eliminate from contraband lists all articles destined for the civil population of warring nations was submitted to the inter-American neutrality conference here today by the delegation from Uruguay.

The proposal, which got immediate widespread attention and was expected to become one of the more controversial issues of the conference, called for a joint declaration along the following line:

"That it is inadmissable that war contraband lists include, either con or articles destined for the alimentation and subsistence of civil populations and raw materials and machinery used for peaceful industry."

The Uruguayan delegate who presented the proposal, Pedro Manini Rios, admitted there existed the possibility that these goods also might be used for the armed forces, but he said that "the elemental duties of humanity oblige us not to admit them as war contraband."

Señor Manini Rios said complications of the European war affected commerce and communications of all nations having no part in the conflict. He charged that the contraband lists were one of the principal obstacles.

Many Items Not for War Use

He said many items on these lists apparently were not for war uses, "but, on the contrary, are indispensable for the subsistence of populations and the normal developments of pacific activities, such as foodstuffs and wearing apparel and raw materials and machinery not dedicated to the manufacture of instruments of war."

This was one of the scores of resolutions offered at sessions of all three of the conference's sub-committees—those of neutrality, economic cooperation and preservation of peace.

The delegates arranged to push their deliberations in an effort to conclude the conference Saturday night or Sunday. More than a dozen measures already are under consideration for economic cooperation alone, and others are expected to be submitted before tomorrow's 4 P. M. deadline.

Most delegates agreed that there was unusual unanimity on the major issues already raised, although they expected lively discussion regarding the Uruguayan proposal and probably on details of the proposal for a cooperative naval neutrality patrol for American waters.

Other resolutions offered today provide for:

Creation of a commission of experts from all American governments to stimulate immediate construction of the Pan-American Highway (by Mexico).

The use of silver as an instrument of international payments (by Mexico).

Checking increases in freight rates and insurance rates (by Peru).

Economic and commercial cooperation among American republics (by Brazil and Colombia).

Tariff Truce Proposed

An inter-American tariff truce to increase trade, and cooperation of American merchant lines to provide transportation for increased cargoes between American ports (by Brazil).

An "inter-American financial institute" to coordinate activities of all central banks of the American republics (by Mexico).

Tomorrow the President of Panama, Juan Demostenes Arosemena, will receive all the delegates at the Presidential Palace.

The proposal for a patrol of American waters, in which the United States Navy presumably would play the chief role, was the main subject before the neutrality subcommittee. Proposals for a coastal partol of the entire Western Hemisphere to see that European belligerents refrain from activities in waters near the American Continents have been submitted by both the United States and Cuba.

Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, who already have their own agreement to guard the eastern coast of South America, were expected to lend support to the plan. This belief was strengthened by a statement by Dr. Leopoldo Melo, head of the Argentine delegation, upon his arrival in Panama. He said Argentina had not brought specific proposals but would study those submitted by other countries in a spirit of solidarity and cordiality.

The Cuban proposal, for creation of an American "safety zone" within which inter-American commerce could flow freely, left the boundaries of the zone elastic.

U. S. Patrol Plan Given

The United States's plan, one of ten proposals submitted yesterday by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, envisaged a cordon surrounding the United States and South America and including outlying islands as far north as Eastport, Maine, at the boundary of Canada, eastward and south in the Atlantic to the Strait of Magellan in Southern Chile and Argentina, and thence northward in the Pacific outside the Galapagos Islands, off Ecuador, and Guadelupe, off Southern California, to the San Juan de Fuque Straits, the Pacific boundary between the United States and Canada.

Canal Zone residents and citizens of the Republic of Panama, keenly aware of the importance of the canal, pointed out that the suggested United States patrol zone enclosed the entire Caribbean Sea and both Atlantic and Pacific approaches to the canal.

The Brazilian plan for a tariff truce, submitted to the economic subcommittee, called for a period of six months during which no American nation would increase its tariffs; study of the possibility of lowering tariffs on goods from other American countries, and a study of the removal of import quotas and licenses on typical American products from other countries. The plan also embraced liberal trade policies as sponsored by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Urges Navigation Accords

Brazil further urged bi-lateral or multi-lateral accords among American nations for the linking of all regular navigation lines in an "uninterrupted chain among all American nations" to facilitate passenger and freight traffic.

Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay of Mexico, who proposed the use of silver in international payments, said that creditor nations should establish methods for the acceptance of silver "in the liquidation of inter-American balances" in order to "intensify commerce among the silver-producing countries and other republics of the continent."

He said the acceptability of both gold and silver in international transactions depended now more than ever on acceptance of silver by creditors. He said conditions in Europe would increase the flow of gold to this continent and make more "onerous" accumulations of gold in American central banks.

General Hay said his delegation would submit to the economic subcommittee a plan for stabilization of the silver market. In this connection he said he would ask for a clarifying declaration on the silver policy of the United States.

One member of the Mexican delegation said of the proposed "inter-American financial institute" that it would be similar to the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland.

DAVIS AND STAFF ARRIVE IN BERLIN

SEP 28 1939

Consul-General Fled From Besieged Warsaw.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—"Consul-General Davis and staff arrived in Berlin."

This telegram to the State Department from Alexander C. Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, wrote the last word to another capter in the story of the American foreign service's devotion to duty.

For Consul-General John Kerr Davis, stationed in besieged Warsaw until a few days ago, it means the end of his second beleaguerment. The first was at Nanking, China, a dozen years ago.

For more than two weeks Mr. Davis and his staff of a half-dozen American Consuls and Vice-Consuls, were under fire in Warsaw. Aerial bombs rained about them. They saw the bombing of an adjacent building from which fifty dead were carried out.

The Polish Government had left, and the American Embassy with it, but the consulate men had remained behind. They abandoned their own building and took over the America nEmbassy, which had a more secure cellar as a refuge during air raids.

After nearly twenty days of siege,

by arrangement with the Germans, the foreigners in Warsaw were permitted to leave in a special train and by automobile. Mr. Davis got out in a car.

Into his long career record will go the telegram which Secretary Hull sent him yesterday:

"The courageous performance of duty by yourself and by all the foreign service oficers and clerks of your staff is in the best tradition of the service. I thank you most sincerely."

Among the foreign service officers on Mr. Davis's staff thus commended was Douglas Jenkins Jr., for whom this was also a second experience under fire. The first, like Mr. Davis's, was at Nanking. Mr. Jenkins was there when the Japanese attacked and captured the capital.

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Again an Issue; How Far at Sea Does U. S. Run?

Authorities Say Territory Extends 3 Miles but It Hasn't Always Been So

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The war has brought up an old question which had not been discussed much since the days of prohibition and rum-running: how far out to sea do a nation's territorial waters extend?

President Roosevelt said recently that they reach as far as American interests require. It is believed, however, that he was not speaking in a strict legal sense.

Outstanding authorities on the subject, such as Professor Phillip Jessup, of Columbia University, say that three marine miles is still the limit. They agree that one nation, by its own action, cannot change this limit unless, through negotiations, it induces the other maritime natios to consent to it.

The three-mile limit was first proclaimed officially by Thomas Jefferson in 1793 when, as Secretary of State, he addressed notes to the British and French Ministers saying:

"The greatest distance to which any responsible assent among nations has been at any time given has been the extent of the human sight, estimated at upward of twenty miles, and the smallest distance, I believe, claimed by any nation whatever is the utmost range of a cannon ball, usually stated at one sea league" (three marine miles). The three-mile limit was thereupon adopted by the United States.

But only six years later the three-mile limit, for some purposes, was extended to the twelve-mile limit through an act of Congress authorizing the exercise of certain customs control and jurisdiction within that zone.

Nevertheless, for nearly a century and a half three miles has remained the limit of the territorial waters of the United States. In the twelve-mile limit nations generally have exercised in recent times only very limited control and jurisdiction.

American destroyers are now patrolling an area 200 miles out to sea to guard the rights of the United States as a neutral. What are they going to do if they sight a vessel which they have reason to suspect is violating neutrality? Are they going to stop it, search it and perhaps seize it and its cargo? Some officials who follow international law closely do not believe this can be done legally.

The United States and other republics represented at the conference of American nations at Panama are considering how to keep belligerent activities a certain distance from American shores.

The argument may be advanced that since the three-mile limit apparently was established because it was the range of a cannon, that limit should now be extended because our sixteen-inch coast defense batteries can fire twenty-five miles or more out to sea.

LEGION WANTS DEFENSES BUILT

SEP 28 1939

Convention Votes Program of Preparedness.

BOSTON GETS 1940 MEETING

Congress Is Asked to Stay in Session Through War.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The American Legion demanded today that the Government adopt immediately a program to provide raw materials sufficient to maintain an army and navy of 1,000,000 men for at least a year.

The report of the national defense committee, adopted by the twenty-first annual convention asked:

A navy second to none.

That the Panama Canal and its approaches be made impregnable.

A modified voluntary program of military training for CCC enrollers.

Increase of the regular army to 280,000 and of the National Guard to 486,000, their peacetime strengths, and subsequent removal of the numerical restrictions.

Formation of a National Guard in Alaska and prompt strengthening of all defenses in the northern territory.

Continued development of a vigorous aeronautical program; a ban on the export of helium gas to any country for any purpose and that none but American citizens be employed in factories making airplane parts, as a precaution against sabotage.

Robert J. Shaw of Iowa, chairman of the national defense committee, declared that the nation's preparedness "must be strong enough to meet any intended invader before an invasion begins."

The 1940 convention was awarded to Boston today by unanimous vote.

BRITAIN LEVIES HEAVIEST TAXES IN HER HISTORY

Boosts Income Rate to 35 P. C. Now; 37.5 P. C. Next April.

SEP 28 1939

BIG LEVY ON EXCESS PROFITS

House Quickly Votes Bulk of New War Budget—Defense Loans to Come Later.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Britain today levied on her citizens the heaviest taxes they ever have known to meet an estimated £2,000,000,000 ($7,920,000,000) outlay in the current financial year, greatly swelled by the costs of war against Germany.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting his first war budget in the House of Commons, announced that the standard income tax rate for the rest of the fiscal year—ending March 31—would be 35 per cent and for the 1940-41 year 37.5 per cent.

The rates are to be seven shillings in the pound ($1.37 in $3.96) until March 31 and seven shillings sixpence ($1.48) thereafter.

Hitherto the rate has been 5 shillings 6 pence, or 27.5 per cent.

The House, without record vote, quickly adopted essential portions of the budget, putting them into effect immediately. These included the increases in the income tax and the taxes on tobacco, sugar, beer, wines and spirits.

Sir John also announced heavier burdens on persons at both ends of the tax-paying scale, lowering the exemptions at which taxation begins and raising the surtax, which is levied on incomes of more than £2,000 ($7,920).

Under the 1940-1941 surtax schedule a man with an income of more than £30,000 ($118,800) must pay 82.5 per cent on income above that figure.

The lowered exemptions mean that single persons pay tax on income above £100 ($396); married persons without children on income above £170 ($694). The allowance for each child was decreased from £60 ($238) to £50 ($198).

Only Tea Escapes Tax Rise.

At the same time Sir John levied drastic direct tax increases—as he put it, "all down the line"—on beer, whisky, tobacco, sugar, wines, death duties, income surtaxes and excess profits. The tea tax was untouched, however.

"These severe sacrifices—the heaviest which a direct taxpayer in this country has ever had to bear"—were declared by Sir John to be vital in the scheme which called for contribution to war expenses "from citizens of every kind and fortune."

But he argued:

"However serious our financial problems may be, the financial problems which confront Germany are infinitely greater."

He said the increased income taxes would produce £107,000,000 ($423,720,000) this year and £226,500,000 ($896,940,000) in the full fiscal year.

One of the most drastic levies was 60 per cent on excess profits. Applying to the whole field of trade and industry, the tax will be levied on excess profits since last March 31 over profits of the pre-war standard period.

Sir John said a capital levy was being studied but that it did not seem practicable to apply one during the war.

Rate Exceeds World War High.

The new income tax rates compare with the top at the close of the world war of six shillings in the pound, or 30 per cent. At the start of the world war David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, doubled the income tax to make it two shillings six pence, or 12.5 per cent.

The seven shilling, or 35 per cent, rate for the remainder of this year will apply on income tax due by direct payment next January 1.

Sir John recalled that the total expenditure for the current year was estimated in August at £1,453,000,000 ($5,753,880,000) of which £502,000,000 ($1,987,920,000) was to be borrowed. This included defense costs of £73,000,000 ($2,890,000,000).

On the outbreak of war, he went on, the Commons voted £500,000,000 $1,980,000,000) additional credits.

"I cannot guarantee," he said, "that this first vote of credit will be sufficient to carry all our requirements as to March 31 next."

"Even if it is," he continued, "need of a further budget as promptly as possible is self evident since we shall be facing in this financial year a total outlay of nearly two billions ($7,920,000,000) and on the other hand the original estimate of revenue from existing taxes was 942 million ($3,730,320,000)."

Large Defense Loans Planned.

"This great war sets for us a special economic problem of special urgency and gravity," Sir John said.

"Nothing can prevent modern war from being a most potent instrument for the destruction of human life and wealth. Finance is sometimes said to be the fourth line of defense. If finance failed, then the prop that sustained the whole war would collapse."

He said that it was obviously impossible to pay for the war entirely out of direct taxation and that it would be necessary to make national defense loans on a large scale.

Unless funds come from taxes or from genuine savings of the people, he declared, they must come from inflation "and that is a course we must strive by all means in our power to avoid." The time has not quite come for a new national loan, he said, however.

Sir John declared that he had drawn the budget on a broad scale because "if we are prepared to face the possibility of a three-year war in other ways, we must make our plans in the fiscal sphere also."

Nowadays it costs twice as much to equip and maintain an army division in the field as it did in 1917, he said.

The Price of Liberty.

Sir John ended his budget speech with:

"If the price of victory be high, it is a price worth paying, for it is the price of liberty and all that makes life worth living for Europe and the rest of the world."

There would, Sir John said earlier, be special provisions to "mitigate the severity of the increase where individuals this year experience a substantial drop of earned income."

Where a man earned £1,000 ($3,960) last year and would normally be assessed on that figure this year, but only received £700 ($2,772) this year, Sir John explained, he will be assessed on the latter figure.

All taxes on alcoholic liquor were increased, effective tomorrow. Beer will go up a penny (about 2 cents) a pint, as it did in 1914.

The tax on spirits was increased ten shillings ($1.98) per proof gallon.

The tobacco tax went up two shillings (39 cents) per pound.

Death duties were increased by 10 per cent on estates of from £10,000 to £50,000 and by 20 per cent in larger estates.

New Surtax Rates.

New rates for the surtax, levied in an ascending scale on incomes of more than £2,000 ($7,920), will range from one shilling three pence (about 25 cents) on the first £500 above £2,000 to nine shillings six pence (about $1.88) in the pound on the portion of an income exceeding £30,000 ($118,000).

These rates are in addition to the basic seven shillings. It means that income over £30,000 will pay 82.5 per cent.

Sir John estimated that the new beer taxes would produce £11,000,000 ($43,560,000) this year and £27,000,000 ($106,920,000) in the next full year.

The new surtax, he estimated, would produce £5,000,000 ($19,800,000) this year and £8,000,000 ($31,680,000) in the full 1940-41 year.

Sugar taxes were increased a penny a pound on fully refined products.

Taxes on imported light wines will go up two shillings (about 39 cents) a gallon and on heavy wines four shillings (about 79 cents).

Other estimates of increased revenue included:

Tobacco, £8,000,000 ($31,680,000) this year and £16,000,000 ($63,360,000) in a full year.

Spirits, £2,000,000 ($7,920,000) this year and £3,500,000 ($11,880,000) in a full year.

Wines, £1,000,000 ($3,960,000) this year and £2,000,000 ($7,920,000) in a full year.

British Income Tax Schedules

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The following table shows the British income tax in the next, present and last fiscal years, according to current quotations of the pound:

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	1939-'40	1940-'41	1938-'39
INCOME OF £500 ($2,000)			
Family with two children	$46.68	$70.08	$34.96
Married couple, no children	182.00	246.26	138.40
Bachelor	294.00	350.40	234.52
INCOME OF £1,000 ($4,000)			
Family with two children	572.00	721.26	446.52
Married couple, no children	742.00	871.26	578.52
Bachelor	854.20	976.26	666.52
INCOME OF £5,000 ($20,000)			
Family with two children	7,510.00	8,047.26	6,146.46
Married couple, no children	7,758.00	8,202.06	6,276.72
Bachelor	7,790.00	8,326.26	6,366.46

120
680

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INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-ENGLAND HAS UPPED ITS INCOME TAX RATES TO HELP PAY FOR THE WAR.

HERE'S A COMPARISON OF WHAT BRITONS WILL PAY IN THE YEAR BEGINNING NEXT MARCH 31 COMPARED WITH THE FEDERAL RATE IN AMERICA.

	UNITED STATES	BRITISH
INCOME OF $2,000 PER YEAR:		
FAMILY WITH 2 CHILDREN	NONE	$ 70.08
MARRIED COUPLE, NO CHILDREN	NONE	246.26
BACHELOR	$ 40	350.40
INCOME OF $4,000 A YEAR:		
FAMILY WITH 2 CHILDREN	28	721.26
COUPLE, NO CHILDREN	60	871.26
BACHELOR	120	976.26
INCOME OF 3$		
INCOME OF $)0		
BACHELOR	120	976.26
INCOME OF $20,000 A YEAR:		
FAMILY WITH 2 CHILDREN	1,164	8,047.26
COUPLE, NO CHILDREN	1,260	8,202.06
BACHELOR	1,450	8,326.26

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(BRITISH MONEY FIGURES ARE EXPRESSED IN DOLLARS AT THE ROUGH EQUIVALENT OF ONE POUND TO FOUR DOLLARS.

(ONLY THE CREDITS FOR FAMILIES AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN ARE USED IN APPLYING RATES FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES, ALTHOUGH NUMEROUS OTHER DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN PRACTICE.

(THE TABLE SHOWS ONLY THE "INCOME TAXES" OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND DOES NOT SHOW OTHER TAXES LEVIED BY CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. FOR EXAMPLE, 31 STATES IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE THEIR OWN INCOME TAXES IN ADDITION TO THE FEDERAL TAX.)

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LONDON-SEPT- 27

THE AVERAGE BRITON GASPED AT UNEXPECTEDLY DRASTIC INCREASES ON INCOME, BEER, SUGAR, WINE, TOBACCO, WHISKY, ESTATES, SURTAXES AND EXCESS PROFITS, BUT THE NEWS SHARED PROUD FRONT-PAGE HEADLINES ASSERTING THE HOME FLEET HAD SCORED AGAINST GERMAN WARPLANES IN A SEA ENGAGEMENT.

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"IF THE PRICE OF VICTORY BE HIGH, IT IS A PRICE WORTH PAYING," SIR JOHN SIMON, TALL, GAUNT CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TOLD A CHEERING HOUSE OF COMMONS AS HE PRESENTED THE WAR BUDGET.

"IT IS THE PRICE OF OUR LIBERTY AND ALL THAT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING IN EUROPE AND FOR OURSELVES."

DESCRIBING FINANCE AS "THE FOURTH ARM OF DEFENSE," THE CHANCELLOR SAID IT WAS THE PROP THAT SUSTAINS "THE WHOLE OF OUR WAR EFFORT."

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THE BURDEN ON THE POOR WAS INCREASED BY LOWERING THE EXEMPTION MARKS AT WHICH TAXATION BEGINS.

FOREIGNERS RESIDENT IN BRITAIN MUST PAY AT THE SAME RATE AS BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(MORE) WM319PES

THE ENGAGEMENT OCCURRED ABOUT 150 MILES OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

ESSENTIAL PORTIONS OF THE BUDGET BECAME EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY WHEN THE HOUSE ADOPTED THEM WITHOUT A RECORD VOTE.

THE BUDGET PROPOSES TO RAISE ABOUT 51 PER CENT OF THE WAR EXPENDITURE BY TAXATION. THE PROPORTION WAS 22 PER CENT IN 1915-16.

ANOTHER WORLD WAR FIGURE FOR COMPARISON WAS THE 30 PER CENT STANDARD TAX ON INCOME.

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OTHER TAX INCREASES INCLUDED: A PENNY (2 CENTS) ON A PINT OF BEER, TWO SHILLINGS (40 CENTS) TO FOUR SHILLINGS A GALLON ON WINE, A PENNY A POUND ON SUGAR, A PENNY AND A HALF AN OUNCE ON TOBACCO, TAXES ON ESTATES AND EXCESS PROFITS UP TO 60 PER CENT.

SIR JOHN ESTIMATED THE NEW TAXES WOULD PRODUCE £107,000,000 ($428,000,000) DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR AND £226,500,000 ($906,000,000) IN THE NEXT FULL YEAR.

HIS INCOME TAX AIM, HE SAID, "WAS TO MAKE THE ACTUAL RATE MOUNT IN A STEADILY ASCENDING CURVE STARTING FROM ZERO AT THE BOTTOM AND REACHING REALLY DIZZY ALTITUDES AT THE TOP."

SPECIFICALLY, THE RATES ARE TO BE SEVEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND ($1.40 IN $4) UNTILIMARCH 31 AND SEVEN SHILLINGS SIXPENCE ($1.50) THEREAFTER. THE RATE HITHERTO WAS FIVE SHILLINGS SIXPENCE ($1.10).

SIR JOHN ALSO SLICED THE EXISTING INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES. THE DEDUCTION FOR EARNED INCOME WAS MADE ONE-SIXTH INSTEAD OF ONE-FIFTH, WITH A MAXIMUM OF £250 ($1,000) INSTEAD OF £300 ($1,200).

ALLOWANCE FOR MARRIED TAXPAYERS WAS CUT FROM £180 ($720) TO £170 ($680). DEDUCTION FOR EACH CHILD WAS REDUCED FROM £60 ($240) TO £50 ($200).

THIS MEANT THAT UNMARRIED PERSONS MAKING OVER £100 ($400) AND MARRIED PERSONS WITHOUT CHILDREN MAKING OVER £170 ($680) NOW WERE SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX.

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THE WAR, SAID SIR JOHN, "INCREASES THE SCALE IN WHICH THE NATIONAL EFFORT AND NATIONAL SACRIFICE MUST BE MEASURED," ADDING THAT "NOTHING CAN PREVENT THE MODERN WAR FROM BEING THE MOST POTENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN WEALTH--AND LIFE."

"HOWEVER SERIOUS OUR PROBLEM MAY BE," HE ADDED, "THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS GERMANY IS INFINITELY GREATER."

THE POUND STERLING, HE DECLARED, REMAINS AN ACCEPTED MEDIUM OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE WHILE "EVEN BEFORE THE WAR" THERE WERE "OVER 50 DIFFERENT KINDS OF MARKS, EACH SHOWING THE DIFFERENT DEGREE OF DEPRECIATION."

"AT PRESENT," HE WENT ON, "THE GERMAN MARK HAS NO POSITION AS AN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY AND IS LIKELY TO LOSE RAPIDLY ITS VALUE AS AN INTERNAL CURRENCY."

EVEN SIR JOHN'S ROSIEST HOPES OF TAX REALIZATION WILL LEAVE A GAP OF PERHAPS MORE THAN £750,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) BETWEEN THIS YEAR'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES WHICH MUST BE PROVIDED BY BORROWING. BEYOND SAYING THAT HUGE PUBLIC LOANS WOULD BE FLOATED AND INFLATION

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MUST BE AVOIDED, HE URGED ALL TO SAVE CAPITAL FOR A NEW NATIONAL LOAN WHEN IT IS OFFERED.

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HE EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR PRIVATE ECONOMY AND PROMISED EVERY EFFORT TO ASSURE THE NATION OF "FULL VALUE FOR WHAT IS SPENT."

HOW WAR COSTS HAVE RISEN WAS GRAPHICALLY DISCLOSED, HE SAID, BY THE FACT THAT WARPLANES NOW COST THREE TO SEVEN TIMES THE 1918 OUTLAY AND AN ARMY DIVISION IN THE FIELD "COSTS NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH." #

LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY MORE THAN 70,000 TONS OF CONTRABAND GOODS HAD BEEN SEIZED DURING THE WEEK ENDED YESTERDAY.

THIS BROUGHT THE TOTAL SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO 255,000 TONS.

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THE BULK OF THE SEIZURES WAS MADE UP OF IRON ORE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

TONNAGE FIGURES FOR THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS FOR THE WEEK INCLUDE: IRON ORE, 23,130; PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, 14,200; MANGANESE ORE, 7,200; OIL SUDS 7,600; BARYTE, 6000.

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LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-ANYTHING FOR A LAUGH, EVEN UNDER THE BUDGET BLUDGEON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, ANNOUNCED "FIRST I PROPOSE ADDITIONS TO ALL TAXES ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR."

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AMERICAN-BORN LADY ASTOR, A CELEBRATED TEE-TOTALER, CRIED "HEAR, HEAR! AT LAST!"

SPEAKING OF TOBACCO, THE CHANCELLOR SAID "THIS WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY CORRESPONDING INCREASES IN THE OTHER TOBACCO DUTIES--ON CIGARS."

HERE HE LOOKED AT WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WHO IS SELDOM SEEN WITHOUT A STOGIE. CHURCHILL DIDN'T BAT AN EYE.

KA113PES

LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-DAVID LLOYD GEORGE WROTE POLISH AMBASSADOR COUNT EDWARD RACZYNSKI TODAY THAT "IT WOULD BE AN ACT OF CRIMINAL FOLLY TO PLACE THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO POLAND IN THE SAME CATEGORY AS THAT OF THE GERMANS."

"THE RUSSIAN ARMIES," SAID LLOYD GEORGE, "MARCHED INTO TERRITORIES WHICH ARE NOT POLISH AND WHICH WERE FORCIBLY ANNEXED BY POLAND AFTER THE GREAT WAR X X X."

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HE ADDED THAT "WITHOUT RUSSIAN SUPPORT I KNEW IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO IMPLEMENT" BRITAIN'S GUARANTEES TO POLAND AND "AS THE RESULT OF THE COLLAPSE OF POLAND WE ARE CONFRONTED WITH A NEW SITUATION WITH WHICH WE SHALL PROBABLY HAVE TO DEAL BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK."

LLOYD GEORGE, WHO WAS PRIME MINISTER DURING THE WORLD WAR, GOT INTO A CONTROVERSY WITH COUNT RACZYNSKI OVER AN ARTICLE HE HAD WRITTEN CRITICIZING THE POLISH GOVERNMENT. HE HAD ASSERTED THAT POLAND WAS "ENTIRELY UNPREPARED FOR WAR."

COUNT RACZYNSKI RETORTED THAT LLOYD GEORGE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR "SOME OF THE STRATEGICALLY INDEFENSIBLE FRONTIERS OF POLAND."

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1939

AMB: TO LONDON

LONDON,SEPT 27-(AP)-IVAN MAISKY, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, CALLED ON LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY TODAY.

(THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD WHILE THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WAS IN MOSCOW, WITH ESTONIAN AND TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTERS ALSO IN THE CITY, FOR IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONFERENCES.)

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LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED TONIGHT THAT A MYSTERY PLANE TODAY TWICE SPRAYED THE HAMLET OF BALLACHANTUIE IN ARGYLLSHIRE WITH MACHINEGUN BULLETS AND ESCAPED.

NO ONE WAS INJURED.

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BRITISH (PMS BUDGET)

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BY DWIGHT L.PITKIN

LONDON,SEPT.27-(AP)-WAR AS A POUND-AND-SHILLING PROPOSITION WAS BROUGHT HOME TO THE BRITISH TAXPAYER TODAY AS PARLIAMENT GATHERED TO RECEIVE THE FIRST WAR BUDGET.

IN THIS BUDGET, TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT 3:45 P.M. (9:45 A.M., EST), THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, SIR JOHN SIMON, WAS EXPECTED TO ASK THAT THE PRESENT TAX OF FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE (ABOUT $1.05) ON EACH POUND STERLING ($3.96) OF INCOME BE INCREASED BY AT LEAST ANOTHER SIX PENCE (ABOUT 10 CENTS).

IT WAS BELIEVED THE LANKY SIR JOHN WOULD PUT OFF DRASTIC DIRECT TAXATION UNTIL THE NORMAL BUDGET TIME NEXT YEAR. HIS BUDGET MESSAGE TODAY, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD CALL FOR SPECIAL TAXES ON LUXURIES AND HEAVIER LEVIES ON TOBACCO, TEA AND SUGAR.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT THE U-BOAT MENACE TO BRITISH SHIPPING WAS DIMINISHING STEADILY CHEERED THE NATION, WHICH HAD BEGUN TO SHOW SOME SIGNS OF DEPRESSION AS THE RESULT OF STRINGENT NIGHTLY BLACKOUTS AND THE LACK OF ANY SPECTACULAR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR.

CHURCHILL SAID LOSSES FROM SUBMARINE ATTACKS THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR AMOUNTED TO 65,000 TONS; THE SECOND WEEK, 46,000 TONS; THIRD WEEK, 21,000 TONS, AND IN THE NEXT SIX DAYS, ONLY 9,000 TONS.

THE NAVY, HE SAID, SEIZED 67,000 TONS MORE OF GERMAN MERCHANDISE THAN WERE SUNK IN BRITISH SHIPS.

OTHER HEARTENING POINTS IN CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE:

BRITAIN HAS MORE SUPPLIES THAN SHE WOULD HAVE IF NO WAR HAD BEEN DECLARED.

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BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS AND FAST LINERS ARE BEING ARMED AND ANTI-SUBMARINE FORCES ARE BECOMING STRONGER DAILY WITH THE TREBLING OF THE HUNTING FORCE EXPECTED BY THE END OF OCTOBER.

THE BRITISH PRESS SPECULATED GUARDEDLY OVER IMPLICATIONS OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S TRIP TO MOSCOW. SOME OBSERVERS FEARED ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC SURPRISE WAS BEING HATCHED. OTHERS FOUND CONSOLATION IN THE BELIEF JOSEPH STALIN HAS ADOLF HITLER GUESSING AS MUCH AS THE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

JHBOAES

LONDON, SEPT. 27--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AGAIN

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TODAY URGED 2,500 AMERICANS STILL IN BRITAIN TO RETURN HOME

ABOARD ONE OF FIVE AMERICAN SHIPS--TWO ESPECIALLY CHARTERED FOR

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REPATRIATION--AVAILABLE BETWEEN NOW AND THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

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AEM-747P

LONDON, SEPT. 27--(AP)--QUEEN ELIZABETH DISPLAYED TODAY THE LATEST TRICK IN GAS MASK CONTAINERS.

ACCOMPANYING KING GEORGE ON A VISIT TO BRITISH TROOPS, SHE CARRIED A GREY STRIPED VELVET GADGET THAT [redacted] FORMED A PART OF HER HANDBAG.

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THE HANDBAG WAS CARRIED AS AN ACCESSORY TO A COSTUME OF A STEEL BLUE DRESS AND COAT WITH WIDE BANDS OF GREY FUR.

KING GEORGE WORE THE SERVICE UNIFORM OF A FIELD MARSHAL.

THE ROYAL COUPLE MADE A SIX MILE DRIVE THROUGH LINES OF CHEERING SOLDIERS. IT WAS THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE TROOPS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

AEM-745P

LONDON, SEPT. 27--[redacted]--LADY [redacted] ASTOR,

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AMERICAN-BORN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, DECLARED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT THE MANNER IN WHICH BRITISH WAR NEWS WAS

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BEING DISSEMINATED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IS "AN ABSOLUTE DISGRACE."

[redacted] THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION WAS SATISFIED, SHE ADDED, THEY WERE THE ONLY [redacted]

VANDYB 01520

CBN-950A

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT REDUCED THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS FROM SEVEN MEMBERS TO TWO FOR CLOSER WARTIME CONTROL AND TO PERMIT THE SAME CENSORSHIP AS THAT EXERCISED OVER THE PRESS.

SOME POWERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION. THE BOARD NOW CONSISTS OF SIR ALLAN POWELL, CHAIRMAN, AND C. N. G. MILLIS.

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NIGHT LAD IRISH

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DUBLIN, SEPT. 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA TOLD THE DAIL TODAY THE POSITION OF IRELAND, ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT AT WAR, WAS "GOING TO BE SERIOUS."

POINTING OUT 50 PER CENT OF IRELAND'S IMPORTS COME FROM BRITAIN AND 90 PER CENT OF HER EXPORTS GO THERE, HE SAID THAT IN REGARD

TO SUPPLIES, IRELAND WOULD HAVE TO ARRANGE FOR "MUCH CLOSER" COOPERATION WITH BRITISH DEPARTMENTS CONTROLLING BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC LIFE.

EARLIER, SIR JOHN MAFFEY WAS NAMED SPECIAL UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVE IN IRELAND.

(EDS: PLS MAKE ABOVE SLUG READ NIGHT LEAD IRISH)

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BY TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, SEPT 27-(AP)-FORTUNATELY THE HANDFUL OF FRENCH TROOPS HOLDING THE LITTLE FARM WHICH ITS DEVOUT GERMAN CATHOLIC OWNERS NAMED SAINT PAUL IN HONOR OF THE APOSTLE DO NOT READ PARIS COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF.

THEY WOULD HAVE DIFFICULTY IN RECOGNIZING ANY RELATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNIQUES AND THE HELLISH FIGHTING WHICH HAS SWIRLED ABOUT THE FARM THE LAST FEW DAYS.

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"CALM NIGHT" WAS THE WAY THE GENERAL STAFF TODAY DESCRIBED THE LACK OF ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

BUT IT WAS ANYTHING BUT "A CALM NIGHT" ACCORDING TO FRENCH NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES RECEIVED IN PARIS TONIGHT, FOR THE UNSHAVEN FRENCH POILU STRIPPED TO THE WAIST IN THE STONE GRANARY OF THE FARM. THE RED HOT MACHINEGUN BARREL BLISTERED THE POILU'S HANDS AS HE TAPPED ITS BUTT TO SWING AN ARC OF FIRE ON THE LITTLE CROSSROADS WHERE A LANE LEADING TO THE FARM LEAVES THE MAIN HIGHWAY.

IT WAS ANYTHING BUT A CALM NIGHT AS A SHELL FROM A GERMAN MORTAR DUG A CRATER ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY SPEWING FARMYARD MUCK INTO HIS FACE.

IT WAS ANYTHING BUT A CALM NIGHT WHEN HIS COMRADE KNEELING JUST ON THE OTHER SIDE OF HIS MACHINEGUN LEAPED UP CLUTCHING HIS THROAT, THEN FELL BACKWARD IN A CRAZY DEAD SPRAWL IN THE MOONLIGHT.

IN WAR MEN FIGHT AND DIE ON "A CALM NIGHT."

JUST AS MEN FOUGHT AND DIED AMONG GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THE GERMAN BUILDINGS OF FARM SAINT PAUL WHOSE ONCE CAREFULLY TILLED FIELDS ARE DIVIDED BY THE FRENCH-GERMAN FRONTIER.

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FARM SAINT PAUL LIES TWO MILES NORTH OF THE FRENCH TOWN OF WISSEMBOURG IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE HAARDT MOUNTAINS. IT'S TYPICAL OLD WORLD HOUSE NESTLES AMONG THE DARK WOODS OF THE WALDT FOREST. A SMALL STREAM WINDS ITS WAY PEACEFULLY THROUGH THE FARM BEFORE IT GOES ON TO JOIN THE LAUTER RIVER WHICH FORMS A HARD-FOUGHT FRONTIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

FOR THE GENERAL STAFF IN PARIS "A CALM NIGHT" MEANT THAT LOOKING AT THE LONG WESTERN FRONT FROM LUXEMBOURG TO THE SWISS BORDER THERE WAS NO MAJOR ACTIVITY THERE, NO OPERATIONS IN FORCE.

FOR THE SIMPLE POILU IN THE ADVANCE POSITIONS ON GERMAN TERRITORY IT MEANT ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT, ALARMS AS GERMAN PATROLS SNEAKED UP WITH MACHINEGUNS IN ATTEMPTS TO RETAKE INDIVIDUAL FARM BUILDINGS AND HASTILY BUILT CROSSROAD DUGOUTS HELD BY SECTIONS OF TEN OR FIFTEEN MEN.

FOR THE FRENCHMEN WHO CAPTURED SAINT PAUL FARM THREE DAYS AGO IT MEANT EVEN MORE THAN THAT. FOR AFTER ALL-NIGHT ATTACKS BY RAIDING PARTIES ON THE FARM A GERMAN BATTALION LAUNCHED A DAWN DRIVE, SENDING WAVES OF TROOPS AGAINST THE MACHINEGUN NESTS WHICH FORM WHAT A

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DIVISIONAL COMMANDER WOULD REFER TO AS AN "ORGANIZED ADVANCE POSITION."

THE POILUS HOLDING THE FARM WHICH, ALTHOUGH ONLY ONE OF MANY POSITIONS, WAS A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH FOR THEM, REPULSED NO FEWER THAN FOUR ATTACKS DURING A "CALM NIGHT."

FD1048PES

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BERLIN,SEPT 27-(AP)-REICHSFUEHRER HITLER TODAY ESTABLISHED A MILITARY ADMINISTRATION FOR POLISH TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS AND NAMED COL. GEN. GERD VON RUNDSTEDT AS THE HEAD.

COL. GEN. VON RUNDSTEDT'S TITLE IS EASTERN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

KA1CSPES

SEP 28 1939

BERLIN,SEPT 27-(12:45 P.M.-6:45 A.M., E.S.T.)-(AP)-THE SUPREME ARMY COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

IN THE EAST GERMAN TROOPS ARE NEARING THE DEMARCATION LINE AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS. OF SCATTERED UNITS OF THE POLISH ARMY STILL TO BE FOUND BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND ADVANCING RUSSIAN TROOPS, THE 41ST POLISH DIVISION AND ONE CAVALRY BRIGADE WAS CAPTURED YESTERDAY EAST OF BILGORAJ. SEP 28 1939

THE POLISH METROPOLIS (WARSAW), WHICH AT THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES WAS REGARDED AS AN OPEN (UNFORTIFIED) TOWN AND THEREFORE WAS RESPECTED ACCORDINGLY, THROUGH MEASURES OF THE POLISH COMMAND, BY RESTORATION OF OLD FORTRESSES AND SUPPLYING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WITH ARMS, WAS TURNED INTO A FORTIFIED AREA.

ATTACKS YESTERDAY BROUGHT THE FIRST LINE OF FORTRESSES IN THE NORTH AND THE SECOND LINE OF FORTRESSES IN THE SOUTH INTO OUR POSSESSION. UNDER THE THRUST OF THESE ATTACKS THE POLISH COMMANDER THIS FORENOON OFFERED SURRENDER OF THE CITY AND THE MILITARY FORCE. THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY COMMISSIONED GENERAL VON BLASKOWITZ TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER.

THE AIRFORCE ATTACKED MILITARILY IMPORTANT OBJECTS AT MODLIN.

IN THE WEST THERE WERE ONLY MINOR SKIRMISHES. THE ENEMY IS DOING TRENCH DIGGING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT. TWO FRENCH AIRPLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN AN AIR FIGHT OVER FREIBURG AND SIGMARINGEN.

GERMAN AIRFORCE UNITS YESTERDAY SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED ENGLISH NAVAL UNITS--BATTLESHIPS, AIRPLANE CARRIERS, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS--IN THE MIDDLE PART OF THE NORTH SEA. BESIDES ONE AIRPLANE CARRIER WHICH WAS BEEN DESTROYED, SEVERAL SEVERE HITS WERE SCORED ON ONE BATTLESHIP. OUR AIRPLANES SUSTAINED NO LOSSES.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

SEP 28 1939

KA834AES

BERLIN, SEPT. 27--(AP)--FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE GERMAN AIR FORCE PRAISING IT FOR ITS EFFECTIVENESS, SAID TODAY THAT NOT A SINGLE POLISH MILITARY PLANE WAS ABLE TO FLY OVER GERMAN TERRITORY.

"THE GERMAN SWORD STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING SPEED," GOERING SAID.

SEP 28 1939

"I AM PROUD OF THE GERMAN AIR WEAPON. FROM THE FIRST DAY YOU CONTROLLED THE AIR OVER ENEMY TERRITORY. NO POLISH PLANE MANAGED TO FLY OVER GERMAN SOIL. THE GERMAN HOME WAS SECURE. YOU

1939

GAVE EXEMPLARY AID TO OUR HEROIC GROUND TROOPS."

THE ORDER, ISSUED AFTER THE ANNOUNCED CAPITULATION OF WARSAW, DECLARED THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GERMAN TROOPS "UNIQUE IN HISTORY."

NOW, IN A MOMENT OF VICTORY, HE OBSERVED, "AFTER THE FASHION OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WE SET OUR HELMETS MORE SECURELY TO AWAIT THE NEXT ORDER.

SEP 28 1939

"FUEHRER: FORWARD FOR OUR ETERNAL GERMANY."

STEINBOOSO THROUGH SECOND RC803-105 AEW-735P

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 27--(AP)--A POLISH ARMY FLIER, WHO FLEW HIS PLANE OUT OF RUINED WARSAW AND ARRIVED ON TODAY IN BUDAPEST, TOLD HIS STORY:

SEP 28 1939

"ON SOME CAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS WE FOUND PAMPHLETS PROMISING THEM THAT BY CHRISTMAS NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS WOULD SPEAK TO THEM FROM LONDON."

SEP 28 1939

THE OFFICER, LIEUT. COL. MATEUS IZYCKI, LEFT WARSAW LAST MONDAY.

MOSCOW, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE SOVIET RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT ON TODAY'S OPERATIONS IN POLAND:

"RED ARMY TROOPS CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE TOWARDS THE DEMARCATION LINE OCCUPIED GRABOVO (10 MILES WEST OF AUGUSTOVO), MAZOVETSK, DROGICHIN, KRASNOSTAV STATION, ZAVADA (6 1/4 MILES WEST OF ZAMOSTIE (ZAMOSC) KRAKOWIETS (KRAKOWIEC), MOSCISKA AND THE STATION OF SIANKI IN THE AREA OF THE SAN RIVER.

"OPERATIONS ON CLEARING THE TERRITORY OF WESTERN BYELORUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) AND THE WESTERN UKRAINE OF REMNANTS OF POLISH TROOPS IS CONTINUING."

(END COMMUNIQUE TEXT)

FD1001PES SEP 28 1939

VATICAN CITY, SEPT. 27-(AP)-PAN-AMERICAN IDEALS AS OUTLINED BY UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL HAD THE APPROVAL TODAY OF L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER, WHICH SAID THEY WERE IN LINE WITH PRECEPTS ENUNCIATED BY POPE PIUS XII.

THE PAPER SAID YESTERDAY THAT HULL, AT A PAN-AMERICAN DAY CELEBRATION AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR LAST FRIDAY, "SUMMED UP THE BASIC PREMISES OF 'PAX AMERICANA': EVERY COUNTRY, BIG OR LITTLE, RICH OR POOR, IS RECOGNIZED IN THE AMERICAN 'FAMILY OF NATIONS' WITH FULL EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, OF CONSIDERATIONS AND OF RELATIONS;

"DISCIPLINE FOR ALL, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, SOVEREIGNTY OF STATE, INTERNATIONAL LAW, CIVILIZATION BASED ON JUSTICE, RECIPROCAL RESPECT, COLLABORATION, INVIOLABILITY OF SIGNED PACTS AND THEIR REVISION AND REFORM ADMITTED ONLY THROUGH PEACEFUL AGREEMENTS."

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO WENT ON: SEP 28 1939

30.24-3673

"THIS SHORT C[illegible] OF CIVILIZED USAGE WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ENDORSED WITH A NOBLE APPEAL TO RELIGION, THIS 'VADE MECUM' OF PACIFIC CONSORTIUM EXPRESSED IN THE PLAIN AND SIMPLE TERMS OF PRACTICAL MEN--THOSE WHO FEAR TO BE CALLED THEORISTS OR TO GIVE ABSTRACTIONS MORE IMPORTANCE THAN FACTS--CANNOT FAIL TO RECALL ANOTHER WORD, SOLEMN AS BECOMES THE ETERNAL AUTHORITY WHICH DESCENDS TO REACH AND COUNSEL, THE WORD OF THE POPE."

SEP 28 1939

N1040AES

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE SWISS, ALMOST SURROUNDED BY WARRING NATIONS, ARE FINDING TIME TO WAGE A POLITICAL FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES ON THE QUESTION OF GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE WITH STATE AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

UNPRECEDENTED AUTHORITY GRANTED THE ARMY TO ROOT OUT ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDA IN SWITZERLAND HAS PRECIPITATED A FURIOUS DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT OVERSTEPPED ITS AUTHORITY.

THE BATTLE HAS RAGED IN THE PRESS UNDER THE BENEVOLENT EYE OF CENSORS WHO, INTERESTED ONLY IN PREVENTING FOREIGN PROPAGANDA FROM INTERFERING WITH THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY, HAVE DONE NOTHING TO MAKE THE WRITERS PULL THEIR PUNCHES.

SUCH IMPORTANT POLITICAL BODIES AS THE BASEL CANTONAL COUNCIL, WHICH EXERCISES ABOUT THE SAME AUTHORITY AS THE GOVERNOR OF AN AMERICAN STATE, ALSO HAVE PROTESTED.

THE COUNCIL SAID THAT THE LAW PERMITTING ARMY SEARCH OF HOMES, OFFICES, OR PERSONS, THE OPENING OF MAIL AND TAPPING OF TELEPHONE WIRES ON MERE SUSPICION OF ESPIONAGE, VIOLATES SWISS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

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30.24-3673

AS A RESULT OF THE PROTESTS, THE GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTED MILITARY AUTHORITIES YESTERDAY TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO INTERFERE WITH CANTONAL POLICE AUTHORITY.

HF818AES

UZSOK, (ON POLISH-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER), SEPT 27-(AP)-SNOW IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DELAYED SOVIET RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVING THROUGH POLAND TOWARD THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

RUSSIAN FORCES WERE SAID TO HAVE ADVANCED TO WITHIN FIVE OR 10 MILES OF THE BORDER IN PLACES ALREADY VACATED BY THE GERMANS. NO POLISH TROOPS NOW REMAIN IN THE AREA.

KA819AES

SEP 28 1939

UZSOK, POLISH-HUNGARIAN BORDER (SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE) SEPT 27-(AP)-STORIES OF BITTER HARDSHIP WERE TOLD TODAY BY THOUSANDS OF POLISH REFUGEES, THE LAST REMANANTS OF THE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES WHO ALREADY HAD REACHED SAFETY IN HUNGARY.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARRIVED TODAY IN SMALL GROUPS. THEY HAD PLODDED OVER UNTRODDEN SECRET MOUNTAIN PASSES THROUGH 20 INCHES OF SNOW.

ONLY A FEW HUNDRED MANAGED TO GET RIDES IN PEASANT CARTS USING THE REGULAR MOUNTAIN PASSES.

SEP 28 1939

MOST OF THE REFUGEES WERE STATE EMPLOYES WHO SAID THEY WERE ON GERMAN AND RUSSIAN BLACKLISTS--THEREFORE THEY FLED TO AVOID ARREST BY THE INVADERS.

HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES GAVE THE REFUGEES WARM CLOTHING, FOOD AND LODGING. HUNDREDS WERE TREATED IN HOSPITALS FOR EXPOSURE.

SOME OF THEM TOLD OF WITNESSING THE ENTRY OF RUSSIANS INTO CERTAIN TOWNSHIPS WHERE THEY ASSERTED THE OGPU, SOVIET SECRET POLICE,

1939

PROCEEDED TO ARREST PROMINENT BLACKLISTED POLISH OFFICIALS.

MANY SUCH INDIVIDUALS, THEY SAID, ALREADY HAD BEEN SENT AWAY IN SPECIAL TRAINS, POSSIBLY TO SIBERIA. A FEW ARE TO BE TRIED LATER IN SOVIET COURTS.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS, THE REFUGEES ALLEGED, SUFFERED MOST.

THEY ASSERTED CHURCHES WERE CLOSED IMMEDIATELY BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES PRELIMINARY TO BEING TURNED INTO MOVING PICTURE THEATERS OR SOVIET HEADQUARTERS.

SEP 28 1939

FASHIONABLE HOUSES AND APARTMENTS, THEY SAID, WERE TURNED OVER TO PROLETARIATS, AND ESTATES WERE SPLIT LOCALLY AMONG THE PEASANTRY.

FEW FACTORIES WERE WORKING, THEY RELATED, BECAUSE MOST OF THE MACHINERY WAS WRECKED AND BECAUSE EXPERT LABOR WAS LACKING.

THE COMMON BORDER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND THE SOVIETS NOW IS PATROLLED BY THE RUSSIANS EXCEPT HERE WHERE THE GERMANS ARE ABOUT TO LEAVE.

THE RUSSIANS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE OVER AT DAWN TOMORROW.

RQ1145PES

ROTTERDAM, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE HOLLAND AMERICA LINE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT ITS FLAGSHIP, THE NIEUW AMSTERDAM, WHICH ARRIVES IN NEW YORK SEPT. 29, WOULD RETURN TO ROTTERDAM AND TIE UP INDEFINITELY BECAUSE OF HIGH WAR RISK INSURANCE RATES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE 24,000-TON LINER ROTTERDAM WOULD BE PUT INTO SERVICE TO REPLACE THE NIEUW AMSTERDAM.

TA945PES

SEP 28 1939

COPENHAGEN, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER BERLINGSKE TIDENDE REPORTED TODAY THE SWEDISH SHIP KRONPRINSESSAN MARGARETA WAS STOPPED BY TWO GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS A FEW HOURS BEFORE SHE ARRIVED AT GOTHENBURG AND

SEP 28 1939

FORCED TO GIVE UP 11 BRITISH SAILORS RESCUED WHEN THE TRAWLER CALDEW WAS TORPEDOED IN THE NORTH SEA.

FD1145PES

RAV.

PRECEDE HELSINKI ESTONIAN

TALLINN,ESTONIA,SEPT 27-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER KARL SELTER, ACCOMPANIED BY PROFESSOR JURI ULUOTS, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, AND PROFESOR ANTONIUS PIIP, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, WENT TO MOSCOW TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH NEW RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

KA945AES

SEP 28 1939

TALLINN--FIRST ADD ESTONIAN XXX RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

(WHILE THE NATURE OF THE NEW PROPOSALS WAS NOT KNOWN, DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW SAID THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION THERE ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIA MAY HAVE MADE STRONG DEMANDS FOR MARITIME RIGHTS. A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED THERE ACCUSED ESTONIA OF HARBORING UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINES AND GIVING AN "UNSATISFACTORY" EXPLANATION FOR THE RECENT ESCAPE OF AN INTERNED POLISH SUBMARINE.

SELTER WENT TO MOSCOW SUNDAY AND RETURNED HOME SUDDENLY AFTER ONLY 15 HOURS IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL. BACK IN TALLINN HE CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT KONSTANTIN PAETS AND GEN. JOHAN LAIDONER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

(ALREADY IN MOSCOW WAS THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SUKRU SARACOGLU. JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS EXPECTED SHORTLY.) SEP 28 1939

KA955AES

30.24-3675

30.24-3675

POLISH

BUCHAREST, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE SOVIET RUSSIAN MILITARY AND CIVIL OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND WAS REPORTED HERE TONIGHT TO BE PROGRESSING STEADILY AND SYSTEMATICALLY WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION FROM THE UKRAINIAN AND POLISH POPULATION. SEP 28 1939

ACCOUNTS OF CONDITIONS IN THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED ZONE WHICH BORDERS RUMANIA GAVE THIS PICTURE, INCOMPLETE BECAUSE OF THE CLOSE WATCH KEPT ON THE BORDER BY BOTH RUSSIAN AND RUMANIAN MILITARY FORCES:

POLITICAL COMMISSARS FROM MOSCOW QUIETLY FOLLOWED THE SOVIET MILITARY INTO POLAND AND ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEGUN IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SOVIETS TO ASSUME CHARGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER MOSCOW'S INSTRUCTION AND SUPERVISION.

IN A GESTURE FOR SUPPORT FROM POLISH AND UKRAINIAN PEASANTS, SOVIET AUTHORITIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CONFISCATED THE ESTATES OF ALL LARGE POLISH LANDOWNERS AS WELL AS INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND TO BE PLANNING THEIR CONTINUANCE ON THE SOVIET MODEL.

SOVIET MILITARY FORCES SEIZED ALL OIL WELLS AND REFINERIES IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND CENTERING AROUND BORYSLAW, DROHOBYCZ AND BIELSKO FOR THE IMMEDIATE USE OF THE RED ARMY.

REPORTS FROM FOREIGN SOURCES SAID THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY'S REFINERY AND WELLS NEAR BIELSKO---THE MAJOR AMERICAN OWNED PROPERTY--WERE NOT DAMAGED.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-OWNED REFINERY NEAR DROHOBYCZ WAS REPORTED BOMBED AND DESTROYED, BUT BETWEEN 15 AND 20 OTHER REFINERIES WERE SAID TO BE UNDAMAGED.

POLISH OIL WELLS HAVE PRODUCED BETWEEN 500,000 AND 600,000 TONS OF OIL ANNUALLY.

SWABS WERE DROPPED IN SOME WELLS AND PUMPS DISCONNECTED BEFORE THE POLISH EMPLOYES FLED. SOME OIL WELLS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN MINED, BUT IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE POLISH GENERAL STAFF ORDERED NO SABOTAGE WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THE RUSSIANS WERE TO OCCUPY THE OIL FIELDS.

ADVICES REACHING HERE SAID SOVIET OFFICIALS WERE MAKING A SHARP DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE POLISH AND UKRAINIAN POPULATIONS, ADDING WEIGHT TO THE GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE RUSSIANS PLAN TO MAINTAIN CONTROL IN THE SOUTH BY UTILIZING UKRAINIANS.

A STRONG UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT HAS EXISTED THROUGHOUT THE AREA SINCE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE A UKRAINIAN STATE BROUGHT A BOLSHEVIK INVASION OF POLAND IN 1920 WHICH ENDED WHEN MARSHAL JOZEF PILSUDSKI DEFEATED THE RED ARMY JUST OUTSIDE OF WARSAW AND DROVE THEM BACK ACROSS THE FRONTIER. SEP 28 1939

POLISH SOURCES REPORTED THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD SEIZED AND AT LEAST TEMPORARILY SEQUESTERED 14 TRUCKS AND MOTOR CARS CARRYING APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE REFUGEE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S GOLD RESERVE, REPUTEDLY TOTALING $100,000,000.

POLISH POLITICAL LEADERS CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS TO RECONSTRUCT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT. ONE REPORTED PLAN WAS FOR PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI TO RESIGN AND DELEGATE HIS POWERS TO A NEW FIVE-MAN GOVERNMENT TO BE SET UP IN PARIS.

FD1025PES

30.24-3675

30.24-3675

POLISH

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FD1025PES

1939

ATHENS, SEPT. 27--(AP)--THE BRITISH LEGATION RELEASED MAD
A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT STATING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGREED
TO IMPORT TO GREECE ALL COMMODITIES IN QUANTITIES TO
MEET HER NEEDS. SEP 28 1939

THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH CAME AFTER REPORTS THAT A
GERMAN BLOCKADE WOULD MAKE IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS TO GREECE
DIFFICULT, BLAMED SUCH REPORTS ON "ENEMY SOURCES."

AEM-101SP

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 27-(AP)-BRITISH PROPAGANDA
LEAFLETS APPARENTLY DROPPED BY BRITISH PLANES OVER THE BADEN AREA
OF GERMANY, JUST ACROSS THE BORDER FROM SWITZERLAND, LANDED
IN BASEL STREETS TONIGHT. SEP 28 1939

A STRONG NORTH WIND EVIDENTLY ACCOUNTED FOR THE
FAILURE OF THE "RAIDING" PLANES TO REACH THEIR MARK.

FOLTZ 02130 -EDS-830PED

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-CHAIRMAN NORMAN H. DAVIS OF THE
AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNOUNCED TODAY A RED CROSS DELEGATION WOULD
SAIL FOR EUROPE MONDAY TO INVESTIGATE WAR RELIEF PROBLEMS.
SCHEDULED TO LEAVE NEW YORK ABOARD THE DUTCH LINER NIEUW
AMSTERDAM, THE DELEGATION WILL GO FIRST TO GENEVA FOR CONFERENCES
WITH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE AND THEN TO THE CAPITALS
OF THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

AMONG SPECIFIC PROBLEMS TO BE STUDIED IS THAT OF RELIEF FOR
POLISH REFUGEES. DAVIS SAID GREATEST DISTRESS AT PRESENT IS IN
POLAND AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES HARBORING POLISH REFUGEES.

THE DELEGATION WILL CONSIST OF ERNEST J. SWIFT OF SANTA
CRUZ, CAL., VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS IN CHARGE OF FOR-
EIGN OPERATIONS; WAYNE C. TAYLOR OF CHICAGO, FORMER ASSISTANT
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY; AND JAMES T. NICHOLSON OF WORCESTER,
MASS., DIRECTOR OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS.

VK223PES SEP 28 1939

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-MRS. DORA DELANO
FORBES, 92-YEAR-OLD AUNT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, HAS DECIDED
TO REMAIN IN PARIS DESPITE THE WAR--MUCH TO THE DISCOMFITURE OF
SOME OF HER RELATIVES. SEP 28 1939

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT
SHE UNDERSTOOD HOW MRS. FORBES FELT. SHE HAS LIVED IN PARIS
HALF THE TIME FOR MANY YEARS. HER ATTITUDE, MRS. ROOSEVELT
SAID, IS SHE HAS LIVED 92 YEARS AND THAT IF SHE'S GOING
TO BE KILLED WITH A BOMB IT WON'T BE A VERY SERIOUS MATTER.

RK1111PES

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SEPT. 27-(AP)-REPORTS OF SIGHTING A SUBMARINE
OFF ACAPULCO, MEX., AT 3:15 A.M., SEPT. 21 WERE MADE BY E.
DANGERS, SECOND OFFICER OF THE QUAKER LINE FREIGHTER SAN ANGELO,
WHICH REACHED PORT TODAY FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST. SEP 28 1939

1939

30.24-3677

30.24-3677

"THE LOOKOUT CALLED MY ATTENTION TO A PARTLY SUBMERGED OBJECT 200 YARDS OFF THE PORT BOW," DANGERS SAID. "THE CUTWATER INDICATED IT WAS A CRAFT, PRACTICALLY SUBMERGED, AND HEADING SOUTHWARD."

VR935PCS

SEP 28 1939

DASH MATTER FOLLOW BERLIN, WARSAW FALLS.

FOR NEARLY 21 YEARS WARSAW WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC WHICH AROSE FROM THE ASHES OF THE WORLD WAR.

IN NOVEMBER, 1918, WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE COLLAPSING BEFORE THE ALLIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE GERMAN ARMIES WITHDREW FROM THE CITY THEY HAD OCCUPIED SINCE AUG. 6, 1915.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, THE POLISH PATRIOT, WAS RELEASED FROM A GERMAN PRISON AND WENT BACK TO WARSAW TO SET UP HIS NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT THEN WAS BUT ONE IN A LONG SERIES IN THE CITY'S COLORFUL AND OFTEN BLOODY HISTORY--A HISTORY THAT GOES BACK TO AT LEAST THE NINTH CENTURY.

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KING CHARLES GUSTAVUS OF SWEDEN CAPTURED IT IN 1665 AFTER IT HAD BECOME THE CAPITAL OF A POWERFUL POLISH KINGDOM.

RECAPTURED BY THE POLES THE FOLLOWING YEAR IT AGAIN WAS INVADED IN 1702 BY KING CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN. THE POLES GOT THE CITY BACK THE NEXT YEAR.

THE CITY CHANGED HANDS NUMEROUS TIMES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE THREE PARTITIONS NEAR THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY, FINALLY FALLING TO THE RULE OF CZARIST RUSSIA IN 1795.

EXCEPT FOR SHORT PERIODS WHEN THE CITY WAS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF NAPOLEON AND THEN THE AUSTRIANS, AND IN SPITE OF OCCASIONAL BLOODY INSURRECTIONS, WARSAW REMAINED RUSSIAN UNTIL THE WORLD WAR.

FOUR SEPARATE GERMAN OFFENSIVES WERE UNDERTAKEN BY GERMANY TO REDUCE RUSSIA'S POLISH SALIENT, OF WHICH WARSAW WAS THE CENTER,--FROM THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH--BEFORE THE GRAY-CLAD GERMAN TROOPS FINALLY MARCHED IN ON AUG.6, 1915.

WHEN THE WAR OF 1939 BEGAN, ON SEPT.1 WARSAW WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TARGETS OF NAZI BOMBING MACHINES.

AIR RAIDS ON THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY WERE REPORTED THAT DAY.

AS THE GERMAN PINCERS CLOSED IN ON LARGE SECTIONS OF THE POLISH ARMY TO THE WEST, THE POSITION OF WARSAW BECAME DANGEROUS.

BY SEPT.6, THE GOVERNMENT QUIT THE CITY. TWO DAYS LATER A MOTORIZED GERMAN COLUMN ANNOUNCED IT HAD REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CAPITAL. THIS COLUMN SOON WAS FORCED TO RETIRE, BUT BY SEPT.13 THE CITY WAS PRACTICALLY ENCIRCLED.

THE GARRISON STOOD FIRM, HOWEVER, AND FOUGHT OFF THE FOE.

IN THIS PERIOD THE SERIES OF DRAMATIC RADIO PRONOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CITY'S VALIANT DEFENDERS BEGAN.

THE INVADERS WERE "HALTED DEAD IN THEIR TRACKS," THE RADIO DECLARED.

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VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF SHELLS AND BOMBS FALLING IN THE CROWDED CITY, WHICH HAD A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 1,000,000, OF CITIZENS SWEEPING UP BROKEN GLASS AND DEBRIS, OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN JOINING IN THROWING UP BARRIACDES IN THE STREETS, OF PRIESTS, NURSES AND VOLUNTEERS ENDEAVORING TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED, WERE BROADCAST.

"WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST DROP," THE RADIO REPLIED TO A GERMAN ULTIMATUM OF SEPT.16 CALLING UPON WARSAW CITY TO SURRENDER.

THE CITIZENS WERE ADVISED BY RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT TO COME TO

GET TTEIR RATIONS OF HORSE MEAT.

DESPITE THE FACT IT WAS THE TARGET OF GERMAN SHELLS AND BOMBS THE RADIO CONTINUED ON THE AIR, WITH SLIGHT INTERRUPTIONS UNTIL MONDAY NIGHT AT 11 P.M.

THE SUNDAY BROADCAST TOLD THAT 1,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED IN THE CITY THAT DAY BY SHELLS AND BOMBS, AND THAT FLAMES WERE RAGING THROUGH THE CITY.

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SEP 28 1939

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UNDATED WARSAW--WITH BERLIN

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) SEP 28 1939

DOWN THROUGH THE CENTURIES WARSAW HAS FELT THE HEAVY HAND OF NUMEROUS CONQUERORS BUT HAS ALWAYS RISEN FROM THE RUINS.

BUT IN ALL THE YEARS OF ITS TURBULENT EXISTENCE IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE ANCIENT CITY EVER MADE A MORE GALLANT STAND AGAINST INVADERS THAN DURING THE TERRIFIC SIEGE IT HAS UNDERGONE SINCE GERMAN AIRPLANES FIRST DROPPED THEIR BOMBS ON SEPT. 1 OF THIS YEAR.

THE CITY, WITH A POPULATION OF 1,178,000 AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE GERMAN INVASION, IS ONE OF THE TEN LARGEST CITIES ON THE EUROPEAN MAINLAND. THE PRECISE DATE OF ITS FOUNDATION IS NOT KNOWN, BUT ITS BEGINNING GOES BACK TO THE NINTH CENTURY.

IN 1550 IT FIRST BECAME THE CAPITAL OF THE THEN POWERFUL POLISH KINGDOM. KING CHARLES GUSTAVUS OF SWEDEN CAPTURED IT IN 1665 AND KEPT IT FOR A YEAR WHEN THE POLES RECAPTURED IT. THE CITY SUFFERED DAMAGE WHEN KING CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN TOOK IT IN 1702, BUT IT BECAME FREE AGAIN WHEN PEACE WAS DECLARED THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

IN 1764 THE RUSSIANS TOOK POSSESSION. IN 1773 OCCURRED THE FIRST PARTITION OF POLAND. THE RUSSIANS TOOK WARSAW AGAIN IN 1794 AFTER A BLOODY ASSAULT. THERE WAS ANOTHER PARTITION OF THE COUNTRY THE NEXT YEAR AND THE CITY WAS GIVEN TO PRUSSIA.

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UNTIL 1856 THE CITY REMAINED UNDER SEVERE MILITARY RULE. IN 1863, THE RUSSIANS PUT DOWN ANOTHER INSURRECTION, MARKED BY WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS, BANISHMENT OF THE NOBILITY AND CONFISCATION OF RICH ESTATES. THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE WAS MADE OBLIGATORY AND EVEN THE NAME "POLAND" WAS EXPUNGED FROM OFFICIAL WRITINGS.

RIOTING AND MORE BLOODSHED OCCURRED IN 1905 AND 1906. IN 1914, DURING THE WORLD WAR, WARSAW BECAME A GREAT BASE FOR THE SUPPLY OF RUSSIAN ARMIES. IN 1915 THE GERMANS CAPTURED IT AND MADE IT THE CAPITAL OF THE POLISH STATE WITH NO REAL POWER. WITH THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN 1918 THE POLES SET UP THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT AND FOR THE THIRD TIME IN FIVE CENTURIES WARSAW BECAME THE CAPITAL OF AN INDEPENDENT POLAND.

THE LATE MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, IN A MILITARY COUP, LAID THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE REPUBLIC, WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE NOW OVERRUN.

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1939

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SEP 28 1939

WHISPER

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(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) SEP 28 1939

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FREQUENTLY IN THE FOLLOWING DAYS AND BY SEPT. 6 THE POLISH GOVERNMENT EVACUATED THE CITY. MEANWHILE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS AND MANY CIVILIANS LEFT.

BUT THE GARRISON STOOD FIRM. THE WARSAW RADIO APPEALED TO ALL CITIZENS TO DIG TRENCHES AROUND THE CITY ON SEPT. 9. THE CITY BY THAT TIME HAD BEEN BLASTED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE, AND THE MAIN BODY OF THE GERMAN ARMY WAS ONLY 20 MILES AWAY. "WE WILL NOT YIELD" SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CITY'S RADIO STATION.

ON SEPT. 10 THE CITY WAS SUBJECTED TO ANOTHER SEVERE BOMBING. BUT THE RADIO STATION ANNOUNCED THE NEXT DAY THAT WARSAW WAS PREPARED FOR A LONG SIEGE. THE FOLLOWING DAY THE RADIO CLAIMED THE INVADERS HAD BEEN "HALTED DEAD IN THEIR TRACKS," AND THE MAYOR SAID GERMAN BOMBS "HAVE NO EFFECT ON US."

MEANWHILE, GERMAN PLANES CONTINUALLY BOMBED THE CITY AND EXPLOSIVES FELL ON CROWDED PILSUDSKI SQUARE. THE GERMANS, ON SEPT. 11 ANNOUNCED THAT THE GREAT BATTLE WAS NEARING A CLIMAX. ON SEPT. 13, THE CITY WAS PRACTICALLY ENCIRCLED. BUT, WITH HALF OF WARSAW RAZED, THE RADIO STILL ANNOUNCED REFUSAL TO YIELD.

ON SEPT. 16, GERMANY SENT AN ULTIMATUM THAT WARSAW FACED RUIN IF THE CITY STILL REFUSED TO GIVE UP. THE NEXT DAY, BERLIN CONFIDENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT WARSAW'S SURRENDER WAS EXPECTED "IN A FEW HOURS."

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ON SEPT. 19 THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THE FIGHTING WOULD BE RESUMED BECAUSE AN EMISSARY FAILED TO APPEAR TO NEGOTIATE ON THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY WHICH HAD BEEN DEMANDED. "THE CITY IS BEING DEFENDED WITHOUT REGARD FOR HER POPULATION," SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUT THE RADIO AT WARSAW CAME BACK WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT "WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST DROP." FOOD WAS GROWING SCARCE AND THE CITY PRESENTED A PITIFUL SIGHT.

FOUR TIMES THE CITY WAS BOMBED ON SEPT. 20. THE RADIO ASKED WHEN HELP WOULD BE FORTHCOMING FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE. HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AND THE POLES CLAIMED THEY PUSHED THE INVADERS BACK.

ON SEPT. 21, THE WARSAW RADIO WENT OFF THE AIR. THE STUDIO, LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, A TARGET FOR GERMAN AIR ATTACKS, HAD BEEN ON THE AIR CONSTANTLY SINCE THE SIEGE FIRST STARTED. BUT THE RADIO SOON CAME BACK AND LISTENERS LEARNED THAT FOREIGN CONSULS HAD LEFT THE BELEAGUERED CITY UNDER AN AGREEMENT REACHED WITH THE GERMANS.

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THE NEXT DAY THE RADIO ANNOUNCER RALLIED THE CITY TO ITS THIRD WEEK OF THE SIEGE. "THE WAR IS NOT SETTLED BY QUICK VICTORIES" SAID THE ANNOUNCER, AFTER ANOTHER DAY OF CONSTANT SHELLING. BERLIN, AT THE SAME TIME, ANNOUNCED THAT 178 MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND 1,200 FOREIGNERS WERE TAKEN FROM WARSAW TO EAST PRUSSIA.

ON SEPT. 24 THE WARSAW BROADCAST SAID GERMAN SHELLS HAD SET THE CITY ABLAZE AND 1,000 CIVILIANS HAD BEEN KILLED BY SHELLS. THE STATION ASSERTED 100 HEAVY GERMAN GUNS HAD BEEN POUNDING THE CITY CEASELESSLY FOR HOURS BUT "WE WILL NEVER GIVE IN."

THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE ANNOUNCER CALMLY AND UNHURRIEDLY GAVE DETAILS OF LIFE IN THE SHELL-TORN CITY. "THERE IS PLENTY OF HORSE MEAT TO EAT" HE SAID.

ON SEPT. 25, GERMAN SHELLS CONTINUED TO HARASS THE STRICKEN CITY. THE GERMAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE, ON SEPT. 26, REPORTED THAT ITS FORCES HAD STARTED TO STORM THE DEFENSES AFTER ALL EFFORTS HAD FAILED TO CONVINCE THE POLISH COMMANDER OF "THE GRUESOMENESS AND USELESSNESS OF RESISTANCE." THE FINAL DRIVE TO CRUSH WARSAW HAD BEEN MADE IN A SURPRISE ATTACK SOME TIME BEFORE.

SEPT. 27 PROVED TO BE ANOTHER FATEFUL DAY IN WARSAW'S HISTORY FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AT BERLIN ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD "CAPITULATED UNCONDITIONALLY." THIS ANNOUNCEMENT CAME SEVERAL HOURS AFTER AN EARLIER COMMUNIQUE WHICH DECLARED THE DEFENDERS HAD OFFERED TO SURRENDER.

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THUS ENDED STUBBORN RESISTANCE TO TWENTY DAYS OF ALMOST CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT, WITH GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND SUFFERING ON THE PART OF THE POPULACE.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 28 1939

WE MAY KNOW A GOOD DEAL MORE WITHIN A FEW HOURS ABOUT THE TREND OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, AS THE RESULT OF THE PROJECTED RUSSO-GERMAN-TURKISH PARLEY AT MOSCOW.

THIS MEETING IS POTENTIALLY THE MOST IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE SIGNING OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT WHICH WAS DRUM-MAJOR FOR USHERING IN THE CONFLICT.

WE MAY GET A BETTER LINE ON WHETHER OIL AND WATER FINALLY HAVE BEEN MADE TO MIX, THAT IS, ON THE DEPTH OF THE NEW-BORN COMMUNIST-NAZI BROTHERHOOD (IF ANY).

SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THE QUESTION OF A MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA MAY EVEN ARISE--AN EVENTUALITY WHICH WOULD HAVE A MOMENTOUS EFFECT ON THE SITUATION AND NATURALLY WOULD BE A BLOW TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER CHOSE THE EVE OF THIS CONFERENCE TO CHALLENGE THE MUSCOVITES BY TAKING THE EXTREME STEP OF DECREEING DISSOLUTION OF FRANCE'S BIG COMMUNIST PARTY AND OUTLAWING COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA. THIS MOVE IS SAID TO REPRESENT HIS REACTION TO THE RUSSO-GERMAN ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT AND THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND.

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THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE LIST OF VITAL PROBLEMS WHICH DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW AND OTHER CAPITALS FIGURE WILL BE LIKELY TO COME UP FOR IRONING OUT AT THE THREE-CORNERED CONVERSATIONS. THESE INCLUDE:

1. WHETHER THERE SHALL BE A SMALL "BUFFER" STATE BETWEEN NAZI POLAND AND SOVIET POLAND, THIS BUFFER PRESUMABLY REPRESENTING ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE POLISH NATION OF A MONTH AGO.

ONE CANNOT PASS THIS POINT WITHOUT NOTING THE SURRENDER OF WARSAW TODAY-BLACK-OUT OF A SPLENDID OLD CITY AFTER ONE OF THE MOST GALLANT AND DRAMATIC DEFENSES IN HISTORY.

MAYHAP THE RUSSIANS AND GERMANS MAY SEE FIT TO RESTORE WARSAW TO ITS POSITION AS POLISH CAPITAL--IF THERE IS TO BE ANY POLAND.

2. POSSIBLE SIGNING OF A RUSSO-GERMAN MILITARY ALLIANCE, TO BRING THE SOVIET'S GREAT ARMY AND TREMENDOUS RESOURCES INTO THE CONFLICT AGAINST THE ALLIES. HERE IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT MOSCOW HAS ANNOUNCED ITS NEUTRALITY.

3. FORMATION OF A NEUTRAL BALKAN BLOC UNDER RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND LED BY TURKEY, WHICH HAS DEVELOPED INTO A SORT OF BELL-WETHER FOR THE UNEASY BALKANS.

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4. MAKING OF A PACT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY UNDER WHICH THE LATTER WOULD FORBID PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES (GATEWAY TO THE BLACK SEA) TO ANY NATION HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET.

OBSERVERS HAVE NOTED THAT THIS MIGHT CUT BRITAIN AND FRANCE OFF FROM CARRYING AID TO RUMANIA, WHICH LIES ON THIS INLAND SEA.

WHATEVER MAY COME OF THIS CONFERENCE, THE GENERAL SET-UP AND PROBLEMS ON HAND, ONLY SERVE TO EMPHASIZE THE DOMINANT POSITION WHICH RUSSIA HAS ACQUIRED ALMOST OVERNIGHT IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.

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THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND RAISES A PRETTY PROBLEM FOR THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES. UNDER THE ANGLO-POLISH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT, TO WHICH FRANCE ALSO SUBSCRIBED, THE ALLIES ARE BOUND TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO RESTORE POLAND TO ITS FORMER STATE OF SOVEREIGNTY.

THIS MEANS THAT THE ALLIED OBJECTIVE MUST BE TO EJECT NOT ONLY GERMANY BUT, UNLESS THE SOVIET UNION SHOULD VOLUNTARILY WITHDRAW, TO COMPEL IT TO DO SO.

THE ALLIES HAVEN'T CHOSEN TO MAKE AN OFFICIAL ISSUE OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AS YET, SINCE THAT WOULD BE CHALLENGING THE SOVIET TO WAR, AND THEY HAVE AS MUCH WAR AS THEY NEED ALREADY. HOWEVER, IF AND WHEN THEY HAVE DEFEATED NAZIDOM THEY ARE PLEDGED TO HAVE A GO AT RUSSIA, SHOULD THAT COUNTRY PERSIST IN ITS OCCUPATION OF POLISH TERRITORY.

MEANTIME, HOWEVER, THE THREE-FIFTHS OF POLAND OCCUPIED BY SOVIET TROOPS IS REPORTEDLY BEING RAPIDLY SOVIETIZED. THE "WORKERS AND PEASANTS" ARE BUSY DISPOSING OF CAPITALISTS AND LANDED PROPRIETORS, AND ARE DIVIDING UP THE BIG ESTATES. (COMMUNISM APPEARS TO BE SWEEPING THIS PART OF POLAND.

SO ACTUALLY THE ALLIES NEVER WILL BE ABLE TO RESTORE POLAND TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION, EVEN IF THEY GET THE TERRITORY BACK. A POLISH HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF--LARGELY COMMUNIST AND PARTLY OLD REGIME--MUST FALL.

BUT IF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION PRESENTS A PROBLEM TO THE ALLIES, IT IS EQUALLY A MATTER OF ANXIETY FOR HERR HITLER. UNLESS THE RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS IN MOSCOW RESULT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUFFER POLISH STATE, THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN WILL HAVE RIGHT UP AGAINST HIS BORDERS THE COMMUNISM WHICH HE HAS DAMNED AND FOUGHT THROUGHOUT HIS CAREER. IF HERR HITLER WAS RIGHT IN SAYING COMMUNISM WAS A DANGER TO GERMANY BEFORE, IT IS TEN FOLD SO NOW.

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...VIA LEARNS SOVIET HAS GOT BASE IN BALTIC

SEP 29 1939

Treaty Said to Have Been Signed in Moscow as Tension Increased.

SEP 29 1939

RED FLEET BEING MASSED

Action Is Taken as Submarine Forces Second Russian Vessel Onto Rocks.

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—It was reported unofficially tonight that a pact between Estonia and Russia had been signed today in Moscow, giving Russia air and naval bases on Saare Maa, an island at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. This would give Russia control of the whole northern Baltic.

These reports added that areas also were accorded Russia sufficient for garrisoning 25,000 soldiers.

[Saare Maa has an area of 1,010 square miles and, like the mainland of Estonia, was a part of Czarist Russia for nearly 200 years before the Bolshevist revolution.]

The island dominates not only the Gulf of Riga, but also the entrances to the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland.

Earlier reports to Riga had said that Russia was demanding naval base rights on Saare Maa and Hiiu Maa, which lies to the north of Saare Maa.

Defense Council for Latvia.

Earlier today the Latvian Government created a council for defense of the State, charged with correlating military, economic, financial and administrative activities.

President Ulmanis heads the council. The other members include the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Communications and the Interior, the commander-in-chief of the army and the chief of the general staff.

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Soviet Vessel Attacked

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Tass, the official Soviet agency, reported today the second attack in two days by an unidentified submarine on Russian shipping near Estonia.

The agency said that the captain of the 967-ton Soviet steamship Pioneer radioed that an unidentified submarine had forced him to run onto the rocks of Vigrund bank, while trying to enter Narva Bay, on Estonia's northern coast.

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A salvage expedition was dispatched to aid the Pioneer, whose crew was reported in no danger.

Russia said yesterday that a mysterious submarine had sunk the Soviet steamship Metallist in the same general region. The announcement coincided with Soviet press attacks on Estonia, accusing her of harboring foreign warships.

Soviet Fleet off Esthonia.

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Several Russian warships were sighted today making what appeared to be a search of the Esthonian coast. Russian sources here said that the Soviet fleet was ready for battle.

In other quarters the belief was expressed that the ships might be searching for an unidentified submarine which Moscow accused yesterday of torpedoing the Russian freighter Metallist near Narva Bay, on the northern coast of Estonia.

[Estonia's explanation of the escape from Tallinn, Estonia, of an interned Polish submarine was described in a Russian communique yesterday as "unsatisfactory." The communique said: "One can arrive at the conclusion that some unknown submarines have a secret base somewhere near the Estonian coast."]

It was apparent from this city, overlooking the narrow neck of the Gulf of Finland, that the activity of Russia's Baltic fleet had been increased. Linked with this was the fact that Russian planes were sighted over Estonia yesterday.

In some quarters, the increased Russian activity was regarded as a sign of Soviet alertness, at least, and possibly as pressure on Estonia because of the sinking of the Metallist.

Pact Increases Anxiety Among Baltic Countries

Riga, Latvia, *Friday*, Sept. 29 (AP)—Anxiety increased in the Baltic countries today with the signing of the Soviet Russian-Estonian mutual assistance and trade agreement which was reported here to have given Russia air and naval bases on Saare Maa (Oesel), an island commanding the Gulf of Riga.

The countries fringing the eastern Baltic have been tense since the reported sinking yesterday of a Soviet freighter by submarine off the Estonian coast. This concern grew today when another Russian ship commander reported a submarine attack.

Control Of Northeast Baltic

Under the reported pact, Russia would gain control of the northeastern Baltic as well as areas sufficient to garrison 25,000 soldiers.

If Russia has, in fact, acquired Saare Maa Island as a part of a general Soviet-German settlement, it could mean, some observers said, that Germany was getting compensation elsewhere for this huge concession.

Was Part Of Czarist Russia

A part of Czarist Russia for nearly 200 years before the Bolshevist revolution, Saare Maa has an area of 1,010 square miles. It controls the entrances to the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga, Latvia's ports, and is near the Gulf of Bothnia as well. The latter is vital to Swedish and Finnish commerce.

Diplomatic sources said the pact might mean that Adolf Hitler was so sure that with Russia's help he eventually will gain control of the North Sea that he could afford to turn the northern Baltic over to Stalin.

Russia is reliably reported to have at least seventy-two submarines available for service in the Baltic and northern waters and a greater number in the Far East. Recently it was asserted officially in Moscow that the Soviet Union's submarine fleet was "the biggest in the world."

As evidence of the beginning of Russian-German naval cooperation, the reported presence of the German liner Bremen at Murmansk was regarded significant.

Russ Plane Over Estonia

Concern in Estonia was aggravated by the repeated appearance of a Soviet warplane over Estonian territory—yesterday Russian planes flew low over the housetops of Tallinn, the capital—and by the activity of Soviet warships searching Estonian territorial waters for an escaped Polish submarine.

The escape of this submarine, the Orzel, last week from Tallinn started a controversy with Moscow. The Soviet called Estonian explanations unsatisfactory, and charged "unknown submarines" had a secret base in Estonian waters.

Second Ship Attacked

Today Tass, official Soviet news agency, said a second Soviet steamer, the Pioneer, had been attacked by a submarine and "forced on the rocks" in Narva Bay, just at the dividing line between Estonian and Soviet waters.

Observers who noted Soviet warplanes over Estonia and warships searching the Estonian coastline were inclined to doubt that Estonia could escape more serious sacrifices by granting Soviet Russia an air and naval base on Saare Maa.

Latvia, meantime, prepared for an emergency by creating a council of state for defense. The council was charged with correlating military, economic, financial and administrative activities.

HELSINKI--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN X X Y ESTONIAN COAST.")

IN OTHER QUARTERS THERE WERE REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN DEMANDS UPON ESTONIA HAD BEEN INCREASED TO INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH A NAVAL BASE NOT ONLY ON SAARE MAA, ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF RIGA, BUT ON HIIU MAA, TO THE NORTH.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE ESTONIANS PROBABLY WOULD SUBMIT TO SOVIET RUSSIAN INSISTANCE THAT THE NEW EUROPEAN SITUATION REQUIRED THAT THE RUSSIAN FLEET BE A MAJOR FORCE IN THE BALTIC, ON A PAR WITH OTHER FLEETS, AND THEREFORE NEW PORTS WERE NEEDED.

(RIGA, LATVIA, ALSO HEARD THAT RUSSIA WAS DEMANDING NAVAL BASE RIGHTS ON SAARE MAA AND HIIU MAA.

(IT WAS STATED, HOWEVER, THAT THOUGH THE FEELING PREVAILED THAT THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS MIGHT LEAD TO A LOCAL SETTLEMENT, POLITICAL CIRCLES IN RIGA ADMITTED THE POSSIBILITY OF ECONOMIC DEMANDS FROM MOSCOW TO OBTAIN FAR-REACHING TRANSIT TRADE PRIVILEGES NOT ONLY FROM ESTONIA BUT ALSO FROM LATVIA.)

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Moscow Gets Baltic Naval And Air Bases

Mutual Assistance and Trade Treaties Signed by Russia and Estonia

Ribbentrop Feted, Leaving for Berlin

What Understanding He Has Reached Is Likely to Affect War's Future

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 29, (Friday).—Soviet Russia announced today the conclusion of a mutual assistance and trade agreement with her little Baltic neighbor, Esthonia.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the pact was signed Thursday after four days of negotiations beginning Sunday.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, was expected to depart from Moscow today or tomorrow with some form of agreement bringing the warring Reich into even closer understanding with Soviet Russia.

Whether the agreement would take the form of a military pact with Red Russia, formation of some new Balkan accord regulating influence in that part of Europe, or merely an extensive agreement on Polish and trade questions puzzled well-informed diplomats.

Neutrals Kept Out

The matter was terrible at sea concerning these momentous, many-sided negotiations that have been going on for more than twenty-four hours than at any time since the creation of the Communist state in Russia twenty-two years ago.

The outcome of these negotiations was seen as likely to answer the question of what course Russia would play in Europe at war.

Diplomatic quarters heard without surprise from Riga, Latvia, before the announcement here, that Russia and Estonia had signed a ten-year mutual-assistance pact giving Russia the right to air and naval bases on the strategic island of Saare Maa at the entrance to the Baltic. Foreign quarters were confident the Soviets were pursuing some such aim.

Soviet reports of a second attack on Russian merchant ships off Estonia had sharpened the belief in diplomatic quarters that Moscow was putting the pressure on the little Baltic state to capitulate to military and naval demands.

With the foreign ministers of three governments—Germany, Estonia and Turkey—here, the Soviet capital was the vital center of diplomatic activity.

Ten-Year Pact Reported

[The unofficial reports at Riga said a ten-year mutual assistance pact was signed in Moscow giving Russia naval and air bases on Saare Maa, island at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga, and according her areas sufficient for garrisoning 25,000 soldiers. The naval and air bases would give Russia control of the whole northern Baltic.

[At Helsingfors, Finland, several Russian warships were sighted making what appeared to be a search of the Estonian coast, and Russian sources here said the Soviet fleet was ready for battle. Russian planes were seen over Estonia Wednesday.]

Meanwhile, increasing indications of extremely close Russian-German relations, signifying a possible important move by the non-aggression pact partners, were seen in the elaborate attention showered on German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop. He conferred again at the Kremlin following Wednesday night's prolonged conversations with Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov and Joseph V. Stalin. He was feted at a banquet last night by Soviet officials.

The reception accorded Ribbentrop contrasted sharply with that of the Estonian Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, who apepared virtually to be unnoticed. Selter was in Moscow on a second visit after a hasty flight home Sunday.

Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, originally scheduled to return home last night, prolonged his stay. This, coupled with the fact that Russia appointed new ministers to Bulgaria and Iran (Persia), in-

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creased talk of the possible formation of a new Balkan-Near Eastern bloc. A Bulgarian air official already was in Moscow to negotiate an accord for a Bulgarian-Soviet air line.

Tass, Soviet official news agency, reported the 967-ton Russian steamer Pioner was attacked by an unidentified submarine and forced onto the rocks of Vigrund bank while trying to enter Narva Bay, on Estonia's northern coast. It was in this same general region that the Soviet government Wednesday announced a mysterious submarine had sunpk the Soviet steamer Mettalist. A salvage expedition was sent to the aid of the Pioner, whose crew was said to be in no danger.

The announcement of the attacks on the two ships came as the Soviet press attacked Estonia, charging her with harboring foreign submarines. Previously the Soviet government had made similar accusations following the escape of the interned Polish submarine Orzel from the harbor at Tallinn, Estonian capital.

Besides attending the banquet at which he was lavishly entertained Ribbentrop last night was present during part of the presentation of the ballet "Swan Lake." He occupied the one-time imperial box with German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg and several Soviet officials. Neither Stalin nor Molotov was present.

Albert Forster, Nazi leader in Danzig before the Free City was annexed to Germany, also attended the performance. He accompanied Ribbentrop when he arrived Wednesday with a large party of Nazi aides in three airplanes.

Seated elsewhere in the theater were Alexander Troyanovsky, former Ambassador at Washington, and his successor-designate, Constantine A. Oumansky, heretofore Charge d'Affaires in Washington.

Soviet Announces Pacts

MOSCOW, Friday, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Soviet Government early today announced the conclusion of a ten-year mutual assistance pact with Estonia giving Russia the right to fortify two strategic Estonian islands and an Estonian port in the North Baltic Sea.

The pact provides for Russia to render Estonia "every assistance, including military, in the event of direct aggression or menace of aggression arising on the part of any great European power against the sea frontiers" of Estonia.

The Soviet Government announced simultaneously a trade agreement between Russia and Estonia providing for trade relations between the two nations four and a half times as great as at present, and giving Russia greatly enlarged transit privileges for her goods to Estonian ports.

The two agreements gave Russia a firm military and economic hold over the North Baltic, particularly increasing her influence over the Gulf of Riga, where Latvia's port is situated; the Gulf of Finland, in which Finland is interested, and the Gulfo of Bothnia, which is vital to the commerce of Sweden and Finland.

The mutual assistance pact signed yesterday after negotiations for which Estonian Foreign Minister Karl Selter came here, grants Russia the right to "maintain naval bases and several airdromes for aviation on lease terms at a reasonable price on the Estonian islands of Oesel and Dagoe and in the town of Baltic Port [Paldiski]."

Baltic Port is a mainland port to the north near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

The pact puts Russian armed formes roughly 250 miles west of where they must remain now at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

Bars Hostile Alliances

The mutual assistance pact stipulates that both parties "undertake not to conclude any alliances nor participate in any coalitions" directed against the other. Soviet fortification of her new bases on Estonian territory is not to affect the "sovereign rights" of Estonia and "in particular" not her economic system or State organization.

The pact was concluded, it was stated, "for the purpose of development of friendly relations established" by the peace treaty of Feb. 2, 1920—the Treaty of Tartu, by which Russia recognized the independence of Estonia. Estonia is former territory of Czarst Russia.

This treaty and a non-aggression pact signed May 4, 1932, "still form a firm basis" of the "mutual relations and undertakings" of Russia and her little Baltic neighbor, the pact text stated.

The mutual assistance pact is to remain in effect for ten years, with automatic renewal for another five unless it is denounced one year prior to its expiration.

The trade agreement gives Estonia the right to transport goods over Soviet railways and waterways to Arctic and Black Sea ports, and fixes the amount of trade turnover between the two countries at 39,000,000 Estonian krones.

Announcement of the two agreements came amid feverish diplomatic activities here involving countries all the way from the Balkans to the Baltic.

[Estonia, a small country of only 18,353 square miles, belonged to Czarist Russia for nearly 200 years, and Tallinn is the former Reval, in Czarist days a Russian sea base.

[At one time Estonia belonged to Sweden, but was ceded to Russia in 1721. A strong autonomy movement developed in 1905, but Estonia did not gain independence until after the Bolshevist revolution. Her independence was declared Feb. 24, 1918, and she won Russian recognition on Feb. 2, 1920, after fighting off a Bolshevist invasion.]

Number of Troops Not Set

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 29 (Friday) (AP).—Soviet Russia endeavored to obtain Estonia's consent to a Russian garrison of 25,000 troops in the mutual assistance pact signed yesterday, the National Coalition newspaper "Uusi Suomi" reported today.

The newspaper said the Soviets wanted the troops scattered at several points throughout the country, but when the Estonian Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, balked, Russia agreed to confine her troops to the new bases for the duration of European hostilities.

The number of troops will be set at a conference to be arranged after the pact is ratified, it was reported. The time limit for ratification is six days.

Reports of the pact here emphasized the transit privileges to Estonian ports for the Soviet Union which the agreement conferred, and its far-reaching military and economic aspects.

Von Ribbentrop Sees Stalin; Discusses Balance of Power

Foreign Ministers of Turkey and Estonia Also in Moscow as German Envoy Pays Second Visit in Month.

MOSCOW, Sept. 29, (A. P.).—In the presence of Joseph Stalin, the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, consulted with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov today, and diplomats wondered about the possibility of another quick move to shift Europe's balance of power.

With two other Foreign Ministers in Moscow—those of Turkey and Estonia—the Soviet capital was the proud center of intense diplomatic activity.

For von Ribbentrop this was the second visit to Moscow in little more than a month. On August 23 Russia and Germany confounded the rest of Europe when they negotiated a non-aggression pact.

Only a few hours after his plane landed, the German entered the Kremlin last night for his initial conference with Molotov. With Stalin sitting in, the meeting lasted until 2:30 A. M. today.

Four and a Half Hours.

The length of the first talk—four and a half hours—indicated that several problems were involved and the announcement that the conversations would continue today, after the principals had slept, indicated that decisions were still to be arrived at.

In addition to questions rising from the Russo-German partionment of Poland, most observers believed that other major issues confronted the conferees. They speculated on the possibility of some form of military pact to broaden present non-aggression ties and also on the chance of a new Balkan bloc, with Turkey participating.

Von Ribbentrop slept until nearly noon today, and had only a short time for consultation with his aids before the resumption of talks with the Russians this afternoon. Stalin planned again to participate, it was understood.

It was reported that a third Russo-German conference would come late tonight after Von Ribbentrop has attended a performance of the Ballet.

Turks May Linger in City.

Viewed as significant was Von Ribbentrop's arrival while the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, and his aids were here for a three-day visit. Unofficially it was reported that the Turkish delegation might prolong its stay, which was to have ended today.

While Von Ribbentrop was being received with a guard of honor yesterday, Estonia's Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, came back to Moscow for the second time in three days. He received no such welcome as Von Ribbentrop's. Ostensibly he was here for the negotiation of a trade pact. However, unofficial reports persisted that Russia was making demands upon Estonia for fortification concessions in Estonian waters on the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea.

Relations with Estonia were emphasized last night by a broadcast reporting the sinking of the Russian steel Metallist near Narva Bay, off coast of Estonia. The ment said that the was sunk by an unidentifi rine. Nineteen of her cre wenty-four were reported rescued.

The Soviet press attacked the once Russian-ruled Estonia, declaring that she harbored naval bases for foreign Powers. The dispute with Estonia went back to the escape of the Polish submarine Orzel from Tallinn harbor last week. The Orzel had been interned.

Estonians Called In.

It was learned that Estonian representatives were summoned to talks at the Kremlin some time in the night, but whether the conversation took place before or after Von Ribbentrop's call there it was not disclosed.

Among the persistent unofficial reports of Soviet demands on Estonia was one which said that Russia sought certain privileges in Estonia herself, possibly the establishment of a naval base at Tallinn.

The newspapers ignored the return to Moscow of the Estonian Foreign Minister, but printed front page pictures of Von Ribbentrop's arrival and also reported on the activities of the Turkish delegation.

A Bulgarian air official, Col. Baidev, also came to Moscow and some quarters connected his coming with the unconfirmed reports of the formation of a new Balkan bloc.

Two More Bases Demanded.

HELSINKI, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—There were reports here today that Russian demands on Estonia had been increased to include the right to establish a naval base not only on Saare Maa, an island at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, but on Hiiu Maa, to the north.

These sources said that the Estonians probably would submit to Russian insistence that the new European situation required that the Russian fleet be a major force in the Baltic, on a par with other fleets, and therefore that new ports were needed.

Defense Council for Latvia.

RIGA, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Latvian Government created today a council for defense of the State, charged with correlating military, economic, financial and administrative activities.

President Ulmanis heads the council. The other members include the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Communications and the Interior, the commander-in-chief of the army and the chief of the general staff.

LONDON DENIES REPORT OF NEW RAID ON FLEET

Berlin Asserts One Plane Landed 550-pound Bomb on Vessel's Deck.

OFF THE FIRTH OF FORTH

British Declare U-Boats Are All Driven From Traffic Lanes About the Isles.

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Supreme German Command announced today that "a heavy British cruiser was successfully attacked by one air force fighting unit," off the Isle of May, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, off the eastern coast of Scotland.

[A spokesman for the Admiralty at London declared that this report was "all poppycock."]

The German communique said that a 550-pound bomb hit the prow of the British ship, which was not identified beyond the statement that it was a heavy cruiser.

There was no indication in the communique that the raid had met with any British reaction.

Where Is the Ark Royal?

Dealing with an attack yesterday on British naval units in the North Sea, the communique said that an airplane carrier was struck by one 100-pound bomb and a battleship was hit at the prow and amidships by two 550-pounders.

[Concerning this report the British Admiralty announced yesterday that twenty German planes attacked a squadron of British ships without scoring any hits, and that one German plane was shot down, one badly damaged and the crew of a third captured on alighting on the water.]

German radio stations broadcast a suggestion today that Britain's newest aircraft carrier, the Ark Royal, was the vessel "destroyed" on Tuesday.

"An airplane carrier of the most modern construction sustained a square hit of the heaviest caliber," the broadcasts declared. "A tremendous explosion was the result. Where is the Ark Royal?"

The 22-000-ton Ark Royal, which carries a normal complement of sixty planes, was completed on November 16, 1938, at a cost of about $12,000,000.

Hitler Offers Congratulations.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Germany, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler visited this North Sea naval base today to congratulate submarine crews returning from cruises in "enemy waters."

Announcement of the Fuehrer's visit said he came to laud the submarine flotilla for "successful trips" abroad.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander in Chief of the German Navy, accompanied Hitler, who thanked officers and men personally and later at an informal gathering had members of submarine crews tell him of their experiences.

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'It's All Poppycock.'

LONDON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The report from Berlin that a British cruiser had been "successfully attacked" by German aircraft near the Isle of May brought this response today from the British Admiralty: "It's all poppycock."

The Press Association added that it "understands there is no truth whatever" to the report.

"The story issued today by the German radio is a repetition of a false claim made yesterday in connection with the North Sea episode," the Association said.

Nazi submarines were said in an authoritative statement today to "have now been driven from thickly dotted shipping routes" around the British coast.

"In less than a month," the statement declared, "they have found the pace too hot for them, and have retreated from much-used shipping channels and are now forced to operate much farther out in the open sea where the 'catch' is bound to be a much smaller one."

The Ministry of Information announced today that further German prisoners arrived at an internment camp in a northern industrial area. The captives were described as U-boat prisoners."

[Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons on September 15 that prisoners had been taken in British actions against German submarines; and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said on Tuesday that additional German submarine men had been captured.]

"Most of them wore civilian dress," the Ministry said, "although a few had retained their naval trousers and boots.

"They looked fit, but a trifle haggard. The average age was about 23 and they carried oddments of personal belongings in cardboard boxes, and when questioned by officers stood smartly to attention."

Shielding a Submarine.

An authoritative British account of the North Sea battle on Tuesday between twenty German warplanes and ships of the British home fleet disclosed today that the warships were attacked while shielding a damaged British submarine.

"Enemy bombers were able to take advantage of low-lying clouds to dive over the battleships," the account set forth. "Other airplanes flew at a height of about 12,000 feet to take advantage of a break in the clouds to deliver an attack on our cruisers.

"So effective, however, was the defense put up by the British squadron, that the German planes found it impossible to find a target."

The first attack, this account said, was a dive-bombing aimed at a British aircraft carrier, one of the vessels escorting the crippled submarine home.

When the low-flying planes first dived through the clouds toward the aircraft carrier, the account said, they were driven off by anti-aircraft fire. Then the planes from 12,000 feet altitude attacked the cruisers.

The account continued:

"British high-angle guns forced them to abandon the attack after shooting down two of their planes and damaging another badly.

"The admiral in charge regarded the attack as 'nothing very much' and did not bother to report the action until after a German radio communique claimed a British aircraft carrier had been destroyed and several hits had been scored on one battleship.

The account said that the weather "was fine with some clouds" and that "in these conditions, the bombing from high altitude was conducted from what really was too great a height for efficacy."

Test Is Yet to Come.

The British press hailed the outcome of the battle as a crushing blow to Nazi hopes of crippling the British fleet from the air. Some naval experts pointed out, however, that maneuvering battleships had yet to face a test under the attack of successive waves of large bombing squadrons.

British sources, commenting on the contention that German submarines had been driven out to sea, said: "The position now is similar to the one that existed at the end of the last war, when the U-boat menace was practically defeated."

The same sources reiterated that the German merchant flag had been driven from the seas and that German ships had been forced into refuge in neutral ports all over the world where international law forbids warring [illegible]

munique's announcement that the main body of German troops in the east now was behind the demarcation line agreed upon by Germany and Russia.

The southern wing of the German Army, the communique said, in withdrawing toward the demarcation line yesterday captured 500 officers and 6,000 Polish soldiers in the region east of the San River and high Polish Army leaders, commanders and their staffs.

Goering Praises Air Force.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, in an order of the day to the German air force, praised the effectiveness of Germany's flyers for preventing Polish war planes from flying over German soil.

The order was headed, "Goering, Field Marshal, Headquarters of the Air Force, the Day of the Capitulation of Warsaw, September 27, 1939."

The belief was prevalent among Nazis today that Germany's war would end tomorrow with the formal surrender of Warsaw by her 100,000 defenders. But Germany further strengthened her western defenses and informed persons said that if Great Britain still wanted to fight it was up to her.

Germany was also strengthening herself politically in the east. Indications increased that the mission to Moscow of her Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, might result in closer political cooperation between Nazi Germany and her new friend, Soviet Russia.

As a prelude to a more violent struggle in the west—which could happen, German informants said, only if the Allies launched a large-scale offensive — greatest importance was attached to Von Ribbentrop's visit to Moscow.

Chamberlain on His Knees.

of Nazi politics, published a cartoon showing the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain kneeling on the British Isles in prayer, umbrella in hand. Surrounding him were three huge military figures labeled Japan, U. S. S. R. and Greater Germany.

"The Encirclement," said the caption, "a Masterpiece of English Diplomacy."

Headlines told Berlin that "Warsaw has capitulated" and Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter said that the surrender was the "crowning" of a campaign which "will be entered in German history."

Meanwhile the mopping up of scattered remnants of the Polish Army was reported progressing satisfactorily. The number of Polish prisoners taken in the twenty-eight-day campaign was said to have increased to about 600,000.

The press proudly recorded the delivery to Rumania of eleven Heinkel pursuit planes of the latest type, calling it a sign that the German aviation industry was so efficient that it could supply not only the war-time needs of this nation but also fill foreign orders promptly.

An unofficial but trustworthy person said last night that Ernst Thaelmann, former Communist chieftain in Germany, and others associated with him had been released from prisons and concentration camps as a result of the new Russo-German co-operation. Placards and books attacking Communism have been removed from public view.

No Collective Farms Yet.

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Reports today from the White Russian and Ukrainian districts in Poland occupied by the Red army indicated that the collective farm system would not be started there immediately.

Instead, plots of twelve to twenty acres each were being handed over to individual peasants, with the cattle and agricultural implements of the landlords divided among them.

Peasants and workers were encouraged by a Soviet White Russian newspaper published at Minsk to "eliminate the Polish landowner, capitalist and officer class."

The newspaper urged increased "vigilance" against these people, declaring:

"The liberated people will find a way to put an end to the plots of the hostile Polish landowners and manufacturers."

The article praised an aged peasant who was said to have reported to the Red army the presence of a "nest of Polish officers on his land." The report, the newspaper said, resulted in "extermination" of the group.

Berlin Claims New Surrender

Says Modlin Fortress Offers Capitulation—Nazis Expect Peace Now.

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that the commander of Modlin Fortress, about fifteen miles northwest of Warsaw, had offered this morning to surrender to the besieging German forces.

Modlin was cut off from Warsaw last week and the offer to surrender marked the end of a formidable nest of resistance.

That the German Army's Polish campaign was approaching an end was further indicated in the com-

Today's issue of Das Schwarze Korps, organ of Adolf Hitler's Elite Guard, indicated the possibility of a military alliance between Germany, Russia and, later on, Japan. The newspaper, closely connected with the highest Nazi quarters and frequently regarded as a prophet

LONDON LOOKS FOR NEW NAZI PEACE DRIVE

Paris Also Hears Hitler Will Call for End of War Presently.

ON BASIS OF POLISH CONQUEST

Meanwhile Bank of England Cuts Rediscount Rate From 4 to 3 Per Cent.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—A conviction that Adolf Hitler is working toward a spectacular "end the war" move designed to force British and French acceptance of the "liquidation" of Poland grew in diplomatic circles here today. The British Government maintained a guarded silence on the Russo-German negotiations at Moscow but many informed observers here expressed the belief that Hitler would make the talks a springboard for a "peace offensive."

[Dispatches from Paris said that the belief was expressed in well-informed quarters there that Hitler was preparing to advance peace proposals, backed by threat of a Russo-German military alliance and new Nazi troop concentrations in the west; and that it would be no surprise if Hitler made representations to France and Great Britain before the week end, asking the allies to recognize the Russo-German partitionment of Poland and bringing up the question of Germany's colonial demands.

[A refusal to consider peace on this basis, observers declared, might be taken by Hitler to justify before the world a "complete war" upon France and Great Britain—even to the extent, they said, of a dash through neutral countries in an effort to combat the British blockade.

[It was generally believed in Paris that the German Foreign Minister's trip to Moscow yesterday was planned by Hitler to create the impression that a Russo-German military alliance was imminent.]

Both France and Great Britain have issued repeated official statements that there would be no peace until the Hitler regime was destroyed and Polish independence restored.

Halifax Sees Maisky.

The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, had another interview yesterday with the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, apparently seeking light on enigmatic Russian policy.

Talking with Maisky last Saturday night, Lord Halifax requested the Russian Government to provide information on its future aims in eastern Europe. How Maisky replied was not officially disclosed. It was understood in diplomatic quarters, however, that the Russian view was that a definite statement of policy could not be expected at this stage.

Rediscount Rate Reduced.

Meanwhile, today Great Britain went grimly ahead wth preparations for a war to any length to "crush Hitlerism"—Prime Minister Chamberlain's own description of the British objective.

Unflinchingly the nation adopted financial sacrifices called for yesterday in a £2,000,000,000 (approximately $8,000,000,000) war budget submitted to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon.

Today the Bank of England reduced the rediscount rate from 4 to 3 per cent. The reduction, after five weeks of the 4 per cent rate, was regarded as a vital step toward adjusting Great Britain's war economy.

The new rate was expected to help the Government in the heavy borrowing it must undertake to meet war expenses.

One effect, financial experts predicted, would be to enable the Government to borrow soon on bills at between 3 and 4 per cent and lay the groundwork for cheap Government borrowing generally.

There has been agitation in many quarters for low interest rates in the belief that they were too high in the world war and inordinately increased the hardship of footing the bill for that conflict.

Some experts said that the bank rate reduction would be accompanied by a Government "suggestion" tantamount to an order to commercial banks not to lend money to individuals or business organizations for non-essential purposes. This, they said, would be another precaution to assure the Government of aid in borrowing at low rates to the fullest possible extent.

Income Taxes.

Sharp declines in tobacco and industrial stocks were interpreted in financial quarters as reflecting a shock in the stock market at the burden of taxation proposed in the first war budget, submitted to Parliament yesterday. Newspaper commentators cited the budget message as a warning to Germany of Great Britain's determination.

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said that Sir John Simon was "going to work with a meat ax" and suggested that "he would have done better to take a slice now and another later on."

The London Times commented that the effect of the increased taxes was "to reduce and even destroy many incomes altogether."

35 P. C. Income Tax.

The budget called for a standard tax of 35 per cent on income until March 31 next, end of the fiscal year, and of 37.5 per cent in the next year. The rate has been 27.5 per cent.

The new income tax set a high for peace or war. Also increased were levies on alcoholic drink, tobacco and sugar. The House of Commons cheered Sir John's assertion that "if the price of victory be high, it is a 'price' worth paying."

Loans of nearly £1,000,000,000 (approximately $4,000,000,000) are in prospect to finance the war this year. The indicated minimum budget requirement of £2,000,000,000 will be met roughly, half by borrowing and half by taxation.

Alert for Air Attack.

Some observers declared Hitler's immediate goal was to have Great Britain and France recognize a "fait accompli" in Poland and conclude hostilities with a promise of colonial concessions to Germany, or else launch a fierce aerial warfare against the British and French with the aim of destroying civilian morale.

Alert against this possibility, the Government warned that the 1,500,000 women and children now distributed through the English countryside should not return to their homes in congested cities. Stringent nightly blackouts were kept in force, pending experience in actual air raids.

Strategists who looked for Germany to follow up her submarine warfare with mass air attacks on Great Britain and France argued that Germany had not amassed her huge bombing fleet for a war of attrition—a slow wearing down of her western enemies.

The American Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, again advised Americans in Great Britain to go home. It was estimated that there were still some 4,000 of them in the United Kingdom, and of this number 2,500 were said to have no urgent reasons for staying.

The Ministry of Information announced that during yesterday and last night Royal Air Force aircraft carried out further reconnaissance

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over Germany and the western front.

"In spite of opposition," the announcement said, "valuable information was obtained. All aircraft returned safely."

SOVIET IS WILLING TO DISCUSS TRADE PACT WITH BRITAIN

Meanwhile Von Ribbentrop Meets Stalin in Long Moscow Talks.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—An authoritative source said tonight that Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, had assured the British Government that Russia was willing to start negotiations for a war trade agreement.

This was learned while the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was in Moscow, engaged in conversations which have excited a wide range of speculation.

Considerable significance was attached to the indication the Soviet is willing to negotiate with Great Britain over contraband and war trade in general, even though at the time she is conducting talks with Germany.

In authoritative quarters it was said that although Great Britain expects some "peace move" by Germany soon, no approach yet has been made either directly or through any neutral agent, such as Italy.

Blow to Allies Is Seen.

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The news service Dienst aus Deutschland indicated today that the results of current German-Russian negotiations in Moscow would strengthen Germany's hand immensely in dealing with Great Britain or France hereafter in war or in peace.

The service, which has close connections with the Government, hinted strongly at a common plan of action to meet every future eventuality in Europe.

Pointing to what have been hailed here as successful German air attacks on British naval units in the last two days—although the British Government has flatly denied German claims of such successes—Dienst aus Deutschland observed:

"The military risk of the war already has been emphatically demonstrated to the English. The political risk embodies itself in the Foreign Minister's second visit to Moscow.

Prepared for Either Choice.

"Several conversations already have taken place between Von Ribbentrop and Molotov which it is said fully support the satisfactory atmosphere of the first visit and permit the weight of German-Russian agreement to be put to account in coming developments in the most far-reaching form.

"The German strength, which becomes visible through these events, allows the Reich to put the alternative of peace or war to the Western Powers once more without danger of suspicion or weakness.

"Germany is prepared for either choice."

MAISKY TELLS OF READINESS TO NEGOTIATE

Britain Expects Some Peace Bid From Nazis, But None Has Arrived

Bulgaria Premier To Go To Moscow For Commercial Accord

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 28—An authoritative source said tonight Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, had assured the British Government that Russia was willing to start negotiations for a war-trade agreement.

Considerable significance was attached to the indication the Soviet is willing to negotiate with Britain over contraband and war trade in general, even though at the time she is conducting talks with Germany.

Authoritative quarters said that although Britain expects some peace move by Germany in the immediate future, no approach yet has been made either directly or through any neutral agent, such as Italy.

Bulgarian Premier To Go To Moscow For Parleys

Sofia, Sept. 28 (AP)—Premier George Kiosseivanoff will lead a Bulgarian trade delegation to Moscow Saturday, it was reported reliably today.

Political circles said the negotiations might be stretched to include political implications. The delegation will include Finance Minister Dobri Bojiloff.

Kiosseivanoff's trip will come at a time when the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Sarajoglu, are engaged in conversations with Soviet officials believed in diplomatic circles to be highly important to the future of southeastern Europe.

Discuss Black Sea Pact

Well-informed sources here understood the Turkish and Russian officials were discussing a Black Sea pact under Soviet leadership. Such a pact, signed by Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey, they professed to believe, would bar "foreign influences" from the Black Sea area.

Such "foreign influences," it was said, would include Germany.

Diplomats here asserted von Ribbentrop flew hurriedly to Moscow in connection with a Black Sea pact after he learned of Russian-Turkish negotiations in Moscow.

Reentry As Active Factor

They believed that such an agreement would mark Russia's reentry as an active factor in southeastern Europe after a quarter of a century.

Kiosseivanoff represents a nation which, in addition to being on the Black Sea, always has been close to Russia through racial and cultural ties.

Germany has had about two-thirds of Bulgaria's trade, with accompanying political influence. A new Russian-Bulgarian trade treaty might be expected to help break the Nazi hold.

Soviet Sends Young Diplomat to Bulgaria

SOFIA, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Arkadi Yossicovich Lovrentiev, one of Soviet Russia's youngest diplomats, has been appointed Minister to Bulgaria, it was learned today.

The new minister, 35 years old and an electrical engineer by profession, had served since last June as acting chief of the Department of Eastern European Affairs in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

He is a former teacher in the Moscow technical university.

OFFICIAL WORD DENIES SERIOUS PLANT DAMAGE

Announcement Disputes Germans Made Attack On Cruiser

Admitted Plane Made Thrust At Destroyer Near Scot Coast

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 28—The death of fifteen persons and injury of four others in a munitions plant explosion this afternoon in the north of Britain were announced officially tonight.

The Government tempered disclosure of the disaster with the assertion that "the material damage will not seriously interfere with production."

In other announcements it told of the arrival of "a considerable number of new German U-boat prisoners" in England; asserted it had "practically defeated" the submarine menace; and denied a German announcement that a British cruiser had been bombed off the Isle of May, in the mouth of the Firth of Forth.

Attack On Cruiser Denied

The British Admiralty denied the report of the German high command that a British heavy cruiser had been "successfully attacked" by German aircraft off the Scottish coast, but acknowledged that an attack on a British destroyer had been made in that region.

The Admiralty answered the German report first by saying "It's all poppycock." The British Press Association added that it "understands there is no truth whatever" to the report.

Tonight, however, the Admiralty issued a statement acknowledging an earlier attempt, allegedly unsuccessful, to bomb a destroyer.

Attack On Destroyer

The statement read:

"In view of the continued and reiterated misstatement of the German broadcast to the effect that units of the British fleet in the North Sea have been damaged by German aircraft, the Admiralty reaffirms that in the actions referred to no British ship has been damaged nor any casualties incurred from German aircraft.

"The report of a bomb hitting a British heavy cruiser off May Island semes to refer to the fact that German aircraft attempted to bomb a destroyer in that area at 11.30 A. M. September 27, but failed to obtain a hit or do any damage.

"No British cruiser was attacked in that locality."

The announcement of the explosion in a munitions factory gave no location of the plant except the fact that it was in the north.

An authoritative statement declared "German submarines have been driven from the thickly dotted shipping routes around our coast."

"In less than a month," it said, "they have found the pace too hot for them . . . and are now forced to operate much farther out in the open sea where the 'catch' is bound to be a much smaller one."

The communique announcing additional German submarine prisoners had arrived at an internment camp said they were confined to a converted five-story cotton mill in northern England.

They were described as averaging twenty-three years of age and "looked fit but a trifle haggard."

Internment Announced

Earlier announcements of the internment of German submarine prisoners had been made by Prime Minister Chamberlain on September 15 and by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, last Tuesday.

The Air Ministry stated that the Royal Air Force yesterday and last night carried out "further reconnaissances into Germany and on the Western front. In spite of opposition valuable information was obtained. All aircraft returned safely."

Accounts of Royal Air Force activities published today estimated the Germans were "losing on the average of three machines a day on the Western front."

LONDON—FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX WAR CONDI-
TIONS. SIR ARNOLD WILSON, A CONSERVATIVE, PREDICTED THAT IF THE WAR WERE
CONTINUED A LONG TIME "THE FINANCIAL SYSTEMS OF ALL COUNTRIES WOULD
COLLAPSE." 1939
PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCED THAT THE FINANCE BILL WOULD
RECEIVE A SECOND READING ON MONDAY AND DISCLOSED HE WOULD MAKE ANOTHER
WAR REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NEXT TUESDAY.
F. W. PETHWICK-LAWRENCE, A LABORITE, URGED IN PARLIAMENT THAT THE
GOVERNMENT REDUCE TO TWO PER CENT THE BANK OF ENGLAND REDISCOUNT
RATE; WHICH WAS CUT TODAY FROM FOUR TO THREE PER CENT.
THE BANK RATE WAS DOUBLED AUG. 24 AS AN EMERGENCY "STORM WARNING"
AND THE REDUCTION TODAY WAS REGARDED IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES AS A STEP

1939

TO FACILITATE THE BORROWING OF £1,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO AID IN FINANCING THE WAR IN ADDITION TO THE AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXES.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON THE "HOME FRONT" INCLUDED:

NINE POLISH AIRMEN WHO ESCAPED FROM WARSAW IN TWO PASSENGER PLANES ARRIVED IN LONDON AND WERE EXPECTED TO JOIN THE POLISH FIGHTING FORCE BEING RECRUITED IN FRANCE.

RUMANIAN RESERVISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN WERE ASKED BY THEIR LEGATION TO REPORT TO THE RUMANIAN MILITARY ATTACHE.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, LORD PRIVY SEAL, HAD A LONG TALK WITH KING GEORGE VI.

QUEEN MOTHER MARY HAD LUNCH WITH KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ASSURED THE NATION THE GOVERNMENT WOULD AVOID INFLATION AND WOULD SEE THAT EVERY PENNY IS USED WISELY IN SPENDING THE HEAVIEST TAXES BRITONS HAVE EVER BEEN CALLED UPON TO PAY.

"WE HAVE BEEN PRETTY ACTIVE THESE THREE WEEKS," SIR JOHN TOLD THE HOUSE IN DEFENDING FINANCIAL CONTROL MEASURES WHICH HE SAID HAD MADE POSSIBLE A REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE AND CHEAP GOVERNMENT BORROWING.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BORROWING PLANS WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED, HE ASSERTED, UNTIL THE BUDGET IS PASSED.

"OUR OBJECT IS TO BORROW FROM THE GENUINE SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE AT THE LOWEST RATE WE CAN," HE ADDED. "THAT IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE ELABORATE FINANCIAL PLANS WHICH ARE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF OUR ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH WINNING THE WAR."

THE HEAVY TAXATION, HE SAID, WOULD COUNTERACT INFLATIONARY TENDENCIES AND PREVENT SPENDING ABUSES.

SIR JOHN SAID "IT IS NO ACCIDENT" THAT THE DAY AFTER THE BUDGET WAS PROPOSED IT WAS POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE BANK RATE."

"WE HAVE WITHIN THE LAST WEEK OR TWO GOT INTO WORKING ORDER THE COMPLETE CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES, THE COMPLETE CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE CONTROL OF EXPORTS," HE CONTINUED.

SPEAKING SYMPATHETICALLY OF THE HARDSHIPS CAUSED BY THE HEAVY TAXES, HE URGED "THE RICHER CLASSES NOT TO ECONOMIZE BY DISMISSING DOMESTIC STAFFS."

FW11SAES

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GERMANY PUTS EMPHASIS ON AIR STRENGTH

Nazis Hope Thus To Be Able To Challenge English Sea Power

Also Push Campaign To Checkmate Great Britain's Diplomacy

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 28—Germany concentrated attention tonight on her air challenge to British sea power and her campaign to checkmate British diplomacy.

Adolf Hitler, in a visit to the Wilhelmshaven naval base, gave his personal attention to the submarine and air forces which Germany asserts have been successful in damaging the powerful British fleet.

The diplomatic offensive against Britain was being carried on by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Moscow under conditions which his understudies at the Berlin Foreign Office said were highly favorable.

Expect To Freeze Out Britain

Informed quarters intimated von Ribbentrop would come home with an accord not only freezing England out of eastern Europe but affecting English interest in far-flung quarters of the world.

The supreme army command, announcing for the second day a success for its air force, said a "heavy British cruiser was successfully attacked off the Isle of May" at the mouth of the Firth of Forth.

With Grand Admiral Erich Raeder at his side, Hitler met and congratulated the crews of submarines which had returned from "successful expeditions."

Later the Führer gathered the officers and men around him to hear a recital of their adventures.

Planes Vs. Warships

The offensive against England is raising the question of how effective planes can be against heavily armored surface vessels, and German aviators and submarine commanders have been vying to prove the effectiveness of their weapons.

Hitler was described as intensely interested in the matter while German opinion on the whole was moving, on the basis of official German reports of sea successes, toward the belief that Germany has the means of challenging Britain's sea premacy.

German naval circles studied the official report that a British aircraft carrier was hit by a 1,100-pound bomb Tuesday in the North Sea. Official quarters asked whether the vessel was the Ark Royal, Britain's newest aircraft carrier.

14 Planes Made Attack

German naval sources declared fourteen German planes made the attack and all returned to their bases.

Von Ribbentrop's Moscow visit was reported in Germany to be proceeding "speedily and effectively."

"I would not be surprised if negotiations were concluded as early as tomorrow," an associate of the Foreign Minister said.

With Hitler away, no one in Berlin seemed to be informed of details of the negotiations but the expectation grew that a formal accord, probably with military features, would be the result.

Questions as to whether Poland would be wiped out completely by partition and what attitude Germany and Soviet Russia would take toward the Balkans remained without authoritative answers.

Germans were saying, however, that both Rumania and Turkey had been drawn from the British sphere of influence. They said satisfaction with the course of the Bucharest Government was indicated by the fact the German Heinkel works had delivered eleven warplanes to Rumania.

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Moscow-Berlin-Tokio Alliance Seen by Nazis

'Das Schwarze Korps' Pictures 'Encirclement' of Britain

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP).—Today's issue of "Das Schwarze Korps," organ of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's Schutz Staffel (Elite Guard), indicated the possibility of a military alliance among Germany, Russia and later, Japan.

The newspaper, closely connected with the highest Nazi quarters and frequently regarded as a prophet of Nazi politics, published a cartoon showing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain kneeling on the British Isles in prayer, umbrella in hand.

Surrounding him were three huge military figures labeled Japan, U. S. S. R. and Greater Germany.

"The encirclement," said the caption, "a masterpiece of English diplomacy."

In this connection, some German sources saw as "highly significant" the visit to the Western Front of

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30.24- 3687

30.24—3687

the former Japanese War Minister, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, and a group of high Japanese staff officers.

Terauchi, who was shown through the Western fortifications, previously had conferred with Hitler while Der Fuehrer was with the German forces in Poland and saw the Nazi armies in action in the East.

French Advance Near Moselle

High Command Reports Prisoners Taken—German Attack Is Repulsed.

PARIS, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The French High Command announced tonight that "a local attack by our troops in the region just to the east of the Moselle was carried out favorably."

"We took some prisoners," the communique added.

The morning communique read: "Calm night along the entire front. An enemy attack west of Saarbruecken failed.

"On the sea commercial navigation resumed its regular rhythm, thanks to the organization of convoys and aerial and naval patrols.

"During the afternoon of September 27 our aviation and British aviation, operating together, shot down several German fighting planes.

"Our scouting aviation was active during the night."

Although the exact location of the repulsed German attack was not specified, it was believed here that the communique referred to the region near Forbach, where the Maginot and Siegfried lines dip toward the southwest.

Military dispatches reported that French scouting planes had carried out successful reconnaissance flights far into the interior of Germany. The French airmen went "as far as possible" eastward, flying over railroads and highways to observe German troop movements behind the western front, these dispatches said.

Heavy Artillery Fire.

To strengthen his hand, Hitler was reported here to be speeding the concentration of troops from the Polish campaign on the western front. Advices here said that hundreds of German pilots who saw active service in Spain and Poland were being rushed to the Siegfried Line to augment thousands of infantrymen already withdrawn from the east.

French infantry was said to have done little during the past few days except take cover from heavy artillery fire.

Dispatches said that the French bombardment had definitely broken the Siegfried Line in some advanced positions, and that three straight

underground Maginot defenses were said to have been removed by early advances into German territory.

While the war in the west is not yet a month old, reports published here said that the French and British were satisfied that their armaments were superior to Germany's.

Nazi Air Force.

The Nazi air force, it was said, had not lived up to expectations in battles over the Rhine and the northern end of the front, where Allied planes at times fought against odds. These reports acknowledged, however, that the allied pilots have yet to face the full strength of Germany's seasoned airmen, such as the Spanish Condor Legion and the Polish campaign veterans.

German communiques on Anglo-French air force losses were termed exaggerated. The French said that their own losses as well as victories had been closely investigated, and that the General Staff had been careful not to place itself in the position of "boasting."

Presumably the French were using some of their American-built planes on the western front, but no details concerning their performance were available.

French reports said that their anti-tank guns in the Saar region had proved effective against German equipment. The success of German mechanized units in Poland was attributed to the Poles' lack of defensive equipment and their inexperience in defending a long frontier.

French tanks were described as more heavily armored, better equipped offensively and as much as 30 per cent faster than the Germans'.

Eyes On Washington.

While concern centered chiefly on the Russo-German talks in Moscow, Paris also manifested considerable interest in the current debate on neutrality legislation in the United States. One French writer in Le Petit Parisien referred to the debate as a "pacifist marathon". He pointed to the "strange phenomenon" of opposing congressional leaders urging that the country stay out of war, but accusing each other of trying to drag it in.

"One would say," the commentator declared, "that these leaders wish to hypnotize themselves on the idea of peace and cry it to the winds in order to give themselves courage to defend it against their own convictions.

"One is tempted to conclude that American opinion, in seeking to array itself against the blinding light of realities, feels—and apprehends—that this war could one day impose itself on America as an unavoidable necessity commanded by the need of self-preservation."

Berlin's Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that on the western front "there were no noteworthy fighting activities," but it did announce that "one enemy plane" had been brought down in an air fight over Saarbruecken.

Counter-Attacks Broken.

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—French counter-attacks during the night were reported today to have driven back the Germans who yesterday advanced east of Wissembourg in a thrust aimed at an important railroad junction. Attacked on three sides, the Germans were said to have suffered heavy losses as they fell back to the French frontier village of Altenstatt, near the Lauter River.

The Nazi advance, these reports said, carried to the slopes of Geisberg Hill, where a French army was defeated by the Germans in 1870. There the Germans attempted to dig in, but were caught between attacks from Fort Wissembourg on the east, Geisberg Hill on the south and Wissembourg itself on the west.

Although the number of troops actually engaged in the action was said to be small, observers here believed it represented an important German setback. The junction which they had apparently sought to capture is the point at which three railroad lines—from Lauterbourg, Landau and Hagenau—converge before entering Wissembourg.

Tried French Tactics.

The scene of the fighting was the triangle formed by the junction of the Rhine and Lauter rivers, near the center of the western front. Between the lines stands a high monument, topped with a cross, erected by the Germans during their occupation of Alsace in 1870 in memory of their Third Army Corps.

The Germans apparently employed in this sector the tactics the French had used in the Blies and Mandel Creek thrusts—but with less success. These tactics called for reliance on small, compact patrols—the only course open to the Germans, it was said, in a region marked by numerous French machine-gun emplacements and pill boxes.

Despite the reported French successes during the night, German pressure in the Wissembourg area was by no means ended, dispatches indicated. Within the last two days the Nazis were reported to have recaptured positions along the Fischbach-Bundenthal Road, west of Wissembourg, restoring contact between the outer Siegfried Line defenses at Fischbach and Ludwigs-Winkel with the upper Mundat Forest. The latter is east and northeast of Wissembourg.

Studded With Night Fights.

The Germans were also reported to have stormed and captured a high hill straddling the frontier still near Wissembourg on the northeast. The hill commands the French forest village of Neudoerfel.

The western front from the Moselle River east of the Vosges foothills was reported studded with night patrol actions. In the Nied Creek area, which had been quiet since the French gained portions of a high plateau between the Nied and the Saar, the Germans were said to have launched an attack, but the outcome was in doubt.

Increasing German aggressiveness indicated to observers here that the Nazis had available considerably more than the thirty original divisions (300,000 to 360,000 men) which guarded the western front during the first two days of the war.

Despite casualties of the Polish campaign, it was reported that the Germans had twenty or twenty-five divisions in the east which could eventually be thrown into action against the French and British. Hundreds of German tanks no longer needed in Poland were reported to have arrived recently by train at Landau, behind the center of the western front. Prisoners captured in Poland were said to have been organized into labor battalions and put to work on fortifications near Oldeburg in the southeast and along the Moselle River in the northeast.

FRENCH REPORT NEW FOOTHOLD NEAR MOSELLE

Communique Tells Of Advance In North—Day's Only Fighting

Pigs Pictured In Dual Military Role Of Mine Rooters And Barbecue

[By The Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 28—The French general staff tonight reported a successful attack near the Moselle against German forces.

A general staff communique said an undisclosed number of prisoners were taken in the attack which inched into the German-held area along the eastern bank of the Moselle river, near the French and Luxembourg borders at the extreme northern end of the Western front.

On the sea, the high command's communique said, commercial navigation had "resumed its regular rhythm, thanks to the organization of convoys and aerial and naval patrols."

Slowed To A Standstill

The French advance in the Moselle sector was the only fighting which today broke the ground troops' calm on the Western Front where movements generally have slowed to a standstill.

The French communique announcing the poilus' attack was carried out "favorably" apparently meant they had passed the German frontier post of Perl, which they have been holding for more than a week.

From there it was believed by observers they had advanced along the tracks of the main-line railroad paralleling the Moselle river to Besch. Besch is three miles beyond Perl, and just across the Moselle from Luxembourg. High ground starts rising east of the outskirts of the little town.

Hampered By Cold Wind

Approximately a battalion—some 400 or 500 men—launched the attack from lines which the French had captured two weeks ago.

A heavy artillery barrage preceded the attack and rolled forward as French pressure made itself felt.

While part of the battalion made its way along the railroad toward Besch, one company struck east up the highway which runs to Borg.

A cold win blowing around makeshift barbed wire made the task of the advance line units no easier.

They hugged the trees for shelter from the wind and burrowed among leaves for a warm nest in which to place their machine guns.

Early winter weather was falling on the troops in the open country.

Pigs Used To Root Up Mines

The French tonight were reported to be using pigs to explode land mines left in their bath by the Germans.

A dispatch in the newspaper *Paris Soir*, said the soldiers rounded up pigs from neighboring farms, and drove them in front of the advance guards. The shoats, nosing through the underbrush and forest-covered slopes, rooted up the mines and cleared the way for the troops.

What was left of the pigs was passed back to the company chefs.

One Nocturnal German Attack

Except for one German attack reported in today's morning communique against a French advance post to the west of Saarbrücken, quiet was said to have prevailed last night.

Advices from the front said in this encounter a German patrol numbering about fifty men attempted to capture a small hilltop from which the French were reported to command the western quarters of Saarbrücken.

The French said the Germans, attacking through a wood which borders the German village of Gersweiler, were "nailed down" by short-range fire from 75-millimeter (3-inch) guns and machine-gun nests. They said the attackers were forced to crawl back to their blockhouses, leaving many wounded.

SAAR DEFENSES CAMOUFLAGED

What Looks Like Gas Station Is a Machine Gun Nest.

FORTIFICATIONS EVERYWHERE

Germans Convinced the French Cannot Break Their Wall.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Sept. 27 (Delayed).—Camouflaging has become a fine art in the Saar sector of Germany's powerful west wall.

You approach a bridge, for instance, and see a gasoline filling station with all normal equipment just before you.

But before you go onto the bridge you see it isn't a filling station at all. If you look closely enough, you see machine-guns pointing ominously at you from behind a facade that hides a pill box.

You see a group of trim little houses built in native Saarland style near an industrial plant.

You take it for granted they are intended for company employees. Then you come closer and see that windows and curtains simply have been painted against armor plate.

Your eye travels up the beautiful slope of a valley and you see a green and white peasant's home.

But strong field glasses show guns of various caliber protruding from the windows.

Tavern Hides Guns.

You notice a neat little tavern with a blackboard outside advertising your favorite wine.

On closer investigation, it isn't a tavern at all—it's a miniature fort.

You go into the beautiful forests in which the Saar region abounds. Logs on a slope seem to lie ready for hauling.

As a matter of fact, they are connected by barbed wire entanglements and make a formidable construction.

You penetrate further into the interior of the forest and see heaps of dried twigs and branches piled up by a forester.

Beneath them you discover huge boxes of ammunition.

Less than a mile from the French at Saarbruecken, several hundred camouflaged bunkers and other defense stands have been built. Their steel plating is about six inches thick and their concrete walls six to twelve feet thick.

To the layman, the word of Fuehrer Hitler that "the west wall is unconquerable" assumes a new

meaning as he inspects the defenses against possible French attack.

Fortifications Everywhere.

They are infinitely more numerous than those against Belgium and Luxembourg. One finds them everywhere, even on the square opposite the village church. The banks of the Saar River are profusely studded with them.

Building and strengthening of fortifications continues all the time.

Pioneers (engineer corps) and civil labor service work together and openly, even though they are within sight of the French, for nothing seems to happen to disturb them.

They have ceased to worry about the French. They say they are convinced that no enemy can penetrate their wall.

With similar unconcern, families go back to abandoned towns and villages to fetch their belongings while factories and plants send big trucks every day to cart away stocks and machinery.

were stretching themselves out lazily in the warm, autumnal sunshine.

They and other men on duty certainly must have seen the general, his adjutant, several colonels, lieutenant colonels, captains and lieutenants guiding our party of six journalists.

Yet they made no attempt to shoot. In fact, the general said on the previous day he stood atop his bunker in full uniform and for five minutes watched the enemy across the river with field glasses but nothing happened.

Camaraderie Along Rhine

Two German soldiers on duty told me one of their comrades had received a ham from home and that he waved it at the French.

They said the poilus called out: "Wish we had something like that."

The soldiers said the French then knocked some pears and apples off trees on their side and made a gesture that they were willing to swap some fruit for a piece of the ham.

Sometimes, these German soldiers said, the Frenchmen gave the Hitler salute in fun, at other times clenching their fists in the Communist greeting.

Horseplay And Jokes

One stock phrase of theirs is *niz la guerre* (no war) and another is *nous voulons la paix* (we want peace).

On the other side of the French bunker opposite us I read in big white letters in German: "It is forbidden to paste advertisements here." Underneath was a cartoon of Hitler.

The German soldiers said that one day the poilus called across to them: "Has your Hermann Goering (Field Marshal and Air Minister) become any thinner?"

Such is the war in this sector of the West Wall.

The commanding general told us the French fired a few desultory shots from machine guns about once a week but at no time in these twenty-eight days have the Germans under his command returned a single shot.

No artillery has been used by either side in this Rhine sector.

Plenty Of Artillery

That the Germans have plenty of artillery available was shown us today. We inspected one artillery position after another beginning with "heavy guns" then increasing in size the farther we came away from the frontier until the climax was reached twenty miles from the border.

There we saw gigantic cannon capable, we were told, of catapulting deadly loads for incredible distances.

If it was true that we saw at least twice as many fortifications, pillboxes, concrete and steeel obstructions, barbed-wire entinglements and mines in the Saar region than on the German-Belgian and German-Luxembourg frontiers, it equally is true that the Rhine valley again is doubly fortified compared with the Saar valley.

Bunkers Every 50 Feet

Here along the Rhine one encounters bunkers every fifty feet. Also, we saw many devices in this section of the West Wall that we had not observed anywhere else.

For instance, there are deep canals artificially constructed so as to drown any tank or armored car that might break through the Nazi obstructions and bunker turrets.

At a certain point three-inch-wide steel contraptions, looking like the ribs of an ocean liner, had been planted into the scenery in such a way that tanks and armored cars must run into them and turn a complete somersault.

Hidden Defenses Everywhere

They were hidden so that an approaching enemy could not notice them until it was too late.

The German army considers the Rhine valley to be the most important strategically of all sections of Germany. Hence the fortifications here not only stud the banks of the Rhine but extend far backward.

There isn't a farm in the whole Rhine valley that hasn't some hidden bunker, observation stand or anti-aircraft stand.

Camaraderie And Horseplay Pictured Along The Rhine

Lochner Assured Nazis' Superguns Won't Bark Unless French Or British Bombard German Towns

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army on the Western Front, Sept. 28—This afternoon I stood only 50 yards away from a French bunker, yet no French soldier made the slightest move to shoot at me.

What is more, no French soldier shot at the generals with broad red coat lapels and red trouser stripes standing next to me.

The Rhine river separated us as I, standing next to a German bunker, calmly observed life on the French side.

A few hours later I stood beside a cannon of "greatest caliber" which, I was told, can fire at an object farther than anything hitherto known to artillery.

To Be Used Only In Case—

But again I was assured, as so often in the past three days during this tour of German Siegfried fortifications, that the giant would be put into action only in case the French or English bombarded German towns.

Standing on the right bank of the upper Rhine I saw one French soldier leisurely fishing, another riding away from his bunker on a bicycle to some point farther inland. Two other poilus

Warsaw Now City of Tragedy; Radio Wave Length Is Silent

Escaped Flyer Says Capital Is Horrible Sight With Hardly a Building Intact and Dead Buried in Parks.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Except for strange, sputtered signals, the wave length of the Warsaw radio was silent today. Apparently the station's epic tale was told, ended on the same defiant note it struck during the twenty days it told the outside world of German siege.

Its last message, broadcast at 3 P. M. (10 A. M., Eastern daylight time) yesterday, was a new challenge to the Nazi besiegers:

"We will never give in while one of us is alive."

But last night the Polish Telegraph Agency carried a dispatch dated Warsaw, which indicated that defense of the Polish capital had been abandoned.

German announcements said the city had capitulated unconditionally and would surrender formally tomorrow.

From the picture painted by the radio announcers and by a Polish Army flyer who escaped through a barrage of German shells, Warsaw gave up only after it had become a city of ruin and tragedy.

The flyer, Lieut.-Col. Mateus Izycki, who flew out of Poland last Monday, told of an ever-deepening black pall of smoke over Warsaw.

Bury Dead in Parks.

In a husky voice that dropped to a whisper, he told of starvation, of incessant rumblings of siege guns, of civilians creeping from cellars during lulls in artillery fire and between air raids to bury their dead in parks and public places.

"From the air the city is a horrible sight," he said. "Hardly a building is intact.

"The city is ringed by six divisions of German soldiers whose artillery is pouring in shells unceasingly, aided by an average of 200 raiding planes a day.

"Warsaw is a city where from forty to sixty new fires start daily from incendiary bombs. Only small fires can be handled; the big ones are left to burn.

"It is a city where priests say mass in wrecked churches; a city of never-ending bedlam where heavy bombs go crashing through four or five floors and topple an entire building.

Some Life in Street.

"There's a no-man's-land strewn with dead men, women and horses. There's some life in the streets, for the city must live, but old people and children never leave their cellar refuges."

Col. Izycki said Warsaw's defenders could rest when the Germans took time out for lunch, but otherwise the bombardment was steady and methodical, striking every section of the city.

"I had room in the Bristol Hotel," he related. "One day I went there to find my room had disappeared in a mass of ruins.

"All hospitals have been hit or destroyed and practically all medical aid is administered on the spot. In many instances there was nothing to do but watch those die who were seriously wounded.

"At times the wounded had to be thrown from burning houses to the street below, even though they suffered additional broken bones."

Col. Izycki said the Poles found pamphlets on some captured Germans "promising them that by Christmas, Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels would speak to them from London."

Says Comrades Take Air.

He said he and six other Polish aviators made a dash from Warsaw to save the last seven planes left in the city. He told of watching the others roar out from hiding places between houses near the airfield and climb into the air.

That was the last he saw of his comrades.

While Polish soldiers attacked the Germans to distract their attention, Col. Izycki said he took off in an instruction plane which had been reassembled under a constant threat from German machine guns.

"Tracer bullets whined all around me," he said. "I went to 9,000 feet with my machine guns ready and only gasoline for an hour and a half of flying.

"I glided long distances to save fuel. I had no maps and only knew that I was in Hungary when I came down low and saw the peasant costumes."

CHRONOLOGY OF SIEGE

By Associated Press

A new chapter in the turbulent history of Warsaw, which twenty-one years ago became for the third time in two centuries the capital of an independent Poland, has ended with German announcement of the city's unconditional capitulation to German siege.

The following is a day-by-day chronology of the siege:

Sept. 8.—Swift motorized German units enter suburban Praga; Warsaw radio, beginning series of dramatic broadcasts, tells of hand-to-hand fighting and calls upon populace to resist "to last man."

Sept. 9.—City reported completely surrounded; radio tells of constant bombing, but says "we will not yield."

Sept. 10—Day-long series of air raids blasts city; German tanks, attacking "in droves," are said to have been driven back.

Sept. 11—Radio declares attackers "halted dead in tracks." Motorized German column reported forced to withdraw from suburbs.

Announce Fall Imminent.

Sept. 12—Germans announce city's fall is imminent.

Sept. 13—Warsaw radio reports Germans again hurled back; lull in air raids noted, with half of city said to be in ruins.

Sept. 14 — First autumn rains cause rejoicing as defenders believe German attack may bog down; Mayor Starzynski, in daily broadcast, says morale is still "excellent."

Sept. 15—German air raids continue despite bad weather; Nazi troops again reported converging on Praga from three sides.

Sept. 16—German High Command issues ultimatum demanding surrender of Warsaw and giving civilian population twelve hours to flee.

Sept. 17.—Warsaw ignores German ultimatum; defenders reinforced by 40,000 to 50,000 troops under Gen. Bartnowski, fighting way into city from east.

Sept. 18.—Attack resumed; Germans predict fall within a few hours; Warsaw radio goes off air suddenly while broadcasting defiance.

Sept. 19.—Radio returns to air with assertion "we will fight to last drop of blood"; food supplies reported growing scarce.

Report Nazis Driven Back.

Sept. 20.—Germans are reported driven back by cavalry counter-attack; broadcasters say wounded horses are butchered to feed population.

September 21—Warsaw radio again off air after broadcasting grim story of bombing and shelling exceeding everything that has gone before.

September 22—Seventy German planes are reported to have taken part in raids on city; radio, resuming broadcasts through interference from Nazi station, says German armored car attack repulsed.

September 23—Col.-Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, former commander-in-chief of German Army, is reported killed in action before Warsaw.

September 24—Radio reports capital ablaze under continuous shelling with 1,000 civilians killed in past twenty-four hours.

September 25—Artillery again hammers city; situation is becoming critical, but Warsaw radio, still defiant, says, "plenty of horse meat left to eat."

Sept. 26—German communique says efforts failed to convince Poles of "uselessness of resistance" and announces final assault on defenses.

Sept. 27—German high command announce city has capitulated unconditionally, formal surrender set for Sept. 29; Warsaw radio declares "we will never give in while one of us is alive;" Polish telegraph agency carries Warsaw dispatch saying defense command indicated "resistance had been abandoned."

Sept. 28—Warsaw radio is silent.

Measure Amended To Let U. S. Planes Land on British Soil

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved today the Administration neutrality bill to permit the sale of American armaments to belligerent nations.

Senate debate on the measure is scheduled to start Monday.

The bill was approved after a three-hour session. It would repeal the existing embargo on arms to belligerent countries.

Belligerents would be required to take title to all armaments and all other goods purchased in this country before they were shipped, however, and would have to carry the purchases home in their own vessels.

Sponsors of the measure claim these provisions would serve to put all sales to warring countries on a virtual "cash-and-carry" basis.

The committee's final action on the measure came after development of a contoversy which threatened for a time to delay approval until tomorrow.

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PASSED BY 16 TO 7 VOTE

Senator Borah of Idaho, ranking Republican member of the committee, announced the vote as 16 to 7. He said several of those voting for the measure did so to get it to

the Senate floor for debate. They reserved the right to oppose it later.

Senate Majority Leader Barkley of Kentcky said the committee had agreed to an amendment to permit American planes to land and refuel at their bases in the Western Hemisphere, even if the bases were situated on belligerent territory. This would apply to commercial airlines to Canada, Bermuda and the West Indies, all British colonies.

Text of Neutrality Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Here is the text of the neutrality bill, approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with changes as given out by Chairman Pittman:

PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN FOREIGN STATES.

Section 1. (A) That whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign States, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the States involved; but he shall, from time to time, by proclamation, name other States as and when they may become involved in the war.

(B) Whenever the state of war which shall have caused the President to issue any proclamation under the authority of this section shall have ceased to exist with respect to any State named to such proclamation, he shall revoke such proclamation with respect to such State.

COMMERCE WITH STATES ENGAGED IN ARMED CONFLICT.

Sec. 2. (A) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (A) it shall thereafter be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any passengers or any articles or materials to any State named in such proclamation, except as to transportation on lakes, rivers, and inland waters bordering on the United States, and as to transportation on or over lands bordering on the United States, which transportation shall be subject to such restrictions, rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe.

(Senator Pittman said that another provision exempting Pacific Ocean commercial air lines from the prohibitions of section 2 (A) was yet to be drafted.)

(B) Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section or of any regulations issued thereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the violation be by a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or director thereof participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty herein prescribed.

(C) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (A) it shall thereafter be unlawful to export or transport, or attempt to export or transport, or cause to be exported or transported, from the United States to any State named in such proclamation, any articles or materials until all right, title, and interest therein shall have been transferred to some foreign Government, agency, institution, association, partnership, corporation, or national.

The shipper of such articles or materials shall be required to file with the Collector of the Port from or through which they are to be exported a declaration under oath that there exists in no citizen of the United States any right, title, or interest in such articles or materials, and to comply with such rules and regulations as shall be promulgated from time to time. Any such declaration so filed shall be a conclusive estoppel against any claim of any citizen of the United States of right, title, or interest in such articles or materials. No loss incurred by any such citizen in connection with the sale or transfer of right, title, and interest in any such articles or materials shall be made the basis of any claim put forward by the Government of the United States.

(D) Insurance written by underwriters on articles or materials included in shipments which are subject to restrictions under the provisions of this joint resolution, and on vessels carrying such shipments shall not be deemed an American interest therein, and no insurance policy issued on such articles or materials, or vessels, and no loss incurred thereunder or by the owners of such vessels, shall be made the basis of any claim put forward by the Government of the United States.

(E) Whenever any proclamation issued under the authority of section 1 (A) shall have been revoked with respect to any State the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to such State, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation.

(F) The provisions of subsection (A) of this section shall not apply to transportation by American vessels on or over lakes, rivers and inland waters bordering on the United States or to transportation by aircraft on or over lands bordering on the United States and the provisions of subsections (A) and (C) of this section shall not apply to transportation by American vessels to any place in the western hemisphere of any articles or materials which are to be used exclusively by an American vessel or to transportation of mail and persons and personal effects of any passenger traveling from any port of the United States to a port in the western hemisphere.

COMBAT AREAS.

Sec. 3. (A) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (A), and he shall thereafter find that the protection of citizens of the United States so requires, he shall, by proclamation, define combat areas, and thereafter it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat area.

(B) In case of the violation of any of the provisions of this subsection by any ship, shipowner, or ship officer, such ship, shipowner, or officer shall be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years or both. Should the shipowner be a corporation each officer or director participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty herein prescribed. In case of the violation of this section by any citizen traveling as a passenger, such passenger may be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

(C) The President may from time to time modify or extend any proclamation issued under the authority of this section, and when the conditions which shall have caused him to issue any such proclamation shall have ceased to exist he shall revoke such proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Section 4. The provisions of Section 2 (A) shall not prohibit the transportation by vessels under charter or other direction and control of the American Red Cross, proceeding under safe conduct granted by States named in any proclamation issued under the authority of Section 1 (A), of officers and American Red Cross personnel, medical personnel, and medical supplies, food, and clothing, for the relief of human suffering.

TRAVEL ON VESSELS OF BELLIGERENT STATES.

Section 5. (A) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of Section 1 (A) it shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of any State named in such proclamation, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.

(B) Whenever any proclamation issued under the authority of section 1 (A) shall have been revoked with respect to any State the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to such State, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation.

ARMING OF AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS PROHIBITED.

Section 6. Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of Section 1 (A), it shall thereafter be unlawful until such proclamation is revoked, for any American vessel, engaged in commerce with any foreign State to be armed, except with small arms and ammunition therefor, which the President may deem necessary and shall publicly designate for the preservation of discipline aboard any such vessel.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

Sec. 7. (A) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (A), it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person within the United States to purchase, sell, or exchange bonds, securities, or other obligations of the government or any States named in such proclamation, or of any political subdivision of any such State, or of any person acting for or on behalf of the government of any such State, issued after the date of such proclamation, or to make any loan or extend any credit to any such government, political sub-division, or person: provided, that if the President shall find that such action will serve to protect the commercial or other interests of the United States or its citizens, he may, in his discretion, and to such extent and under such regulations as he may prescribe, except from the operation of this section, ordinary commercial credits, and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions but only if such credits and obligations have maturities of not more than ninety days and are not renewable, and of a character customarily used in normal peace-time commercial transactions. The President shall report to Congress every six months any and all exceptions granted under this sub-section.

(B) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a renewal or adjustment of such indebtedness as may exist on the date of such proclamation.

(C) Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section or of any regulations issued thereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the violation be by a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or director thereof participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty herein prescribed.

(D) Whenever any proclamation issued under the authority of Section 1 (A) shall have been revoked with respect to any State the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to such State, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation.

SOLICITATION AND COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

Section 8. (A) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (A), it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person within the United States to solicit or receive any contribution for or on behalf of the Government of any State or agent, instrumentality, or supporter named in such proclamation.

(B) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the solicitation or collection of funds to be used for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, when such solicitation or collection of funds is made on behalf of and for use by any person or organization which is not acting for or on behalf or in aid of any such government, but all such solicitations and collections of funds shall be in accordance with and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.

(C) Whenever any proclamation issued under the authority of section 1 (A) shall have been revoked with respect to any State the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to such State, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Section 9. This joint resolution shall not apply to any American republic engaged in war against a non-American State or States, provided the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American State or States in such war.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF AMERICAN PORTS.

Section 10. (A) Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall have cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry out of a port of the United States, fuel, men, arms, ammunition, implements of war, or other supplies to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent State, but the evidence is not deemed sufficient to justify forbidding the departure of the vessel as provided for by Section 1, title V, chapter 30, of the act approved June 15, 1917 (40 stat. 217, 221; U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 18, section 31), and if, in the President's judgment, such action will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign States, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security or neutrality of the United States, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to require the owner, master, or person in command thereof, before departing from a port of the United States, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in such amount as he shall deem proper, conditioned that the vessel will not deliver the men, or any part of the cargo, to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent State.

(B) If the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall find that a vessel, domestic or foreign, in a port of the United States, has previously cleared from a port of the United States during such war and delivered its cargo or any part thereof to a warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent State, he may prohibit the departure of such vessel during the duration of the war.

SUBMARINES AND ARMED MERCHANT VESSELS.

Sec. 11. Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines or armed merchant vessels of a foreign State, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign States, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine or armed vessel to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. Whenever, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD.

Section 12. (A) There is hereby established a National Munitions Control Board (hereinafter referred to as the "board"). The board shall consist of the Secretary of State, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the board; the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as provided in this joint [illegible] or by other law, the administration of this joint resolution is vested in the Department of State. The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of this section as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions. The board shall be convened by the chairman and shall hold at least one meeting a year.

(B) Every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this joint resolution, whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State his name, or business name, principal place of business and places of business in the United States and a list of the arms, ammunition and implements of war which he manufactures, imports or exports.

(C) Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, or implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures; and upon such notification the Secretary of State shall issue to such person an amended certificate of registration, free of charge, which shall remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate. Every person required to register under the provisions of this section shall pay a registration fee of $100. Upon receipt of the required registration fee, the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years, which shall be renewable for further periods of five years upon the payment for each renewal of a fee of $100.

(D) It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export, from the United States to any other State, any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this section, or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other State, any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this section, without first having submitted to the board the name of the purchaser and the terms of sale and having obtained a license therefor.

(E) All persons required to register under this section shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the Secretary of State, or any person or persons designated by him, such permanent records of manufacture for export, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

(F) Licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered as herein provided for, except in cases of export or import licenses where the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this joint resolution or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licenses shall not be issued.

(G) No purchase of arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department, or independent establishment of the Government from any person who shall have failed to register under the provisions of this joint resolution.

(H) The board shall make a report to Congress on January 1 and July 1 of each year, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such reports shall contain such information and data collected by the board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war, including the name of the purchaser and the terms of sale made under such license. The board shall

include in such reports a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this joint resolution and full information concerning the licenses issued hereunder, including the name of the purchaser and the terms of sale made under such license.

(I) The President is hereby authorized to proclaim upon recommendation of the board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition and implements of war for the purposes of this section.

Orizaba sailed from England with 352 passengers, although she could have carried 450, and the Shawnee sailed from France wtih 454, although she could have carried 675.

Five Special Ships

The Government chartered five special ships, but indications are they will make only one trip, and then the regular line sailings will be expected to handle the traffic.

war's effects by navies of the Western Hemisphere received their first formal discussion by the neutrality conference of twenty-one American republics today.

The drawing of a line around the Americas from which belligerent activities would be excluded apparently had the support of a large majority. Both Cuba and the United States submitted plans for a naval patrol and the definition of the area.

—ALIENS OR AMERICANS?—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 28—Thousands of persons claiming to be Americans are trying to get to the United States from war-torn Europe as the rush of westbound traffic is subsiding.

This was disclosed in official quarters today, along with the fact the claimants are being turned down unless they have definite proof establishing that they are now American citizens.

The claimants are made up almost entirely of persons who were naturalized in the United States and then during the depression years gave up their residence and went back to the lands of their birth.

Hundreds Of Thousands

They generally took with them their American savings and thus avoided paying further American income taxes. Immigration and emigration figures show that in the depression years some hundreds of thousands of persons left the United States.

After two years, according to law, unless they returned to the United States, they lost thtir American citizenship.

Now many of them are appealing to American consulates to be "repatriated" to the United States. Their number is indicoted in the fact that in three Scandinavian ports alone there are 900 such persons. The claims of 400 have already been disallowed and 500 are classified as doubtful. The number of Americans to be repatriated from the same ports is 1,300.

Official Viewpoint

Some officials feel that since the claimants voluntarily left the United States, they should not be given another chance unless there are mitigating circumstances of family or business.

That the peak of the rush of Americans back home has been passed is indicated by two recent sailings of ships chartered by the Government to evacuate United States citizens. The

It is estimated that about 25,000 Americans have been evacuated from Europe since the rush started. Attention has been concentrated mostly on belligerent countries, in the belief Americans in neutral nations are not at present in any danger.

There are at least 30,000 Americans still in Europe, held there by business or family reasons or just curiosity. They show no inclination at present to return to the United States, and officials have no power to force them to do so.

Those In Poland

No information is yet available as to the fate of 2,569 American citizens who were listed by the State Department as being permanent or semi-permanent residents of Poland on January 1.

Now that Poland has fallen into the hands of Germany and Russia, it is believed a large percentage of them have come under the jurisdiction of those two nations.

FAVOR WESTERN SAFETY ZONES

Majority of Republicans for Welles Proposal.

LINE PROTECTS AMERICAS

Delegates Urged to Talk to the Belligerents Separately.

PANAMA, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Plans to create an "American safety zone" to be kept free of

Boundaries of Area.

The area proposed by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, head of the United States delegation, was bounded by a line extending from Passamaquody Bay on the Canadian-Maine border, inclosing the Caribbean Sea, and running around the east coast of South America, through the Straits of Magellan on the southern tip. The line then would go north through the Pacific, inclosing the strategic Galapagos Islands off Ecuador, to the San Juan de Fuca Straits on the United States-Canadian Pacific boundary.

Delegates from Brazil and Uruguay, which already maintain coastal patrols, indicated their willingness to extend these.

Mr. Welles urged the republics, delegates said, to make separate representations to belligerents to obtain their acceptance of the neutral zone.

Mexico Looks to U. S.

Mexican envoys said that inasmuch as Mexico has no fleet, she would look to the United States to patrol her coasts without violating her sovereignty.

The republics were called upon by the Mexican delegation also to guarantee the "free political destiny" of possessions of non-American States should they be endangered by cataclysmic changes arising from the European war.

The proposal urged an immediate conference when areas of this hemisphere "cannot continue existing under the same political dependence" as at present. Britain, France and the Netherlands are the only non-American countries with possessions in the Americas.

TARIFF TRUCE TO BE DEBATED

Inter - American Leaders Would Study Plan.

MAY DELAY ADJOURNMENT

U. S. Deluged With Inquiries on Trade From Latin Cities.

PANAMA, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Debate on controversial issues, among them a proposed tariff truce to increase trade, promised today to prolong sessions of the inter-American neutrality conference far beyond the scheduled Saturday adjournment date.

The tariff proposal, advanced by the Brazilian delegation, suggested a six-month truce during which none of the twenty-one participating nations would increase duties and a study would be made of the entire trade structure in the Americas.

Experts said that to give detailed consideration to this and other economic measures already referred to committee the conference would have to remain in session a month or more.

Among the measures expected to provoke debate was a Uruguayan proposal to eliminate from contraband lists all articles destined for civil populations of warring nations.

Prepare Similar Measures.

Argentina and Chile prepared to submit measures similar to the Uruguayan proposal, which would call for a joint declaration along these lines:

"That it is inadmissable that war contraband lists include, either conditionally or absolutely, products or articles destined for the alimentation and subsistence of civil populations, and raw materials and machinery for peaceful industry."

The United States introduced a plan for creation of a permanent committee of experts as an advisory council on monetary and exchange matters.

This was complemented by Mexico's request for a program to stabilize silver as a medium of international exchange and a proposal to establish an inter-American financial institute to co-ordinate activities of all central banks in American republics.

There seemed little prospect of controversy on the major neutrality measures before the conference, although some discussion was expected on details of the proposal for a co-operative naval patrol of American waters.

Three to Give Support.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, who already have their own agreement to guard the eastern coast of South America, were expected to lend strong support to this plan.

Other items under consideration included proposals for:

Creation of a commission of experts to stimulate immediate construction of the Pan-American highway.

Checking increases in freight and insurance rates.

Economic and commercial cooperation among American republics.

Experts Have Big Task.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—A new crew of Department of Commerce business experts is sifting millions of dollars' worth of trade inquiries from Latin America as a result of the European war.

The exact amount involved, the number of inquiries which will turn into actual orders, and the items concerned have not been disclosed.

But now that the war has virtually cut Germany off from some good South American customers and has occupied the industry of England and France with military orders, Government experts argue that the United States is the natural place for Latin America to go shopping.

To handle this flood of inquiries, an official said, many of the Commerce Department's new experts have been drafted to analyze and expedite results. It is the biggest job that has yet come their way since Secretary Hopkins organized a division of industrial economics under Richard V. Gilbert a few months ago.

The main load of the Latin American trade situation has fallen on Dudley P. K. Wood, who formerly handled the foreign business of a machine and foundry company.

CONFERENCE FOR GENERAL NEUTRALITY

Inter-American Delegates Approve Declaration Of Policy

Group Also Appeals To European Belligerents To Humanize War

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, Sept. 28—The neutrality subcommittee of the Inter-American Conference tonight approved proposals for a general neutrality declaration and an appeal to European belligerents for humanization of war.

The subcommittee's action left the questions of the forms of neutrality and belligerents' war contraband lists yet to be disposed of before putting its report into final shape for submission to a plenary session of the conference.

Important Proposals

One of the most important sets of proposals before the sub-committee were three presented by the Argentine Delegation—for coordination of police and judicial measures in connection with maintenance of neutrality, and rules for maintaining liberty of commerce with belligerents.

The sub-committee for the preservation f peace spent the afternoon debating the boundaries for neutral zones in American waters, which, under United States and Cuban proposals, would be patrolled by naval forces.

In Complete Accord

Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles told the delegates that the United States and Cuban delegations "completely coincide on the basis of the projects we offer." Only technical differences were noted in the two proposals.

Welles suggested that a subcommittee made up of himself and Cuban Secretary of State Miguel Angel Campa be appointed to work out the differences. Campa said he believed the task would be relatively easy.

Discussing neutral zones in American waters, Welles presented a map outlining the zones to be declared with the area of primary defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Sessions Postponed

Plenary sessions were postponed today "until further notice" to give the subcommittees time to deliberate on the more than thirty projects submitted by the various American republics.

The permanent president of the conference, Foreign Minister Narciso Garay of Panama, in announcing suspension of plenary sessions said he hoped the conference would be brought to a close Sunday night.

Argentina and the United States stood together today in proposing study by both the neutrality and economic subcommittees of Uruguayan, Argentine and Chilean projects to remove foodstuffs and clothing for civil populations from the contraband lists of belligerents.

Prolonged Discussion

The Uruguayans and Chileans had sought to place the problem before the neutrality committee alone, thereby giving rise to the first prolonged discussion during the conference.

The issue finally was settled by a vote of 18 to 3 in favor of the Argentine and United States viewpoint. The Brazilian and Cuban delegations supported.

The United States had first questioned whether the problem, laid before the neutrality committee, should not go before the economic committee as well.

Three Groups Oppose

The three opposing this were Uruguay, Chile and Costa Rica, the Chileans holding that the issue was "purely a matter of procedure."

Here the Argentine delegate, Leopoldo Melo, declared that "matters relative to war contraband have two aspects, economic and political," and he proposed that the matter go before both committees.

Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, head of the United States delegation, affirmed this view, whereupon the vote was taken.

14 BOMBERS GO TO RUMANIA

Planes Reported Being Flown From England

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Ministry of Information said tonight that "it is learned in official circles here that fourteen Blenheim (British-made) bombers have recently been flown from England to Rumania by Rumanian pilots."

The German press today reported the delivery of eleven Heinkel, German-made, pursuit planes to Rumania as evidence of the ability of the German aviation industry to export planes as well as meet war needs.

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THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION PRESENTED THREE PROJECTS THIS AFTERNOON. PANAMA-SEPT.28
THESE CONCERNED COORDINATION OF POLICE AND JUDICIAL MEASURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY, RULES FOR MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY, AND THE LIBERTY OF COMMERCE WITH BELLIGERENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS AND NON-WAR MATERIALS.

PANAMA PROPOSED CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE TO FACILITATE INFORMATION FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN NATIONS. ORGANIZATION OF SUCH AN INSTITUTE WOULD BE IN CHARGE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

SEP 29 1939

WE750PES

Information Ministry Already Under Inquiry, Faces Cabinet Action

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—The British Press Association said tonight that "drastic reorganization" of the much-criticized Ministry of Information may be considered by the Cabinet at its next meeting.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today an investigation of the Ministry already was under way to determine if its organization was efficient and not overstaffed.

The House will discuss the work of the Ministry next Tuesday after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain delivers his weekly report on the war.

reconstitution of Poland on a reduced scale, but autonomous and independent and capable of fulfilling its historic role of a Catholic bulwark.

Diplomats discounted such reports, pointing out that while they were in line with Italian appeals to Britain and France to settle the conflict, the Vatican thus far had shown no indications of its peace efforts were along this line.

lines than his car. His brother, now King George VI, also had a close call. He was a gun turret officer on the battleship Collingwood in the battle of Jutland, when Britain lost 14 ships and nearly 7,000 men, and the Germans 11 ships and nearly 3,000 men.

Middle age, marriage and a major general's duties will restrain the Duke of Windsor from pleading again for a chance to "go over the top.

—WINDSOR IN WAR—

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 28—The Duke of Windsor, who is "somewhere in France" today with the British Expeditionary Force, is going to be less of a headache to his Government and superior officers than he was twenty-five years ago.

Still A Fly In Ointment

But on the other hand, the British Government is less concerned, politically and practically, over his fate than when he was Prince of Wales.

The Government has accepted his services, as it did in the last war, because the sight of him at the front will hearten the rank and file of Tommies. But he is still is fly in the ointment in the plan to make George VI the idol of his subjects—still an embarressing reminder of a King who placed a personal love affair above an Englishmans conception of duty.

In 1914, when he was the Prince of Wales and a 20-year-old lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, he wanted to lead his men "over the top."

Stopped By Kitchener

He argued that he had three brothers and the empire would not lack an heir to the throne. He finally broke down resistance from his family as well as the high command.

Then opposition came from an unexpected source. The Prince on furlough in London, was summoned by Lord Kitchener, the War Minister.

"Get killed if you will," he is reported to have told the Prince, "but none of you has consideerd what might hapepn if you were taken prisoner."

Bitter Setback To Edward

It must have been a bitter anti-climax to Edward, who throughout his life fought against the restrictions imposed upon him because he was of royal blood. It was obvious that if the heir to the throne were a prisoner it would offer tremendous opportunities for the Germans to propose "a deal" and ultimately would greaatly influenec the terms of peace.

But within two years, Kitchener himself took a similar risk. On a mission to Russia aboard the warship Hampshire, he drowned when the vessel was sunk by mine or torpedo.

Had Narrow Escape

Before the war was over the Prince of Wales had a narrow escape. His automobile was wrecked by a German shell. He was even nearer the front

Looting by Ukrainians Told by Polish Officers

Killings by Roving Bands Reported in Southeast

SIANKI, Poland (in the Russian zone of occupation), Sept. 28 (AP).—Four bearded and footsore Polish Army officers, disguised in peasant costumes, today brought accounts of robbings and killings by Ukrainian bands in a no man's land in southeastern Poland.

The officers, arriving at this border point en route to Hungary, said that there still were small sections of Poland, about fifteen miles from the frontier, not yet occupied by Soviet troops, where the Ukrainians were operating freely.

One of the quartet, Capt. Stanislaw Borecki, told of attempting to return to the interior of Poland with seven men only to be ambushed by the Ukrainians a few miles from here. He said five of his group were killed.

This deserted village, where a month ago hundreds of vacationers enjoyed the mountain air, shows its own evidences of the activities of the roving Ukrainian bands. Almost every house here has been looted. Furniture, even doors and window frames, have been removed and hauled away.

U. S. Woman On Dutch Plane Nazis Attacked

Tells of Hearing Rattling Noise Twice; Didn't Know What It Was Till Landing

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—An American woman who was aboard a Dutch airliner on Tuesday when a German flyer's machine-gun bullets killed a Swedish passenger, said tonight that two attacks were made.

Miss Florence Jennison, of Chicago, gave this eyewitness account of the incident off Helgoland as she stopped in London en route to the United States:

"We were flying over the sea when there was a banging and crackling sound from the antennae as if something had been dropped on the plane. The noise came from above, irregularly, and was not at all like a machine gun sounds.

"I had seen the aerial above us in Copenhagen, and thought it had given away. The water below was like a desert—not a boat or a plane was in sight.

"The stewardess ran forward and returned with an officer. He went to the control room without commenting on the noise.

"Then the rattling started again and the plane seemed to slow down as it proceeded on its course. The noise lasted so long that it began to get annoying.

"The weather had been cloudy, but then the sun came out and the mist began to clear.

"The plane wabbled along a little bumpy. I was tired and hungry, but I decided not to order food because the stewardess seemed so busy. It was 2:15 and I knew we would be in Amsterdam in little more than an hour.

"When the plane landed there was a bump—sound like a tire had gone down, yet when I left the ship I noticed both tires were up, but gasoline was pouring from the right wing and blew into my face.

"There was a commotion about the ship, but none of the passengers knew what had happened.

"At the pier at Rotterdam we were asked if there had been any trouble on our plane. It was there that we were told of the death of the Swedish engineer, Gustaf Robert Lamm.

"Capt. Moll, the Dutch pilot, was responsible for saving the lives of the passengers by flying a damaged plane on to its destination.

"Concealment of the danger was due to the quick thinking of the stewardess.

"Why should a neutral ship be fired upon?"

INTERNED BRITISH AIR CREW ESCAPES

War Plane Flees Iceland—London Gets Protest.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—A British war plane with its crew of nine, which made a forced landing at Raufarhoefn in northern Iceland, escaped today, the newspaper Berlingske Aftenavis said in a dispatch from Reykjavik, Iceland.

The dispatch said the plane and crew had been interned after being forced down yesterday.

Count Eduard V. S. C. Reventlow, Danish Minister to London, protested on behalf of the Iceland Government against the escape.

A Danish radio report said that the British plane had been serviced in preparation for a flight, under the escort of an Icelandic plane, from Raufarhoefn to Reykjavik. When the Icelandic plane, sent out from Reykjavik, landed at Raufarhoefn, it found the Britons had taken off, presumably for England this report said.

Warplane Reaches England.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced tonight the return to England of the British flying boat forced down in Icelandic waters on Tuesday.

Japan Recalls Ambassador to Poland

TOKIO, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Japanese Ambassador to Poland, Shuichi Sato, has been recalled, it was announced today, but Japan still recognizes the Polish Government. Other members of the embassy staff are staying in Rumania for the present.

London by Christmas

BUDAPEST, Sept. 28 (AP).—A Polish aviation officer who escaped from the Warsaw region and arrived here today said Germany expects an early and complete victory.

He said pamphlets found on captured Germans promised them that by Christmas Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels would speak to them "from London."

NO NEW VATICAN PEACE MOVE MADE

NO AP CREDIT

Prelates Intimate Berlin Started Report.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Vatican City news services said today that Pope Pius had initiated no special efforts to end the European war "other than those of a general character and already known, directed toward pacifying and limiting the conflict."

Vatican prelates denied reports the Pope had proposed that the belligerent and neutral nations of Europe call a peace conference.

They said reports to this effect published abroad appeared to have originated not at the Vatican but at Berlin.

Reports were circulated in Rome today that papal nuncios had urged a conference which might settle the conflict on the basis of the

Germans Demanding Market Increase In Yugoslavia's Exports

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Sept. 28 (AP)—A German economic delegation which was received by Alexander Cincar-Markovic, Foreign Minister, was reported reliably today to be demanding a marked increase in the Reich's share of Yugoslavia's exports of meat, fats and grain.

Diplomats noted that the German delegation came here within a few days after announcement was made that Yugoslavia plans to resume diplomatic relations with Russia after a twenty-year lapse.

It was believed the German delegation especially was anxious to assure the Reich of the lion's share of Yugoslavia's exports before the Belgrade Government could begin commercial talks with Moscow, which are expected to follow reestablishment of diplomatic relations.

1939

Incidents in European Conflict

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Viscount and Viscountess Astor have offered their famous country home, Cliveden, to be a Red Cross hospital for Canadians in Britain.

R. B. Bennett, former Canadian Prime Minister, chairman of a committee coordinating Canadian Red Cross efforts, announced the offer and its tentative acceptance. He said the home could be equipped as a 300-bed hospital.

Cliveden, which also was used as a hospital in the World War, became famous a year ago in connection with reports of a "Cliveden set" that was supposed to influence policy of the government. Lady Astor vigorously denied there was any "Cliveden set."

"Fishing Furloughs" Granted

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Naval Ministry today disclosed that an undetermined number of mobilized French fishermen had received "fishing furloughs" to help restock markets with fresh fish. Furloughs were granted after a shortage of fish in the Paris central market, where housewives disputed over the right to buy the small stocks.

Gas-Mask Hint for the Bearded

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—From the depths of Cornwall, which has not known the hand of an invader since the days of the Phoenicians, came this homey gas-mask hint today in a letter to The Times of London:

"May I put forward a suggestion for the comfort of those bearded men who do not wish to lose this desirable adornment?

"Four curling pins may be bought at the stores and the beard tightly rolled up in these and tucked under the chin. The gas mask is then drawn over the face, beard and all, and is perfectly air-tight.

"This discovery has been the means of preserving my husband's magnificent beard and I submit it to you in the hope that it may save others'.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, "PEGGY POLLARD, "The Ropewalk, St. Mawes, Cornwall."

German Farmhand Doomed

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—Karl Schroeder, a farmhand, was sentenced to death today by the Schwerin, Mecklenburg, special tribunal to consider cases of sabotaging national defense. He was accused of arson on a Mecklenburg farm, causing 41,000 marks damage to implements and cattle. An earlier charge of arson was outstanding against him.

This was the second death sentence for arson under a drastic wartime decree.

Wedding Ceremony on Border

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—In a ceremony performed midway between French and Belgium customs houses near Tourcoing, Marie Cattoin, 20, today became the "border bride" of Pierre Delepeaux, 21, a member of the French Air Force. Military regulations forebade Delespeaux to cross the frontier, while the bride was unable to leave neutral Belgium until the marriage was performed.

After the ceremony the bride stepped across the frontier between border guards and war-equipped soldiers.

TO RUN CESAREWITCH

British Reinstate Handicap Previously Cancelled.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Cesarewitch, one of the English turf's most important handicaps, which was called off originally together with other racing fixtures because of the war, was reinstated today under a plan to run two abbreviated programs at Newmarket.

The meetings will be October 18-19 and November 1-2. The Cesarewitch will be run on one of the November dates. Originally it was scheduled for October 25. The draw was slated for October 20.

Explosion Heard Off Norway.

ARENDAL, Norway, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Inhabitants of Maerdoe Island, in the Skagerrak, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, reported that they heard a powerful explosion at sea today at 9 A. M.

Three hours later, they said, a submarine was sighted heading eastward at high speed about ten miles off the coast.

15 BRITONS KILLED IN MUNITION BLAST

London Declares 4 Others Were Injured in North.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Supply announced that fifteen persons were killed today by an explosion in a munitions factory somewhere in the north of Britain. The location of the factory was not otherwise disclosed.

Four other persons were injured.

A communique issued by the Ministry of Information said:

"The Ministry of Supply regrets to announce that at one of the northern explosive factories an explosion took place this afternoon involving the loss, so far as can be ascertained, of fifteen lives.

"Four persons were also injured.

"The material damage will not seriously interfere with production."

Air Raid Styles Allow for Quick Flight in Paris

Women Take to Garments Speedily Put on When Sirens Sound in Night

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP).—What the well dressed woman in Paris wears now includes clothes for an air raid. She is prepared for the sirens' wail and sudden darkness. She can duck into a shelter as well accoutered for this occasion as for her last ball.

With most noted fashion houses closed, specialty shops and department stores are catering to women air raid customers. Midnight alarms develop a technique of rapid dressing. Among hasty get-ups which are liked are ski clothes. Air raid-minded ladies are finding tight ankled ski trousers and windbreaker jackets with tight wrists the last word in chic coverage and quick getaway.

Some prefer shooting suits with four pocket coats of corduroy or leather. Gas masks are shouldered with these instead of guns and flashlights. The big pockets are handy for ammunition like handkerchiefs, gloves, sandwiches and playing cards.

Warm sweaters, scarves and heavy soled boots easy to get into are useful accessories. Among practical head coverings are hoods, convenient for tousled hair. A smart hooded garment specially designed for air raid sorties is made of thick soft wool in midnight blue. It is long sleeved, snug, belted and buttons all the way from neck to ankle. It goes on in record time.

Dutch Fire at Airplanes Heading Toward Reich

Craft Believed British; Fleet Seen Flying Westward

THE HAGUE, Sept. 28 (AP).—Foreign planes flying toward Germany were fired upon as they passed over the eastern tip of Holland shortly after midnight, Netherlands officials announced today. The officials said they believed the planes were British because propaganda leaflets in German prseenting the British viewpoint of the war were found after the flight.

Big Air Fleet Heads West

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28 (AP).—A Netherlands radio announcement tonight said large numbers of foreign planes headed westward were sighted over many parts of Holland tonight. The announcement said one group of the panes was seen over the village of Harderwyk shortly before midnight. They were not sighted over Amsterdam.

The radio has been used frequently to advise anti-aircraft units of The Netherlands' neutral army to be on the alert.

Interned British Plane Escapes From Iceland

Danes Protest Flight of Ship With Crew of Nine

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28 (AP).—Count Eduard V. S. G. Reventlow, Danish minister at London, protested today on behalf of the Iceland government to the British government against the escape of a British military plane from Iceland.

The war plane, with a crew of nine, had made a forced landing at Raufarhoefn, in northern Iceland. It was interned, but the Britons flew away in their plane today, according to a dispatch to the newspaper "Berlingske Aftenavis" from Reykjavik.

A Danish radio report said the British plane had been serviced in preparation for a flight, under the escort of an Iceland plane, from Raufarhoefn to Reykjavik. When the Iceland plane, sent out from Reykjavik, landed at Raufarhoefn it found the Britons had taken off, presumably for England, this report said.

Plane Back in England

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Ministry of Information announced tonight the return to England of a British flying boat which was forced down in Icelandic waters on Tuesday.

DENIES IRISH PLAN DRAFT

De Valera Tells Dail Reports Are Without Foundation

Dublin, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told a questioner in the Dail (Parliament) today there was no foundation for reports that the Irish Government was contemplating the introduction of conscription.

He also denied reports of dissension in Cabinet.

Brazil Closes Big Deal For U.S. Rail Equipment

Four American Concerns Share In $6,000,000 Order For Cars And Locomotives

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 28 (AP)—Reliable sources said the Brazilin Government closed a deal today for purchase of seventeen locomotives and 1,000 freight cars from four United States companies at approximately $6,000,000.

It was understood thirty-five per cent. of the purchase price would be in cash and the remainder financed by the Export and Import Bank of Washington.

Firms reported to have recived the business are the American Locomotive, American Car and Foundry, Pullman Standard and Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Negotiations to provide rolling stock for the Government-owned Central Brazil Railway have ben under way more than a year. Final bids were opened in August with German and Belgian firms among the competitors.

ANOTHER SWEDISH SHIP IS TORPEDOED

Freighter Nyland's Crew of 27 Rescued.

STAVANGER, Norway, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The crew of the 2,378-ton Swedish freighter Nyland picked up from lifeboats off the Norwegian coast, asserted their ship had been halted by a submarine early today and torpedoed seven hours later.

The entire crew of twenty-nine was saved by Norwegian torpedo boats.

The Nyland, with a cargo of iron ore for Antwerp, had tied up here for a week, but put out late last night.

Members of her crew said she was halted at 1:15 A. M. but was not sunk until 8:15.

Finnish Ship Halted.

FREDERIKSHAVN, Denmark, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The captain of a Finnish ship reported here today that he was stopped three times during the night by warships whose nationality he said he was forbidden to disclose.

The first warship hailed him, he said, the second fired a blank shot and the third a live shell. He said his ship's papers were examined in each case.

New Zealanders in R. A. F.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Ministry of Information announced today that 400 New Zealanders were in the United Kingdom either serving as Royal Air Force pilots or undergoing training for the R. A. F.

REPORT ON BREMEN

Estonian Crew Say They Saw Her at Murmansk.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Another report that the missing German liner Bremen was tied up at a Soviet Russian Arctic port was received here today.

The newspaper Ekstrabladet in a dispatch from Malmo, Sweden, said the crew of the Estonian steamship Kuressar reported seeing the Bremen at Murmansk when their ship stopped there for cargo. The captain of the Kuressar declined to comment.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told the House of Commons yesterday that the $20,000,000 liner, which left New York on August 30, "is believed to be in a north Russian Port."

First Overseas Division Is Organized In Canada

Group To Be Made Up Of Men From All Parts Of Dominion, Defense Minister Says

Ottawa, Sept. 28 (Canadian Press)—The first overseas division of the Canadian active force, now being organized, will be made up of men from all parts of Canada, Defense Minister Norman Rogers announced tonight.

The active service force, he said, will include a reserve force of two divisions with a quota of ancillary troops. From this force, one division will be sent overseas when required; a second division will be kept under arms as a preparedness measure.

(A division in the Canadian army comprises 16,000 men. Rogers added the time of dispatch of all units would depend on discussions now in progress with the British Government.

$25,000 for Poles Sent By American Red Cross

Funds Cabled to Geneva to Aid in Care of Refugees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The American Red Cross cabled $25,000 to the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva today to help care for Polish refugees. Red Cross headquarters here announced the greatest need was in Rumania, with Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania also carrying heavy refugee burdens.

"Cables from Geneva say there are approximately 23,000 refugees in Rumania, of which about 6,000 are civilians who are completely destitute and dependent upon Red Cross care," an announcement stated.

"Hungary reports that it has approximately 25,000 Polish refugees of different categories and medical supplies are urgently needed. Advices from Lithuania say there are about 11,000 Polish refugees in Lithuania who are looking to the Red Cross for food, clothing and medical supplies."

Cooper Blames Allies For Stand By Russia

Former British War Secretary Says Soviet Adherence Would Have Prevented Outbreak

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, former War Secretary and former First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in a book published today that the failure of Great Britain and France to gain Soviet Russia's adherence to the British-French front was a failure to prevent the outbreak of the war.

The author, once called a warmonger by Adolf Hitler, said this failure was "catastrophic" because "when Germany was assured of Russian neutrality . . . she lost no time for she felt then that the risk could be taken and pounced immediately upon Poland."

1939

30.24-3693

30.24-3673

Saw Courageous Torpedoed

37 Americans Dock on Freighter With Tale of Horror Off England.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Thirty-seve Americans, fleeing the war in Europe, arrived here toda on the American freighter Collingsworth with first-har accounts of the sinking of the British airplane carri Courageous ten minutes after she had been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The freighter was about five miles from the Courageous whe she sank on September 18 with loss of 579 lives. Fourteen of th carrier's survivors were take aboard the Collingsworth and fiv hours later transferred to a Bri ish destroyer.

Rub Down Survivors.

Twenty-three-year-old William Nute Jr. of Baltimore, a gradua of Swarthmore College last Jun gave this account of the sinking:

"When we were four days ou from London I saw the Courageou being convoyed by four destroyer As I watched I saw a puff of whit smoke rise suddenly from th ship. She began to list badly im mediately.

"I saw hundreds of men strug gling in the water. Many went un der in their exhaustion. We pas sengers assisted in giving the men rub downs to overcome the chill of the cold water."

Several of the returning Americans said that the Courageous survivors expressed confidence that the attacking submarine had been sunk.

Roger Fay, 22, of New York, a salesman returning from London, said that as he stood on the Collingsworth's bow he heard an explosion and the Courageous seemed to tremble from stem to stern," sinking within seven minutes.

"Our skipper headed for the sinking ship, and we found scores of men in the water begging for help," said Fay. "I shall never forget how the men floundered in the water and begged for aid. Nor shall I forget the scene of this mighty ship disappearing into the ocean."

SEP 29 1939

Argetoianu Becomes Rumanian Premier—Cabinet Takes Oath

SEP 29 1939

Bucharest, Sept. 28 (AP)—A new Rumanian Government was sworn in tonight in King Carol's castle, ending a military rule which followed the Iron Guard's assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu.

Constantine Argetoianu, a Cabinet veteran, was appointed Premier. He succeeded Gen. George Argesanu, who took over the reins of Government September 21 when Calinescu was slain.

The new Premier, leader of the Agrarian party before it was absorbed by Carol's one-party system, first served as Minister of Justice in 1918 and held the posts of Minister of Finance, Interior and Agriculture.

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BUCHAREST-SEPT-28

OTHERS GIVEN THEIR OATH WERE NICOLAIE OTESCU, MINISTER OF INTERIOR; ALEXANDER RADIAN, MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA AND PRESS; AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO CONSTANTIN GIURESU. OTESCU REPLACES GENERAL GABRIEL MARINESCU WHO WAS NAMED TO THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

SEP 29 1939

LONDON FIRST ADD COOPER X X WAR, FIRST PHASE"--WAS CHOSEN BEFORE THE CURRENT HOSTILITIES BEGAN.

HE RECOUNTED THAT DURING THE 18 MONTHS HE WAS WAR SECRETARY HE WAS IN CONTINUAL DISAGREEMENT WITH MR.CHAMBERLAIN, THEN CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, CONCERNING THE SIZE OF OUR LAND FORCES."

(COOPER WAS APPOINTED WAR SECRETARY ON NOV. 22, 1935. LESS THAN TWO YEARS LATER HE WENT FROM THE WAR OFFICE TO BECOME FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, A POST HE HELD UNTIL OCT. 1, 1938, WHEN HE RESIGNED AFTER THE MUNICH CONFERENCE WHICH LED TO THE BREAKUP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

(IN HIS RESIGNATION HE WROTE CHAMBERLAIN "I PROFOUNDLY DISTRUST THE FOREIGN POLICY WHICH THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS PURSUING AND SEEMS LIKELY TO CONTINUE TO PURSUE.")

WE1131PES

SEP 29 1939

COMPLETION OF THE "PACIFICATION MEASURES" WHICH FOLLOWED CALINESCU'S ASSASSINATION PERMITTED ARGESANU TO RETURN TO HIS POST AS COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID IT WAS PROBABLE 2,000 IRON GUARDISTS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS WERE EXECUTED FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION.

--DASH

CONSTANTINE ARGETOIANU IS ONE OF RUMANIA'S BEST KNOWN MEN OF LETTERS.

HE STUDIED LAW, MEDICINE AND LITERATURE IN PARIS, BUT NEVER MADE MUCH USE OF HIS MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.

UPON RETURNING TO RUMANIA IN 1898 HE SERVED SUCCESSIVELY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE (ISTANBUL), ST.PETERSBURG (LENINGRAD), VIENNA AND ROME.

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NEXT CAME A TOUR OF DUTY AS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN PARIS AND IN 1913 HE WAS APPOINTED MINISTER TO BULGARIA.

AFTER 1914 ARGETOIANU, A CONSERVATIVE, ENTERED POLITICS AT HOME AND HAS SERVED IN VARIOUS CABINET POSTS SINCE.

HE IS 68, HAS TWO CHILDREN, A DAUGHTER, MME.MATEI CONDIESCU, AND A SON, MICHAEL FILIP, UNTIL RECENTLYMEXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE RUMANIAN HIGH COMMISSION TO THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

WE928PES

LONDON,SEPT.29-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS FLEW OVER THE NORTH SEA YESTERDAY FOR THE THIRD DAY IN SUCCESSION IN BOLD THRUSTS AT THE BRITISH NAVY IN AN INTENSIFICATION OF AIR-NAVY WARFARE.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THE RAIDERS WERE BEATEN BACK EACH TIME, HOWEVER, WITHOUT DAMAGING ANY SHIP OF THE NAVY.

SEP 29 1939

THE ASSOCIATION SAID "A SQUADRON OF GERMAN BOMBERS TRIED TO REACH THE SCOTTISH COAST YESTERDAY, BUT THE ATTEMPT WAS DEFEATED."

BRITISH FIGHTING X X X 2ND GRAF.

JH102AES

BRITISH FIGHTING PLANES TOOK OFF FROM A NUMBER OF AIRDROMES WHEN THE APPROACH OF ENEMY PLANES WAS REPORTED, THE ASSOCIATION SAID.

IT ADDED THAT THE BRITISH PLANES "MADE CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY PLANES AND SUCCEEDED IN DRIVING THEM OFF, NO ONE GETTING THROUGH THE DEFENSE."

SEP 29 1939

WE1105PES

THE ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON THURSDAY REPORTED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION CAME IN THE WAKE OF A BRITISH DENIAL OF A REPORT BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THAT ON WEDNESDAY GERMAN PLANES HAD "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED" BRITISH HEAVY CRUISER OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST.

THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED AN ATTACK ON A BRITISH DESTROYER IN THAT AREA WHICH OCCURRED ON WEDNESDAY.

THE ADMIRALTY ANSWERED XXX ETC SECOND GRAF

THE ADMIRALTY ANSWERED THE GERMAN REPORT FIRST BY STATING "IT'S ALL POPPYCOCK." THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION ADDED THAT IT "UNDERSTANDS THERE IS NO TRUTH WHATEVER" TO THE REPORT.

TONIGHT, HOWEVER, THE ADMIRALTY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ACKNOWLEDGING AN ATTEMPT, ALLEGEDLY UNSUCCESSFUL, TO A BOMB A DESTROYER:

"IN VIEW OF THE CONTINUED AND REITERATED MISSTATEMENT OF THE GERMAN BROADCAST TO THE EFFECT THAT UNITS OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE NORTH SEA HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT, THE ADMIRALTY REAFFIRMS THAT IN THE ACTIONS REFERRED TO NO BRITISH SHIP HAS BEEN DAMAGED NOR ANY CASUALTIES INCURRED FROM GERMAN AIRCRAFT.

"THE REPORT OF A BOMB HITTING A BRITISH HEAVY CRUISER OFF MAY ISLAND SEEMS TO REFER TO THE FACT THAT GERMAN AIRCRAFT ATTEMPTED TO BOMB A DESTROYER IN THAT AREA AT 11:30 A.M., SEPT. 27, BUT FAILED TO OBTAIN A HIT OR DO ANY DAMAGE.

SEP 29 1939

"NO BRITISH CRUISER WAS ATTACKED IN THAT LOCALITY."

WE802PES

LONDON, SEPT.28-(AP)-THE BANK OF ENGLAND TODAY REDUCED THE RE-DISCOUNT RATE FROM FOUR TO THREE PER CENT.

THE REDUCTION, AFTER FIVE WEEKS OF THE FOUR PER CENT RATE, WAS RE-GARDED AS A VITAL STEP IN ADJUSTING GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR ECONOMY.

SEP 29 1939

1939

30-24-3695

3024 — 3695

LONDON, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FURTHER GERMAN PRISONERS ARRIVED AT AN INTERMENT CAMP IN A NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREA.

THE CAPTIVES WERE DESCRIBED AS "U-BOAT PRISONERS."

(PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ON SEPT. 15 TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN BRITISH SUCCESSES AGAINST GERMAN SUBMARINES; WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, ON TUESDAY SAID THAT ADDITIONAL GERMAN SUBMARINE MEN HAD BEEN CAPTURED.)

"MOST OF THEM WORE CIVILIAN DRESS," THE MINISTRY SAID, "ALTHOUGH A FEW HAD RETAINED THEIR NAVAL TROUSERS AND BOOTS.

"THEY LOOKED FIT, BUT A TRIFLE HAGGARD. THE AVERAGE AGE WAS ABOUT 23 AND THEY CARRIED ODDMENTS OF PERSONAL BELONGINGS IN CARDBOARD BOXES AND WHEN QUESTIONED BY OFFICERS STOOD SMARTLY TO ATTENTION."

WF1053AES

ST (P-D ASKED)

OTTAWA, SEPT 28-(CANADIAN PRESS)-PUTTEES OR WARSHIPS, ONE OF THE COMPANIES CLAMORING FOR GOVERNMENT ORDERS AIMS TO PLEASE.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IS TELLING THIS STORY ABOUT ONE OF THE MANY SALESMEN SWARMING OVER THE CAPITAL FOR WARTIME CONTRACTS:

THE SALESMAN URGED THAT HIS CONCERN BE AWARDED A CONTRACT FOR WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

"BUT WE NEED PUTTEES MORE THAN WARSHIPS AT PRESENT," PARRIED THE OFFICIAL.

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT. OUR FIRM IS AS WELL EQUIPPED TO TURN OUT PUTTEES AS WARSHIPS," THE SALESMAN RETORTED.

KA1017AES

OTTAWA, SEPT.28-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A RULING OF THE CANADIAN CENSORSHIP TO CONFINE BROADCASTS OF POLITICAL SPEECHES TO RADIO STUDIOS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR HAS DRAWN THE CRITICISM OF PRIME MINISTER MAURICE DUPLESSIS OF QUEBEC PROVINCE.

"I WILL SUBMIT NO TEXT TO THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION," HE SAID. "I CONTEND THE PRIME MINISTER OF QUEBEC HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS HIS OPINIONS AND THOSE OF THE PROVINCE WITHOUT HAVING TO PASS THROUGH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES."

IN A STATEMENT PREVIOUSLY, DIRECTOR WALTER S.THOMPSON OF THE CANADIAN CENSORSHIP DECLARED THE RADIO RULING WAS DESIGNED TO INSURE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS "WERE NOT CONTRAVENED IN THE HEAT OF POLITICAL SPEECHES." THE RULING WAS CONVEYED TO THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION SEPT.22.

DUPLESSIS ANNOUNCED SUNDAY A PROVINCIAL ELECTION WOULD BE HELD. PROTESTING YESTERDAY AGAINST THE RULING, HE CLAIMED IT WOULD "PREVENT FREE DISCUSSIONS OF QUESTIONS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PROVINCE."

THOMPSON'S STATEMENT ON THE RULING SAID THAT AFTER A CAREFUL SURVEY "IT WAS FOUND THAT THE RADIO STATION MANAGEMENTS HAD NO SATISFACTORY MEANS OF PREVENTING STATEMENTS CONTRAVENING THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS FROM BEING MADE WHEN BROADCASTS WERE PICKED UP FROM PUBLIC PLATFORMS."

FH1230AES

LONDON, SEPT. 28-(AP)-SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT HE WAS GRATIFIED BY THE RECEPTION ACCORDED "THE VERY SEVERE IMPOSITIONS" OF THE WAR BUDGET ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

1939

HE SAID THE BUDGET WAS "DESIGNED TO HELP THE NATION FACE THE REALITIES OF THE SITUATION."

DEALING WITH HIS EFFORTS TO SECURE ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, SIR JOHN SAID CONTROLS HAD BEEN INSTITUTED AND ANNOUNCED THAT AN INVESTIGATION OF "BOTH THE ORGANIZATION AND THE STAFFING" OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION WAS ALREADY UNDER WAY.

JS526PES

SEP 29 1939

BERLIN-SEPT.28

AT THE SAME TIME THE COMMAND FORESHADOWED THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND WITH THE NEWS THAT THE FORTRESS OF MODLIN, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF WARSAW, HAD OFFERED TO SURRENDER FOLLOWING THE RECAPITULATION OF THE POLISH CAPITAL.

IN DESCRIBING AERIAL ACTIVITY YESTERDAY, THE COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE SAID:

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"A HEAVY BRITISH CRUISER WAS SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED OFF THE ISLE OF MAY (AT THE MOUTH OF THE FIRTH OF FORTH) BY ONE AIR FORCE FIGHTING UNIT. ONE 250-KILO (550-POUND) BOMB HIT THE PROW."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FAILED TO ASSESS THE DAMAGE, BUT ADDED:

"OF THE HEAVY BRITISH NAVAL FORCES WHICH WERE ATTACKED THE DAY BEFORE (TUESDAY), ONE AIRPLANE CARRIER WAS HIT BY ONE 500-KILO (1,100-POUND) BOMB AND ONE BATTLESHIP WAS HIT AT THE PROW AND AMIDSHIPS BY TWO 250-KILO BOMBS."

(WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT 20 GERMAN PLANES HAD ATTACKED A SQUADRON OF BRITISH SHIPS, BUT WITHOUT SCORING ANY HITS. HE SAI ONE AIRPLANE WAS SHOT DOWN, ONE WAS BADLY DAMAGED AND THE CREW OF THE THIRD WAS CAPTURED ON ALIGHTING ON THE WATER.)

THE FORTRESS OF MODLIN, STRONGHOLD OF POLISH FORCES AT THE JUNCTION OF THE VISTULA AND BUG RIVERS WAVED THE WHITE FLAG OF SURRENDER 24 HOURS AFTER THE POLISH CAPITAL GAVE UP RESISTANCE.

MODLIN WAS CUT OFF FROM WARSAW LAST WEEK AND THE OFFER TO SURRENDER MARKED THE END OF A FORMIDABLE NEST OF RESISTANCE.

THAT THE GERMAN ARMIES' POLISH CAMPAIGN WAS APPROACHING AN END FURTHER WAS INDICATED IN THE COMMUNIQUE'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE MAIN BODY OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE EAST NOW WAS BEHIND THE DEMARCATION LINE AGREED UPON BY GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE MOPPING UP PROCESS, HOWEVER, CONTINUED WITH OCCASIONAL FIGHTS WITH REMNANTS OF THE POLISH ARMY.

THE SOUTHERN WING OF THE GERMAN ARMY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, IN WITHDRAWING TOWARD THE DEMARCATION LINE YESTERDAY CAPTURED 500 OFFICERS AND 6,000 POLISH SOLDIERS IN THE REGION EAST OF THE SAN RIVER AND HIGH POLISH ARMY LEADERS, COMMANDERS AND THEIR STAFFS.

THERE WAS NO INDIGATION IN THE COMMUNIQUE WHETHER THE RAID OFF THE ISLE OF MAY HAD MET WITH BRITISH REACTION.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT THE HIGH COMMAND SAID "THERE WERE NO NOTEWORTHY FIGHTING ACTIVITIES," BUT IT DID ANNOUNCE THAT "ONE ENEMY PLANE" HAD BEEN BROUGHT DOWN IN AN AIR FIGHT OVER SAARBRUECKEN.

THE BELIEF X X X ETC., 1ST GRAPH.

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WF214AES

BULLETIN

NIGHT

SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN

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BERLIN,SEPT.29-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE AGREED TO COOPERATE IN AN ATTEMPT TO BRING GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO

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PEACE WITH GERMANY, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW.

JH139AES

THE AGREEMENT, THE REPORT SAID, "ESTABLISHED A SECURE FOUNDATION FOR PERMANENT PEACE IN EASTERN EUROPE."

DNB SAID DISCUSSIONS IN WHICH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP PARTICIPATED IN MOSCOW WITH SOVIET RUSSIAN LEADERS WERE CONCLUDED LAST NIGHT.

JH132AES

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN X X X FROM MOSCOW.

THE REVORT WAS COUPLED WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY DNB THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA HAD "DEFINITELY SOLVED QUESTIONS RESULTING FROM THE DISTINTEGRATION OF THE POLISH STATE."

AS PART OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, THE AGENCY REPORTED:

"THEY UNANIMOUSLY VOICE THEIR OPINION THAT IT WOULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF ALL NATIONS TO BRING TO AN END THE STATE OF WAR PRESENTLY EXISTING BETWEEN GERMANY ON ONE SIDE AND ENGLAND AND FRNCE ON THE OTHER.

SEP 29 1939

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN X X X THE OTHER.

"BOTH GOVERNMENTS THEREFORE WILL CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS, IF NECESSARY IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FRIENDLY POWERS, TOWARD REACHING THIS GOAL.

"SHOULD, HOWEVER, THE EFFORTS OF BOTH GOVERNMENT REMAIN

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UNSUCCESSFUL, THE FACT WOULD THEREBY BE ESTABLISHED THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTINUATION OF THE WAR, IN WHICH CASE THE GOVERNMENTS OF GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. WILL CONSULT EACH OTHER AS TO NECESSARY MEASURES."

JH144AES

THE DNB REPORT SAID RUSSIA AND GERMANY HAD SIGNED A TREATY LAST NIGHT, AND THAT THE SOLUTION OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING CONQUERED POLAND HAD "ESTABLISHED A SECURE FOUNDATION FOR PERMANENT PEACE IN EASTERN EUROPE."

THE TREATY, IT SAID, CAPPED NEGOTIATIONS IN WHICH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP PARTICIPATED IN MOSCOW WITH JOSEPH STALIN, RUSSIAN Ppremier-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF AND OTHER SOVIET LEADERS.

(NO PICKUP)

JH152AES

SEP 29 1939

BULLETIN

BERLIN, SEPT. 28--(AP)--ADOLF HITLER, AFTER A TWO-DAY STAY, LEFT BERLIN TODAY FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID.

N936AES

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SOME QUARTERS BELIEVED THE FUEHRER HAD GONE EITHER TO THE WESTERN FRONT OR TO THE WILHELMSHAVEN NAVAL BASE WITH GENERAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

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THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THESE REPORTS, HOWEVER.

IT WAS EXPECTED AN ANNOUNCEMENT MIGHT BE ISSUED LATER IN THE DAY CONCERNING HITLER'S WHEREABOUTS.

WF954AES

BERLIN, SEPT 28-(12:40 P.M.--6:40 A.M., E.S.T.)-(AP)-THE SUPREME COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TODAY:

IN THE EAST THE MAIN BODY OF OUR TROOPS CROSSED THE DEMARCATION LINE AS SCHEDULED. IN FIGHTS REPORTED YESTERDAY ON THE SOUTHERN WING EAST OF THE SAN RIVER, 500 OFFICERS AND 6,000 MEN WERE CAPTURED.

BESIDES THE ALREADY REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE FORTY-FIRST POLISH DIVISION, ONE ARMY COMMANDER, THE COMMANDER OF ONE CORPS OF BORDER GUARDS AS WELL AS THE COMMANDERS OF THE SEVENTH AND THIRTY-NINTH DIVISIONS WITH THEIR STAFFS FELL INTO OUR HANDS.

THE CITY OF WARSAW WHICH YESTERDAY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY PRESUMABLY WILL BE OCCUPIED SEPT. 29 AFTER COMPLETION OF NECESSARY PREPARATIONS.

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THIS FORENOON THE COMMANDER OF MODLIN OFFERED SURRENDER OF THE FORTRESS.

IN THE WEST THERE WERE NO NOTEWORTHY FIGHTING ACTIVITIES.

IN AN AIR FIGHT OVER SARRBRUECKEN ONE ENEMY PLANE WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

A HEAVY BRITISH CRUISER WAS SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED OFF THE ISLE OF [illegible] BY ONE AIR FORCE FIGHTING UNIT. ONE 250-KILO (550-POUND) BOMB HIT THE PROW.

OF THE HEAVY BRITISH NAVAL FORCES WHICH WERE ATTACKED THE DAY BEFORE, ONE AIRPLANE CARRIER WAS HIT BY ONE 500-KILO (1,100-POUND) BOMB AND ONE BATTLESHIP WAS HIT AT THE PROW AND AMIDSHIPS BY TWO 250-KILO BOMBS.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

WF928AES

FRENCH (PMS BUDGET)

BY JOHN H.MARTIN

PARIS, SEPT.28-(AP)-INFORMED FRENCH QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT FUEHRER HITLER WAS PREPARING TO ADVANCE PEACE PROPOSALS, BACKED BY THE THREAT OF A POSSIBLE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN MILITARY ALLIANCE AND NEW NAZI TROOP CONCENTRATIONS IN THE WEST.

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF HITLER MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN BEFORE THE WEEKEND.

SUCH REPRESENTATIONS, IT WAS EXPECTED, WOULD ASK THE ALLIES TO RECOGNIZE THE GERMAN-SOVIET PARTITION OF POLAND AND RAISE CONSIDERATION OF GERMANY'S COLONIAL DEMANDS.

REFUSAL TO CONSIDER PEACE ON THIS BASIS, OBSERVERS DECLARED, MIGHT BE TAKEN BY HITLER AS JUSTIFYING BEFORE THE WORLD A "COMPLETE WAR" UPON FRANCE AND BRITAIN--EVEN TO THE EXTENT, THEY SAID, OF A DASH THROUGH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN AN EFFORT TO COMBAT THE BRITISH BLOCKADE. (BERLIN OFFICIALLY HAS DISAVOWED ANY SUCH PLAN OF ATTACK.)

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BOTH FRANCE AND BRITAIN HAVE ISSUED REPEATED OFFICIAL STATEMENTS THAT THERE WOULD BE NO PEACE UNTIL THE HITLER REGIME WAS DESTROYED AND POLISH INDEPENDENCE RESTORED.

IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED IN PARIS THAT GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S TRIP TO MOSCOW YESTERDAY WAS PLANNED BY HITLER TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT A GERMAN-SOVIET MILITARY ALLIANCE IS IMMINENT.

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A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED THIS MORNING BY THE GENERAL STAFF SAID THE NIGHT WAS "CALM", BUT ADDED THAT "AN ENEMY ATTACK WEST OF SAARBRUECK-EN FAILED." FRENCH SCOUTING PLANES WERE REPORTED ACTIVE DURING THE NIGHT.

ALTHOUGH THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE ATTACK WAS NOT SPECIFIED, IT WAS BELIEVED THE COMMUNIQUE REFERRED TO THE REGION NEAR FORBACH, WHERE THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES DIP TOWARD THE SOUTHWEST.

YESTERDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, FRENCH AND BRITISH AIRMEN, OPERATING TOGETHER, SHOT DOWN "SEVERAL" GERMAN PLANES IN A BATTLE OVER THE LINES.

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COMMERCIAL SHIPPING WAS SAID TO HAVE RESUMED ITS "REGULAR RHYTHM" UNDER NAVAL CONVOYS AND AERIAL PATROLS.

IN TWO DAYS THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED IN DISPATCHES REACHING PARIS TO HAVE SHOT DOWN EIGHT GERMAN MESSERSCHMIDT FIGHTERS AGAINST THE LOSS OF FOUR OF THEIR OWN.

PARIS-SEPT-28

IN A DOGFIGHT LAST MONDAY, THESE ADVICES SAID, THREE AMERICAN-BUILT CURTISS PLANES MET FIVE MESSERSCHMIDTS OVER THE GERMAN LINES AND SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE ENEMY CRAFT. ONE CURTISS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DOWNED ALONG WITH ONE OF THE OBSERVATION PLANES THEY WERE ESCORTING.

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FRENCH MILITARY SOURCES SAID THEIR PLANES SEEMED TO BE CARRYING OUT THEIR NIGHT RAIDS OVER GERMANY WITH BUT LITTLE OPPOSITION.

THIS WAS PARTLY DUE, THEY ASSERTED, TO GERMAN AIR LOSSES IN FIGHTING AGAINST POLAND AND ALSO TO THE NECESSITY OF SENDING TO REPAI SHOPS FOR OVERHAULING THOSE PLANES WHICH WERE IN THE AIR FOR LONG PERIODS DURING THE THREE-WEEK POLISH CONQUEST.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE FRENCH WERE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS SITUATION BY SENDING COMBINED FRENCH AND BRITISH SQUADRONS INTO THE AIR. THE FLIGHTS WERE REPORTED TO RANGE ALL ACROSS SOUTHERN GERMANY ALMOST TO THE BORDERS OF SILESIA.

THE FRENCH HAVE REFRAINED FROM ANY CLAIMS OF "MASTERY OF THE AIR" ON THE WESTERN FRONT, BUT HAVE INSISTED THEY WERE ABLE WITH BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO FIGHT FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE NAZIS.

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MQ533PES

MOSCOW, SEPT. 29-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE RED ARMY GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY A CONTINUED WESTWARD ADVANCE OF ITS ARMY IN POLAND TOWARD THE DEMARCATION LINE AGREED UPON WITH GERMANY.

A COMMUNIQUE COVERING THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS PUT THE SOVIET FORCES AT ONE POINT ONLY 65 MILES FROM WARSAW. THIS WAS AT CHIZHEV (CZYZEWO) ON A MAIN RAIL LINE TO THE NORTHEAST.

THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

ON SEPT. 28 RED ARMY TROOPS, CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD THE DEMARCATION LINE, REACHED THIS LINE:

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GRAEVO (GRAJEWO), CHIZHEV (CZYZEWO), NEZHIRECHVE (KIEDZYRZEC), KRESPETS, SHEBRESHIN (SZCZEBRZESZYN), MALODYCH, PEREMYSHL (PRZEMYSL) AND USTRZHKID (USTRZYKI).

CONTINUING OPERATIONS ON THE LIQUIDATION OF THE REMNANTS OF POLISH TROOPS IN WESTERN BYELORUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) AND THE WESTERN

UKRAINE, THE RED ARMY TROOPS DISARMED AND TOOK PRISONER FIVE CAVALRY REGIMENTS WITH 15 ARTILLERY PIECES IN THE AREA OF KRUKENITSE, AND BESIDES LIQUIDATED INDIVIDUAL GROUPS OF POLISH TROOPS.

JM1242AES

MOSCOW, SEPT. 29-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE SOVIET-ESTONIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED TODAY WAS PUBLISHED AS FOLLOWS BY TASS, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY:

"A PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R.AND THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC.

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"THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.ON THE ONE SIDE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC ON THE OTHER SIDE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE PEACE TREATY OF FEB. 2, 1920 AND BASED ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE EXISTENCE AND NON-INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE OTHER PARTY;

"RECOGNIZING THAT THE PEACE TREATY OF FEB. 2, 1920 AND THE PACT ON NONAGGRESSION AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONFLIFCTS OF MAY 4, 1932, STILL FORM A FIRM BASIS OF THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS AND UNDERTAKINGS;

"AND CONVINCED THAT DEFINITION OF THE EXACT CONDITIONS OF ENSURING MUTUAL SECURITY CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERESTS OF BOTH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

"HAVE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO CONCLUDE THE FOLLOWING PACT ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND HAVE APPOINTED FOR THIS PURPOSE AS THEIR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES:

"THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.:

VYACHESLAFF MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOFF, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS AND PEOPLES COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC, KARL SELTER, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND THESE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES AGREED ON THE FOLLOWING:

ARTICLE 1. THE TWO CONTRACTING PARTIES AGREE TO UNDERTAKE TO RENDER EACH OTHER EVERY ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING MILITARY, IN THE EVENT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION OR MENACE OF AGGRESSION ARISING ON THE PART OF ANY GREAT EUROPEAN POWER AGAINST THE SEA FRONTIERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES IN THE BALTIC SEA OR ON THEIR LAND FRONTIERS ACROSS THE TERRITORY OF THE LATVIAN REPUBLIC, AS WELL AS AGAINST THE BASES INDICATED IN ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 2. THE U.S.S.R. UNDERTAKES TO RENDER THE ESTONIAN ARMY ASSISTANCE IN ARMAMENTS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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ARTICLE 3. THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC ASSURES THE SOVIET UNION OF THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN NAVAL BASES AND SEVERAL AERODROMES FOR AVIATION ON LEASE TERMS AT A REASONABLE PRICE ON THE ESTONIAN ISLANDS OF SAARE MAA (OESEL) AND HIIUMA (DAGOE) AND IN THE TOWN OF PALDISKI (BALTISKII, A PORT). THE EXACT SITES FOR THE BASES AND AERODROMES SHALL BE ALLOTTED AND THEIR BOUNDARIES DEFINED BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT. FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NAVAL BASES AND AERODROMES THE U.S.S.R. HAS THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN AT ITS OWN EXPENSE ON THE SITES ALLOTTED FOR THE BASES AND AERODROMES SOVIET LAND AND AIR ARMED FORCES OF STRICTLY LIMITED STRENGTH, THEIR MAXIMUM NUMBERS TO BE DETERMINED BY A SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

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ARTICLE 4. THE TWO CONTRACTING PARTIES UNDERTAKE NOT TO CONCLUDE ANY ALLIANCES NOR PARTICIPATE IN ANY COALITIONS DIRECTED AGAINST ONE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES.

ARTICLE 5. REALIZATION OF THIS PACT SHOULD NOT AFFECT IN ANY EXTENT THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, IN PARTICULAR THEIR ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND STATE ORGANIZATION. THE SITES ALLOTTED FOR THE BASES AND AERODROMES (IN ARTICLE 3) REMAIN THE TERRITORY OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC.

ARTICLE 6. THIS PACT COMES INTO FORCE UPON THE EXCHANGE OF INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION. EXCHANGE OF THESE INSTRUMENTS SHALL TAKE PLACE IN TALLINN WITHIN SIX DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THIS PACT. THE TERM OF VALIDITY OF THIS PACT IS TEN YEARS, AND IF ONE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES DOES NOT FIND IT NECESSARY TO DENOUNCE THIS PACT ONE YEAR PRIOR TO EXPIRATION OF ITS TERMS, THE PACT SHALL AUTOMATICALLY CONTINUE TO BE VALID FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

ARTICLE 7. THIS PACT IS MADE IN TWO ORIGINALS, IN RUSSIAN ANI ESTONIAN LANGUAGES IN MOSCOW 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1939.

(SIGNED)

VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF

KARL SELTER.

(END TEXT)

WE1101PES

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A56

NIGHT LEAD SWISS

BY-CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 28-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING BASEL INDICATED THAT IF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH PLAN TO STRIKE THE SIEGFRIED LINE BEFORE GERMAN EASTERN FORCES ARE ESTABLISHED THERE IT MUST BE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS AND MATERIAL FROM POLAND TO THE WESTERN FRONT NOW APPEARS TO OBSERVERS HERE TO BE AT ITS HEIGHT. THE MOVEMENT BEGAN A WEEK AGO.

IT WAS NOTED HERE THAT FRENCN COMMUNIQUES THEMSELVES REPORTED ALLIED AVIATION INCREASED ITS OBSERVATION FLIGHTS DEEP INTO GERMANY OVER VARIOUS LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID TRAINS LOADED WITH TROOPS AND WAR SUPPLIES MOVED ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT THROUGH BADEN, CENTRAL GERMANY, FROM THE POLISH FRONT.

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MOST OF THE TROOPS WHICH FOUGHT ACTIVELY ON THE POLISH FRONT WERE GIVEN A REST BY RELIEVING GARRISONS OUTSIDE THE WESTERN FRONT WAR ZONE WHICH IN TURN, WERE SENT INTO THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS.

SOME UNITS PARTICIPATING IN THE FIGHTING IN POLISH SECTORS WHERE RESISTANCE WAS WEAK WERE SENT DIRECTLY INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THEIR STORIES OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN WERE EXPECTED TO RAISE THE MORALE OF THE GERMANS ON THE WESTERN FRONT ALTHOUGH IT ALREADY IS HIGH BECAUSE OF THE SPEED OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH TROOPS, SAVE FOR SMALL PATROLS WEST OF THE SAAR RIVER IN THE NIED VALLEY AND IN THE MANDEL AND BLIES CREEK SECTORS AND

PARTS OF THE WISSEMBOURG FRONT IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS, LEFT MOST OF THE FIGHTING TODAY TO ARTILLERY AND PLANES ESCORTING OBSERVERS.

MILITARY OBSERVERS IN SWITZERLAND SAID THE PART TANKS HAVE PLAYED SO FAR IN THE THREE WEEKS OF THE WAR REPEATS THE EXPERIENCE OF THAT MILITARY ARM IN 1917.

THESE OBSERVERS EXPECT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TO USE LARGE FLEETS OF TANKS FOR A DRIVE ON A VERY NARROW FRONT.

IN THE EARLY FALL OF 1917, THESE OBSERVERS SAID, THE BRITISH TRIED A FEW TANKS IN SMALL ATTACKS WITH ONLY MEDIOCRE SUCCESS.

THEN ON NOV. 11, 1917 TANKS MASSED BEFORE A HEAVY ATTACK IN THE CAMBRAI SECTOR COVERED ONLY BY FIELD ARTILLERY ON A FRONT OF 10 KILOMETERS. THIS DRIVE BROKE THROUGH GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS.

DURING THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF THE PRESENT WAR BOTH THE FRENCH AND GERMANS TRIED SMALL NUMBERS OF TANKS PROTECTING SMALL ATTACKING FORCES. THERE, TOO, THEY ACCOMPLISHED ONLY MEDIOCRE SUCCESSES.

OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE THE LITTLE "TANK TEST" BATTLES SHOWED DEFINITELY, HOWEVER, THE DAY OF THE TANKS IS FAR FROM DONE DESPITE THE EXISTENCE OF HIGH-POWERED METAL-PIERCING ANTITANK GUNS.

BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR THE USE OF SUCH GERMAN GUNS IN SPAIN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SCORED SO HEAVILY AGAINST THE LOYALIST GOVERNMENT'S RUSSIAN TYPE TANKS THAT IT WAS BELIEVED THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FITTED WITH SUCH GUNS THROUGHOUT, WOULD PROVE IMMUNE TO TANKS.

NEW FRENCH TANKS, HOWEVER, MUCH MORE HEAVILY ARMORED AND DESIGNED WITH CURVING SURFACES THROUGHOUT, ARE REPORTED TO HAVE STOOD UP MUCH BETTER AGAINST ANTITANK GUNS.

WE819PES

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BUDAPEST, SEPT. 28-(AP)-SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, WHERE 10,000,000 PERSONS LIVE OUTSIDE THE NATION WHOSE TONGUE THEY WISHFULLY SPEAK, LOOKED TOWARD ITALY OR SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY TO KEEP THE WAR FROM SPREADING INTO THE BALKANS.

THE POLYGLOT MAKEUP OF THE SMALL BALKAN STATES PRESENTS THE MOST TANGLED MINORITY PROBLEM IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT. PEOPLES LIVING OUTSIDE THEIR MOTHER COUNTRY IN HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, GREECE AND BULGARIA, REPRESENT A POPULATION AS LARGE AS THAT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THEIR CLAIMS AND PLIGHT IS IMPORTANT JUST NOW, IN THE OPINION OF DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, BECAUSE THEY REPRESENT FERTILE GROUND WHERE THE SEED OF WAR MIGHT SPREAD INTO BITTER HOSTILITIES.

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MOST MINORITY PEOPLES ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE LARGE AREAS WHICH THROUGH GENERATIONS BELONGED FIRST TO ONE NATION AND THEN ANOTHER, PROVIDING A BONE OF CONTENTION OVER WHICH WARS X HAVE BEEN FOUGHT AND REVOLUTIONS SPREAD.

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AN ESTIMATED 1,900,000 HUNGARIANS LIVE IN RUMANIA, MOSTLY IN THE RICH TRANSYLVANIA AREA, WHICH THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE CLAIMED FOR CENTURIES.

RUMANIA'S PROBLEM IS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THERE ARE 578,000 UKRAINIANS AND 415,000 RUSSIANS RESIDING WITHIN HER BORDERS. RUSSIAN, GERMAN, HUNGARIAN AND BULGARIAN TROOPS STAND AT HER BOUNDARIES. AND THE GERMAN ARMY IS NOT FAR AWAY.

RUSSIANS ARE CONCENTRATED PRINCIPALLY IN BESSARABIA, FOUND THEMSELVES LIVING FIRST IN
WHERE FOR CENTURIES THE INHABITANTS HAVE FLUCTUATED FROM ONE
ONE COUNTRY AND THEN
COUNTRY TO THE OTHER.

MOREOVER, THERE ARE 361,000 BULGARIANS IN RUMANIA
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AND 800,000 GERMANS.

WITH 984,000 JEWS WHO HAVE FELT THE EFFECTS OF ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGNS, RUMANIA'S MINORITIES TOTAL MORE THAN 5,000,000, AT LEAST A QUARTER OF HER POPULATION.

FRQUENT REVIVALS OF COMPALINTS THAT FREEDOM OF WORSHIP AND SPEECH HAVE BEEN VIOLATED, DIPLOMATS POINTED OUT, MAKES THE MINORITIES ATTENTIVE TO THE ARGUMENTS THEY SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THEIR "MOTHER COUNTRY."

HUNGARY HAS 60,000 GERMANS, 550,000 UKRAINIANS, 445,000 JEWS AND 250,000 SLOVAKS.

YUGOSLAVIA HAS 700,000 GERMANS, 472,000 HUNGARIANS (MOSTLY IN THE BANAT WHICH HUNGARY EYES JEALOUSLY), 442,000 ALBANIANS (WHOSE MOTHER COUNTRY IS NOW ITALIAN-RULED) AND 68,000 JEWS.

BULGARIA, WHO HERSELF WANTS TO REGAIN SOME OF HER BULGARIANS, HAS 618,000 TURKS, 43,000 JEWS, 4,000 GERMANS WITHIN HER BORDERS.

GREECE, TOO, HAS 191,000 TURKS, 72,000 JEWS, 82,000 MACEDONIANS, 17,000 BULGARS.
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JB 70510 CDC 515P

DUBLIN, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THE IRISH BANK RATE WAS REDUCED FROM FIVE TO FOUR PER CENT TODAY.

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1939

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, SEPT.29-(AP)-PASSENGERS ABOARD THE ALBERTVILLE, ONE OF BELGIUM'S LARGEST SHIPS, REPORTED TODAY THEY SAW MORE THAN 90 TROOP TRANSPORTS ESCORTED BY NAVAL VESSELS CROSSING FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

THE PASSENGERS, DURING THEIR VOYAGE, SAID THEY SAW A BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT BLOWN UP. THE CREW WAS RESCUED BY WARSHIPS.

FH119AES

TOULON, FRANCE, SEPT. 28--(AP)--RAYMOND MARCAUD, 26, "CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR" WHO REFUSED HIS CALL TO THE COLORS, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON. HIS CASE WAS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND REPORTED IN FRANCE.

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BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 28--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA TODAY BANNED ALL EXPORTS OF IRON, STEEL, COPPER, ALUMINUM, ANTIMONY, ZINC, CHROME-NICKEL, BRASS AND TIN, EITHER NEW OR SECOND HAND, IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THE INDUSTRIAL NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY. ARGENTINA DOES NOT PRODUCE METALS BUT DEPENDS ON IMPORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN CURTAILED BY THE WAR IN EUROPE.

AFM-0408

UNDATED ESTONIAN.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ESTONIA, NOW ENGAGED IN DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, BELONGED TO CZARIST RUSSIA FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS AND HER CAPITAL, TALLINN, [redacted] IS THE FORMER [redacted] REVEL, IN CZARIST DAYS A RUSSIAN SEA BASE.

[redacted]

ESTONIA [redacted] IS ONLY A SMALL COUNTRY--HER AREA OF 18,353 SQUARE MILES BEING ABOUT EQUAL TO THE COMBINED AREAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

AT ONE TIME SHE BELONGED TO SWEDEN BUT WAS CEDED TO RUSSIA IN 1721. SHE WORKED STEADFASTLY FOR AUTONOMY FROM 1905 ONWARD BUT DID N O T [redacted] GAIN INDEPENDENCE UNTIL AFTER THE BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION.

EVEN SO THE ESTONIANS, WITH HELP MAINLY FROM FINLAND BUT ALSO FROM BRITAIN, HAD TO FIGHT OFF A BOLSHEVIST INVASION BEFORE THEY FREED THEIR COUNTRY.

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ESTONIA'S INDEPENDENCE WAS DECLARED FEB. 24, 1918; [redacted] IT WAS RECOGNIZED BY SOVIET RUSSIA ON FEB. 2, 1920, BY THE TREATY OF TARTU.

TALLINN, ESTONIA'S [redacted] MAIN PORT, IS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

1939

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BECAUSE IT IS OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

EAST OF TALLINN, THE GULF OF FINLAND, WHICH IS SOVIET RUSSIA'S ONLY DIRECT OUTLET TO THE BALTIC, IS DIFFICULT IN WINTER THROUGH DRIFT ICE.

DIRECTLY EAST OF ESTONIA ARE HER TWO ISLANDS OF HIIU MAA AND SAARE MAA, ON WHICH SOVIET RUSSIA HAS BEEN REPORTED DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH NAVAL BASES.

THEIR POSSESSION WOULD ALLOW RUSSIA STRATEGIC BASES (NOT ONLY) DOMINATING THAT PORTION OF THE BALTIC AS WELL AS BASES FREE FROM WINTER TROUBLE.

BROAD-GAUGE RAILROADS CONNECT VARIOUS PARTS OF ESTONIA WITH SOVIET RUSSIA--INCLUDING ONE LINK BETWEEN TALLINN AND LENINGRAD--BUT THE TRANSIT TRADE FROM RUSSIA HAS BEEN MINOR.

ESTONIA HAS A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA WHICH, BY A PROTOCOL SIGNED APRIL 4, 1934, IS SCHEDULED TO BE EFFECTIVE UNTIL THE END OF 1945.

OF ESTONIA'S POPULATION OF 1,126,413, ACCORDING TO THE MARCH, 1934, CENSUS, 88.2 PER CENT OF THE LAND'S INHABITANTS ARE ESTONIANS AND ONLY 8.2 PER CENT RUSSIANS.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY, WITH TURKEY SITTING IN, CONTINUES TO BE THE SWITCHBOARD OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

WE SHALL KNOW HOW THE CONFLICT IS HEADING WHEN THE NEW CARTOGRAPHIC FIRM OF STALIN AND HITLER CUTS US IN SO WE CAN LEARN HOW THE MAP-MAKING AND POLITICAL READJUSTMENTS OF THE CONTINENT ARE GOING.

AT THE MOMENT THE PROCEEDINGS REMAIN AS MYSTERIOUS AS A DOG BURYING A BONE, THOUGH THERE ARE PLENTY OF REPORTS GOING ABOUT.

BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER LORD HALIFAX YESTERDAY CALLED IN SOVIET AMBASSADOR MAISKY AND MADE ANOTHER EFFORT TO SOLVE THE RIDDLE OF RUSSIA'S POLICY, WHICH MAY BE THE KEY TO THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

NEITHER HALIFAX NOR MAISKY HAS DISCLOSED WHAT PASSED BETWEEN THEM, BUT IT'S A FAIR GUESS THAT MAISKY TROD VERY CLOSELY IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS ORDINARILY UNCOMMUNICATIVE CHIEF, STALIN. DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN LONDON EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT A DEFINITE STATEMENT OF SOVIET POLICY COULD NOT BE LOOKED FOR AT THIS TIME.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THIS HUSH-HUSH PARLEY IS THE PERSISTENT REPORT THAT THE COMMUNISTS AND NAZIS MAY ENLARGE THEIR COOPERATION BY ENTERING A MILITARY ALLIANCE, WHICH PRESUMABLY WOULD BRING THE SOVIET INTO THE WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE.

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SOVIET PREMIER MOLOTOFF HAS ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIA WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL, AND APART FROM THAT OBSERVERS GENERALLY BELIEVE THAT AN ALLIANCE WOULD NOT SUIT STALIN'S POLICY--BUT DESPITE THIS THE REPORT STILL REMAINS IMPORTANT.

IT HAS KEPT ECHOING BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN BERLIN AND MOSCOW UNTIL IT IS DIFFICULT TO GUESS THE ORIGIN OF THE SHOUT WHICH PRODUCED IT. THE VOICE, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO HAVE A GERMAN ACCENT. THE PAPER DAS SCHWARZE KORPS, ORGAN OF HITLER'S ELITE GUARD, TODAY INDICATES THE POSSIBILITY OF A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE, WITH JAPAN JOINING LATER.

THE POINT OF ALL THIS IS THAT THERE IS A WIDE-SPREAD BELIEF IN EUROPE THAT GERMANY IS GETTING READY TO MAKE ANOTHER PEACE OFFER, AND IS HOLDING THE THREAT OF A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE OVER THE HEADS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

BOTH LONDON AND PARIS EXPECT THAT HITLER WILL MOVE WITHIN A FEW DAYS TO TRY TO PERSUADE THEM TO ACCEPT THE POLISH CONQUEST AND DISMEMBERMENT AS AN IRREVOCABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT WHICH A CONTINUATION OF WAR CAN IN NO WAY REMEDY.

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THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES HAVE RECEDED AN INCH FROM THEIR FIRM DECLARATION THAT THEY INTEND TO PURSUE THE WAR UNTIL, AS BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN PUT IT, THEY "CRUSH HITLERISM."

IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE NAZI FUEHRER HIMSELF BELIEVES THERE IS MUCH CHANCE OF PERSUADING THE ALLIES TO MAKE PEACE ON HIS TERMS. HOWEVER, OBSERVERS IN PARIS INCLINE TO THE OPINION THAT HE MAY BE BUILDING UP HIS CASE SO THAT WHEN THE ALLIES REFUSE HIS PEACE OFFER HE WILL BE IN THE POSITION OF CLAIMING THAT HE IS JUSTIFIED IN MAKING A "COMPLETE WAR" AGAINST THEM.

A "COMPLETE WAR" WOULD, OF COURSE, INVOLVE THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALL WEAPONS AT THE COMMAND OF GERMANY. WERE IT CARRIED OUT TO THE EXTENT -- THE DEFINITION OF "COMPLETE" IT WOULD BE A VERY TERRIBLE THING.

IT WOULD PRODUCE SUCH HORRORS AS EXIST IN SHATTERED WARSAW WHOSE STREETS ARE STREWN WITH THE TORN BODIES OF CIVILIANS.

WHILE THESE REPORTS ARE SPEEDING THE ROUNDS, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS RUSHING TROOPS FROM POLAND AND CONCENTRATING THEM ON THE WESTERN FRONT. LARGE NUMBERS OF WARPLANES ALSO ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM THE EASTERN THEATER TO THE WEST.

THE ALLIED ANSWER TO ALL THIS HAS BEEN TO RUSH PREPARATIONS FOR A THREE-YEAR WAR AS A MINIMUM. AN EVIDENCE OF STERN DETERMINATION IS SEEN IN THE UNPRECEDENTED INCOME TAX WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS BROUGHT FORWARD. THIS CALLS FOR A STANDARD TAX OF 35 PERCENT UNTIL NEXT MARCH, AND FOR 37 1/2 PERCENT IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

AND THAT IS FOR THE LITTLE MAN. THE BIG FELLOW HAS TO PAY A REAL TAX.

ONE OTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT RELATES TO THE PRECARIOUS POSITION OF LITTLE ESTONIA, FORMER RUSSIAN TERRITORY LYING ON THE GULF OF FINLAND NEXT THE SOVIET UNION. UNOFFICIAL REPORTS PERSIST IN MOSCOW THAT RUSSIA IS DEMANDING FORTIFICATION CONCESSIONS IN ESTONIAN WATERS, AND THAT THE SMALLER COUNTRY IS HARD-PRESSED TO YIELD.

WHATEVER MAY BE THE OUTCOME OF THIS, THERE APPEARS TO BE SMALL DOUBT THAT RUSSIA INTENDS TO CONTROL THE BALTIC, WHICH MUST BE IN THE WAY OF A HARD BLOW TO GERMANY.

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK Sept. 28

SEPT. 27--METALLIST (SOVIET) STEAMER, 968 TONS, SUNK BY UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE IN NARVA BAY, OFF COAST OF ESTONIA; SOVIET NAVAL PATROL VESSEL RESCUED 19 CREW MEMBERS; 24 OTHERS MISSING.

SEPT. 28--NYLAND (SWEDISH) FREIGHTER, 3,376 TONS, TORPEDOED OFF NORWEGIAN COAST; NORWEGIAN TORPEDO BOATS RESCUED ENTIRE CREW OF 29. CARRIED IRON ORE CARGO BOUND FOR ANTWERP.

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LONDON SEES WAR THREAT BY RUSSIA

Red-Nazi Pact Signed, May Mean Armed Aid For Hitler

12 U-BOATS SUNK.

PARIS ANNOUNCES —NEW PACT—

SEP 30 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 29—Having split Poland between them, Germany and Russia threatened today to "consult each other as to necessary measures" unless Great Britain and France accept peace.

A new, three-sided treaty cementing further the Nazi-Communist partnership was reported by DNB, the official German news agency, to have been signed in Moscow today.

What The Treaty Does

The treaty, according to DNB's text:

1. Put Germany and Russia side by side in urging France and Britain to end the war and, if they refuse, in cooperating to restore peace.

2. Establish a mutual German-Russian frontier in conquered Poland, wiping that country off Europe's map.

3. Pledged Germany and Russia to work out an economic program so that "the volume of the German-Soviet exchange of goods will again attain a high peak."

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Peace Plan Undisclosed

Informed sources in Berlin said it was too early to say how Germany and Russia might try to reestablish peace. Whether the new treaty forecasts proposal of a peace conference to which such neutrals as Italy and the United States might be invited was not yet known, these sources said:

The peace overture to Britain and France was issued as a joint declaration of the German and Russian governments, as more than 1,000,000 Polish civilians and 120,000 disarmed defenders of Warsaw helplessly awaited the triumphant entry of the Nazi army into non-existent Poland's surrendered capital.

The Call For Peace

"After the German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. will consult each other as to necessary measures."

The second part of the accord was called "the German-Soviet Russian border and friendship treaty." It delineated a "mutual frontier" which, DNB said, was amplified in an attached map and a supplementary protocol.

"The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R., after the disintegration of the former Polish state," said the foreword to this section, "regard it as their task to restore peace and order in these territories in order to secure for nationalities living there peaceful existence according to their national individuality."

This part of the treaty was divided into five articles. They announced agreement on a border, rejected any interference by third powers in the settlement, apportioned the territories west of the line to the German sphere and the territories east of it to the Russian and agreed that the pact—called "a secure foundation for a progressive development of friendly relations" between the German and Russian peoples—would be ratified as soon as possible at Berlin.

The Trade Agreement

The third phase of the treaty, labelled "Great German-Soviet Russian Economic Planning," was in the form of a letter from Russian Foreign Commissar olotoff to German Foreign inister Von Ribbentrop.

DNB quoted it as confirming "that the Government of the U. S. S. R., on the basis and in the spirit of the general political understanding reached between us, is willing to develop all economic relations and the exchange of goods between Germany and the U. S. S. R."

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U. S. S. R., through a treaty signed today, definitely solved questions resulting from the disintegration of the Polish state and thereby established a secure foundation for permanent peace in eastern Europe," DNB quoted the treaty, "they unanimously voice their opinion that it would be in the interest of all nations to bring to an end the state of war presently existing between Germany on one side and England and France on the other.

"Both Governments, therefore, will concentrate their effort, if necessary in cooperation with other friendly powers, toward reaching this goal.

The Threat Of Joint Action

"Should, however, the effort of both Governments remain unsuccessful, the fact would thereby be established that England and France are responsible for a continuation of the war, in which

The Warsaw Surrender

...ining the details of the formal ...nder of Warsaw occupied two ...ys and was not concluded until late last night. Military quarters said many things had to be arranged—for exaxmple, measures for the safety of the German Army of Occupation, roads on which the Germans would enter the city, and the exit of the Poles.

The understanding was said to have specified depots where the Poles must surrender their arms, and to have taken into account German requests for special precautions against sabotage at important concentration points in the city.

Warsaw leaders were said to have been told they would be held responsible for any sniping.

The Germans also provided for the feeding of Polish prisoners of war by requesting that Polish field kitchens and all military provisions be prepared to accompany the troops to prison camps and feed them en route.

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DUCE REPORTED CAST FOR ROLE OF PEACEMAKER

Choice Follows New Pact Between Soviet Union and Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The division of Poland between Germany and Russia completed, the two Powers today confronted Great Britain and France with peace overtures backed by a threat they would "consult each other as to necessary measures" unless the Western Powers agreed to end hostilities.

Adolf Hitler's axis partner, Premier Mussolini, appeared chosen for the role of "peacemaker," in the opinion of informed quarters. These sources pointed out that Italy ranks first among the "friendly powers" mentioned in the German-Russian accord, which was signed in Moscow today.

The accord, which partitions Poland for the fourth time, dividing the conquered land almost equally between the two powers, pledges them to seek together peace on their own terms and provides for closer economic ties, was signed in Moscow last night. The new German-Russian border gives Germany more territory than the recent line of military occupation, making the River Bug the chief element of the boundary.

Follows Munich by a Year.

Announcement of the accord partitioning Poland came exactly a year after the fateful agreement of Munich, which began the partitioning of another eastern European State born of the world war, Czecho-Slovakia. Italy, Great Britain and France were Germany's co-signatories at Munich; Russia was excluded.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who negotiated the Moscow accord for Germany, returned to Berlin at 5:45 P. M. aboard his special plane.

He smiled broadly as he stepped from the machine and was greeted by officials of the Foreign Office and members of the Russian embassy staff.

Immediately after reaching the capital he visited Hitler to report on his mission.

Mopping Up Nearly Over.

The military mopping up in Poland was nearly completed, but the German High Command announced that the actual entry of Nazi troops into Warsaw would not begin until October 2.

The Polish garrison of some 120,000 men started marching out of Warsaw tonight, according to reports reaching Berlin from the eastern front.

The Poles were marching into captivity and Germans estimated that it would take two or three days before the capital would be emptied of its surrendered defenders.

Small groups of Poles still were offering resistance to the German forces, including about 2,000 on the Hela Peninsula.

The way for Premier Mussolini's entrance into the situation has been prepared steadily since Il Duce's speech last week end, through inspired Nazi press comment from official quarters.

At the same time, Government sources declined to venture into discussion of what was hailed here as a "world historic agreement with the Soviet Union."

They said the negotiations between von Ribbentrop, on one hand and Joseph Stalin and Premier Molotov on the other have proceeded with such speed and burst upon the world so suddenly that it was foolhardy to discuss methods by which the far-reaching Russo-German accord would be carried out.

"Let the communique speak for itself," they said, "and await developments."

What Accord Accomplished.

The treaty according to the agency's text:

1. Puts Germany and Russia side by side in urging France and Britain to end the war and, if they refuse, in co-operating to restore peace.

2. Established a mutual German-Russian frontier in conquered Poland, wiping that country from Europe's map.

3. Pledged Germany and Russia to work out an economic program so that "the volume of the German-Soviet exchange of goods will again attain a high peak."

Some foreign observers believed that Japan might play a role in the effort to bring peace, pointing out that the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Shigenori Togo, had wasted no time today in conferring with Soviet authorities.

One important condition for peace was laid down—recognition of the partition of Poland and the new status in eastern Europe.

The German-Russian boundary in Poland, it was pointed out, followed as nearly as possible ethnological lines instead of an arbitrary splitting of territory, such as a military demarcation. Informed sources said that this would enable the Nazis—if they desired—to organize a Polish area as a protectorate along the lines of Bohemia and Moravia.

Sections which belonged to Germany before the world war and which are considered purely German—Upper Silesia, Posen, West Prussia and Pommern—would be incorporated integrally within the old Reich.

Official sources declined to comment on this matter.

The desire was expressed here to get economic negotiations under way at once for an extensive exchange of Russia's vast raw materials for Germany's finished goods—barter which apparently will go far beyond the recently concluded economic treaty. This appeared to be the first of "necessary measures" jointly to meet hostilities between Germany and the Western Powers.

Delegation Going to Moscow.

A German delegation was reported heading for Moscow next week to begin negotiations for an extensive importation of feed for cattle to stave off any chance of a repetition of the world war experience when 16,000,000 pigs were slaughtered at the start of the conflict for lack of feed.

The peace overture to the Western Powers was issued as a joint declaration of the two Governments and came as more than 1,000,000 civilians and 120,000 disarmed defenders of Warsaw helplessly awaited the triumphant entry of the German Army.

"After the German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R., through a treaty signed today, definitely solved questions resulting from the disintegration of the Polish State and thereby established a secure foundation for permanent peace in eastern Europe," DNB quoted the treaty, "they unanimously voice their opinion that it would be in the interest of all nations to bring to an end the state of war presently existing between Germany on one side and England and France on the other,

"Both governments, therefore, will concentrate their effort, if necessary in co-operation with other friendly Powers, toward reaching this goal.

Put Issue Up to Allies.

"Should, however, the effort of both Governments remain unsuccessful, the fact would thereby be established that England and France are responsible for a continuation of the war, in [illegible] case the governments [illegible] the U. S. S [illegible] other as [illegible]

The se[illegible] was called "the German-Soviet Russian Border and Friendship Treaty." It delineated a "Mutual Frontier" which, DNB said, was amplified in an attached map and a detailed, supplementary protocol.

It was divided into five articles. They announced agreement on a border, rejected any interference by third Powers in the settlement, apportioned the territories west of the line to the German sphere and the territories east of it to the Russian, and agreed that the pact—called "A secure foundation for a progressive development of friendly relations" between the German and Russian peoples—would be ratified as soon as possible at Berlin.

In Form of Letter.

The third phase of the treaty, labeled "Great German-Soviet Russian Economic Planning," was in the form of a letter from Premier Molotov to Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

The DNB text cited it as confirming "that the Government of the U. S. S. R. on the basis and in the spirit of the general political understanding reached between us is willing to develop all economic relations and the exchange of goods between Germany and the U. S. S. R."

It continued:

"For this purpose an economic program will be drawn up by both sides by which the Soviet Union will deliver raw materials to Germany, which Germany on her part will compensate with industrial products to be delivered over an extended period. Both partners will give effect to this economic program in such a way that the volume of the German-Soviet exchange of goods will again attain a high peak."

Nazis See Bright Future

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—Germany in effect told the world tonight she wanted peace, but only on the condition that the German-Russian fiat on the fate of Poland be accepted.

"Hands off the Balkans" and "let us deal in our own way with the Baltic States" were secondary pronouncements that exuded from government quarters.

No one made any effort tonight to conceal the Nazi jubilation over the events in Moscow.

The future looked bright to Nazi chieftains. The open road to the East, it was said, nullifies completely the British sea blockade and the trade agreement with Russia meets completely German needs for materials.

There was a [illegible] atmosphere in Berlin. Even the lights in the Wilhelmplatz were turned on dimly in a partial lifting of the blackout.

With her aims in Eastern Europe achieved, Germany hopes for speedy re-establishment of peace, it was said in informed quarters.

"Germany, at a moment when inspired by the Polish military victory, which now is crowned with a great diplomatic success, does not press on to exploit all the possibilities of her advantageous position," declared a Nazi spokesman. "Germany does not insist that England and France capitulate."

It was indicated that no formal peace proposal on the part of Germany was called for or necessary but that the plain facts of the situation "must impress on England and France the futility of further hostilities."

"Only One Front"

A decision to reconsider the whole matter and to decide anew whether Europe should have war or peace should be possible for the western foe without loss of dignity or honor, the Nazi spokesman said.

"With such a vastly changed situation suddenly imposed on international affairs no country could be blamed for going to its people and saying let's think this over and turn back before we are irrevocably committed," he continued.

"But should the decision be to continue this purposeless war Germany will know that its very existence is at stake and will know how to defend itself."

The suggestion that Germany would smash hard if the war continues was backed up by the observation that "there will be only one front: in the east, now, our back is not only covered, but strengthened."

At the Foreign and Propaganda Ministries it was regarded unlikely that Germany would take any initiative to inform Britain and France officially of the accord with Russia or point out its implications.

"Both England and France have embassies in Moscow which probably are informed and moreover, the press tells the story to the people of the world who, after all, count most," one official observed.

Asked whether the question of colonies could create difficulty in a settlement with Britain, the spokesman said there was no change in this issue that Britain has informed Germany she proposed to adjust by negotiation.

REICH BALKAN AIM STATED

Goering's Paper Says It Is for Neutral, Stable Region

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—D. N. B., the German official news agency, quoted the Essener National Zeitung today as saying Germany's aim in the Balkans was the maintenance of that region's neutrality and an insured, stable economic basis. The newspaper belongs to Field Marshal Hermann Goering.

Soviet Russia, the newspaper said, clearly had indicated the same desire for neutralization of the Balkans.

"Thus the nightmare of German-Russian enmity, from which England sought to profit, has been banished for those (Balkan) peoples," it said.

"The common Balkan policy established by Germany, Russia and Italy as natural partners in the Balkan area leaves no room for outside interests."

The Essener Zeitung then discussed the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands, respect for which by Germany and France it said "has become the historic prerequisite for neighborly existence of Germany and France.

"Destruction of this 'no man's land' would reopen the whole problem of French-German neighborly existence in all its historic and psychological gravity.

"Germany knows that England France should bear it in mind. Germany respects the French as well as the English principle that Belgium and Netherlands must not fall into other hands."

As for the Scandinavian countries, Marshal Goering's newspaper said they had "historic and geographic reasons enough to maintain with utmost strictness the policy of neutrality they have already proclaimed."

NAZIS SAY TRADE PACT PERMITS A LONG WAR

Soviet Commerce Is Expected to Offset Effects of Blockade

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—The new German-Soviet trade pact places Germany in a position to wage a war of" optionallength," the semi-official commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said tonight.

Besides opening anew source for raw materials, the commentary said, the pact now makes it possible for part of Germany's Far Eastern business to be handled over Russian railways.

Authoritative sources estimated Russian-German business would reach the annual total of 1,100,000,000 marks under the agreement. This would nearly equal the 1931 figure, the best trade year for the two countries since the World War. The sources indicated the extent to which they expected the bartering system to increase trade by pointing out that last year's business between the powers totelad 80,000,000 marks. (ℳ 32,000,000)

The treaty gives a new status to Germany's foreign trade, Nazi sources commented, in as much as it means "absolute maintenance" for 65 to 70 per cent of Germany's imports and 75 to 80 per cent of her export business. They said this figure was estimated on the assumption that Great Britain's blockade of the seas would be 100 per cent effective.

The pact would account for approximately [illegible] per cent of Germany's total trade and 9.5 per cent of her export business.

—TEXT OF PACT

Berlin, Sept. 29.—The text of the communique by DNB, official German news agency, on the new Soviet Russian-German accord, concluded at Moscow last night, follows:

Discussions between Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Soviet Russian statesmen, the chief of the Government and Foreign Commissar Molotoff and Herr Stalin were concluded in the course of the night in the presence of von der Schulenburg (German Ambassador to Moscow).

As a result of these negotiations the following agreements have been signed:

1. A declaration of the German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. of September 28, 1939:

After the German Reich's Government and the Government of the U.S.S.R. through a treaty signed today definitely solved questions resulting from the disintegration of the Polish state and thereby established a secure foundation for permanent peace in Eastern Europe, they unanimously voice their opinion that it would be in the interest of all nations to bring to an end the state of war presently ex[illegible]

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isting between Germany on one side and England and France on the other.

Will Cooperate If Necessary

Both governments therefore will concentrate their efforts if necessary in cooperation with the other friendly powers toward reaching this goal. Should, however, the effort of both governments remain unsuccessful, the fact would thereby be established that England and France are responsible for a continuation of the war, in which case the governments of Germany and the U. S. S. R. will consult each other as to necessary measures.

2. The German Soviet - Russian border and friendship treaty:

The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R., after disintegration of the former Polish state, regard it as their task to restore peace and order in these territories in order to secure for nationalities living there peaceful existence according to their national individuality.

Lists Points Agreed Upon

For this purpose the two governments have agreed to the following:

ARTICLE ONE

The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. define as their mutual frontier in the territory of the former Polish state a line which is marked on the accompanying map and which will be more closely described in the supplementary protocol.

ARTICLE TWO

Both parties recognize the borderline fixed in Article One as final and will reject any interference in this settlement by third powers.

ARTICLE THREE

The necessary public reorganization in territories west of the line described in Article One will be carried out by the German Government; in territories east of the line by the Government of the U. S. S. R.

ARTICLE FOUR

The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. regard the preceding regulation as a secure foundation for a progressive development of friendly relations between their peoples.

(At this point, DNB said the map mentioned in the treaty would be published later.)

ARTICLE FIVE

This treaty will be ratified and the ratification documents exchanged at Berlin as soon as possible. The treaty becomes valid after the signatures are affixed.

3. Great German - Soviet Russian economic planning:

The chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars and Foreign Commissar Molotoff addressed the following letter to the Reich's Foreign Minister:

"Herr Reich's Minister:

"With reference to our conversations I have the honor to confirm herewith that the Government of the U. S. S. R., on the basis and in the spirit of the general political understanding reached between us, is willing to develop with all means economic relations and the exchange of goods between Germany and the U. S. S. R.

Economic Program To Be Drawn Up

"For this purpose an economic program will be drawn up by both sides by which the Soviet Union will deliver raw materials to Germany, which Germany on her part will compensate with industrial products to be delivered over an extended period. Both partners will give effect to this economic program in such a way that the volume of the German-Soviet exchange of goods will again attain a high peak.

"Both governments in execution of the aforementioned measures will immediately make the necessary arrangements and take care that negotiations will be brought under way and concluded as fast as possible.

"Permit me, Herr Reich's Minister, to assure you again of my highest esteem. "(Signed) MOLOTOFF."

Von Ribbentrop Acknowledges It

The Reich's Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop on his part addressed a letter to the Soviet Russian Chief of Government and Foreign Commissar, wherein he acknowledged receipt of the above letter.

The reply of the Foreign Minister repeats details of Molotoff's letter addressed to him and concludes with the words: "In the name and by order of the German Reich's Government, I approve of this communication and would like to inform you that the German Reich's Government also on her part will do everything necessary to conform to this spirit.

Description Of New Border In Poland

Annex to Document No. 2 (German-Soviet border and friendship treaty):

Description of the drawing of the border: The border line begins at the Southern tip of Lithuania and from there runs in a general Western direction north of Augustow to the German Reich's border and follows this Reich's border to the Pisia river and thence as far as Ostrolenka. From there it runs in a Southeastern direction until it meets the Bug river at Nur. It continues farther along the Bug river to Krystnopol and then bends west, running north of Rawa Ruska and Jaroczow to the San river. From there it follows the San river to its source.

GERMANS SAY RAIDING FORCE WAS REPULSED

Claim Five of Six Bombers Were Shot Down at Helgoland Island.

ENGLAND ADMITS LOSSES

French Report Troops Have Made New Advances Along the Western Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The High Command announced today that five of six British warplanes attempting to attack a German naval unit off Helgoland had been shot down by German naval pursuit planes.

The announcement said the British attack was fruitless. Helgoland is Germany's island naval base in the North Sea.

The communique said that when the six British planes, after assailing the warships without success, flew away to the west German fighters attacked them.

"In a brief battle five of the British planes were shot down and plunged into the sea," the high command declared.

The battle, it said, occurred this morning.

SUBMARINE SAILOR DESCRIBES ESCAPE

Says Bombs Shook U-Boat After Courageous Sank.

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—An interview ascribed to a member of the crew of the submarine which sank the British aircraft carrier Courageous and describing the submersible's escape from depth bombs was published today by the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag.

The German High Command insists that the submarine returned safely to its base with only slight damage, although a British statement soon after the sinking of the Courageous on September 17 said that it was believed British destroyers had sunk the German vessel.

The helmsman of the submarine, quoted in the interview, said that the Courageous was hit by several torpedoes, after which the submarine submerged to greater depths in anticipation of a counter attack by the destroyers.

The submarine "shortly thereafter was showered with a series of depth bombs by a considerable number of English destroyers which were to provide safe conduct for the Courageous," the helmsman was quoted as saying.

The terrific vibrations of the depth charges broke gauge glases, panes on clocks and pressure indicators, he said. None, however, hit the submarine, which was traveling deep at slow speed and which finally managed to escape.

Small Groups Still Resist

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP).—As the Polish garrison of 120,000 men started today to leave Warsaw, which capitulated on Wednesday after twenty days of siege, small groups of Poles elsewhere were still offering resistance to German forces, including about 2,000 men on the Hel Peninsula, near Danzig.

The German supreme army command issued the following communique:

"In the course of a planned withdrawal across the demarcation line, Przemysl-south (southern part of the city) on Sept. 28 was solemnly handed over to Russian troops by the German commander.

"Evacuation of the disarmed Warsaw garrison begins this evening, and will require two to three days. Therefore, occupation by German troops has been planned for Oct. 2. Relief measures for the provisioning and sanitary care of the civil population are under way.

"The fortress of Modlin capitulated unconditionally under the impression of German attacks and as a result of crushing artillery fire and bomb attacks.

"Details of the surrender are being worked out by the corps command stationed near Modlin, according to instructions from the northern army group. There are about 200 officers and 30,000 men and 4,000 wounded in the fortress.

"In the west there was ground activity as before. In an air fight at Weissenburg (Wissembourg), one French plane was shot down. At Osnabrueck one British plane was shot down."

Observers Find Nazis Adding to Westwall Daily

Germans Confident Line Is Adequate, but Build New Forts; Troops Play Games

WITH GERMAN ARMY ON THE WEST FRONT, Sept. 29 (AP).—Traveling for three days along 600 miles of Germany's Westwall has given a group of foreign observers an indication as to why the western front is so quiet.

The group of six was confronted with much evidence in support of the German conviction that a tremendous sacrifice of men and material would be the price of a foreign army's attempt to force its way through the maze of mines, barbed-wire entanglements, steel and concrete obstructions and criss-crossing bunkers in fortresses erected by the Germans.

In the party was a former chief of the general staff of the Finnish Army, now representing a large Finnish newspaper. He expressed the opinion that it would be costly for any force to attempt to break through the Westwall, but conceded that, theoretically, nothing was impregnable.

German officers showed the fortifications and answered questions freely, explaining, though, that certain figures, locations and other military information were not to be used in dispatches.

They said the apparent calmness of the German troops was caused by their faith in the strength of the fortifications. Some of the soldiers were helping farmers harvest their crops. Others were helping residents of some towns abandon their homes. Many were seen playing cards and other games.

Officers said the bunkers in the front line defense could hold out for eighteen days, as far as food was concerned, if they should be cut off from the rear.

Despite their feeling the present fortifications are adequate, the Germans are continuing to erect additional units.

"The Westwall will never be finished, just as a forest never ceases to grow," one commanding general remarked.

German officers asserted that every day some additional bunker was being added or some new fort built. The general staff was represented as considering the present fortifications "quite adequate," but their expansion goes on.

The visitors were told that daily more anti-aircraft guns, more artillery, more experienced troops were arriving from Poland. A stock comment by the German officers was: "We are getting stronger every day, now that Poland is finished."

Hitler Back in Berlin From Wilhelmshaven

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler returned here today after a visit to Wilhelmshaven, where he inspected U-boat crews.

IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Sept. 29—In a new treaty of friendship with Germany, signed early today, Russia promised economic support in war and committed herself to consult on joint "measures" with Germany unless Great Britain and France agree to peace.

Observers took the reference to "measures" as an implied threat of possible military aid to Germany.

German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Russian Foreign Commissar Molotoff signed their agreement, in the presence of Joseph Stalin, thirty-six days after they first startled the rest of Europe by making a non-aggression pact.

Von Ribbentrop planned to fly back to Germany shortly after noon.

Highlights Of Treaty

Highlights of the agreement, as announced here, were:

1. Establishment of a mutual frontier through Poland. It was reported that allowance still existed for creation of a small Polish protectorate state.

2. A warning to third powers not to interfere with the new boundaries.

3. An agreement to strive for peace. This was coupled with a declaration that if Russian-German peace efforts failed, Britain and France "will bear the responsibility for continuation of the war, and Russia and Germany will then consult on necessary further measures."

4. An agreement fully to develop economic relations. Russia promised to supply Germany with raw materials in exchange for industrial goods over a long period of time. This was an expansion of the trade pact which briefly preceded the August 23 non-aggression pact.

Russia's promise of raw materials to Germany might prove a tremendous factor in war. Wheat, timber, manganese and cotton were regarded as the principal commodities involved, possibly with some petroleum and coal.

Shortly before the Russian-German treaty was signed, Russia announced sweeping military and trade agreements with her next Baltic neighbor Estonia, once part of the Russian Empire.

Thus Russia gained a firm military and economic hold on the north Baltic and greatly increased her influence in the Gulf of Riga, where Latvia's port is situated, and also in the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia, vital commercially to Sweden and Finland.

Russia won the right to fortify two strategic Estonian islands—Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiuma (Dagoe)—and the mainland port of Paldiski as naval air bases.

The pacts with Estonia also gave Russia the right to maintain a "limited number" of troops on Estonian territory, and economic privileges which, it was estimated, would increase Russian-Estonian trade by four and one-half times.

(It was reported in Riga, Latvia, that Russia will be allowed to garrison 25,000 soldiers on Estonian soil.)

Under this bargain, Estonia and Russia pledged mutual aid in case of "direct aggression or menace of aggression arising on the part of any great European power" against the frontiers of Estonia, or through Latvia. The pact will run ten years.

Dardanelles Reported Next Goal Of Russia

Moscow, Sept. 29 (AP)—Soviet Russia concluded agreements today with Germany and Estonia by which she gains about half of Poland, an outlet for much of her raw materials and greater power in the northern Baltic.

In three agreements with Germany she joined the Nazis to try to compel Britain and France to make peace on German terms, partitioned Poland with a warning to the rest of the world to keep hands off, and projected an eco-

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nomic program to furnish the Nazis with Russian raw materials.

Virtually Protectorate

A ten-year mutual assistance pact with Estonia made the little republic, formerly Russian territory, virtually a protectorate of the Soviet Union, which was given the right to establish naval and air bases and army garrisons on Estonian soil. This pact was accompanied by a trade agreement.

With these historic diplomatic moves disposed of, Soviet officials turned to talks with a Turkish delegation amid unofficial reports that Russia would demand partial control of the Dardanelles, vital gateway to the Black Sea now controlled by Turkey.

Foreign quarters termed as "possibly premature" reports abroad that Russia had demanded return by Rumania of Bessarabia, which was Russian territory prior to the World War.

Lithuania Next?

Possible Soviet demands were forecast upon the little Baltic state of Lithuania, a neighbor to Russia, now that Poland has disappeared. Lithuania is strategically located on the Baltic and is separated from Estonia by Latvia.

The "German-Soviet Russian border and friendship treaty" divided Poland into two parts about equal in size and rejected "any interference in this settlement by third powers." The partition—the fourth in Poland's history—centered roughly on the Bug and the San rivers and gave Germany Warsaw, the important Vistula river and all of Lublin province.

The partition provided that there be no buffer state, that Germany and the U. S. S. R. would have a common frontier.

that Great Britain and France also jointly went over what they called Russia's veiled threat to enter the European war unless the peace proposal was agreed to.

Declaring that they viewed the move as a supreme effort to frighten Great Britain and France into a quick peace, informed sources said that the desired result would not be produced—that Great Britain still was determined to "end Hitlerism."

Chamberlain to Reply.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, it was announced, would make Britain's official reply on Monday in the House of Commons.

Meanwhile the Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Raczynski, called on Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax today and recorded a formal protest against the German-Russian agreement for division of Poland. The Polish Embassy, in announcing the protest, said that "the Polish nation regard this act of brutal violence as null and void."

A diplomatic correspondent of Reuters, the British news agency, said that he learned from authoritative Russian circles that Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, had told Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax only two days ago that:

"1. The Soviet Government intended to maintain its policy of neutrality in the war between Germany, Britain and France, and

"2. The Soviet Government was prepared to accept British proposals to open trade negotiations envisaged when Hudson (Robert Spear Hudson, British Secretary of Overseas Trade) visited Moscow (last winter)."

The correspondent listed four points which he said were made in well-informed quarters as a reply to the new peace gesture:

"1. That Chamberlain in a recent statement said Russia's action would not influence the determination of Britain and France to prosecute the war until their aims are realized.

"2. That while suggesting consultations among friendly Powers for settlement of the state of war, the Russian-German pact excludes any interference in the Polish settlement.

"3. That although the pact envisages a continuation of war, it only provides for consultations between Germany and Russia; in other words, Germany would have to pay for Russia's eventual military help by further concessions.

"4. That although it is obvious whom the Germans and the Russians have in mind by the expression 'friendly Powers,' it would not be easy to get many neutrals to take the proposed initiative, as it would amount to indorsing or at least condoning the rape of Poland."

Sugar Tax Is Raised.

Meanwhile, the House of Commons confirmed, by a vote of 113 to 79, the budget resolution raising the sugar tax a penny a pound after Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had asserted that the increase was adopted to spread the tax burden to all classes.

The finance bill embodying the budget increases was read for the first time after the House agreed to other changes without a vote.

Of the new trade pact between Russia and Germany the British Government was said in informed quarters to believe that Russia would not be able to export any large amounts of supplies because of her home needs.

Russia already had a trade agreement with Germany and the British argued the new measure could not go much beyond that in increasing the two nation's commerce.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, ($8,000,000,000) budget.

The British Press Association said the next Cabinet meeting might consider "drastic reorganization" of the much-criticized Ministry of Information.

Rationing to Be Started.

Food Minister W. S. Morrison said in a broadcast speech tonight that rationing would be started in a few weeks, but "we shall have nothing to complain of in the state of our larder; the outlook is very different in Germany."

He said there would be "no uncertainty, no waiting in queues," and told the people to quit trying to stock up for the future.

He said "difficulties had been aggravated" by unusual demands for sugar, meat, bacon and tea.

"Where a commodity like bacon or butter much of which comes from abroad, is not so plentiful as before the war, we must good humoredly turn to something else," he said.

many and Russia, informed sources said recent diplomatic reports had forecast such a development.

The reported new Berlin-Moscow accord came shortly after an authoritative announcement last night that Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, had assured the British Government Russia was willing to start negotiations for a war trade agreement.

Sources close to the Government, recalling Prime inister Chamberlain's statement that Britain would continue the war until "the evil of German aggression in Europe was removed," saw little chance that any peace offer by Germany and Russia would be accepted.

They argued Britain's long-term war plans showed this country was determined to end Hitlerism, and that it could not consider peace proposals at least until the former status of Poland was restored.

Of the new trade pact between Russia and Germany, the British Government was said in informed quarters to believe that Russia would not be able to export any large amounts of supplies because of her home needs.

The Reaction

London Thinks British Will Be Cool To Peace Ultimatum

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 29—Great Britain and France consulted today on the German-Soviet Russian peace overture and the British Cabinet examined it.

Informed sources, however, said Britain's determination to continue the war against Germany was in no way altered by the new declaration.

These sources represented the Government as viewing the move as a final supreme effort to "frighten" Britain and France into a quick peace.

Reply Due Monday

But, they said, the desired result will not be produced.

It was announced Prime Minister Chamberlain would make Britain's official reply Monday in the House of Commons.

Informed sources said the Government had no information as to whether Germany and Russia had included a military alliance in their Moscow talks.

The clause in the Berlin communique announcing the new agreement in which "joint consultations" on "necessary measures" if the war continues was interpreted in some quarters here as a possible threat, however.

No Comment

Although there was no official comment on the announcement of an agreement in Moscow between Ger-

North Sea have been damaged by German aircraft," it said, "the Admiralty reaffirms that in the actions referred to no British ship has been damaged nor any casualties incurred from German aircraft."

The British press retorted to German insistence that the destroyed aircraft carrier was the Ark Royal by denouncing this as a ruse to get the Admiralty to disclose the warship's whereabouts in a denial.

The Ark Royal, an official statement said, "is safe and sound at her allotted station."

TERMS APPROVED BY MOSCOW; ALLIES WILL REJECT PROPOSAL

Britain's Inner Cabinet Meets to Weigh Hitler's End-the-War Maneuver and Veiled Soviet Threat

LONDON, Sept. 29 (A. P.)—Great Britain's Big Nine inner Cabinet met today for a close study of the Russian-German end-the-war maneuver with every outward indication of spurning the partition of Poland as the price of peace.

Foreign diplomatic circles said

followed up his war budget message with a promise to the House of Commons last night that the Government would hold the economic...

Sir John said he had instructed all departments to avoid unnecessary expenditures, and that an investigation of "both the organization and the staffing" of the Ministry of Information was under way.

The Chancellor, however, told the House he was gratified by the reception accorded "the very severe impositions" of the £2,000,000,000

RUSSIA ALREADY HAD A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY, AND THE BRITISH ISSUED THE NEW MEASURE COULD NOT GO MUCH BEYOND THAT IN INCREASING THE TWO NATIONS' COMMERCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 29—(AP)—BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES PROFESSED LITTLE SURPRISE TODAY AT WHAT THEY CALLED SOVIET RUSSIA'S "VEILED THREAT" TO OVER THE EUROPEAN WAR UNLESS GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREE TO GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

In an earlier announcement British fighter planes were reported to have driven off two attempts by German warplanes to raid the coast of Scotland.

For the second successive day, the British Press Association said, Royal Air Force planes on air action over the North Sea.

German air attacks were pressed back a short distance of our that flew across the North Sea.

Details of the reported air battles were not disclosed, but the press association said "not one bomber pierced our defense."

The British considered the German flights as unsuccessful stabs at the British Navy, primarily, Although acknowledging a British destroyer had been attacked Wednesday by German warplanes, the Admiralty declared no ship of the line had been damaged.

"In view of the denial and reiterated misstatement of the German broadcast to the effect that units of the British fleet in the

PLANES ATTACK GERMAN WARSHIPS

Berlin Tells of Attack.

LONDON, Sept. 29 (A. P.)—The British Government announced tonight that a Royal Air Force unit had attacked the German fleet at

Helgoland and "some of the planes have not yet returned."

A communique of the Ministry of Information said:

"On Sept. 29 units of the Royal Air Force carried out attacks on ships of the German fleet in Helgoland Bight.

"In spite of formidable anti-aircraft fire the attacks were pressed home and [illegible] aircraft have [illegible]

British Report a Victory.

30-24-3711

HOW POLAND IS CUT INTO TWO SECTIONS

Fourth Partitioning Wipes Nation Off Map.

SEP 30 1939

By United Press

The new Soviet-Nazi pact of Moscow partitions Poland for the fourth time, Germany and Russia sharing her territory almost equally. Poland is wiped off the map; there is to be no Polish buffer State.

It gives Germany more than the earlier military occupation line, which gave Russia about three-fifths of Poland's area.

Germany gets all of Warsaw city, most of Warsaw province, the entire course of the Vistula river and the province of Lublin.

Of the six largest cities, Russia gets only two—Lwow and Wilno. Germany gets Warsaw, Lodz, Poznan and Krakow.

As described by the German communique, the boundary line begins in northern Poland at the southern tip of Lithuania and runs west north of Augustow to the East Prussian border, which it follows to the Pisa river.

It runs along the river about forty miles south to Ostroleka, thence southeast forty miles, meeting the Bug river at Nur, sixty miles northeast of Warsaw.

It follows the Bug along the eastern edge of Lublin province to Krystnopol, forty miles north of Lwow, and then bends southwest about eighty miles to the San river.

It follows the San to its source at the Slovak border.

Poland was first partitioned between Prussia and Russia in 1772, a second time by the two Powers in 1793, a third time by these two and Austria in 1795.

BRITAIN RELIES ON YOUTH IN AIR

Boys at Ground School Are Told of Empire.

SEP 30 1939

DISCIPLINE IS EMPHASIZED

Best Men in Top Shape Needed to Fly 350 Miles an Hour.

Middleton

LONDON, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Part of the very raw material which Britain hopes will produce 3,000 airmen a month to cope with highly trained German flyers, is being put in shape at Royal Air Force ground schools.

The 1,000 boys in one camp have been there nine days, coming from all over the Empire. Among them are English, Irish, Scots, Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. The average age is between 21 and 22 but they look much younger.

"The Royal Air Force is getting the cream of the crop just as the navy did in the old days," one officer said. "As soon as we can teach them technic and break them of their movie ideas about the air force we will have the finest pilots, gunners and ground men in the world."

Discipline Emphasized.

They emphasize discipline at this school and for a very good reason.

"The movies have fed these kids on a 'Dawn Patrol' idea of the air force," said the officer. "It was like that in the world war—single combat and trips to Paris, drinking bouts all night and a dawn flight bombing enemy troops and ammunition dumps.

"That day is done. It's going to be formation flying and heaven help the man who gets lost. They will be flying the best planes we can make and the men will have to be as good as the planes."

The boys get the discipline. They tramp up and down to the orders of an old-line sergeant. They march to games, soccer, Rugby and baseball. They march unendingly—to bed, to breakfast, to classes.

There is a tremendous emphasis on physical condition.

"It takes a perfectly conditioned man to fly a pursuit plane at 350 miles an hour or read a bomb gauge while anti-aircraft guns spatter the sky," said an officer.

Too Smart at Football.

Swimming in the pool, the youths looked small. There was no comparison between them and the average college freshman class in the United States. It would be difficult to get a football team out of the entire class.

"They'll know a lot more about aerial warfare when they leave here than some of the top pilots did in the old war," said a sergeant. "But it will be theory. They will get a further test at flying school. Then, maybe in a year, maybe less, they will be ready for it."

Perhaps 40 per cent of the 1,000 will become gunners, pilots, aerial photographers and bombers. The other 60 per cent will go into the less dashing work on the ground."

The boys get everything from psychoanalysis to mild lessons in the conduct expected of an officer and a gentleman.

Through all their training, at this school and the flying school, runs the advice:

"You're not going on a picnic or a modernized version of the 'Three Musketeers.' You are going to a job that has to be done by highly trained, physically perfect young men."

SEP 30 1939

Caledonia Catches Fire; British Training Ship

Report Denies 'Enemy Action' Damaged Former Majestic

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The British Press Association said tonight that there had been "an outbreak of fire" on the British training ship Caledonia. The association said the fire "was in no way due to enemy action."

The Caledonia, which formerly was the Cunard White Star liner Majestic, was taken out of commission following the outbreak of war and docked for extensive alterations.

The association did not say when the fire broke out. It asserted, however, that it was subdued the same afternoon it was discovered. "A red glow was seen below deck and a pall of smoke hung over the ship," it added.

Was to Have Been Scrapped

The 56,000-ton Majestic, which until the advent of the French liner Normandie was the largest merchantman in the world, was sold by the Cunard White Star Line on May 16, 1936. It was planned then to scrap the liner, a veteran of the trans-Atlantic service, but the British Navy decided to convert it into a training ship. The job was completed early in 1938 at an estimated cost of $2,340,000.

Britain Expects Entire Revision Of Censorship

Chamberlain May Announce New Set-Up Monday for Ministry of Information

SEP 30 1939

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Informed quarters said tonight that on Monday Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain would announce a complete reorganization of Britain's much criticized Ministry of Information.

It was said that he proposed to re-establish the peace-time system of direct communication between government departments and the press.

The new plan of the Prime Minister was reported to provide a smaller organization than the present Ministry of Information, whose 999 employees now handle censorship.

Opposition to decentralization of the news department at the Information Ministry was voiced in a letter to Chamberlain from a group of journalists, both foreign and British, assigned to the agency. The letter urged that instead of breaking down the present system it would be an improvement to have a "greater concentration of responsible government officials" at the ministry.

Additional trained journalists were needed, it said, to assist the press in the task of providing the nation and the world with the vital news of Great Britain's part in the war.

British Flyer Recounts How He Sank Submarine

Says Oil Gushed to Surface Twice After Bombs

SEP 30 1939

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—How a Royal Air Force pilot credited himself with destruction of a submarine was described today in extracts from the log of a reconnaissance plane on the Atlantic patrol.

The log, quoted by the Information Ministry, said:

"A fine trail of oil was observed coming to the surface in a series of bubbly patches. Sea markers were dropped. The oil was seen to be moving ahead at this point at two knots.

"After fifteen minutes of careful observation, bombs were dropped ahead of and across the foremost oil patch. In the center, while circles were made by bombs, a great quantity of oil suddenly gushed to the surface, a much wider trail of oil began to move slowly forward about one knot.

"A second attack was made along the oil trail slightly ahead of it. Oil again gushed up for thirty minutes. No further movement of any sort was seen."

Pilsudski's Widow in London

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The widow of Marshal Josef Pilsudski of Poland arrived in London today with her daughters Wanda and Jadwiga. The family of the one-time "strong man of Poland" fled from Warsaw before the invading German Armies and escaped through Latvia.

Churchill to Broadcast

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Company announced today that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, would broadcast on "The First Month of the War" at 9:15 p. m. (3:15 p. m. New York time) Sunday.

Noted Barrister in Air Force

LONDON, Sept. 29 (Canadian Press)—Sir Patrick Hastings, who has one of the most lucrative law practices in Great Britain, has left the quiet precincts of the Inns of Court and joined the Royal Air Force. He now is a squadron leader, it was disclosed today. Aged 59, Sir Patrick has taken part in many of the most famous law cases in England in the past two decades. He was Attorney General in the first Labor government in 1924.

SEP 30 1939

London 'Times' Spurns Peace

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—"The Times" replied to the German-Soviet peace gesture tonight with the blunt declaration that "there can be no peace with Hitlerism." The newspaper said the only difficulty in drawing up an answer "will be to express it within the normal vocabulary of diplomacy." As to the Russians, "The Times" said, "relations with Stalin will be decided by events as and when they disclose his intentions, still far from clear."

SEP 30 1939

Lull in U-Boat Activity Noted

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The British Press Association reported there had been a "marked lull in enemy submarine activity during the last week." It added the reason for the lull was "obscure" and asserted the "respite has given an opportunity of completing plans for protecting British shipping on the high seas, for bringing the convoy system into full operation and for arming merchant ships."

Canadians Train in England

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 29 (CP).—A group of Canadian youngsters who paid their own passage to England are almost ready to help fight the empire's air battles. In a great flying school set in the heart of rural England, one-sixth of the students in the advanced course are Canadians. Drawn from graduates of the Volunteer Air Reserve, the Civil Air Guard and similar bodies, they get intermediate and advanced training at this and other schools like it scattered throughout the country.

ALLIES CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK 12 SUBMARINES

France Reports on Action of Fleet During the First Month of War.

BOMBING PLANES ARE ACTIVE

Officials Announce That Advance Guards Are Only Active Units on Western Front

SEP 30 1939

PARIS, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—An official report that twelve German submarines had been sunk by the British and the French fleets in less than a month was disclosed today.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies Naval Commission, Jean-Michel Renaitour, told the Chamber last night that British units had sunk ten U-boats and the French had sunk two.

Military observers said the rate of destruction was in excess of the rapidity with which Germany could replace submarines and train new personnel.

The official disclosure coincided with military reports that French bombing planes were carrying out missions of capital importance nightly against German military objectives.

The General Staff reported today the night had been "calm" along the entire western front, but that French advance guards were active in the sector west of Saarbrucken—apparently in the same zone where a small German attack was reported yesterday to have failed.

Pact May Decide Strategy.

The German-Soviet Russian agreement on partition of Poland and the possibility of greater co-operation between Moscow and Berlin may decide the Allies' future strategy.

Indications that the French were expecting the war to take a bolder turn was seen in repeated warnings through the press that all who were able should leave Paris. Thousands of Parisians who left during the first war scare returned to the capital last week.

Capital defenses now include a balloon barrage. The newspaper, Le Matin, said the sausage-shaped, captive balloons could ride out a 50-mile-an-hour gale at an altitude of more than 30,000 feet. It declared the cables could withstand a 2,640-pound pull each and meant certain death for colliding air attackers.

Air Minister Guy La Chambre flew to the western front today and inspected air squadrons which have been fighting the Germans. He was accompanied by Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, commander-in-chief of the French air force.

French Advance Reported.

PARIS, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—French advices from the front today reported a French advance down the eastern bank of the Moselle River which carried French lines forward about 1,500 yards to the outskirts of the German villages of Besch and Borg.

The dispatches said the advance was made with little fighting and accomplished a rectification of the French front.

A German counter attack about half a mile east of this sector was reported repulsed.

The French High Command at 8:38 P. M. tonight (2:38 P. M. New York time), issued the following communique:

"Enemy artillery fire in the region east of the Saar (river) notably to the south of Deux Ponts (Zweibruecken) and of Pirmasens.

"Activity by observation and reconnaissance aviation of both sides."

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IN PARIS

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 29—The German-Soviet Russian agreement on partition of Poland and the possibility of greater cooperation between Moscow and Berlin may decide the Allies' future strategy.

Informed French circles said they expected a German "peace ultimatum" as the result of the agreement, behind which lags the shadow of the Russian military machine. The same circles made it clear they believed France and Britain would refuse any such offer.

Westward Russia's Fleet

Half of the Russian fleet is thought to be based in the Far East, but the new agreement between the Soviet and Estonia gave Russia the right to move her ships farther west to Baltic Sea bases to match strides taken by the Red Army.

BULLITT RUSHED TO RAID SHELTER

Ambassador Halted During False Alarm in Paris.

SEP 30 1939

PARIS, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Police stopped Ambassador William C. Bullitt's car today when an air raid

alarm sounded and made the American envoy take shelter in a nearby refuge like other motorists caught on the road.

Mr. Bullitt was motoring in from his country residence at Chantilly when the alarm sounded at 11:22 A. M. (5:22 A. M. Eastern standard time). Parisians ducked into air raid shelters, too, but learned the warning had been caused by one of their own planes, flying high. The all clear signal was given at 11:55 A. M. It was the first alarm since September 11.

At the American embassy, visitors and staff alike dropped whatever they were doing, grabbed gas masks and descended to the vaults.

It was an old story for Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, United States Ambassador to Poland, who was in the embassy when the alarm sounded.

He was escorted to an underground office Bullitt fitted up among some packing cases so he can continue work uninterrupted.

The people took the alarm calmly, generally moving without panic to designated shelters. Police and special air raid officials helped clear the streets.

Some Parisians, however, spent the time between signals in small groups in the shelter of doorways.

A few French scouting planes circled high over the capital, but no anti-aircraft gunfire was heard. Ten seconds after the all clear signal, the streets were jammed again with pedestrians.

The embassy, on the Place de la Concorde, is a steel, reinforced building of recent construction, and has the reputation of being one of the "safest buildings" in town. The fireproof vaults, which have been converted into refuges, are said to be capable of being hermetically sealed against gas.

French Make Stand Clear Before Receiving Offer

By TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 29—The French Government gave official indications tonight it would reject any Soviet Russian and German proposals for peace made on the basis of the partition of Poland.

The Government's position was made plain even before a peace offer had been formally made.

In a broadcast, Jean Giraudoux, Commissioner General of Information, called the German-Russian move for peace "blackmail" and added that Britain and France were fighting against "the barbarism of one of the most modern and well-organized nations of Europe."

Lebrun Visits Front

At the same time foreign observers here said they considered the visit of French President Albert Lebrun to the front lines as a further indication that France was making no plans to accept any peace proposals which result from Russia and Germany splitting up Poland, France's eastern ally.

Giraudoux said Hitler and Stalin were trying to force an "eastern peace" on Europe.

Such a peace he described as regimentation of other nations to conform to Hitler's and Stalin's ideas of government.

In a previous speech Premier Daladier declared flatly France is fighting to prevent her own "enslavement" by Germany.

Munich Anniversary

Giraudoux recalled that just a year ago today at Munich Hitler promised a new peace which "would help carry Europe ahead into a future of labor, health and honor."

He declared in his broadcast that Hitler counted on soon making peace in the west on the model of that in the east.

"Perhaps Hitler will propose it to us," he asserted, "on the condition that we deny not only our treaties and our tastes, our convictions, our religions and our liberties. He will give us what he calls peace—that is a short delay which permits Germany to digest its prey and to forge arms to snare its next prey."

Seek To Reestablish Poland

Informed sources close to the Government left no doubt the French and British war aims included the reestablishment of Poland as an independent state.

That, French diplomats pointed out,

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automatically eliminated any chance of a German-Russian dictated peace on the basis of the partition of Poland.

"How can it be maintained," a semi-official French analysis of the new situation asked, "that this destruction of Poland can eliminate all cause for conflict in the East? What future would this permit for other nations?"

Seek To Shift Flame, Charge

Another officially approved statement said France greeted the Russian-German "peace offensive" as merely "an effort by aggressor states to put the blame for the war on victims of the aggression."

Havas, news agency with close Government connections, summed up the French reaction with the statement:

"France and Britain entered the war to halt the realization of German hegemony. They are fighting for their security and for the security of all civilized states which Germany wishes to dominate and menaces."

Fighting In Moselle Valley

The heaviest fighting of the last twenty-four hours was down the Moselle river valley, where military advices said the French advanced 1,500 yards to the outskirts of the German villages of Besch and Borg.

A light German counter-attack half a mile to the east was said to have been repulsed.

Heavy French artillery fire, the dispatches said, drove the Germans out of the woods bordering the highroad leading to Borg. Then the infantry, preceded by tanks, dug in to hold it. The first infantry patrols were said to have found wounded Germans left in the woods.

Artillery Active

The evening communique reported enemy artillery fire east of the Saar river, especially south of Zweibrücken and Pirmasens, and activity of "observation and reconnaissance aviation of both sides."

Give and take advance guard action centered between Saarbrücken and the Moselle river valley.

The French were more interested in long-distance observation raids over Germany. Pilots reported that, simultaneous with German-Russian peace moves, there was accelerated movement of German troops from Poland to the west.

This bore out, French commentators said, the previously expressed belief that a Hitler peace effort would be backed by the threat of an extended offensive.

Threat Of Participation

The Moscow declaration clause providing "further consultation" in the event the French and British refused to make peace was considered by these observers to hold a threat of active Russian participation.

The French let it be known, however, through semi-official statements, that they did not take this too seriously.

The declaration that Germany and Russia woud consult, these statements said, was "the least two states associated for common political action could do."

The fact that the German-Russian treaty specifically mentioned possible continuation of the war between Germany and France and Britain, it was pointed out by French statements, seemed to indicate Russia had not decided to abandon formal neutrality.

The Polish Ambassador, Julius Lukasiewicz, handed the French Foreign Ministry a declaration that his government never would accept the German-Russian proposals. The fact that the French gave wide publicity to the Polish declaration, which said the Poles counted on France and Britain to carry on the war until final victory, was considered by foreign diplomatic observers as an indication that any formal proposals from Berlin and Moscow would be turned down promptly if and when made.

Polish Envoys Protest Terms of Proposed Peace

London and Paris Are Urged to Reject Plan

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP).—Jules Lukasiewicz, Polish Ambassador at Paris, appealed to France today to reject the German-Russian bid for peace on the basis of partition of Poland.

He called at the Foreign Ministry with a note declaring his government never would accept the terms of the German-Russian accord reached in Moscow.

The Ambassador said his government counted on France and Great Britain to prosecute the war against Germany until victory would bring the reconstitution of Poland.

Gives $25,000 To Defense Fund

Paris, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Academy of Writing and Literature announced today Prof. Julius Levy, of the University of Cincinnati, had sent a $25,000 check to the French National Defense Fund.

GERMAN Y. M. C. A. QUITS

Section Withdraws From International Organization

Geneva, Sept. 29 (AP)—The German section of the Y. M. C. A., which originally had 3,000 branches, has withdrawn from the international organization, Tracey Strong announced today.

Strong, American head of the Y. M. C. A. world committee, just returned from Berlin.

Sinking Of Three More Ships Of Neutrals Laid To U-Boats

Fourth Is Mine Victim—North Sea Crossing Without Convoy Declared Impossible

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Sept. 29—Three neutral ships sunk in Scandinavian waters during the thirty-six hours ending tonight were declared by survivors to have been victims of submarine attacks. A fourth went down after striking a mine. No lives were lost.

In all, nine ships have been sunk in northern waters since September 22, when the Akenside, 4,000-ton British freighter loaded with coal, was torpedoed off Hisoi Island on Norway's southeastern coast.

The recent sinkings emphasized the statement of Captain Gebrielsen, of the 875-ton Norwegian freighter Jern, sunk yesterday off Kristiansand, that it was "impossible now to get across the North Sea except by convoy." He said a submarine sank his ship.

Barrier Of Submarines

"Germany has a barrier of submarines cooperating with airplanes," he declared.

The crew of the Jern—believed the first Norwegian ship to be torpedoed during the war—reached Kristiansand today, bringing first word of the ship's sinking.

Before this news was received that the Takstaas, 1,830-ton Norwegian freighter, had been torpedoed early today in Korsfjord, one of the steamer entrances to Bergen on the west Norwegian coast.

Shortly afterward came information that the 2,000-ton Norwegian Salaas struck a mine and sank in the North Sea off the Danish coast.

The third ship reported torpedoed in the thirty-six-hour period was the 3,378-ton Swedish cargo vessel, Nyland, loaded with iron bound for Antwerp. She was sunk early yesterday off Feisten Lighthouse in the vicinity of Stavanger, Norway. The boat had been taken captive the night before.

The Swedish Minister in Berlin protested the sinking of the Nyland, emphasizing that the cargo was exclusively intended for Belgium and thus was excluded from the contraband list. Demanding compensation, he said the sinking was contrary to international rights.

Nine Sunk To Date

Casualties in Scandinavian waters now include three Norwegian ships, three Swedish, two Finnish, among the neutrals, and the British Akenside. Total tonnage was 20,885.

Six of the ships carried wood pulp—which is on Germany's contraband list. Five of them were bound for England, one for Antwerp.

Denmark is the only Scandinavian country whose vessels have not been attacked.

PINCH OF WAR

[By the Associated Press]

Vaduz, Liechtenstein, Sept. 29—Liechtenstein, Europe's "postage stamp" principality, felt the pinch of war today.

While most of western Europe took military precautions when war began, Liechtenstein, her sixty-five square miles sandwiched between Switzerland and Germany, did little more than thank her stars that she was linked closely with Switzerland after Austria became part of Germany.

Armed Swiss customs guards patrolled Liechtenstein's mountainous frontier today. Liechtenstein has no army.

Germans Tighten Border

Germans, tightening their border control, last night forced those of the principality's 10,000 inhabitants who have been accustomed to graze their cattle in German fields to remain in their own meadows.

War has hit the principality's two main sources of income—the sale of postage stamps and taxes from great holding companies drawn to Liechtenstein by liberal corporation laws.

In 1914, linked with the Austro-Hungarian customs system, Liechtenstein was hit by the same blockade which struck the Central Powers. Since January, 1924, Liechtenstein has been included in the Swiss customs union.

Liechtenstein has watched with greatest interest Switzerland's effort to preserve neutrality and retain economic independence, for as Switzerland goes so goes Liechtenstein.

HUNGARIAN NAZIS QUIT PARLIAMENT

50 Green Shirts Stalk Out After Angry Scene.

BUDAREST, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Fifty green-shirted Nazi deputies stalked out of Parliament today, threatening resistance to the Government after an angry scene in which the speaker of the lower House refused to alter the rules to suit them.

Headed by their "Little Fuehrer," Kalman Hubay, the deputies had demanded the right to speak for the release of their "Big Fuehrer," Major Ferenc Szalasi, from the concentration camp where he has been interned for more than a year.

The speaker reminded them that Hubay was not inscribed on the day's list of speakers and, therefore, was barred from taking the floor under House rules.

Mongols on Hungarian Border

VERECZKE, Hungary (on the Hungarian-Russian Border), Sept. 29 (AP).—Tall Mongolian cavalrymen, members of a Caucasian Tartar regiment, took over this snowbound frontier post today for Soviet Russia. They came to "bring peace to the Poles," a sergeant said.

King Boris Wraps Gift For Soviet Dignitaries

Twenty Pounds Of Bulgaria's Choicest Cigarettes Addressed By Monarch Himself

Sofia, Sept. 29 (AP)—Cigarettes wrapped by King Boris himself were reported today to have been dispatched to Moscow as a royal gift to Soviet Union dignitaries.

It as said twenty pounds of Bulgaria's choicest cigarettes were carried to the Russian capital by Col. Vasil Boydeff, chief of the Bulgarian air force.

The cigarettes bore Boris' insignia and were addressed by the King in separate packages to Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party; Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier-Foreign Commissar, and Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff, War Commissar.

RUMANIA IN NEW PACT WITH REICH

Trade Agreement Reached in Bucharest Talks.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—A new Rumanian-German trade agreement was concluded tonight after more than a week of negotiation.

The chief point of discussion had been settlement of Rumania's indebtedness under the barter agreement already in force, amounting to 50,000,000 marks (about $20,000,000).

German firms involved had delivered armaments, especially airplanes, machines and other merchandise. Rumanian exports to Germany, however, had fallen off sharply during the last six weeks owing to the shortage of freight cars caused by mobilization.

Rumania strengthened her Bessarabian border defenses today by

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replacing the Fifth Army Corps with the more highly mechanized and mobile Second Corps.

Bessarabia, an area of 17,146 miles, was gained by Rumania from Russia at the end of the world war, and the Russians steadfastly have considered it "occupied territory."

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Rumanian Army Enlarged

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 29 (AP)—Rumania shifted her armed forces today for protection against powerful neighbors peering over her borders at rich areas they lost to her in the World War settlement.

Her army, the largest in the Balkans, was steadily being strengthened, in case all peace plans for Southeastern Europe failed.

The most important move was strengthening the Bessarabian border defense, facing Soviet Russia, by replacing the Fifth Army Corps with the more highly mechanized and mobile Second Corps.

Rumanian interest in diplomatic discussions at Moscow involving the Soviet, German and Turkish Foreign Ministers, which may have a tremendous effect on Rumania's future, grew even more intense because of the expected early departure for Moscow of the Bulgarian Prime Minister, George Kiosseivanoff.

Bulgaria is one of three powers which has demanded return of territory now Rumanian. Russia and Hungary are the others.

The transfer of government records from Bessarabian cities was started, but the government insisted the action had no connection with the present situation and was merely a continuance of a policy of centralizing the archives.

These moves followed the appointment as Premier of Constantine Argetoianu, who played an important role in drawing Rumania to the side of the Allies in the World War.

The winding Dniester River, which marks the boundary between Rumania and the Russian-occupied section of Poland and Rumania's Bessarabian provinces and Russia, is spanned by only two bridges.

Red armies now hold the Polish end of the bridge at Zalescycki, which connects with the highway to Cernauti. The bridge was mined by Rumanian troops, but Soviet forces were reported to have removed the explosive charge.

Soviet forces also are in positions at the Russian end of the steel 500-yard, two-deck bridge over the lower Dniester connecting Tiraspol with Tighina on the Rumanian side.

On the diplomatic front, a German-Rumanian trade agreement was successfully concluded after more than a week of negotiations, renewing and broadening previous agreements.

The chief point of discussion was settlement of Rumania's 50,000,000 marks (about $20,000,000) indebtedness under the barter agreement already in force.

The German envoys sought unsuccessfully to increase the mark exchange rate from 40.50 to 45 lei.

Rumania was successful in stepping up her import contingents of coke from 22,000 to 70,000 tons and of pig iron from 45,000 to 54,000 tons. The oil quota for Germany remained unchanged, namely, one-fourth of the total value of Rumania's exports to Germany.

Armaments, especially airplanes, machines and other merchandise had been delivered by German firms involved, although Rumanian exports to Germany had fallen off during the last six weeks due to the shortage of freight cars caused by mobilization.

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FIRE ON PREMIER'S ESTATE

Rumanian Blaze That Swept Several Buildings Is Studied

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 29 (AP)—Rumanian secret police today investigated a mysterious fire on the estate of Constantine Argetoianu, who became Rumania's Premier last night. A mill and several other buildings on the estate were destroyed.

Officials said that the outlawed Iron Guard, members of which were held responsible for the recent death of Premier Armand Calinescu, had been active in the region where the estate is located.

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NAZIS SAID TO SEEK YUGOSLAV FOOD

Berlin Believed Demanding $5,000,000 Payment.

BELGRADE, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The German Economic Mission received yesterday by Foreign Minister Alexander Cincarmarkovic was reported unofficially today to be demanding immediate delivery by Yugoslavia of $5,000,000 worth of meat, grain and fats.

Yugoslavia owes Germany more than $13,000,000 for long-term credit purchases of machinery, due in six to eight years. Germany was reported to be asking that more than one-third be paid immediately in goods.

The German delegation was believed anxious to assure the Reich of the lion's share of Yugoslavia's exports before the Belgrade Government could begin commercial talks with Moscow.

Diplomats noted that the German Mission arrived within a few days after the recent announcement that resumption of relations with the Soviet, after a twenty-year lapse, was contemplated.

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THREE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTERS SUNK, TWO BY TORPEDOES

One of Ships Is Victim of Mine—All of Crews Are Rescued.

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OSLO, Norway, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Three Norwegian freighters were sunk today and yesterday in the North Sea, but no lives were lost.

Survivors of two sinkings said their ships were torpedoed—the first losses of Norwegian shipping ascribed to submarines since the war began.

The third ship was said to have struck a mine, as had the Norwegian motorship Ronda on September 13. Seventeen lives were lost in the Ronda disaster.

The latest ships sunk were:

The Takstaas, 1,830 tons, reported torpedoed early today off Marstein on the Norwegian coast. The crew took to their lifeboats and rowed to shore.

The Jern, 875 tons, sunk yesterday afternoon off Kristiansand. Members of the crew of fifteen said the commander of a submarine gave them fifteen minutes to get into their lifeboat before their ship was torpedoed. They were picked up by the Swedish steamship Caledonia, later transferred to a Norwegian coast patrol boat which put them ashore at Kristiansand.

The Salaas, 2,000 tons, struck a mine in the North Sea. The crew escaped before she went down.

Both the Takstaas and the Jern were loaded with woodpulp. The German legation announced that all sorts of wood now are considered by Germany to be contraband. The cargo of the Salaas was not disclosed.

Capt. Gebrielsen of the Jern said it was "impossible now to get across the North Sea except by convoys."

"Germany has a barrier of submarines co-operating with airplanes," he declared.

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, Norway, Sept. 29—Three Norwegian freighters were sunk today and yesterday in the North Sea—the first losses suffered by Norwegian shipping since the war at sea began. All the crews were saved.

Survivors of two sinkings said their ships were torpedoed by submarines. The third was said to have struck a mine.

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Rome Hopes for Peace.

ROME, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Italian officials said today that they hoped that the German-Soviet Russian accord just announced in Moscow would lead Britain and France to settle their war with Germany.

They said that the announcement that Germany and Russia would seek a settlement was in line with the already expressed Italian desire for such a termination of the conflict.

They regarded Italy as among the "friendly powers" which the German-Russian declaration said might aid in bringing about a settlement, but expressed doubt that Italy would take any formal initiative unless requested.

Official sources said that Germany had supplied Italy with an official report on the new Moscow accord.

Air Offensive Expected.

An Italian report from Berlin that Germany would refrain from starting an offensive on the western front, but probably would try to break the British blockade with air attacks, was widely published in the Fascist press.

Stefani, the Italian news agency, said that leaving the "honors and risks" of a land offensive to the British and French, Germany intends to rely mainly on her air force, which is developing new types of planes and bombs from war experience.

The agency said that there was a "conviction widespread among the German people that at a given moment a counter-offensive to the English blockade will be started by German aviation and that the German command is getting its effectives ready."

JAPANESE DEFEAT

SEP 30 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Sept. 29—Chinese reports said today Japanese troops driving toward Changsha, capital of Hunan province, had fallen back before a counter-offensive by thousands of fresh Chinese fighters. The Japanese continued to report advances within twenty miles of the city.

(At Hongkong, Chinese sources denied earlier Japanese reports that Changsha was in flames and her defenders fleeing. They told of advices that the city was quiet and her defenders were "steadily resisting Japanese attacks." Chungking spokesmen asserted the week-old Japanese offensive had cost the attackers 70,000 men and 60 craft used in landing troops from Tungting lake.)

In Kiangsi province the Chinese were said to have defeated the Japanese, virtually halting a Japanese drive near Kaoan.

Japanese Planes Raid Chungking Industries

Bombers Also Attack Centers From 100 To 200 Miles Down Yangtze

Chungking, Sept. 29 (AP)—Suburban areas of Chungking, where the city's air fields and industrial enterprises are situated, were heavily bombed last night by Japanese warplanes.

Authorities declined to discuss results of the raid. The city proper was untouched.

Japanese bombers also attacked Chinese centers from 100 to 200 miles down the Yangtze river from Chungking after bombing suburban areas here.

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—'BOSS OF BALTIC'—

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[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 29—Soviet Russia's shove into the German sea "domain" through a mutual-assistance pact with Estonia today sent a shiver of apprehenion throughout the Baltic states.

The ten-year pact permitting Russia to establish naval bases and airdromes on the Estonian islands of Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiuma (Dagoe) and in the port town of Paldiski (Baltiskii) put Russia into a position to become boss of the Baltic.

Taking Precautions

Latvia already has created a council of state for defense, and other northern states appeared likely to take precautionary action.

Reports here that Joseph Stalin himself conferred with the Estonian delegation, and that the delegation later met with a German group now in Moscow, only added to the nervousness of observers in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, who have been watching with alarm as Red warships maneuver off the Estonian coast and warplanes skim over Estonian housetops.

For 1914 Boundaries

The Russians, it was reported, wanted to deploy 25,000 soldiers over Estonia, but finally agreed to keep them at the naval bases.

The Finnish press asserted Chancellor Hitler planned to ask Stalin's participation in a peace ultimatum to England and France. If the ultimatum should be refused, the newspapers said, Hitler was prepared to give Russia, all of Poland, except pre-World War German areas, in return for military assistance.

NEUTRAL POLICY BEING DRAFTED

Declaration Designed to Keep Peace in Americas.

CONTRABAND LISTS STUDIED

SEP 30 1939

Conference at Panama Plans Plea to Humanize War.

PANAMA, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—A general neutrality declaration designed to keep peace in the Western Hemisphere and to cushion its nations against the shock of Europe's war was being drafted today by the Inter-American Conference neutrality sub-committee.

An appeal to belligerents to humanize war was also being formulated.

Meanwhile other delegates studied belligerent contraband lists, plans for inter-American police and methods for suppression of subversive activities which might endanger American neutrality.

Argentina was said to favor strongly the clamping down on activities of citizens of belligerents living in neutral States, prohibition of flights of belligerent aircraft over neutral territory and radio broadcasts regarded as harmful to neutrality.

Chance for Submarines.

Departing from a program submitted by the United States, Argentina urged that belligerent submarines be permitted to use neutral ports provided they entered afloat and flying their flag.

The Argentine plan also would allow three large belligerent war vessels or twelve smaller ships in a port simultaneously, but not for more than twenty-four hours. Submarines would be permitted to refuel sufficiently to reach the next port.

Argentina would bar blacklists (lists of firms believed to have connections with belligerent nations). This was regarded as a serious problem since many South American firms are foreign owned. It was recalled that during the world war the United States published a particularly broad blacklist.

Another Argentine proposal would allow neutral vessels to take essential supplies for neutral countries from the territories of either belligerent or neutral nations.

This plan, Argentine representatives said, was based on the argument that warring nations were not entitled to hinder the commerce of neutrals in articles not destined for military usage and "it's impossible to make exports if they are uncompensated at least partially by imports."

Chile Opposes New 300-mile Line.

Authoritative sources said that Chile was inclined to disapprove of a proposal that the conference extend territorial waters to a 300-mile line around the Americas.

These sources said that Chile preferred to contract rather than expand the territorial waters because of difficulties in patrolling such great areas.

The United States had offered to bear the brunt of such a patrol.

United States Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles told the conference yesterday that the United States and Cuba "completely coincide on the basis of the project" and offered a map showing the proposed patrol zones.

The plenary sessions of the conference were postponed yesterday "until further notice" to allow the sub-committee to complete their work.

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Foreign Minister Narciso Garay of Panama, permanent president of the conference, said he hoped the meeting would be closed Monday night.

PERMANENT SURVEY GROUP IS PROPOSED

Committee Would Include 5 Monetary Experts As Advisers

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Would Try To Avert Excessive Exchange Fluctuations

1939

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, Sept. 29—Delegates to the Inter-American Neutrality Conference today took steps to step up trade between the Americas as a defense against a prolonged European war.

A special subcommittee proposed the creation of a permanent group with headquarters in Washington to study problems of commerce and finances between North and South America. The committee would include a group of five monetary experts in an advisory capacity on monetary and exchange problems.

The proposal was added to the already crowded calendar which was expected to delay the scheduled closing of the sessions tomorrow.

Would Avert Fluctuations

Delegates said the monetary council would attempt to avoid excessive exchange fluctuations brought on by war times. Many questions already submitted to the conference, including Brazil's proposal to study tariff discriminations and a possible customs truce, were incorporated in the project.

Work was speeded to crystallize various projects into a coordinated plan to preserve American interests.

Diplomats agreed on the need for a cooperative safety patrol of the seas with the understanding the United States would take the major part of the job of policing.

"Going Along Well"

Miguel Angel Campa, Cuban Secretary of State, said the safety zone would be "one of the most concrete" results of the sessions and that discussions of the proposed zone were "going along well."

Campa conferred with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, and head of the United States delegation, in an attempt to agree on differences between the Cuban and United States proposals for the safety area.

Campa said the talks were proceeding "satisfactorily" as both plans "are the same in principle with only geographic differences."

Legislation Urged

The navigation subcommittee recommended that the republics enact legislation to prevent increased freight and insurance rates on merchant ships as "unjustified by the special costs and risks resulting from the present state."

Another resolution recommended bilateral agreements to maintain connecting maritime communications to safeguard passenger and freight traffic; study of the possibilities of lowering consular fees to a minimum to increase the speed of delivery of small cargoes, and lowering of port fees and other charges affecting merchant marine.

Uruguay's delegate, Pedro Manini Rios, declared the conference approved in principle a declaration against contraband lists, but the form of the statement had not been completed. Argentina took a stand against blacklists (lists of firms believed to have connections with belligerent nations), but this was considered a serious problem as many South American firms are foreign-owned.

Argentina Gives $500,000 Job To U. S. When Reich Defaults

By The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29—The Argentine State Railways tonight announced the purchase of nearly $500,000 in railway tank cars from a United States company, in what informed circles interpreted to be an indication the United States may be asked to furnish equipment because of Germany's failure to fulfill a huge barter deal.

The state railways said 200 tank cars and parts, plus some steel parts of locomotives, were bought from the American Car and Foundry Company.

Several months ago Argentina contracted with Germany to exchange wheat and meat for 900 flatcars and parts, thirty sleepers and sixty-four Diesel light switching locomotives. However, officials said, Germany failed to deliver any of the equipment. They said only one shipload of wheat had been sent to Germany, and added they believed that was intercepted on the high seas and sunk by British blockaders. Germany was said to have posted a guaranty which was more than sufficient to cover the cost of the wheat.

CANADA ORGANIZES OVERSEAS FORCE

All Parts of Dominion to Be Represented.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29 (Canadian Press).—Canada's first expeditionary force—to be sent overseas when required—will be a division composed of complete units chosen from all parts of the Dominion and based as far as possible on population.

The units will come from the non-permanent active militia, the list to be published later, Defense Minister Norman Rogers announced today.

"The Canadian active force which is now under arms includes a reserve force of two divisions with a quota of ancillary troops," said Mr. Rogers. "From this force one division will be sent overseas when required and a second division will be kept under arms as a further measure of preparedness."

He gave no details of the organization of the division. In the world war a Canadian division consisted of about 16,000 men.

Mr. Rogers said arrangements were being made to send abroad certain technical units from the auxiliary troops which have been mobilized. They eventually will form part of the overseas forces.

Main recruiting centers of the Royal Canadian Air Force have been so swamped with applications that a temporary halt in these centers has been called.

So many young Canadians are eager to be war flyers that the air force was said to have had no time to take stock of the total number recruited.

The Defense Ministry said great care had been taken in the mobilization of the Canadian active force to insure equitable distribution throughout the domain "so as to give reasonably equal representation to every part of Canada on a basis of population."

"Thus," the Defense Minister said, "the desires and aspirations of each province have not been overlooked."

New Canadian Uniforms Resemble Ski Costumes

Loose Khaki Outfits Have No Puttees to Roll

OTTAWA, Sept. 29 (CP).—Loose uniforms that somewhat resembles skiing costumes will be the new khaki garb of the Canadian active service force.

There will be no buttons to shine and no puttees to roll.

The new uniform, to be issued as soon as factories can turn them out, consists of a roomy, wide-sleeved blouse, something halfway between the old-fashioned tunic and a civilian wind breaker, and loose trousers with a high waist and plenty of room around the hips.

At the ankles, the trousers have cloth tabs so they may be buttoned tight. On active duty the trousers will be buttoned andn inclosed beneath canvas gaiters about six inches high. Off duty, the trousers will look like ordinary slacks. Headgear is a wedge-shaped cap.

Australia Calls Up 20,000

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 29 (AP).—Premier Robert Gordon Menzies announced today that Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Albert Blamey would command a new force of 20,000 men being mobilized for service in Australia or overseas. He said also that the Australian War Cabinet would extend the naval program by building or purchasing an undisclosed number of small craft.

-NEUTRALITY-

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 29—Criticism of the Administration neutrality bill came unexpectedly today from new Senators who have approved the basic principle—repeal of the arms embargo.

Sponsors of the measure were confident, however, that a majority of the Senate favored it. They predicted that it would be passed within thee weeks after debate starts Monday.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved it 16 to 7 yesterday, but arranged another meeting today to act finally on the wording of various amendments.

The Bill's Provisions

Besides carrying out President Roosevelt's recommendation that belligerents be permitted to buy arms and munitions in the United States, the bill would:

1. Limit credit to belligerent Governments on all purchases in this country to ninety days. There would be no restriction on credits allowed to private citizens and companies of belligerent nations, but the Munitions Control Board would inform Congress every six months regarding the nature and extent of these, and Congress could restrict them if it deemed advisable.

2. Require belligerents to take title in this country to all goods purchased and carry them home in their own or non-American ships.

3. Permit the President to designate "combat areas" in which American citizens and ships could not travel.

Wants All Credit Restricted

Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio), a supporter of embargo repeal, told reporters that the credit restrictions should apply to individuals living in belligerent countries as well as to belligerent Governments.

"Under this bill," he said, "there would be no reason why a privately owned munitions company could not buy all the goods it wanted on whatever terms it could get."

Would Change Ship Rules

Taft also criticized provisions which would prevent American ships from carrying cargoes or passengers to such territories of belligerents as New Zealand and Australia.

"I think the law should declare a general war zone around Europe," he said, "and should permit free operation of American shipping in other areas."

Colorado's two Democratic Senators—Alva B. Adams and Edwin C. Johnson—voiced disapproval of some of the bill's provisions. Both have supported the principle of arms-embargo repeal.

"Outrageous," Says Adams

Adams called the measure "outrageous" and told reporters he would offer an amendment to eliminate every provision except that repealing the arms embargo. He said the bill would surrender the traditional American policy of freedom of the seas, and he complained particularly of a provision imposing jail sentences on Americans who traveled in forbidden combat areas.

"For years," he said, "we've been fighting to preserve the rights of our citizens and now we propose to make felons out of them when they try to exercise their rights."

Johnson's Criticisms

Johnson criticized the credit provisions, saying:

"There is nothing to keep an individual in a belligerent country from buying in large quantities and turning the goods over to the Government."

He said also that war zones should be designated by the belligerents instead of by the President.

"I can't support the bill as it stands now," he declared.

Murray Wary On Credit

Senator James E. Murray (Dem., Mont.), who voted in the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday to send the bill to the Senate floor, also asserted that credit restrictions might well be strengthened.

The committee has revamped the shipping section to let American vessels and planes carry passengers to British and French ports in the Caribbean and South America, refuel in those ports and transport goods—such as airplane parts—which might be necessary for repair work. Neither armaments nor other cargoes could be unloaded at belligerent ports.

Capper Defends Arms Ban

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Senator Capper, Republican of Kansas, speaking tonight at a mass meeting sponsored by several peace organizations, said:

"I am opposed to the United States taking part in this European war," he said. "It is not our war.

"Repeal of the arms embargo, in my judgment, is a definite and certain step toward war."

By radio, Senator Schwellenbach said the United States must and would stay out of the war. And the best way for accomplishing that purpose, he added, was the passage of the Administration neutrality legislation, including the repeal of the embargo.

Earlier in the day Senator Schwellenbach visited President Roosevelt and told him that the Administration bill would win sixty-three of the Senate's ninety-six votes.

Senator Walsh sent a message to the anti-war mass meeting in which he expressed the opinion that repeal of the arms embargo would "in all probability result in our involvement in the European war."

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, said that repeal of the embargo "would be a declaration of economic war against one side" in the European struggle.

Senator Herring, Democrat, of Iowa, asserted in a radio address that he was supporting the Administration's neutrality stand "without reservation."

"It is urged," said Herring, "that to repeal the present embargo upon the limited list of war materials would be an act of unneutrality because it would definitely favor one group of belligerents. If this be admitted, then it must be equally true that the embargo is now aiding another group of belligerents."

CHANGES MADE IN BILL

Revisions Designed to Clarify It Are Made Known

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Changes in the Neutrality Bill, designed to clarify, were made known today.

The following is substituted for Section 2F, beginning "the provisions" and ending "Western Hemisphere":

"(f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to transportation by American vessels on or over lakes, rivers and inland waters bordering on the United States, or to transportation by aircraft on or over lands bordering on the United States; and the provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall not apply to such transportation of mail, personal effects of any individual on any such vessel, and necessary supplies for any such vessel.

"(g) The provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of this section shall not apply (1) to transportation by American vessels to any place in the Western Hemisprede south of 30 degrees North latitude of any articles or materials which are to be used exclusively by an American vessel; (2) to transportation by American vessels of mail, passengers, and personal effects of any individual on any such vessel from any port in the United States to a port in the Western Hemisphere south of 30 degrees North latitude; or (3) to transportation by aircraft from any port in the United States to any port on the Pacific Ocean or the China Sea of mail, passengers, personal effects of individuals on such aircraft, and necessary supplies for such aircraft. All transportation referred to in this subsection and subsection (f) shall be subject to such restrictions, rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe."

In Section 7A under "financial transactions," the words "and of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions" are deleted and the following is substituted:

"* * * are not renewable. If any government, political subdivision, or person to which credit has been extended pursuant to the authority vested in the President under this subsection is in default in whole or in part [illegible] any obligation to which such extension of credit relates, no further extension of credit to such government, political subdivision, or person shall be made or authorized under this subsection during the period of such default."

PRESIDENT MUM ON WAR PLANS

Says We're Not Going Into the Conflict.

SO WHY TALK ABOUT THEM?

Also Declines to Comment on Neutrality Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told a press conference today that since the United States was not in the war and was not going into it, he saw no public interest at this time in war and industrial mobilization plans being considered by various government and private boards.

Frequent attempts by reporters to get him to talk about these war policy and industrial preparedness plans evoked reiteration that such reports were brought up to date from time to time and since this country was not a party and did not intend to become a party to the present conflict there was no reason to make public the reports.

The President said that army and

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navy boards prepare defense plans every year.

Nothing Controversial.

From time to time, he added, special boards, such as the present War Resources Board, take up other phases that fit in with defense plans.

There was no controversy involved in any of them, he said.

Asked what the resources board would report on, he said that the members had been studying the possibility of industrial expansion, location and stepping up of industry, relationship of transportation to industry, added power facilities, various forms of administrative handling, and the relationship of agriculture to industry.

Prices also had been investigated, he added, with the idea that cost of living was not to be increased and that prices were not going through the roof. Again and again he asserted such reports were based on the thought of the United States entering the war, but he emphasized that this Government had no such thought.

The President said several days ago that the Resources Board, headed by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, would make its report soon and then would be disbanded.

Asked today whether the board would be recalled in event of an emergency, the Chief Executive said that he did not expect an emergency.

Responding to further questions, Mr. Roosevelt said that war mobilization plans had been changed from time to time since 1921 and that the last he had seen was the 1936 plan.

No Embargo Comment.

Several times Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on the neutrality bill reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, indicating he wanted to keep hands off and let Congress work out the problem.

He said that there had been a number of reports recently of the presence of submarines of unknown nationality near American shores, but that none had been verified.

Asked whether any tankers that might be supplying belligerent submarines had been noticed, he said that he had no reports of tankers except one sighted by the American patrol off Cuba several days ago. This tanker was painted a war gray, flew no flag, and had her name painted out, but after investigation was reported to be on a legitimate and peaceful voyage.

Questions about the proposed 300-mile naval patrol zone for the Americas discussed at the Pan-American Conference brought no comment or response from the President.

—FLEET VS. PLANES—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 29.—The disputed raid of German bombers on a British sea force inclined military experts here today to the view that the Nazis may weaken but will not break the British naval blockade with warplanes.

Until the final reports are in, these experts are accepting Winston Churchill's statement that the North Sea attack by a score or so aircraft was beaten off without damage.

Would Upset U. S. Strategy

If German claims should be borne out that a British aircraft carrier was sunk and a battleship crippled, a lot of American as well as British experts will be confounded and there may have to be a searching revision of American defense strategy.

Congress voted a billion-dollar expansion of the fleet last year largely on the strength of official assurances that a bomber can sink a battleship, but probably will not and that a navy still rules at sea.

Spectacular Raids Likely

Germany, by all indications, intends to employ her aerial might to the full. Far more spectacular raids may thus be expected than Tuesday's North Sea attack, the onslaught on a British cruiser off the Scottish coast reported yesterday, and the British aid raid on German naval bases when the war started.

Bombing of merchant ship convoys is in prospect also. The huge German air force—some reports say it is double that of the British and French combined—and the relatively short distances of the war area in North Sea and English Channel all favor such attacks.

Expect Blockade To Continue

Nevertheless, there appears to be strong American naval opinion that the blockade of the German fleet and of German sea traffic will be maintained as one of the decisive weapons of the war.

The British have been preparing for years to meet air assaults as well as for another U-boat campaign. Parliament was told less than three years ago, after an exhaustive official inquiry, that air warfare at sea "undoubtedly will increase," but will not "assume paramount importance."

Cruisers Converted

Two British cruisers were converted into anti-aircraft batteries, each armed with ten 4-inch and fourteen smaller weapons to reinforce the air-raid guns of more conventional warships. On the eve of the war, it was understood that three other cruisers were to be similarly converted.

Work has been rushed on five new aircraft carriers to reinforce the six remaining after the Courageous was sunk.

Former Warsaw Attache Will Go To Netherlands

War Department Announces Transfer Of Major W. H. Colbern, Forced Out Of Poland

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—Major William H. Colbern, former American military attache at Warsaw, who was forced out of Poland by advancing Nazi troops, was ordered transferred to the Netherlands today by the War Department.

In another move evidencing official efforts to assure full military information from the European war front, Lieut. Col. Barnwell R. Legge has been shifted from Paris to Bern, Switzerland, near the southern terminus of the Western front.

Major Colbern, 44-year-old Missourian, is now at Bucharest, Rumania. He will relieve Lieut. Col. Robert D. Brown, attache at Brussels, who has been reporting on Netherlands developments.

Held in Navy Yard Spy Scare

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 (AP).—The Navy Yard had its first spy scare since the outbreak of the European war today when a man described by police as a "suspicious character" was captured by Marines as he attempted to climb a fence near the yard's entrance. The man told police he served with the German air force in the World War. He was held for questioning.

DEFENSE PROGRAM FOR PEACE CITED

Woodring Declares U. S. Will Be Enabled To Speak With Authority

Benefits Of Army To Nation Stressed On 150th Birthday Anniversary

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 29—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, said today on the army's one hundred and fiftieth birthday that the national defenses were being reinforced to enable the United States to speak "with authority" for peace.

The Administration, he said in a broadcast address, "has determined that in so far as lies within its power, the mailed fist of Mars shall not extend across the oceans to pound upon the Americas."

"Hence," he added, "the current precautionary program for strengthening the armaments of our protective forces; hence the recently directed movements of reinforcing units to the Isthmus of Panama and the island of Puerto Rico; hence the President's executive order authorizing modest increases in the enlisted strengths of the regular army and National Guard."

Day Passes Quietly

The War Secretary's address represented the principal observance of an anniversary virtually unmarked by flag waving or martial music. "The army is too busy for celebration," it was announced in advance.

Throughout his address Woodring stressed the army's constructive role in peace since it was created as a permanent Federal establishment on September 29, 1789.

Army men were pathfinders of the West, built historic roads and canals, surveyed the Great Lakes, international and State boundaries, constructed lighthouses, public buildings and the Panama Canal, conquered tropical diseases, and now have charge of navigation and flood-control improvements, he noted.

Heritage Of Army

"Those soldiers of the past have bequeathed to the soldiers of the present a heritage of loyalty and devotion to duty, continuously manifested throughout the army's history," he continued.

"Americans may be assured that their land defenders of the present day will assume the responsibilties of the national defense with all the stanchness of purpose—in peace, and, if it is ever fated to come, in war—that characterized the services of their gallant predecessors."

INCREASE IN ARMY TO BE ASKED SOON

May Has Conference With Roosevelt on Size.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Representative May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said after a White House conference today that a further increase in the enlisted strength of the army probably would be sought at the session of Congress beginning in January.

Mr. May did not mention any figure, but noted that the President already has ordered the army increased to 227,000. The full peacetime authorized strength is 280,000.

Describing his conference with President Roosevelt as preliminary to further defense plans, Mr. May said as to the army:

"There will be some expansion of course."

He added that the administration would move with caution until developments abroad were understood more thoroughly. He said the question also arose as to the excessive cost of maintaining a larger establishment year after year.

Already nearly 350 times its original size, the United States Army reached its 150th birthday anniversary today, but was too busy expanding to celebrate.

Increasing its might faster than in any other time of peace, the army is creating a $300,000,000 fleet of 5,500 warplanes and acquiring new guns and other munitions. President Roosevelt recently directed that 17,000 additional men be recruited promptly.

The regular army came into being on September 29, 1789, when Congress formally recognized an existing force of State militia "to be the establishment for the troops in the service of the United States." Official records list just 595 officers and men—an "army" about a third the size of a modern regiment at peace strength.

This Federal force succeeded the motley army of about 20,000 State militiamen assembled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1776, to fight the British, with Gen. George Washington as commander-in-chief.

The Federal Army in 1789 was made up of four companies of infantry, comprising a regiment and a battalion of artillery.

The regular army now numbers about 205,000 officers and men. The National Guard counts some 200,000.

VON RIBBENTROP REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO RETURN TO BERLIN—SAILS OCT. 2

UPON HIS RETURN FROM MOSCOW WITH A GERMAN-RUSSIAN DECLARATION PLACING A PEACE ARGUMENT BEFORE BRITAIN AND FRANCE AN ACCORD PARTITIONING POLAND, AND AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

EXCHANGE OF RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS FOR GERMAN

IN THE OPINION OF INFORMED QUARTERS, PRESIDENT

RUSSIA PROPOSED TO COOPERATE IN THEIR PEACE MOVE

RANKED FIRST AMONG THE "FRIENDLY POWERS" WITH GERMANY AND

TO HAVE BEEN CHOSEN FOR THE ROLE OF "PACIFICATOR"—BECAUSE ITALY

WITH MUSSOLINI APPARENTLY

GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO ENTER WARSAW

TODAY, BUT THEIR ENTRY WAS DEFERRED UNTIL PROBABLY OCT. 2 AS THE

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REMOVAL OF THE POLISH SOLDIERS BEGAN ONLY TONIGHT.

AS THE FIRST CONTINGENTS OF AN ESTIMATED 120,000 DISARMED POLES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEGUN MARCHING INTO GERMAN CAPTIVITY, IT WAS BELIEVED TWO OR THREE DAYS WOULD BE NEEDED FOR THE LAST OF THE DEFEATED DEFENSE FORCE TO MARCH OUT.

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED FIVE OF SIX BRITISH WARPLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES AFTER A FRUITLESS ATTACK ON GERMAN NAVAL UNITS AT HELGOLAND, GERMAN NAVAL BASE IN THE NORTH SEA.

(A LONDON OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTING THE RAID SAID THAT "IN SPITE OF FORMIDABLE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE THE ATTACKS WERE PRESSED HOME AT A LOW ALTITUDE. SOME OF OUR AIRCRAFT HAVE NOT YET RETURNED.")

IN COMMENTING ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS REACHED IN MOSCOW BY FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP, GOVERNMENT QUARTERS EMPHASIZED THE GERMAN DESIRE FOR WHAT GERMANY CONCEIVES AS "A CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE."

BUT JUST AS EMPHATIC, THEY SAID, WAS THE CONDITION THAT EASTERN EUROPE MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE A GERMAN SPHERE OF INTEREST.

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AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTATORS HESITATED TO CALL A "PEACE OFFER" THE RUSSIA-GERMAN DECLARATION WHICH PLEDGED THE TWO NATIONS TO CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS "IF NECESSARY IN COOPERATION WITH THE OTHER FRIENDLY POWERS" TO END THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AND TO "CONSULT EACH OTHER AS TO NECESSARY MEASURES" IF BRITAIN AND FRANCE REBUFFED THEM.

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(BOTH BRITISH AND FRENCH INFORMED QUARTERS DECLARED THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN ACTION HAD LEFT UNCHANGED THEIR DECISION TO CARRY ON THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.)

THEY PREFERRED INSTEAD TO DESCRIBE IT AS "AN EXPOSITION OF THE TERMS ON THE BASIS OF WHICH ENGLAND AND FRANCE MIGHT GIVE UP A HOPELESS AND PURPOSELESS WAR."

NOTHING APPEARED OFFICIALLY KNOWN OF ANY PEACE MEDIATION FROM ANY OUTSIDE QUARTER.

QUESTIONS REGARDING WHAT GERMANY WOULD DO WITH THE POLISH TERRITORY SHE WILL GET UNDER THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN AGREEMENT APPEARED TO BE UP TO HITLER HIMSELF FOR DECISION.

THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION THAT BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, WHERE A PROTECTORATE GIVES A MEASURE OF LOCAL AUTONOMY, MIGHT SERVE AS A PATTERN FOR A NEW ORDER IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED PART OF POLAND.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID, HOWEVER, SUCH A SUGGESTION WOULD DEPEND IN LARGE MEASURE ON WHETHER ADEQUATE LEADERSHIP COULD BE FOUND IN POLAND TO EXERCISE AUTONOMY UNDER GERMAN CONDITIONS.

GERMANS SAID THEY REGARDED WITH FRIENDLY INTEREST THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ESTONIA AND RAISED NO OBJECTION TO THE MILITARY PRIVILEGES RUSSIA WON.

INSPIRED EDITORIAL COMMENT AT THE SAME TIME INDICATED GERMANY NOW WAS IN A POSITION TO UNDERTAKE "NATURAL RELATIONS" WITH THE BALKANS.

IN POLAND THERE STILL WERE SOME SMALL GROUPS OF POLES OFFERING RESISTANCE IN SCATTERED SPOTS.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THERE WERE ABOUT 2,000 STILL HOLDING OUT ON THE HELA PENINSULA, SLENDER FINGER OF LAND AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE BAY OF DANZIG.

WHATSPER

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NOR DOES GERMANY WANT TO DICTATE HUMILATING TERMS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE, IT WAS EMPHASIZED.

THIS STATEMENT, MADE AFTER BEAMING VON RIBBENTROP REPORTED TO HIS EQUALLY ENTHUSIASTIC FUEHRER, WAS DESCRIBED AS A "PEACE GESTURE BROUGHT ABOUT BY EVENTS THEMSELVES."

AMONG THE "NEW FACTS" WHICH WERE SAID TO STRENGTHEN THE GERMAN HAND WAS THE PLAIN INTIMATION THAT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY WAS POSSIBLE.

IT WAS POINTED OUT IN NAZI QUARTERS, FOR INSTANCE, THAT IF ANY POWER ON EARTH NOW SOUGHT TO RE-ESTABLISH THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND, IT WOULD BE OPPOSING NOT ONLY GERMANY, BUT ALSO RUSSIA.

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ALSO, IT WAS SAID, AS FAR AS GERMANY IS CONCERNED THERE IS NO CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BALTIC STATES.

IT WAS HINTED THERE MIGHT BE MORE DIPLOMATIC SURPRISES "FROM WHICH ENGLAND WILL DERIVE NO HAPPINESS" WHEN THE RESULTS OF TURKISH-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS BECOME KNOWN.

GERMAN SEPARATE

BERLIN,SEPT 29-(AP)-THE POLISH GARRISON OF SOME 120,000 MEN STARTED MARCHING OUT OF WARSAW TONIGHT, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING BERLIN FROM THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE POLES WERE MARCHING INTO CAPTIVITY AND GERMANS ESTIMATED IT WOULD TAKE TWO OR THREE DAYS BEFORE THE CAPITAL WOULD BE EMPTIED OF ITS SURRENDERED DEFENDERS.

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SMALL GROUPS OF POLES STILL WERE OFFERING RESISTANCE TO THE GERMAN FORCES, INCLUDING ABOUT 2,000 ON THE HELA PENINSULA.

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30.24—3717

BERLIN, SEPT. 19-(AP)-ITS HEADLIGHTS FOR PEDESTRIANS

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

BERLINERS STUMBLING ABOUT IN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONARY BLACKOUTS HAVE HAD MANY AN UNCONVENTIONAL (adventure). VENDORS NOW ARE SELLING DISCS ABOUT THE SIZE OF A SILVER DOLLAR WHICH GLOW WITH A RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

CITIZENS ABROAD AT NIGHT PIN THEM ON THE FRONT OF THEIR COATS. THE MORE CAUTIOUS ALSO PINNED ON ON THE REAR.

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STEINHOFF'S 02300 CSH-945P

Add - Berlin - Sept. 29

(MOSCOW'S) RETURN TO A POWERFUL ROLE IN DETERMINING THE FUTURE OF EASTERN EUROPE WAS SIGNALIZED FURTHER BY CONCLUSION OF A TEN-YEAR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH ESTONIA, MAKING HER LITTLE BALTIC NEIGHBOR A VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE.

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THIS PACT--TO RUN 10 YEARS--PERMITTED RUSSIA TO ESTABLISH NAVAL BASES AND AIRDROMES ON TWO ESTONIAN ISLANDS AND A PORT TOWN, ALSO MAINTAINING A "LIMITED NUMBER" OF TROOPS ON

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ESTONIAN TERRITORY.

(THAT MEANT THAT RUSSIA GAINED A FIRM ECONOMIC, AS WELL AS MILITARY, HOLD OVER THE NORTH BALTIC AND INCREASED HER INFLUENCE OVER THE GULF OF RIGA, ~~WHERE LATVIA'S PORT IS SITUATED, AND OVER THE~~ GULFS OF BOTHNIA AND FINLAND.)

~~XXXXXX~~ IMMEDIATELY AFTER REACHING THE CAPITAL THE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITED ADOLF HITLER TO REPORT ON HIS MOSCOW MISSION.

A121

BERLIN, SEPT 29-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER TODAY ESTABLISHED A "FUEHRER ESCORT BATTALION" COMPOSED OF MILITARY UNITS WHICH GUARDED HIM ON HIS TOUR OF THE EASTERN FRONT AND STOOD CONSTANT WATCH OVER HIS RAILWAY TRAIN HEADQUARTERS.

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KA1040AES

BERLIN, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALTHOUGH THE POLES WOULD BEGIN MARCHING OUT OF SURRENDERED WARSAW TONIGHT IT WOULD BE TWO OR THREE DAYS BEFORE GERMAN TROOPS WOULD ENTER THE CITY. OCT. 2 WAS SET AS THE LIKELY DATE.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE POLISH GARRISON, MORE THAN 100,000 STRONG, HAD BEEN DISARMED.

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DETAILS OF THE TURNOVER OF THE POLISH CAPITAL, WHICH CAPITULATED WEDNESDAY AFTER 20 DAYS OF SIEGE, WOULD REQUIRE TWO OR THREE DAYS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

KA836AES

A48 Berlin Sept 29

DNB SAID THE TREATY CONCLUDED NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, JOSEPH STALIN AND RUSSIAN PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOFF.

IT CONTINUED:

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"FOR THIS PURPOSE AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM WILL BE DRAWN UP BY BOTH SIDES BY WHICH THE SOVIET UNION WILL DELIVER RAW MATERIALS TO GERMANY, WHICH GERMANY ON HER PART WILL COMPENSATE WITH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS TO BE DELIVERED OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD. BOTH PARTNERS WILL GIVE EFFECT TO THIS ECONOMIC PROGRAM IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE VOLUME OF THE GERMAN-SOVIET EXCHANGE OF GOODS WILL AGAIN ATTAIN A HIGH PEAK.

"BOTH GOVERNMENTS IN EXECUTION OF THE AFOREMENTIONED MEASURES WILL IMMEDIATELY MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS AND TAKE CARE THAT NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE BROUGHT UNDER WAY AND CONCLUDED AS FAST AS POSSIBLE." (EDITORS: DNB COMMUNIQUE TEXT CARRIED SEPARATELY.)

PLANNING THE DETAILS OF THE FORMAL SURRENDER OF WARSAW OCCUPIED TWO DAYS AND WAS NOT CONCLUDED UNTIL LATE LAST NIGHT.

A67

MILITARY QUARTERS SAID MANY DETAILS HAD TO BE ARRANGED--FOR EXAMPLE, MEASURES FOR THE SAFETY OF THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, ROADS ON WHICH THE GERMANS WOULD ENTER THE CITY AND THE EXIT OF THE POLES.

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WHILE THE GERMAN ARMIES WERE REACHING THE FINALE OF THEIR CONQUEST OF POLAND AND THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER WAS ACHIEVING A NEW DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH IN MOSCOW, ADOLF HITLER WAS AT WILHELMSHAVEN, GERMANY'S BALTIC NAVAL BASE.

A DISPATCH FROM WILHELMSHAVEN SAID HITLER HEARD THE PERSONAL REPORT OF THE U-BOAT COMMANDER WHOSE SUBMARINE SANK THE BRITISH

AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS. IT SAID HE ALSO BESTOWED IRON CROSSES ON THE ENTIRE CREW.

THE FUEHRER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LISTENED INTENTLY TO RECITATIONS BY SUBMARINE COMMANDERS AND FLIERS OF THEIR SUCCESSFUL EXPLOITS.

HIS PRESENCE AT THE NORTH SEA PORT--WITHIN TWO HOURS' FLYING TIME OF GREAT BRITAIN BY FAST PLANES--INCREASED THE CONVICTION IN POLITICAL AND MILITARY QUARTERS HERE THAT STRONGER GERMAN MEASURES AGAINST BRITAIN MIGHT BE IMMINENT.

Add. Berlin Sept. 29

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THE IMPORTANCE IN THE PRESENT SITUATION TO THE STIPULATION

THAT GERMANY WILL EXCHANGE TRADE FINISHED PRODUCTS FOR RUSSIA'S

RAW MATERIALS ON A LONG TERM POLICY AS ITS WAR ECONOMY PERMITS.

THE PACT WILL ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY 11 PER CENT OF GERMANY'S

TOTAL IMPORT TRADE AND 9.5 PER CENT OF HER EXPORT BUSINESS,

[redacted] SAID. THE REST OF HER SUPPLIES COME THROUGH BALTIC

SEA PORTS, [redacted] FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

WHERE THE ALLIED BLOCKADE HAS NOT CUT OFF MERCHANTMEN, THE

BALKAN STATES AND OTHER NEUTRAL POWERS.

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30.24 — 3719

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

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LONDON, SEPT. 30--(AP)--BRITAIN TONIGHT PRESENTED A FRONT OF STEELY RESISTANCE TO THE MOSCOW PEACE GESTURE WHICH GERMANY AND RUSSIA BACKED BY AN IMPLIED THREAT OF JOINT ACTION IF THE WESTERN ALLIES DO NOT ACCEPT THEIR TERMS.

THE SOVIET-GERMAN MOVE, WHICH INCLUDED THE PARTITIONING OF POLAND, BRITAIN'S ALLY, WAS SEEN IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS AS AN EFFORT TO "FRIGHTEN" FRANCE AND ENGLAND INTO ENDING HOSTILITIES.

NEWSPAPER PLACARDS FLAPPING FROM BACKDROPS OF SANDBAGS ON THE STRAND AND PICADILLY SCREAMED "PEACE THREAT."

PENDING A FORMAL STATEMENT WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WILL MAKE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY, REACTION TO THE SOVIET-GERMAN AGREEMENT AND PEACE GESTURE DID NOT CARRY OFFICIAL STAMP, BUT AUTHORITATIVE PERSONS IN POSITION TO PRESENT THE GOVERNMENT'S OPINIONS MADE THESE POINTS:

FIRST, IT IS A SUPREME "BOGEY MAN" EFFORT TO FRIGHTEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE INTO PEACE, BUT IT WILL NOT ALTER IN ANY WAY BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THE WAR UNTIL "HITLERISM" IS OBLITERATED.

SECOND, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WENT TO WAR WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE GERMAN-SOVIET NONAGGRESSION PACT AND WITH THEIR EYES OPEN TO ITS POSSIBLE EFFECT.

THIRD, NEITHER CHAMBERLAIN NOR "OUR FRENCH ALLIES" WILL GO BACK ON THE PLEDGE TO "REDEEM EUROPE FROM THE PERPETUAL AND RECURRING FEAR OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AND TO ENABLE THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE TO PRESERVE THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND THEIR LIBERTIES."

"GERMANY IS NOT LIKELY TO GET ANY MORE RAW MATERIALS FROM RUSSIA

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THAN SHE WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET UNDER THE ORIGINAL NONAGGRESSION PACT, NOR IS IT LIKELY THAT RUSSIA WILL GIVE GERMANY ANY MORE ASSISTANCE THAN SHE WOULD HAVE DONE UNDER THE ORIGINAL PACT."

THE PRESS MIRRORED THESE VIEWS IN A TORRENT OF SPECULATION WHILE THE WAR CABINET IN COLLABORATION WITH THE FRENCH STUDIED THE SOVIET-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD SAID EDITORIALLY:

"HITLER DOES NOT WISH TO ENGAGE HIMSELF IN A SINGLEHANDED WAR WITH THE WEST, YET IT IS TO STALIN'S INTEREST THAT HE SHOULD DO SO. HITLER WANTS A TRIUMPHANT GERMANY; STALIN MUST DENY ALL HISTORY IF HE CONNIVES AT SUCH RESULT."

DISCLOSURE OF THE DECISIONS MADE IN MOSCOW COMPLETELY OVER-SHADOWED THE MEAGRE MILITARY NEWS AVAILABLE HERE. BRITAIN'S MILLIONS HOWEVER WERE KEPT WELL AWARE OF WAR ON HOME FRONT.

BY MIDNIGHT TONIGHT EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN NATION HAD TO FILL OUT BLANKS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER PRIOR TO ISSUE OF IDENTITY AND RATION CARDS.

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TEXTILE LABOR LEADERS DECIDED TO DEMAND HIGHER WARTIME WAGES FOR 350,000 WORKERS IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS.

COMMONS CONFIRMED THE WAR BUDGET TAX INCREASES ON INCOMES, BEER, WHISKY, WINE, SUGAR, TOBACCO AND EXCESS PROFITS AFTER DEBATE IN WHICH LABOR COMPLAINED OF RISING PRICES FOR POOR FOLKS.

THE TOLL OF A NORTHERN EXPLOSIVES PLANT BLAST ROSE TO 20.

INFORMED PERSONS SAID CHAMBERLAIN ON MONDAY WOULD ANNOUNCE A COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF BRITAIN'S MUCH CRITICIZED MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND WOULD REESTABLISH A PEACETIME SYSTEM OF DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND THE PRESS. A SMALLER ORGANIZATION THAN THE PRESENT MINISTRY OF 999 EMPLOYES WOULD HANDLE CENSORSHIP.

WM329PES

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X HANDLE CENSORSHIP.

OPPOSITION TO DECENTRALIZATION OF THE NEWS DEPARTMENT AT THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION WAS VOICED IN J LETTER TO CHAMBERLAIN FROM A GRO

OPPOSITION TO DECENTRALIZATION OF THE NEWS DEPARTMENT AT THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION WAS VOICED IN A LETTER TO CHAMBERLAIN FROM A GROUP OF JOURNALISTS, BOTH FOREIGN AND BRITISH, ASSIGNED TO THE AGENCY. THE LETTER URGED INSTEAD A "GREATER CONCENTRATION OF RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS AT THE MINISTRY TOGETHER WITH MORE TRAINED JOURNALISTS TO ASSIST THE PRESS IN ITS TASK OF PROVIDING THE NATION AND WORLD WITH VITAL NEWS OF BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR."

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED THERE HAD BEEN A "MARKED LULL IN ENEMY SUBMARINE ACTIVITY DURING THE PAST WEEK." IT ADDED THE REASON FOR THE LULL WAS "OBSCURE" AND ASSERTED THE "RESPITE HAS GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY OF COMPLETING PLANS FOR PROTECTING BRITISH SHIPPING ON THE HIGH SEAS, FOR BRINGING THE CONVOY SYSTEM INTO FULL OPERATION AND FOR ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS.

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CHAMBERLAIN HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH KING GEORGE TONIGHT.

W706PES

Add-London Sept 29

GERMAN REPORTS HAD ENUMERATED BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE THREE DAYS AS AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER "DESTROYED," A BATTLESHIP DAMAGED AND A HEAVY CRUISER "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED."

THE ADMIRALTY SAID THE GERMAN REPORT OF HITTING A HEAVY CRUISER APPARENTLY REFERRED TO THE ATTACK FROM WHICH IT SAID THE DESTROYER ESCAPED.

SEP 30 1939

30.24-3721

AN OFFICIAL REPORT LISTED 15 MEN KILLED AND FOUR INJURED IN A MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION ON THE NORTH COAST. IT GAVE NO SPECIFIC LOCATION.

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY, HOWEVER, SAID THE DAMAGE WOULD NOT INTERFERE NECESSARILY WITH PRODUCTION.

THE BLAST SHOOK TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN A RADIUS OF 15 MILES. AS A PRECAUTION, AIR RAIDS WERE SOUNDED THROUGHOUT THE VICINITY TO SEND WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO SHELTER.

SEP 30 1939

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES SHOT DOWN FIVE OF SIX BRITISH PLANES WHICH ATTACKED GERMAN WARSHIPS OFF HELGOLAND, GERMANY'S NORTH SEA NAVAL BASE.)

A COMMUNIQUE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID:

"ON SEPT. 29 UNITS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CARRIED OUT ATTACKS ON SHIPS OF THE GERMAN FLEET IN HELGOLAND BIGHT.

"IN SPITE OF FORMIDABLE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE THE ATTACKS WERE PRESSED HOME AT A LOW ALTITUDE. SOME OF OUR AIRCRAFT HAVE NOT YET RETURNED."

KA220PES

SEP 30 1939

Add London - Sept. 29 -airmen

ANOTHER SECTION PORED OVER NAVIGATION PROBLEMS. THEY LOOKED LIKE A HIGH SCHOOL STUDY CLASS. IN THE DINING ROOM OF A COUNTRY HOUSE ANOTHER GROUP LABORIOUSLY DECODED MORSE MESSAGES FROM A BUZZER WHILE THE PORTRAITS OF MEN WHO FOUGHT AT BLENHEIM, WATERLOO AND BALACLAVA LOOKED DOWN.

SEP 30 1939

30.24-3721

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A ROYAL AIR FORCE UNIT HAD ATTACKED THE GERMAN FLEET AT HELGOLAND AND "SOME OF THE PLANES HAVE NOT YET RETURNED."

KA2AIPES

SEP 30 1939

Add - Paris - Sept 29 - (Henry S.)

WHILE LEBRUN VISITED THE ARMY AND THE ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AIR MINISTER GUY LA CHAMBRE, ACCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH VUILLEMIN, CHIEF OF THE AIR FORCE, FLEW TO THE FRONT FOR A 10-HOUR INSPECTION OF AIR BASES.

IN A FRONT LINE CEREMONY LEBRUN FORMALLY DECORATED AN OFFICER WITH THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND TWO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH THE MILITARY MEDAL. THEY ALL HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION LAST NIGHT.

SEP 30 1939

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BUDGET)

PARIS, SEPT. 29-(AP)-FRANCE GAVE EVERY INDICATION TONIGHT THAT THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PEACE GESTURE IN MOSCOW WOULD NOT ALTER HER DETERMINATION TO FIGHT ON AGAINST GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT RECEIVED, AND PUBLISHED, AN OFFICIAL POLISH APPEAL THAT FRANCE AND BRITAIN REJECT ANY PEACE WHICH ACCEPTED POLAND'S PARTITION AND FIGHT ON FOR REESTABLISHMENT OF POLISH FREEDOM AND "JUST REPARATIONS."

SEP 30 1939

FRANCE'S OFFICIAL REJECTION OF THE MOSCOW PEACE MOVE AWAITED RECEIPT OF SOME FORMAL OFFER FROM THE EASTERN POWERS, BUT IT WAS STRONGLY FORESHADOWED IN SEMI-OFFICIAL UTTERANCES.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY OVERSHADOWED OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, BUT BOTH PRESIDENT LEBRUN AND AIR MINISTER LA CHAMBRE VISITED THE ZONE OF COMBAT.

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR, JULES LUKASIEVICZ, PRESENTED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WITH A NOTE DECLARING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE TERMS OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN ACCORD. (A SIMILAR PROTEST WAS MADE IN LONDON BY THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN.)

(GERMANY AND RUSSIA DIVIDED POLAND ABOUT EQUALLY, REJECTED OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE WITH THE PARTITION AND AGREED TO TRY TO COMPEL BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO END THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.)

LUKASIEVICZ SAID THE POLISH GOVERNMENT "COUNTS AS FIRMLY AS EVER ON FINAL VICTORY OF THE ALLIES TO ASSURE POLAND OF JUST REPARATIONS TO WHICH SHE HAS A RIGHT."

THIS ANALYSIS ADDED FLATLY THAT THE "FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF THIS CONFLICT IS THE MARCH OF GERMANY TOWARD DOMINATION OF EUROPE."

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE PRESIDENT "FOUND EVERYWHERE AMONG THE ARMIES AND CIVILIAN POPULATION GREAT COURAGE, COLD RESOLUTION, VALOR EQUAL TO THE TRIALS, AND AN ARDENT DESIRE FOR VICTORY."

PREMIER DALADIER CALLED IN HIS CHIEF MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC ADVISERS, INCLUDING GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED ARMIES, TO CONSIDER THE MOSCOW MOVE, WHICH FRENCH DIPLOMATS LABELLED A "PEACE ULTIMATUM."

SEP 301939

LEBRUN GAVE THE LEGION OF HONOR MEDAL TO AN OFFICER AND THE MILITARY MEDAL TO TWO NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS WOUNDED DURING AN AIR ENGAGEMENT LAST NIGHT.

Add - Paris. 2nd Oct 27

LA CHAMBRE, WHO RETURNED TO PARIS TONIGHT, WAS THE SECOND MINISTER TO VISIT THE FRONT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

PREMIER DALADIER MADE AN INSPECTION TOUR SEPT. 16.

PFW 01910 GB 129 P

A120

PARIS,SEPT 29-(AP)-GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, FORMER PREMIER OF POLAND, TODAY WAS NAMED HEAD OF A POLISH ARMY BEING FORMED IN FRANCE TO FIGHT WITH FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS AGAINST GERMANY.

--DASH--

BORN IN 1881, GEN. SIKORSKI WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE PRE-WORLD WAR NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN POLAND. DURING THE WAR HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND HEAD OF ITS MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

IMPRISONED BY THE AUSTRIANS IN 1915, HE WAS LATER RELEASED AND BECAME A GENERAL IN THE POLISH ARMY. HE WAS CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF IN 1921-22, PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN 1923 AND MINISTER OF WAR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

IN RECENT YEARS HE HAD SPENT MUCH TIME IN FRANCE WRITING.

SEP 301939

KA1039AES

PARIS,SEPT.29-(AP)-PARISIANS DUCKED INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS FOR A 33-MINUTE PERIOD OF ALARM TODAY ONLY TO LEARN THAT ONE OF THEIR OWN PLANES, FLYING HIGH, CAUSED THE WARNING.

THE ALARM WAS SOUNDED AT 11:22 A.M. (5:22 A.M., EST), AND THE ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL AT 11:39--THE FIRST ALARM SINCE SEPT. 11.

THE PEOPLE X X X ETC., 4TH GRAPH.

SEP 301939

JH746AES

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR, JULES LUKASIEWICZ, PRESENTED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WITH A NOTE DECLARING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE TERMS OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN ACCORD. (A SIMILAR PROTEST WAS MADE IN LONDON BY THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN.)

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PFW 01910 GB 129 P

A120

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KA1039AES

SEP 30 1939

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THE PEOPLE X X X ETC., 4TH GRAPH.

JH746AES

SEP 301939

No. 24-3723

30.24—3723

PARIS,SEPT.29-(AP)-AN AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED HERE TODAY AT 11:22 A.M. (5:22 A.M., EST.)

THE ALL CLEAR SIGNAL, ENDING THE PERIOD OF ALARM, WAS SOUNDED AT 11:55 A.M.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE SEPT. 11, THE SHRILLING OF AIR RAID SIRENS SENT PARISIANS TO THEIR BOMBPROOF SHELTERS.

THE PEOPLE TOOK THE ALARM CALMLY, GENERALLY MOVING WITHOUT PANIC TO DESIGNATED SHELTERS. POLICE AND SPECIAL AIR RAID OFFICIALS HELPED CLEAR THE STREETS.

SOME PARISIANS, HOWEVER, SPENT THE TIME BETWEEN SIGNALS IN SMALL GROUPS IN THE SHELTER OF DOORWAYS.

A FEW FRENCH SCOUTING PLANES CIRCLED HIGH OVER THE CAPITAL, BUT NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE WAS SEEN. TEN SECONDS AFTER THE ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL, THE STREETS WERE JAMMED AGAIN WITH PEDESTRIANS.

SEP 30 1939

JH620AES

COMMUNIQUE

PARIS,SEPT.29-(AP)-A WAR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT 10:04 A.M. (4:04 A.M., EST) TODAY SAID:

"CALM NIGHT ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT. ACTIVITY OF OUR ADVANCE GUARDS, PARTICULARLY WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

SEP 30 1939

LE HAVRE, FRANCE, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE FRENCH LINERS CHAMPLAIN, COLOMBIE AND DE GRASSE ARRIVED TODAY AFTER A TEN-DAY VOYAGE FROM HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

SEP 30 1939

Add - Paris - Sept 29 - (Anniversary of writing.)

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LEVY WROTE THAT "LIKE ALL OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD I HOPE ARDENTLY AND WITH ALL MY HEART FOR THE VICTORY OF GOOD CAUSE AND HIGH IDEALS FOR WHICH FRANCE SO COURAGEOUSLY DECIDED TO FIGHT."

THIS WAS THE SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN AMERICAN GIFT, PREMIER DALADIER PREVIOUSLY HAVING TOLD OF A $50,000 DONATION BY AN ANONYMOUS AMERICAN WOMAN.

SEP 30 1939

Add - Paris - Sept. 29

(AN OFFICIAL GERMAN VERSION OF THE MOSCOW TALKS SAID GERMAN AND RUSSIAN [redacted] REPRESENTATIVES AGREED TO SEEK AN END OF THE WAR NOW THAT THEY HAD ESTABLISHED, THROUGH PARTITION OF POLAND, A "SECURE FOUNDATION FOR PERMANENT PEACE IN EASTERN EUROPE."

(THOSE EFFORTS FAILING, THE GERMAN OFFICIAL [redacted] VIEW WAS THAT WAR GUILT WOULD REST ON BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND GERMANY AND RUSSIA "WILL CONSULT EACH OTHER AS TO NECESSARY MEASURES.")

SEP 30 1939

BY JOHN H.MARTIN

PARIS,SEPT 29-(AP)-FRENCH SPOKESMEN TODAY REAFFIRMED THE DETERMINATION OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO CONTINUE THEIR WAR ON THE NAZI REGIME DESPITE THE IMPLIED THREAT OF THE MOSCOW ACCORD OF JOINT GERMAN-RUSSIAN ACTION TO MAKE THEM SUE FOR PEACE.

THE NATION AWAITED PEACE MOVES BY THE TWO GREAT EASTERN POWERS, MOVES WHICH WERE CONSIDERED INEVITABLE SEQUELS TO THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT PARTITIONING POLAND, DB

MENT PARTITIONING POLAND, DECLARING FOR AN END OF WAR ON GERMAN-RUSSIAN TERMS, PLEDGING RUSSIAN-GERMAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

A STATEMENT BY HAVAS, NEWS AGENCY WITH CLOSE GOVERNMENT CONNECTIONS, KEYNOTED THE FRENCH REACTION:

"FRANCE AND BRITAIN ENTERED THE WAR TO HALT THE REALIZATION OF GERMAN HEGOMONY. THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THEIR SECURITY AND FOR THE SECURITY OF ALL CIVILIZED STATES WHICH GERMANY WISHES TO DOMINATE AND MENACES."

PREMIER DALADIER SUMMONED HIS ADVISERS FOR A CONFERENCE ON R FGZLERMAN

SEP 30 1939

PREMIER DALADIER SUMMONED HIS ADVISERS FOR A CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN-SOVIET PACT, INCLUDING GENERAL MAURICE GAMELIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

NEW DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS WERE EXPECTED IN INFORMED SOURCES WITHIN 48 HOURS. DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN-SOVIET ACCORD OVERSHADOWED MILITARY ACTION FOR THE MOMENT.

THE GENERAL STAFF REPORTED A CALM NIGHT ALONG THE ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT WITH SOME ACTIVITY BY ADVANCE FRENCH GUARDS, PARTICULARLY WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN, GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITY.

MILITARY DISPATCHES REPORTED FRENCH AND BRITISH AVIATION UNITS WERE CONTINUING RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS DEEP INTO GERMAN TERRITORY. IN PREPARATION FOR POSSIBLE GERMAN AIR ATTACKS PARIS UNDERWENT A DAYLIGHT AIR RAID ALARM FOR MORE THAN A HALF HOUR, THE FIRST SINCE SEPT. 11.

JEAN-NICHEL RENAITOUR, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES NAVAL COMMISSION, TOLD THE CHAMBER LAST NIGHT THE BRITISH NAVY HAD SUNK 10 GERMAN SUBMARINES AND THE FRENCH TWO. MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID THE RATE OF DESTRUCTION WAS FASTER THAN GERMANY COULD REPLACE THE UNDERSEA CRAFT AND TRAIN NEW PERSONNEL.

A1aa

THE HAVAS STATEMENT ON THE MOSCOW ACCORD QUOTED INFORMED QUARTERS AS EMPHASIZING THAT "AFTER HAVING PROTESTED WITH SO MUCH VIOLENCE AGAINST THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND AGAINST PRETENDED VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES, GERMANY NOW CONSIDERS AS THE BASIS FOR A LASTING PEACE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POLISH NATION.

"HOW CAN IT BE MAINTAINED THAT THIS DESTRUCTION OF POLAND CAN ELIMINATE ALL CAUSES FOR CONFLICT IN THE EAST? WHAT FUTURE WOULD THIS PERMIT FOR OTHER NATIONS?"

THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT, THESE SOURCES SAID, "IS THE MARCH OF GERMANY TOWARD THE DOMINATION OF EUROPE."

"AFTER THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, AGAINST WHICH RUSSIA PROTESTED SO VIOLENTLY, COMES THE PARTITION OF POLAND BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

"HOW COULD SUCH VIOLENCES FAIL TO MAKE FEARED NEW ONES AGAINST OTHER NATIONS?"

SEP 30 1939

THE FRENCH PRESS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT HOSTILITIES WERE ABOUT TO ASSUME A LARGER SCALE NO MATTER WHAT THE GERMANS AND RUSSIANS

DO. COMMENTATORS INSISTED THAT GERMANY WAS FEELING THE PINCH OF THE BLOCKADE AND THAT THE WAR MUST BE SPEEDED UP.

ANOTHER INDICATION THAT THE FRENCH WERE EXPECTING THE WAR TO TAKE A BOLDER TURN WERE REPEATED WARNINGS IN THE PRESS THAT ALL THOSE WHO COULD SHOULD LEAVE PARIS AT ONCE.

THE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN XXX ETC. SIXTH GRAF PVE.

KA1014AES

Add - Vaduz, Liechtenstein, Sept 29

SEP 3 1939

THE WAR HAS ALSO LED LIECHTENSTEIN'S 32-YEAR-OLD RULER, FRANZ JOSEF II, LAST OF 500 PRINCES OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE TO SIT ON THE THRONE, TO STAY AT HOME INSTEAD OF LIVING IN HIS VIENNA PALACE.

Add - Veveczke - Sept 29

THE 6,000-FOOT STOJ AND PIKNI PEAKS OVERSHADOW THIS FRONTIER STATION WHERE JUST ACROSS THE BORDER RUSSIAN OUTPOSTS TREAD THE DEEP SNOW OVER THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINOUS WASTELAND. THE ONLY PASSABLE ROAD IS DESERTED.

SEP 30 1939

A HUNGARIAN COMPANY OF SOLDIERS SET OUT LAST NIGHT AGAINST A PACK OF RAVAGING WOLVES, KILLING 14.

RUSSIAN ADVICES SAID FOUR COMPLETE DIVISIONS WERE STATIONED AT STRYJ, ABOUT 45 MILES TO THE NORTH,

30.24-3725.

3024—3725

THEIR CAVALRY "MOPPING UP" LAST REMNANTS OF POLISH REFUGEES.

"RELIABLE" POLES ARE BEING RECRUITED FOR USE IN THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA WHILE OTHERS ARE SENT HOME, THE SOURCES SAID.

HUNGARIAN GENDARMERIE REPORTED FINDING "ENORMOUS QUANTITIES" OF POLISH EQUIPMENT DISCARDED BY RETREATING POLISH FORCES.

IT WAS RECALLED A SIMILAR SEARCH NETTED THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT LARGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL THROWN AWAY BY THE CZECHS WHEN HUNGARIAN TROOPS ENTERED RUTHENIA LAST MARCH. WORLD WAR SUPPLIES WERE FOUND IN RUTHENIAN HOUSES DURING THE HUNT, THE REPORTS SAID.

Budapest

SEP 30 1939

HUNGARY, TURKEY, SEPT.29,(AP)-- DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES REPORTED TODAY THAT TURKEY WAS READY TO SIGN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

SEP 30 1939

TEXTS OF THE AGREEMENTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN DRAFTED, IT WAS REPORTED, AND AWAIT THE SIGNATURE OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU UPON HIS RETURN FROM MOSCOW.

ST.JOHN 20400 --JA--130AED

1939

Add - Bucharest - Sept 29

SOME BESSARABIAN LANDOWNERS WERE REPORTED DISPOSING OF THEIR PROPERTY AND MOVING TO BUCHAREST OR THE CENTRAL AREA.

BESSARABIA, WITH AN AREA OF 17,146 SQUARE MILES, WAS GAINED BY RUMANIA FROM RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS STEADFASTLY HAVE CONSIDERED IT "OCCUPIED TERRITORY."

THERE ARE FEW ROADS IN THE AREA, MOST OF WHICH ARE BAD. DURING THE RAINY SEASON GUMBO MUD MAKES NORMAL TRAFFIC ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE AND WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS HANDICAP TO FORCES ATTEMPTING TO OCCUPY IT WITH MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT.

Add. Bucharest - Sept 29

THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEGUN TRANSFERRING GOVERNMENT RECORDS FROM BESSARABIAN CITIES BUT ASSERTED THE ACTION HAD N O CONNECTION WITH THE PRESENT SITUATION BUT RATHER WAS MERELY A CONTINUANCE OF THE POLICY OF CENTRALIZING THE ARCHIVES.

STRENGTHENING OF THE BESSARABIAN BORDER FORCE CAME JUST A DAY AFTER THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW RUMANIAN PREMIER, CONSTANTINE ARGETOIANU.

ARGETOIANU BEGAN HIS CAREER IN THE RUMANIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE BY PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN DRAWING RUMANIA TO THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES IN THE WORLD WAR.

SEP 30 1939

SEP 30 1939

BY WITT MANCOCK

MOSCOW, SEPT. 29-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA AND GERMANY IN A SERIES OF THREE AGREEMENTS TEAMED UP TODAY TO TRY TO COMPEL BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO MAKE PEACE ON GERMAN TERMS, PARTITIONED POLAND WITH A HANDS-OFF WARNING TO THE REST OF THE WORLD AND PROJECTED AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM BY WHICH THE NAZIS WOULD GET RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS.

SOVIET RUSSIA AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME ANNOUNCED A 10-YEAR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH ESTONIA, MAKING THE LITTLE REPUBLIC IN EFFECT A PROTECTORATE OF HER LARGE NEIGHBOR BY GIVING RUSSIA THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH NAVAL AND AIR BASES AND SOVIET GARRISONS ON ESTONIAN SOIL.

THE ACCORD THUS GREATLY EXTENDED RUSSIAN POWER IN THE NORTH BALTIC. A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ESTONIA ALSO WAS REACHED.

THE NAZI-COMMUNIST AGREEMENTS, CONCLUDED BY GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF AND JOSEPH STALIN, INCLUDED WHAT WAS INTERPRETED AS AN IMPLIED THREAT OF POSSIBLE RUSSIAN MILITARY AID FOR GERMANY UNLESS BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREED TO PEACE.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY DECLARED IN ONE AGREEMENT THEY WOULD "CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS IF NECESSARY IN COOPERATION WITH THE OTHER FRIENDLY POWERS" TOWARD ENDING THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ALLIED BRITISH AND FRENCH.

SEP 30 1939

"SHOULD, HOWEVER, THE EFFORT OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS REMAIN UNSUCCESSFUL," THE DECLARATION ADDED, "THE FACT WOULD THEREBY BE ESTABLISHED THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE WAR, IN WHICH CASE THE GOVERNMENTS OF GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. WILL CONSULT EACH OTHER AS TO NECESSARY MEASURES."

THE SECOND AGREEMENT, CALLED "THE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN BORDER AND FRIENDSHIP TREATY," DIVIDED POLAND INTO TWO APPROXIMATELY EQUAL

1939

PARTS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND PROCLAIMED THEY WOULD "REJECT ANY INTERFERENCE IN THIS SETTLEMENT BY THIRD POWERS."

THIS BORDERLINE, UNDERLINED AS "FINAL," WAS SHOWN IN MAPS ISSUED LATER TO REQUIRE RUSSIAN TROOPS TO GIVE UP SOME TERRITORY THEY ALREADY HAD OCCUPIED UNDER A PREVIOUS DEMARCATION AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS THE RUSSIANS PREVIOUSLY WERE SUPPOSED TO OCCUPY THE SUBURBS OF WARSAW EAST OF THE VISTULA RIVER, THEY NOW ARE MOVED SOME 30 MILES EAST OF WARSAW.

SEP 30 1939

THE BUG AND THE SAN RIVERS, RATHER THAN THE VISTULA AND SAN RIVERS, BECOME THE MAIN DETERMINING FACTORS IN THE BOUNDARY LINE.

IN THE NORTH A WEDGE BETWEEN GERMANY AND LITHUANIA, WHICH EXPERTS SAID WOULD HAVE ALLOWED THE RUSSIANS TO OUTFLANK THE GERMANS, HAS BEEN REMOVED AND GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA WAS ROUNDED OUT.

RUSSIA'S SOUTHERN FRONTIERS WITH RUMANIA AND BULGARIA WERE NOT AFFECTED.

SEP 30 1939

UNDER THE THIRD AGREEMENT, RUSSIA ANNOUNCED AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM WOULD BE DRAWN UP UNDER WHICH SHE WOULD DELIVER RAW MATERIALS TO GERMANY WHICH GERMANY WOULD PAY FOR THROUGH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS "TO BE DELIVERED OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD."

THE SWEEPING PACTS WITH ESTONIA, FORMERLY RUSSIAN TERRITORY, WERE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY BEFORE THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS.

THUS RUSSIA XXX ETC., 4TH GRAPH OF PREV. (AND ELIMINATE 12TH THROUGH 16TH GRAPHS, COUNTING PREVIOUS INSERT, WHICH BEGAN "HIGHLIGHTS OF X X X" AND END "X X X NONAGGRESSION PACT.")

JS1142AES

30.24-3727

3024—3727

VON RIBBENTROP ON HIS DEPARTURE BY AIR FOR BERLIN DECLARED THE RESULTSOF HIS TWO DAYS IN MOSCOW WERE:

"FIRSTLY, GERMAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP NOW HAS BEEN DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED.

"SECONDLY, [redacted] INTERFERENCE OF OTHERS IN EAST EUROPEAN QUESTIONS WILL NEVER BE PERMITTED.

"THIRDLY, BOTH STATES DESIRE THAT PEACE BE REESTABLISHED AND THAT ENGLAND AND [redacted] FRANCE CEASE THE HOPELESS, SENSELESS FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY.

"FOURTHLY, SHOULD, HOWEVER, WAR AGITATORS IN THESE COUNTRIES MAINTAIN THE UPPER HAND, GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA WILL KNOW HOW TO MEET THEM."

SEP 30 1939

AS RUSSIA GREATLY STRENGTHENED HER POSITION IN THE NORTH THROUGH HER AGREEMENTS WITH ESTONIA, SHE RESUMED DISCUSSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF TURKEY, HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARADOGLU, WHICH REVOLVE LARGELY ABOUT THE POSITION IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE DARDANELLES.

THE TURKS WHO HAD BEEN SHUNTED TO THE BACKGROUND BY

1939

VON RIBBENTROP'S [redacted] VISIT WERE FORCED TO EXTEND THEIR STAY HERE SEVERAL DAYS.

IN THEIR TRADE DEVELOPMENT, [redacted], SOVIET RUSSIA AND GERMANY AGREED TO RESTORE THEIR TURNOVER TO THE PREVIOUS [redacted] MAXIMUM.

THAT WAS RECORDED IN 1933 WHEN RUSSIA EXPORTED TO GERMANY A TOTAL OF 2,034,278 TONS OF COMMODITIES, PRINCIPALLY WHEAT, OATS, TIMBER AND OIL. SHE NOW IS IN A POSITION TO EXPORT SOME COTTON.

MRC 31015 DL 1198A

SEP 30 1939

PANIED BY A TRADE AGREEMENT.

A22 - Moscow - Sept. 29 [illegible]

IN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS FOREIGN OBSERVERS SAW AN IMPLIED THREAT OF POSSIBLE SOVIET MILITARY AID FOR GERMANY UNLESS FRANCE AND BRITAIN AGREED TO PEACE.

THE TWO POWERS SAID THEY WOULD "CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS IF NECESSARY IN COOPERATION WITH THE OTHER FRIENDLY POWERS" TOWARD ENDING THE WAR. SHOULD SUCH PEACE EFFORTS FAIL, THE DECLARATION WENT ON, "THE FACT WOULD THEREBY BE ESTABLISHED THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE WAR, IN WHICH CASE THE GOVERNMENTS OF GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. WILL CONSULT EACH OTHER AS TO NECESSARY MEASURES."

THE SECOND AGREEMENT, WHICH, LIKE THE OTHERS, WAS CONCLUDED BY GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, JOSEPH STALIN AND PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, WAS CALLED THE "GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN BORDER AND FRIENDSHIP TREATY."

IT DIVIDED POLAND INTO TWO PARTS ABOUT EQUAL IN SIZE AND REJECTED "ANY INTERFERENCE IN THIS SETTLEMENT BY THIRD POWERS." THE PARTITION--THE FOURTH IN POLAND'S HISTORY--CENTERED ROUGHLY ON THE BUG AND THE SAN RIVERS AND GAVE GERMANY WARSAW, THE IMPORTANT VISTULA RIVER AND ALL OF LUBLIN PROVINCE.

THE PARTITION PROVIDED THAT THERE BE NO BUFFER STATE, THAT GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. WOULD HAVE A COMOON FRONTIER.

-16

THE THIRD RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT PROVIDED FOR A SOVIET ECONOMIC PROGRAM BY WHICH RUSSIA WOULD DELIVER RAW MATERIALS TO GERMANY IN RETURN FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS "TO BE DELIVERED OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD."

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BY HER TREATIES WITH ESTONIA, RUSSIA GAINED A FIRM MILITARY AND ECONOMIC HOLD ON THE NORTH BALTIC AND STRENGTHENED HER INFLUENCE OVER THE GULFS OF RIGA, FINLAND AND BOTHNIA. TWO ESTONIAN ISLANDS AND THE MAINLAND PORT OF PALDISKI WILL BE USED FOR NAVAL AND AIR BASES.

THE TREATIES PROVIDED THAT RUSSIA COULD MAINTAIN A "LIMITED NUMBER" OF TROOPS ON ESTONIAN TERRITORY, AND INCLUDED ECONOMIC PRIVILEGES ESTIMATED TO INCREASE RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN TRADE BY 4 1/2 TIMES.

MUTUAL AID WAS PLEDGED IN THE EVENT OF "DIRECT AGGRESSION OR MENACE OF AGGRESSION" BY A EUROPEAN POWER AGAINST THE SEA FRONTIERS OF ESTONIA OR THROUGH LATVIA.

MEANWHILE, RUSSIA RESUMED DISCUSSIONS WITH TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE BLACK SEA AND THE DARDANELLES, IN WHICH RUSSIA IS VITALLY INTERESTED.

W532PEFN

A73

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X INTERESTED.

NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS FORESAW TONIGHT THE POSSIBILITY THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND FRANCE AND BRITAIN MIGHT DETERIORATE RAPIDLY UNLESS THE TWO DEMOCRACIES SHOWED AN ABOUT FACE ON THEIR WAR AIMS WHICH INCLUDE RECONSTITUTION OF POLAND.

THE NEW RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER OUTLINED IN POLAND IN THE AGREEMENTS DISCLOSED THAT GERMANY TOOK VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE POLISH POPULATION. IN SOME INSTANCES SOVIET TROOPS WILL HAVE TO WITHDRAW FROM POSITIONS THEY ALREADY HAVE OCCUPIED UNDER THE FIRST DEMARCATION.

GERMANY OCCUPIES WARSAW AND IN THE NORTH OUTFLANKS THE SOVIETS WHO NO LONGER HAVE THE VISTULA RIVER AS A STRATEGIC LINE OF DEFENSE.

TIMBER AND WHEAT ARE EXPECTED TO BE THE PRINCIPAL RAW MATERIALS WITH WHICH RUSSIA WILL AID GERMANY.

BRITISH DIPLOMATS APPEARED DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE EFFECT OF THE SITUATION UPON UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION AND WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD PART WITH HER GOLD IN ORDER TO BUY SUPPLIES FOR THE GERMANS.

MORNING PAPERS IN MOSCOW DID NOT APPEAR UNTIL 3 P.M. TODAY BECAUSE OF THE LATENESS OF THE HOUR AT WHICH THE COMMUNIQUES ON THE RUSSIAN AGREEMENTS WERE WORKED OUT.

WHEN THEY APPEARED ON THE STREETS THEY CARRIED LARGE PICTURES OF MOLOTOFF SIGNING THE AGREEMENT WITH VON RIBBENTROP AND STALIN STANDING BEHIND HIM.

BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR BERLIN VON RIBBENTROP SAID IN A STATEMENT TO TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY:

"MY STAY IN MOSCOW WAS SHORT AGAIN, UNFORTUNATELY TOO SHORT. I HOPE TO SPEND MORE TIME HERE ON MY NEXT VISIT. NEVERTHELESS WE MADE GOOD USE OF THESE TWO DAYS. THE FOLLOWING WAS MADE CLEAR:

"1--GERMANO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP NOW IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

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"2--BOTH COUNTRIES NEVER WILL PERMIT THE INTERFERENCE OF THIRD POWERS WITH THE PROBLEMS OF EASTERN EUROPE.

"3--BOTH STATES WISH THAT PEACE WILL BE RESTORED AND THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL DISCONTINUE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY, WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY SENSELESS AND DEVOID OF ANY PROSPECT.

"4--IF, HOWEVER, THE INSTIGATORS OF WAR GAIN THE UPPER HAND IN THOSE COUNTRIES, THEN GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. WILL KNOW HOW TO REPLY."

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THE INTERVIEW WAS REGARDED AS PERHAPS THE FIRST THAT A NAZI DIPLOMAT EVER GAVE EXCLUSIVELY TO THE SOVIET PRESS.

W948PES

A&A - Moscow - Sept. 29

THE TIES WITH ESTONIA GAVE THE U.S.S.R. THE RIGHT TO CREATE NAVAL AND AIR BASES AND MAINTAIN A "CDVITED NUMBER" OF T

AND AIR BASES AND MAINTAIN A "LIMITED NUMBER" OF TROOPS ON ESTONIAN TERRITORY, ALONG WITH ECONOMIC PRIVILEGES WHICH, IT WAS ESTIMATED, WOULD INCREASE RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN TRADE BY FOUR AND ONE HALF TIMES.

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(IT WAS REPORTED IN RIGA, LATVIA, THAT RUSSIA GAINED CONCESSIONS SUFFICIENT TO GARRISON 25,000 SOLDIERS ON ESTONIAN SOIL.)

UNDER THIS BARGAIN WITH ESTONIA, MOSCOW AND TALLINN PLEDGED MUTUAL AID IN CASE OF "DIRECT AGGRESSION ORMENACE OF AGGRESSION ARISING ON THE PART OF ANY GREAT EUROPEAN POWER" AGAINST THE SEA FRONTIERS OF ESTONIA, OR THROUGH LATVIA. THE PACT WILL RUN 10 YEARS.

VON RIBBENTROP LEFT MOSCOW AT 12.40 P.M. (4.40 A.M., EST) BY AIRPLANE AFTER RECEIVING AUGUSTO RUSSO, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, TI GIVE HIM A TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

HE ALSO PAID A BRIEF VISIT TO THE MOSCOW AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION BEFORE GOING TO THE AIRPORT, WHERE AN HONOR GUARD BRASS BAND PLAYED AND SWASTIKA FLAGS FLEW.

VON RIBBENTROP HAD NOT LEFT THE MASSIVE, STONE KREMLIN UNTIL 5 A.M. (9 P.M., EST) THURSDAY).

HIGHLIGHTS OF X X X ETC., 11TH GRAPH, OMITTING PVS 10TH GRAPH, STARTING "VON RIBBENTROP DID NOT LEAVE X X X."

(THE A.P.)

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JHB02AES

RUSSIAN SEPARATE

MOSCOW, SEPT. 29--(AP)--JOSEPH STALIN AND HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ATTENDED A DINNER TONIGHT GIVEN BY VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, IN HONOR OF FOREIGN MINISTER KARL SELTER OF ESTONIA, WHO Earlier today ~~YESTERDAY~~ CONCLUDED A PACT FOR TRADE AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WITH RUSSIA.

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"THE DINNER PASSED IN AN ANIMATED AND FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE," SAID TASS, THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN REPORTING THE EVENT.

SELTER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MEMBERS OF THE ESTONIAN MISSION.

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AEM-844P

RIGA, LATVIA, SEPT. 29--(FRIDAY)--(AP)--COMPLETION OF A SOVIET RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN PACT FOR MUTAL ASSISTANCE, [redacted] FORTIFICATION AND TRADE CONCESSIONS INCREASED TODAY THE CONCERN AND EXCITEMENT OF COUNTRIES ON THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC SEA.

THE SWIFTLY-NEGOTIATED TRADE AGREEMENT AND THE RUSSIAN RIGHT TO ESTABLISH AIR AND NAVAL BASES ON THE ESTONIAN ISLANDS OF SAARE MAA AND HIIUMA AND THE TOWN OF PALDISKI (BALTISKII) CLIMAXED THE TENSE FEELING GROWING SINCE THE REPORTED SINKING WEDNESDAY OF A SOVIET FREIGHTER OFF THE ESTONIAN COAST AND THE REPORT OF ANOTHER SHIP COMMANDER OF A SUBMARINE ATTACK.

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ANOTHER ANGLE THAT DREW SHARP ATTENTION OF BALTIC DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS WAS WHETHER THE RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN

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AGREEMENT COULD MEAN THAT GERMANY, HAVING MADE AN IMMENSE CONCESSION IN THE NORTHERN BALTIC, HAD BEEN GRANTED BY RUSSIA, IN RETURN, EQUAL COMPENSATION ELSEWHERE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

SEP 3 11 39

AA9

COPENHAGEN, SEPT.29-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER TAKSTAAS WAS SUNK EARLY TODAY OFF MARSTEIN.

AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF HER CREW WAS REPORTED ROWING ASHORE IN LIFE BOATS.

THE FREIGHTER'S ATTACKER COULD NOT BE SEEN FROM THE SHORE, AND IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF A TORPEDO HAD BEEN USED. THE BOAT WAS LOADED WITH WOOD PRODUCTS.

(WOODPULP HAS BEEN DECLARED CONTRABAND BY GERMANY.)

THE TAKSTAAS, AN 1,830-TON BOAT, WAS REGISTERED OUT OF PORT AREN-DAL, NORWA

THE TAKSTAAS, AN 1,830-TON BOAT, WAS REGISTERED OUT OF PORT AREN-DAL, NORWAY, AND LISTED AS OWNED BY THE MORELAND COMPANY THERE. SHE WAS BUILT IN 1916.

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SEP 3 11 1939

A71

OSLO, NORWAY, SEPT. 29-(AP)-THE 2,000-TON NORWEGIAN STEAMER SALAAS STRUCK A MINE AND SANK TODAY IN THE NORTH SEA. THE CREW ESCAPED.

JH736AES

SEP 30 1939

30.24-3731

A51

PRECEDE COPENHAGEN

OSLO, SEPT.29-(AP)-ADVICES REACHING HERE TODAY SAID THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER TAKSTAAS WAS SUNK BY A TORPEDO OFF MARSTEIN. HER CREW WAS SAVED.

THE SHIP WAS ENROUTE FROM PORT ARENDAL TO ENGLAND WITH A CARGO OF WOOD PRODUCTS.

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JH621AES

CHUNGKING, CHINA, SEPT. 29-(AP)-JAPANESE AIRPLANES RAIDED THE AIRPORT AND OUTLYING INDUSTRIAL AREAS TONIGHT FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 24 HOURS.

EIGHTEEN PLANES PARTICIPATED IN TONIGHT'S RAID, DROPPING A NUMBER OF HEAVY BOMBS. THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE WAS NOT DETERMINED IMMEDIATELY.

THE BOMBED SECTION HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF RECURRING JAPANESE ATTACKS THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

SEP 30 19

HJB NCD STEM -EBB-939PED

B101

WX KX (EAST FOR BX)

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT. 29-(AP)-A FIVE PER CENT TAX ON ALL EXPORTS OF WOOL EXPORTS OF WOOL WAS DECREED TODAY BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH A LAW THAT PLACED A TAX OF 25 PER CENT ON EXCESS PROFITS OF AGRICULTURAL PROFITS ABOVE THE PRE-WAR LEVEL.

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JG1029PES

1939

Add - Buenos Aires - Sept 29

RAILWAY OFFICIALS SAID THAT DESPITE GERMAN ASSURANCES THAT THE WAR IN EUROPE WOULD BE FINISHED WITHIN SIX MONTHS AND DELIVERY OF THE EQUIPMENT WOULD BE STARTED PROMPTLY, ARGENTINA HAS ASKED UNITED STATES FIRMS TO OFFER BIDS ON LOCOMOTIVES.

INFORMED CIRCLES SAID GERMANY PROBABLY WOULD NOT DELIVER THE ORDER, ONE EXPERT ASSERTING:

"I DON'T BELIEVE EVEN ONE RIVET HAS BEEN DRIVEN FOR ARGENTINE CARS AND WON'T BE DURING THE WAR."

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W1005PES

A99

VATICAN CITY,SEPT 29-(AP)-POPE PIUS TOMORROW WILL RECEIVE AUGUST CARDINAL HLOND, PRIMATE OF POLAND, AND THE POLISH COLONY OF ROME, NUMBERING ABOUT 50 PERSONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PONTIFF WILL ADDRESS THE GATHERING AND CHURCH CIRCLES CONSIDERED IT PROBABLE HE WOULD REFER TO THE FATE OF POLAND.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN NEWSPAPER, ALREADY HAS EXPRESSED THE SORROW OF THE CHURCH OVER THE PARTITION OF THE NATION IT REGARDED AS A "BULWARK OF CATHOLICISM" AGAINST THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM.

THE POLISH COLONY WILL BE HEADED BY CASIMIR PAPEE, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE.

SEP 30 1939

KA913AES

A165

VATICAN CITY--FIRST ADD POPE XXX HOLY SEE.

CARDINAL HLOND LAST NIGHT MADE AN ADDRESS IN POLISH FROM THE VATICAN CITY RADIO STATION EXHORTING THE POLES TO PUT THEIR FAITH IN GOD AND "WAIT TRUSTINGLY FOR A STRONGER AND MORE PROSPEROUS LIFE THAN EVER."

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KA127PES

A9WX (NEUTRALITY)

NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

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WASHINGTON,SEPT 29-(AP)-CONTENDING THAT THE ADMINISTRATION NEUTRALITY BILL INVOLVED "CREDIT AND CARRY," NOT "CASH AND CARRY," OPPONENTS OF THE MEASURE TODAY MADE ITS FINANCIAL SECTION AN ISSUE SECOND ONLY TO THAT OF REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO.

THE MEASURE, FINALLY APPROVED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE DURING THE DAY, WOULD PERMIT BELLIGERENTS TO BUY ARMS OR OTHER MATERIALS HERE ON 90 DAYS NON-RENEWABLE CREDIT, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

ALREADY CHAFING AT THIS PROVISION OF THE LEGISLATION, THE OPPOSITION CONSIDERED IT A CHALLENGE WHEN CHAIRMAN PITTMAN (D-NEV) OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THAT TO THE EXTENT OF THE 90-DAY CREDITS THE BILL WOULD AMEND THE JOHNSON ACT. THAT LAW IS A STATUTE DEAR TO THE HEARTS OF SENATORS WHO HAVE TRADITIONALLY COUNSELLED AMERICAN ALOOFNESS FROM THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE. MOST OF THEM ARE ALLIED WITH THE OPPOSITION TO THE NEUTRALITY BILL.

THE JOHNSON ACT WAS PASSED IN APRIL 1934, SOON AFTER AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DEFAULTS OF SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON BOND ISSUES FLOATED HERE, AND WITHIN A YEAR AFTER MOST EUROPEAN NATIONS HAD STOPPED MAKING PAYMENTS ON THEIR WORLD WAR DEBTS.

THE LAW FORBIDS ANY AMERICAN BANK, OR INDIVIDUAL TO MAKE A LOAN TO ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH IS IN DEFAULT ON ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. AS APPLIED TO THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION, IT WOULD MEAN THAT GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND POLAND COULD NOT OBTAIN CREDIT HERE. GERMANY, NOT HAVING HAD ANY WAR LOAN HERE, WOULD BE FREE TO DO SO, IF SHE COULD FIND LENDERS.

SO, IN PERMITTING 90 DAY CREDITS TO THE THREE ALLIES, THE

30.24-3737

30.24—3733

PENDING LEGISLATION, PITTMAN SAID, WOULD AMEND THE JOHNSON ACT. SENATOR JOHNSON (R-CALIF), THE AUTHOR OF THAT LAW, AND A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE OPPOSITION, WAS QUICK TO REPLY. HE AGREED WITH PITTMAN.

IT WOULD NOT ONLY AMEND, BUT "NULLIFY," HIS ACT, HE SAID, AND HE WAS DETERMINED TO SEE THAT THE LEGISLATION WAS CHANGED IN THAT PARTICULAR. HE HAD NOT, HE ADDED, DECIDED JUST WHAT COURSE HE WOULD FOLLOW.

SEP

A1OWX

"BUT I SHALL INTRODUCE AN AMENDMENT AND INSIST UPON ITS ADOPTION," HE SAID.

WHILE THIS ISSUE WAS DEVELOPING, THE COMMITTEE APPROVED NEW LANGUAGE FOR THE BILL TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE 90-DAY CREDITS COULD NOT BE RENEWED, AND THAT UNLESS PAID ON TIME, THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE COULD OBTAIN NO FURTHER EXTENSION OF CREDIT UNTIL THE DEFAULT WAS MADE GOOD. IT ALSO APPROVED LANGUAGE TO CLARIFY THE EFFECT OF THE BILL ON AMERICAN SHIPPING TO PORTS TO THE SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ON AIRPLANE LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA AND TO THE ORIENT.

THE COMMITTEE DECIDED THAT SEA BORNE COMMERCE TO CANADA COULD NOT BE PERMITTED, BUT WROTE INTO THE BILL A PROVISION PERMITTING AMERICAN SHIPS AND AIRPLANES TO LEAVE MAIL AND PASSENGERS AT THE CARIBBEAN POSSESSIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE LYING TO THE SOUTH OF THE 30TH PARALLEL OF NORTH LATITUDE.

SEP 301939

THIS LINE RUNS THROUGH NEW ORLEANS AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE PRESENT SITUATION WOULD PROHIBIT SEA AND AIR COMMERCE NOT ONLY TO CANADA BUT TO THE ISLAND OF BERMUDA AS WELL. HOWEVER, IT WILL PERMIT AIRLINES TO SOUTH AMERICA TO MAKE STOPS AT TRINIDAD AND MARTINIQUE, BOTH BRITISH PORTS. LANGUAGE TO KEEP THE PACIFIC ROUTE OF PANAMERICAN AIRWAYS FUNCTIONING ALSO WAS ADOPTED. IT PERMITS A STOP AT BRITISH HONGKONG.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REGULAR FRIDAY PRESS CONFERENCE BROUGHT INQUIRIES AS TO WHAT WAS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE WAR RESOURCES BOARD AND A REPLY FROM MR.ROOSEVELT THAT SINCE THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT IN THE WAR AND DID NOT INTEND TO ENTER THE WAR, HE SAW NO PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE PLANS THAT HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP.

THE ARMY AND NAVY HE SAID, MAINTAIN AND BY REVISION, KEEP CONSTANTLY CURRENT PLANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST POSSIBLE ENEMIES. FROM TIME TO TIME, HE SAID, SPECIAL BOARDS SUCH AS THE WAR RESOURCES BOARD CONTRIBUTE TO THESE PREPARATIONS. THE BOARD, HE SAID, HAD BEEN STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, LOCATION OF INDUSTRY, AND MEANS OF INCREASING ITS OUTPUT, ADDING POWER FACILITIES AND VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN GEARING AMERICAN INDUSTRY TO A WAR BASIS.

THE BOARD HEADED BY EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., CHAIRMAN OF U.S.STEEL, IS TO MAKE ITS REPORT SOON AND THEN BE DISBANDED. WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS ASKED IF IT WOULD BE RECONVENED IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY, HE SAID ONLY THAT HE DID NOT EXPECT AN EMERGENCY TO ARISE.

SM448PES

EDS: MAKE ~~BX~~ ABOVE OVERLINE READ X X X ENTER THE WAR,HE SAW NO PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE PLANS THAT HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY HE SAID, MAINTAIN, AND BY REVISION KEEP CONSTANTLYXXXX

RETYPE SEP 301939

FOLO WASHINGTON NEUTRALITY (Canadian Press).

OTTAWA, SEPT. 29-(AP)-A BAN ON OCEAN-GOING TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA AS PROPOSED IN THE NEW NEUTRALITY BILL WOULD MEAN THE LOSS OF ABOUT 3,400,000 TONS OF SHIPPING A YEAR, FIGURES HERE REVEALED.

THE FIGURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,1937, SHOWED THE UNITED STATES SHIPS MADE 6,245 CALLS AT CANADIAN SEA PORTS, WITH AN AGGREGATE TONNAGE OF 3,410,182.

THE MEASURE, APPROVED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, BANS SEA BORNE COMMERCE, BUT [redacted] MAKES NO PROVISION AGAINST LAKE OR RAIL TRADE. UNITED STATES VESSELS MADE 6,461 CALLS AT CANADIAN LAKE PORTS WITH AN AGGREGATE TONNAGE OF 4,101,511, DURING THE 1937 FISCAL YEAR, THE FIGURES SHOWED.

WA-CP-WX-815PES.

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A86WX

WASHINGTON,SEPT 29-(AP)-EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT P.V.G.MITCHELL OF THE UNITED STATES LINES DENIED TONIGHT CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE COMPANY BY WHAT HE SAID WAS A "SMALL MINORITY" OF PASSENGERS RETURNING ON THE LINE'S SHIPS FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE.

IN A STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC HERE, MITCHELL REFERRED TO COMPLAINTS BY 35 PASSENGERS ABOARD THE LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHEN IT DOCKED AT NEW YORK YESTERDAY. THEY ACCUSED THE LINE OF CARRYING ALIENS "WHEN HUNDREDS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN LEFT STRANDED IN EUROPE."

MITCHELL SAID THE LINER CARRIED 533 PASSENGERS OF WHICH 441 WERE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY. FIFTY-FOUR OTHERS HELD RE-ENTRY PERMITS "ENTITLING THEM TO ALL THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS," HE SAID.

OF THE 38 ALIENS "WHOSE BOOKINGS MIGHT BE QUESTIONED," MITCHELL SAID, 16 WERE VISITORS, "INCLUDING SEVERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES BOUND ON ECCLESIASTICAL MISSIONS AND ONLY 22 WERE QUOTA IMMIGRANT PASSENGERS." MOREOVER, MITCHELL ADDED, THE LINER HAD SPACE FOR 63 MORE PERSONS WHEN SHE SAILED.

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HY1053PES NM

A62WA

"SINCE IT TREATS BOTH SIDES PRECISELY ALIKE, IT IS AS TRULY NEUTRAL AS ANY LAW THAT COULD BE DEVISED. SINCE IT SIMPLY RESTRAINS OUR OWN CITIZENS, NEITHER SIDE HAVE A RIGHT TO OBJECT TO IT. IT TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE A TRUE PEACE PLAN FOR OUR PRESENT DANGEROUS, UN-NEUTRAL HODGE PODGE. IF ANY LAW CAN KEEP US OUT OF WAR THIS ONE WILL."

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EARLIER IN THE DAY SCHWELLENBACH VISITED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TOLD HIM THAT THE ADMINISTRATION BILL WOULD WIN 63 OF THE SENATE'S 96 VOTES. HE SAID HIS PREDICTION WAS BASED ONLY "ON WHAT I

1939

THINK WILL HAPPEN."

SENATOR WALSH (D-MASS) SENT A MESSAGE TO THE ANTI-WAR MASS MEETING IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO WOULD "IN ALL PROBABILITY RESULT IN OUR INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR."

"WE NATURALLY WOULD DISLIKE TO SEE COUNTRIES FRIENDLY TO US DEFEATED IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT, BUT WE SOULD INFINITELY MORE DISLIKE TO SEE OUR COUNTRY AND OUR YOUTHS DESTROYED IN AN ATTEMPT TO REFIX THE BOUNDARY LINES OF EUROPEAN NATIONS," THE MESSAGE ADDED.

NORMAN THOMAS, SOCIALIST LEADER, SAID THAT REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO "WOULD BE A DECLARATION OF ECONOMIC WAR AGAINST ONE SIDE" IN THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

THE WAR, HE SAID, WAS CAUSED IMMEDIATELY BY "HITLER'S BRUTAL AGGRESSION" AND HIS ALLIANCE WITH STALIN, WHO HAS "BETRAYED SOCIALISM AND COMMON DECENCY." BUT BEHIND THE WAR, THOMAS ADDED, WAS THE "OLD IMPERIALISTIC STRUGGLE" AND IF AMERICA ENTERED IT DEMOCRACY WOULD DIE HERE "AS IT IS DYING IN EUROPE."

THEREFORE, HE SAID, THE EMBARGO SHOULD NOT BE REPE

ENTERED IT DEMOCRACY WOULD DIE HERE "AS IT IS DYING IN EUROPE."

THEREFORE, HE SAID, THE EMBARGO SHOULD NOT BE REPEALED BUT STRENGTHENED.

GG/SU852PES

SEP 30 1939

A85WX

WASHINGTON--2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY X X BUT STRENGTHENED.

SENATOR HERRING (D-IOWA) ASSERTED IN A RADIO ADDRESS (CBS) THAT HE WAS SUPPORTING THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEUTRALITY STAND "WITHOUT RESERVATION."

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"IT IS URGED," SAID HERRING, "THAT TO REPEAL THE PRESENT EMBARGO UPON THE LIMITED LIST OF WAR MATERIALS WOULD BE AN ACT OF

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UNNEUTRALITY BECAUSE IT WOULD DEFINITELY FAVOR ONE GROUP OF BELLIGERENTS. IF THIS BE ADMITTED, THEN IT MUST BE EQUALLY TRUE THAT THE EMBARGO IS NOW AIDING ANOTHER GROUP OF BELLIGERENTS."

HERRING SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO FAVORING REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO HE SUPPORTED "A CONTINUANCE OF THE POLICY TO BUILD UP OUR NAVY, AIR FORCE AND ARMY AS MEASURES TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THE TWO BEST ALLIES WE HAVE--THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS."

SU-HY1051PES

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A98WX

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY AFTER THIRTY-THIRD GRAPH, WHICH READS "THEREFORE, HE SAID, THE EMBARGO SHOULD NOT BE REPEALED BUT STRENGTHENED.

BOTH SENATORS NYE (R-ND) AND CLARK (D-MO), ADDRESSING THE MASS MEETING FOR PEACE, ACCUSED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF ABANDONING THE PRINCIPLES OF NEUTRALITY WHICH HE ENUNCIATED IN HIS CHAUTAUQUA,N.Y., SPEECH IN 1936.

THEY RECALLED THAT HE THEN HAD WARNED AGAINST SEEKING "FOOL'S GOLD" BY PROFITING FROM WAR TRADE; AND THEY DECLARED THAT THE PROPOSAL NOW TO REPEAL THE EMBARGO WAS AN ATTEMPT TO GET WAR PROFITS.

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"I WAS SHOCKED WHEN I HEARD THE PRESIDENT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS EMPHASIZE THE PROFIT MOTIVE IN ASKING A CHANGE IN THE NEUTRALITY ACT," CLARK ASSERTED. "I STAND NOW RIGHT WHERE THE PRESIDENT STOOD IN 1936 WHEN HE WAS A CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION."

NYE, RECOLLECTING MR.ROOSEVELT'S REMARK UPON LEAVING WARM SPRINGS SOME MONTHS AGO THAT HE WOULD SEE THE PEOPLE THERE AGAIN

"IN THE FALL IF WE DON'T HAVE WAR"--REMARKED: "A MAN IN MY OFFICE THIS MORNING SAID, 'IT LOOKS AS THOUGH SOMEBODY ISN'T PLANNING TO GO BACK TO WARM SPRINGS THIS FALL.'"

NY DECLARED THAT "IT IS NOT TRUE THAT A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO VOTE AGAINST THE EMBARGO. WHEN THE VOTE COMES, YOU WILL FIND MEN HAVE LIED ABOUT HOW OTHER MEN WOULD VOTE." HE PREDICTED THE EMBARGO WOULD NOT BE REPEALED.

SENATOR HERRING (D-IOWA) ASSERTED, ETC., PICKING UP THIRTY-FOURTH GRAPH.

HY/SU1156PES NM

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BE3WX

17

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE IN NEUTRALITY BILL TEXT AS CARRIED ON THIS CIRCUIT YESTERDAY:

ELIMINATE FIFTH (PARENTHETICAL) GRAF BEGINNING "(PITTMAN SAID" AND ENDING "TO BE DRAFTED.)

SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING FOR 10TH GRAF (SECTION 2 F) BEGINNING "THE PROVISIONS" AND ENDING "WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

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X X X SUCH REVOCATION.

"(F) THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO TRANSPORTATION BY AMERICAN VESSELS ON OR OVER LAKES, RIVERS, AND INLAND WATERS BORDERING ON THE UNITED STATES, OR TO TRANSPORTATION BY AIRCRAFT ON OR OVER LANDS BORDERING ON THE UNITED STATES; AND THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (C) OF THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO SUCH TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL, PERSONAL EFFECTS OF ANY INDIVIDUAL ON ANY SUCH VESSEL, AND NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR ANY SUCH VESSEL.

(G) THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (A) AND (C) OF THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY (1) TO TRANSPORTATION BY AMERICAN VESSELS TO ANY PLACE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE SOUTH OF THIRTY DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE OF ANY ARTICLES OR MATERIALS WHICH ARE TO BE USED EXCLUSIVELY BY AN AMERICAN VESSEL; (2) TO TRANSPORTATION BY AMERICAN VESSELS OF MAIL, PASSENGERS, AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF ANY INDIVIDUAL ON ANY SUCH VESSEL FROM ANY PORT IN THE UNITED STATES TO A PORT IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE SOUTH OF THIRTY DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE; OR (3) TO TRANSPORTATION BY AIRCRAFT FROM ANY PORT IN THE UNITED STATES TO ANY PORT ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN OR THE CHINA SEA OF MAIL, PASSENGERS, PERSONAL EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUALS ON SUCH AIRCRAFT, AND NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR SUCH AIRCRAFT. ALL TRANSPORTATION REFERRED TO IN THIS SUBSECTION AND SUBSECTION (F) SHALL BE SUBJECT TO SUCH RESTRICTIONS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS AS THE PRESIDENT SHALL PRESCRIBE.

PICK UP SUB HEAD "COMBAT AREAS."

IN 15TH GRAF (SECTION 7 A UNDER "FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS,") NEAR END OF GRAF, DELETE THE WORDS "AND OF A CHARACTER CUSTOMARILY USED IN NORMAL PEACETIME COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS" AND SUBSTITUTE THEREFOR THE FOLLOWING:

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X X X ARE NOT RENEWABLE. IF ANY GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, OR PERSON TO WHICH CREDIT HAS BEEN EXTENDED PURSSANT TO THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE PRESIDENT UNDER THIS SUBSECTION IS IN DEFAULT IN WHOLE OR IN PART UPON ANY OBLIGATION TO WHICH SUCH EXTENSION OF CREDIT RELATES, NO FURTHER EXTENSION OF CREDIT TO SUCH GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, OR PERSON SHALL BE MADE OR AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION DURING THE PERIOD OF SUCH DEFAULT.

THE PRESIDENT SHALL, ETC., PICKING UP.

30.24-3737

30.24—3737

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

THE DAY OF THE WAR OF NERVES MAY BE AT AN END; THE DAY OF TERRIBLE ACTION IN WESTERN EUROPE DAWNING.

THE PEACE ULTIMATUM PRESENTED TO THE ALLIES BY THE PARTNERS IN THAT NEW AND STRANGE AXIS WHICH RUNS FROM NAZI BERLIN TO COMMUNIST MOSCOW MAY TURN OUT TO BE THE LAST MOVE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUGGLE THAT HAS USHERED IN THIS UNORTHODOX WAR.

THE ULTIMATUM IS A DEMAND FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE OF THE ATTITUDE THEY TOOK WHEN THEY DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY LESS THAN A MONTH AGO. IT IS BACKED BY A PISTOL-AT-YOUR HEAD IMPLICATION THAT THE RED ARMY LEGIONS OF RUSSIA WILL MARCH WITH THE NAZIS IF THE MOSCOW-BERLIN FORMULA IS REJECTED.

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WORD FROM LONDON IS THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN PLANS A REPLY WHEN HE APPEARS BEFORE PARLIAMENT NEXT WEEK. CHAMBERLAIN'S WORDS MIGHT BE THE SPARK TO TOUCH OFF THE "COMPLETE WAR" IN THE WEST WHICH GERMANY HAS SO CONSTANTLY THREATENED.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THAT VAGUE PHRASEOLOGY IN THE PACT OF MOSCOW WHICH SAYS THAT IF THE PEACE OFFER IS SPURNED (AS AUTHORITATIVE VOICES IN LONDON AND PARIS SAY IT WILL BE) RUSSIA AND GERMANY WILL HOLD FURTHER CONSULTATION ON "NECESSARY MEASURES."

THE PISTOL IS HELD TO THE HEADS OF THE ALLIES, BUT NONE EXCEPT JOSEF STALIN CAN SAY FOR CERTAIN WHETHER IT IS ACTUALLY LOADED, OR IF SO, WITH WHAT.

IT IS NOT BEYOND THE BOUNDS OF IMAGINATION, HOWEVER, THAT THE PACT COVERS A COMMITMENT IN MOSCOW TO HURL THE FULL STRENGTH OF RUSSIA'S VAUNTED AIR FORCE UPON THE ALLIES, IN COOPERATION WITH GERMANY'S AIR ARMADA.

THERE ARE THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT IT WAS THIS POSSIBILITY WHICH LED THE FRENCH AND BRITISH TO ACCEPT RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY AT ITS FACE VALUE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THAT NEUTRALITY WAS FRINGED WITH BAYONETS IN SHATTERED POLAND. IT WAS HOPE, PERHAPS, OF STAVING OFF RUSSO-GERMAN COOPERATION IN THE WEST THAT PROMPTED LONDON AND PARIS TO AIM NO WAR DECLARATIONS AT THE SOVIETS. THEY CONTENTED THEMSELVES WITH HARSH WORDS ABOUT RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO POLAND, ALTHOUGH THEIR COMMITMENTS TO THAT ILL-STARRED COUNTRY WERE NOT AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION ALONE.

COMPARED TO THE VEILED THREAT OF RUSSO-GERMAN MILITARY COOPERATION IN THE WEST, THE PACT OF MOSCOW'S PROVISIONS FOR WIDENING TRADE TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE PARTNERS ACROSS PROSTRATE POLAND CAN BE OF LITTLE IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCE.

UNDER THE PREVIOUS RUSSO-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT, THE ECONOMIC DOOR TO RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS HAD ALREADY BEEN SWUNG OPEN FOR GERMANY. BUT MUCH OF THIS WEALTH OF MATERIALS IS UNDEVELOPED, AND SUFFICIENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ARE LACKING. THE NEW PACT MAY CALL FOR AN ACCELERATION OF THE FLOW OF MATERIALS TO GERMANY, TO OFFSET THE SLOW ECONOMIC STRANGULATION OF ANOTHER BRITISH BLOCKADE, BUT IT COULD NOT INCREASE THAT FLOW GREATLY, EXCEPT WITH THE LAPSE OF TIME.

SEP 30 1939

AT ANY RATE, SOME SORT OF SHOWDOWN SEEMS APPROACHING. NEXT WEEK MAY SEE HAPPENINGS IN WESTERN EUROPE BESIDES WHICH MEMORIES OF WORLD WAR HORRORS COULD PALE TO INSIGNIFICANCE.

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NOVA

WAR MATERIALS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-WITH AMERICA ABOUT READY TO SHIP COTTON TO ENGLAND IN EXCHANGE FOR RUBBER UNDER THE TERMS OF A BARTER AGREEMENT, OFFICIALS HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL SUFFER FEWER INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS OVER STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS THAN OCCURRED IN THE WORLD WAR.

IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR, BRITAIN PLACED AN EMBARGO ON THE EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES OF SUCH THINGS AS RUBBER, HIDES, JUTE, MANGANESE, TUNGSTEN ORE AND OTHER INGREDIENTS OF STEEL. THIS WAS REMOVED ONLY AFTER THE STATE DEPARTMENT NEGOTIATED A "WORKING AGREEMENT" WITH LONDON, OFFERING TO TAKE STEPS TO INSURE THE CORRECTNESS OF MANIFESTS OF OUTGOING CARGOES.

BRITAIN AT THAT TIME OBJECTED TO THE USE OF SUCH MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT THAT MIGHT BE SENT ELSEWHERE, PERHAPS INDIRECTLY TO BRITAIN'S ENEMIES. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADVISED AMERICANS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TUESDAY AGAINST SELLING SUCH MATERIALS ABROAD, SAYING THAT A WORD TO THE WISE WAS SUFFICIENT.

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THE WORD TO THE WISE WAS INTERPRETED BY MANY TO MEAN THAT IF BRITAIN SAW SUCH MATERIALS BEING RESOLD BY AMERICAN HOLDERS TO OTHER NATIONS, SHE WOULD NOT FEEL INCLINED TO PERMIT SHIPMENTS TO THIS COUNTRY TO CONTINUE.

THE 600,000 BALES OF COTTON WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS SENDING BRITAIN IN EXCHANGE FOR 175,000,000 POUNDS OF RUBBER WILL BEGIN TO MOVE OUT OF AMERICAN PORTS NEXT MONTH.

THE RUBBER WILL COMMENCE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES SOMETIME THEREAFTER. THE AGREEMENT STATED THAT THE PRODUCTS WOULD BE DIVIDED EQUALLY AMONG THE SHIPS OF BOTH COUNTRIES, BUT THIS MIGHT NOT BE POSSIBLE IF CONGRESS CHANGES THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND FORBIDS AMERICAN SHIPS TO CARRY GOODS TO BELLIGERENTS.

OFFICIALS ARE ENCOURAGED BY THE INCREASE IN THE MAXIMUM QUOTAS OF PRODUCTION OF RUBBER PERMITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER PRODUCERS' COMMITTEE. THE QUOTA HAS BEEN LIFTED SUCCESSIVELY THIS YEAR FROM 50 TO 70 PER CENT OF CAPACITY AND IS TO BE RAISED VERY SHORTLY TO 75 PER CENT.

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THE MAXIMUM QUOTA ON TIN HAS BEEN RAISED IN ABOUT THE SAME TIME FROM 45 TO 60 PER CENT, AND FOR THE NEXT QUARTER TO 100 PER CENT.

SEP 30 1939

THE INCREASE IS MADE ALL THE MORE NOTICEABLE IN ITS EFFECTS BY THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN IMPORTING MARKET IS NOW ENTIRELY CUT OFF, SO THAT THERE WILL BE MORE TO GO AROUND AMONG THE OTHER NATIONS.

THE PRICE DISLOCATION CAUSED BY THE WAR WILL NOT AFFECT THE AMOUNT OF COTTON TO BE EXCHANGED FOR RUBBER, WHICH IS SET ON THE RATIO OF THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR BOTH PRODUCTS OVER THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 23.

IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT EITHER COUNTRY WILL MAKE IMMEDIATE USE OF THE TRADED PRODUCTS, ALTHOUGH THE AGREEMENT SAYS THEY MAY BE USED IN THE EVENT OF A "MAJOR WAR EMERGENCY." IT IS PRESUMED THAT THE COTTON AND RUBBER ARE TO BE STORED BY THE RESPECTIVE RECIPIENTS, REGARDLESS OF THE WAR, UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THEY ARE DRASTICALLY NEEDED, AND MEANTIME BUYING IN THE REGULAR MARKET

WILL CONTINUE.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR EXCHANGE OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS WITH THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM HAVE ARRIVED AT NOTHING, OFFICIALS SAID.

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SEP 30 1939

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEPT. 29, 1914--IN BATTLE OF AUGUSTOW RUSSIANS DEFEAT GERMANS AND REENTER EAST PRUSSIA.

FRENCH DRIVE ON ARRAS.

SEP 30 1939

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A105

(NY)..UNDATED SEAWARFARE FIRST ADD XXX IN LIFEBOATS.

THE 1,200-TON JERN, ALSO CARRYING WOODPULP, WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON OFF KRISTIANSAND. THE CREW SAID THE SUB COMMANDER GAVE THEM 15 MINUTES TO GET INTO THEIR LIFEBOAT BEFORE HE FIRED A TORPEDO. THE SWEDISH STEAMER CALEDONIA PICKED UP THE CREW AND LATER TRANSFERRED THE MEN TO A NORWEGIAN COAST PATROL BOAT WHICH PUT THEM ASHORE.

THE THIRD SHIP, THE 2,000-TON SALAAS, STRUCK A MINE IN THE NORTH SEA. ITS CARGO WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

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BESIDES THESE THREE SHIPS AND 12 OTHER NEUTRALS, 31 BRITISH SHIPS, 2 FRENCH AND 9 GERMAN HAVE BEEN REPORTED DESTROYED.

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30.24-3739

30.24-3739

A54 (NYC IN)

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED SEA WARFARE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)...THE SINKING OF THREE NORWEGIAN SHIPS RAISED NEUTRAL SCANDINAVIAN LOSSES TO 10 YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AS GERMANY, FRANCE AND ENGLAND CONTINUED A VERBAL WARFARE OF CONF

ICTING CLAIMS OF VICTORY AT SEA.

SEP 30 1939

THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTERS TAKSTAA

AND ENGLAND CONTINUED A VERBAL WARFARE OF CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF VICTORY AT SEA.

THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTERS TAKSTAAS (SUNK YESTERDAY) AND THE JERN (SUNK TUESDAY BUT REPORTED YESTERDAY), BOTH LOADED WITH WOODPULP, WERE TORPEDOED AND THE 2,000-TON SALAAS REPORTEDLY STRUCK A MINE IN THE NORTH SEA. NO LIVES WERE LOST.

NORWAY'S CASUALTY LIST THEREBY MOUNTED TO FOUR SHIPS; FINLAND AND SWEDEN HAVE LOST THREE EACH (CORRECT).

THE TOTAL KNOWN LOSSES OF ALL NATIONS ROSE TO 57 HAVING A GROSS TONNAGE OF 239,625 (CQ). BESIDES THE SCANDINAVIAN, THEY WERE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: BRITISH 31, GERMAN 9, FRENCH 2, DUTCH 2, GREEK 1, SOVIET 1 AND BELGIAN 1.

AT LEAST 745 LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST.

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NEWS C O R R E C T I O N

SEP 30 1939

IN UNDATED SEA WARFARE SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING FOR SECOND GRAPH,

1939

BEGINNING "IT WAS NEUTRAL NORWAY'S," ETC:

THE CREW OF THE THREE SHIPS WERE SAVED. PREVIOUSLY NEUTRAL NORWAY HAD LOST ONLY ONE SHIP--THE RONDA WHICH SANK SEPTEMBER 13 AFTER STRIKING A MINE OFF THE COAST OF HOLLAND. SEVENTEEN PERSONS, INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS, WERE LOST IN THAT DISASTER.

THE TAKSTAAS, ETC. PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH.

(THE A.P.)

KA1016AES

UNDATED SEA WARFARE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE SINKING OF THREE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTERS IN THE NORTH SEA TODAY AND YESTERDAY RAISED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF KNOWN SHIPS LOST TO 57 AND THE GROSS TONNAGE IN LOSSES TO 238,995.

IT WAS NEUTRAL NORWAY'S FIRST LOSSES SINCE THE WAR BEGAN NEARLY A MONTH AGO. THE CREWS OF THE THREE SHIPS WERE SAVED.

THE TAKSTAAS, AN 875-TON (CORRECT) CRAFT, LOADED WITH WOODPULP WHICH THE GERMANS REGARD AS CONTRABAND, WAS TORPEDOED OFF MARSTEIN ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST EARLY TODAY. THE CREW GOT ASHORE IN LIFEBOATS.

(MORE)--ME935AES

SEP 30 1939

NEWS C O R R E C T I O N

NEW YORK--IN UNDATED SEA WARFARE THIRD GRAF MAKE TONNAGE OF THE TAKSTAAS 1,830 GROSS TONS, NOT 875. IN FOURTH GRAF MAKE JERN TONNAGE READ 875, NOT 1,200. MAKE CONFORM IN OSLO AND IN UNDATED HOSTILITIES.

(THE A.P.)

SEP 30 1939

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A10S

UNDATED DEMARCATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE NEW ACCORD OF MOSCOW PARTITIONS POLAND FOR THE FOURTH TIME, GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA SHARING HER TERRITORY ALMOST EQUALLY. POLAND IS WIPED OFF THE MAP; THERE IS TO BE NO POLISH BUFFER STATE.

IT GIVES GERMANY MORE THAN THE EARLIER MILITARY OCCUPATION LINE, WHICH GAVE RUSSIA ABOUT THREE-FIFTHS OF POLAND'S AREA.

GERMANY GETS ALL OF WARSAW CITY, MOST OF WARSAW PROVINCE, THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE VISTULA RIVER, THE PROVINCE OF LUBLIN.

OF THE SIX LARGEST CITIES, RUSSIA GETS ONLY TWO--LWOW AND WILNO. GERMANY GETS WARSAW, LODZ, POZNAN AND KRAKOW.

AS DESCRIBED BY THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, THE BOUNDARY LINE BEGINS IN NORTHERN POLAND AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF LITHUANIA AND RUNS WEST NORTH OF AUGUSTOW TO THE EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER, WHICH IT FOLLOWS TO THE PISA RIVER.

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IT RUNS ALONG THE RIVER ABOUT 40 MILES SOUTH TO OSTROLENKA, THENCE SOUTHEAST 40 MILES, MEETING THE BUG RIVER AT NUR, 60 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW.

IT FOLLOWS THE BUG ALONG THE EASTERN EDGE OF LUBLIN PROVINCE TO KRYSTNOPOL, 40 MILES NORTH OF LWOW, THEN BENDS SOUTHWEST ABOUT 80 MILES TO THE SAN RIVER.

IT FOLLOWS THE SAN TO ITS SOURCE AT THE SLOVAK BORDER.

POLAND WAS FIRST PARTITIONED BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA IN 1772, A SECOND TIME BY THE TWO POWERS IN 1793, A THIRD TIME BY THESE TWO AND AUSTRIA AND 1795.

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30.24 - 3741

UNDATED AIR ATTACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRITISH AVIATORS ATTACKED THE GERMAN FLEET AT ITS FORMIDABLE HELGOLAND BASE YESTERDAY (FRIDAY)--BUT CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS BY THE WARRING POWERS LEFT THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED FIVE OR SIX BRITISH WARPLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES AFTER SIX ROYAL AIR FORCE WARPLANES UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO BOMB SHIPS AT THE NAZIS' NORTH SEA ISLAND BASE.

THE BRITISH IN LONDON ACKNOWLEDGED IN A STATEMENT THAT SOME OF THE ATTACKING PLANES HAD NOT RETURNED. HOWEVER, THEY DECLARED THE ATTACKS WERE "PRESSED HOME AT A LOW ALTITUDE" DESPITE "FORMIDABLE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE."

AT THE SAMENTKME, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY INSISTED AGAIN NO BRITISH WARSHIP HAD BEEN BOMBED OR SUNK IN THE LAST TWO DAYS. THE BRITISH LAST NIGHT DENIED THE REPORT OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THAT A BRITISH HEAVY CRUISER HAD B

SEP 30 1939

AT THE SAME TIME, THE BRITISL ADMIRALTY INSISTED AGAIN N

AT THE SAME TIME, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY INSISTED AGAIN NO BRITISH WARSHIP HAD BEEN BOMBED OR SUNK IN THE LAST TWO DAYS. THE BRITISH LAST NIGHT DENIED THE REPORT OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THAT A BRITISH HEAVY CRUISER HAD BEEN "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED" BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST.

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30.24 — 3741

A172

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

SEPT. 28--JERN (NOR) FREIGHTER, 875 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED OFF KRISTIANSAND, CREW OF 15 ESCAPED IN LIFEBOATS AND PICKED UP BY SWEDISH STEAMER CALEDONIA.

SEPT. 29--TAKSTAAS (NOR) FREIGHTER, 1,530 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED OFF MARSTEIN, NORWAY, WITH LOAD OF WOOD PRODUCTS FOR ENGLAND, CREW ESCAPED AND ROWED ASHORE.

SEPT. 29--SALAAS (NOR) FREIGHTER, 2,000 GROSS TONS, STRUCK MINE IN NORTH SEA, CREW ESCAPED.

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A96

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE NEW RUSSO-GERMAN PACT IS LABELED BY INFORMED CIRCLES IN PARIS AND LONDON AS AN ULTIMATUM TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES TO MAKE PEACE ON HITLER'S TERMS OR TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

IT IS BACKED BY WHAT IS DESCRIBED AS A "VEILED THREAT" THAT IF THE ALLIES DON'T ACQUIESCE THE SOVIET MAY THROW ITS VAST MILITARY MACHINE INTO THE WAR TO SUPPORT GERMANY AGAINST THEM.

THE HITLERIAN TERMS THUS FAR INDICATED PROVIDE THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH, WHO HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES UP TO THE HILT TO RESTORE POLAND, MUST ACCEPT THE POLISH CONTROVERSY AS SETTLED WITH THE PARTITION OF THAT COUNTRY BETWEEN THE COMMUNISTS AND THE NAZIS.

THE ALLIES ALSO HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO "CRUSH HITLERISM," BUT THE PEACE WOULD LIQUIDATE THAT.

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THE AGREEMENT PLACES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE CONFLICT ON ALLIED SHOULDERS. THIS PAVES THE WAY FOR POSSIBLE

INAUGURATION

EJIM

CONFLICT ON ALLIED SHOULDERS. THIS PAVES THE WAY FOR POSSIBLE INAUGURATION OF THE "COMPLETE WAR" ABOUT WHICH GERMANY HAS BEEN TALKING--THAT IS, A WAR WHICH WOULD BE WITHOUT QUARTER OR LIMITATIONS IF CARRIED OUT TO THE EXTREME.

THE QUESTION OF JUST WHAT PART RUSSIA MIGHT PLAY IF THE ALLIES REFUSE THE PEACE (AS THEY HAVE SAID THEY WILL) IS PURPOSELY LEFT WHOLLY UNANSWERED. THE DOCUMENT MERELY SAYS MOSCOW AND BERLIN WILL "CONSULT EACH OTHER REGARDING NECESSARY MEASURES."

OBSERVERS GENERALLY DON'T BELIEVE STALIN HAS ANY PRESENT INTENTION OF ENTERING A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY.

THE SOVIET DOESN'T HAVE TO FIGHT TO COME OUT OF THIS UPHEAVAL A BIG, IF NOT THE BIGGEST, WINNER. MOSCOW CAN JUST SIT WITH ITS FEET UP AND DRAW DIVIDENDS WHILE GERMANY AND THE ALLIES BATTER EACH OTHERS' HEADS.

~~HOWEVER, THE PHRASING OF THE PACT IS CALCULATED TO MAKE HITLER'S VPOSITION AS STRONG AS POSSIBLE IN HIS EF~~

SEP 30 1939

HOWEVER, THE PHRASING OF THE PACT IS CALCULATED TO MAKE HITLER'S POSITION AS STRONG AS POSSIBLE IN HIS EFFORT TO COMPEL THE ALLIES TO MAKE PEACE.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE "VEILED THREAT" OF RUSSIAN MILITARY INTENTION IS THE BLUNDERBUSS WITH WHICH THE ALLIED STAGE-COACH IS TO BE HELD UP.

ONE POINT WHICH IS OF VITAL CONCERN TO THE ALLIES IS FINALLY CLEARED UP. RUSSIA AGREES TO SUPPLY GERMANY WITH MATERIALS ON EASY TERMS.

EXPECTATION OF THIS HAS LED THE NAZIS TO BOAST THAT ENGLAND CANNOT SQUEEZE GERMANY INTO SUBMISSION WITH THE NAVAL BLOCKADE. HOWEVER THAT MAY BE, ACCESS TO SOVIET SUPPLIES CERTAINLY NULLIFIES IN SOME DEGREE THE EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE, AND MAY PROTRACT THE WAR INDEFINITELY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE SIGNING OF THE PACT THERE WAS ANOTHER SUDDEN SHIFT IN BALANCE OF POWER WHICH TIPPED THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL RAFT.

LITTLE ESTONIA FINALLY ACCEDED TO SOVIET DEMANDS AND AGREED TO ALLOW HER BIG NEIGHBOR TO ESTABLISH NAVAL BASES AND AIRDROMES IN ESTONIAN TERRITORY. THE SMALL STATE THEREBY COMES UNDER CONTROL OF MOSCOW.

THIS MOVE PUTS RUSSIA INTO POSITION TO BECOME THE OVERLORD OF THE BALTIC--A POSITION WHICH WILL MAKE NAZIDOM SWALLOW HARD.

IT ALSO WILL PERMIT MOSCOW TO SHIFT HER SHIPS TO KEEP PACE WITH THE RED ARMY, SHOULD THAT BE EMPLOYED FOR ANY FURTHER MOVE WESTWARD.

THESE MOMENTOUS OVER-NIGHT CHANGES, AND THE OTHER EVENTS WHICH HAVE HAPPENED IN THE FIRST MONTH OF THIS STRANGEST OF ALL WARS, HAVE MADE IT APPARENT THAT ITS ENDING WILL BE WHOLLY UNLIKE THE OBJECTIVES WHICH WERE IN THE MINDS OF THE ORIGINAL COMBATANTS ON BOTH SIDES WHEN IT STARTED ITS SORRY COURSE.

THAT IS, THIS WILL BE THE OUTCOME UNLESS SOME MIRACLE STOPS THE CONFLICT NOW.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR IS OUT OF HAND AND RUNNING WILD ALMOST AS SOON AS IT HAS STARTED. NEITHER HERR HITLER NOR YET THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD HAS ANY CONTROL OVER THE DIRECTION BEING TAKEN.

ALL THEY CAN DO IS TO HANG ONTO THE REINS AND BE DRAGGED WILLY-NILLY INTO A MAZE OF POLITICAL AND PHYSICAL CHANGES WHICH THEY

1939

DIDN'T FORESEE.

FOR THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT EUROPE IS BEING RE-MADE, OR MORE ACCURATELY, IS CONTINUING THE PROCESS OF EVOLUTION STARTED BY THE WORLD WAR.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE PRESENT CONFLICT REALLY IS A CONTINUATION OF THE WORLD WAR--INTERRUPTED BY THE VERSAILES ARMISTICE WHOSE TERMS HAVE BEEN GOING THROUGH THE MANGLE. ONLY NOW WE HAVE NEW FACTORS--NEW ISMS WITH NEW AMBITIONS--WHICH COMPLICATE THE SHOW.

WHICHEVER SIDE WINS--IF IT IS HUMANLY POSSIBLE FOR ANYBODY TO WIN IN A WAR LIKE THIS--IT WILL FIND A FAR DIFFERENT SET-UP IN EUROPE TO DEAL WITH.

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A192

FIRST LEAD UNDATED HOSTILITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRITISH FLIERS CARRIED THE WAR TODAY TO THE GERMAN FLEET WHILE IN POLAND THE FIRST OF WARSAW'S LAST-DITCH DEFENDERS BEGAN TO FILE OUT INTO GERMAN CAPTIVITY.

THE WARPLANE ATTACK WAS MADE ON GERMAN VESSELS AT HELGOLAND, GERMANY'S NORTH SEA NAVAL BASE.

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THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID THE RAID WAS UNSUCCESSFUL AND THAT SUBSEQUENTLY ITS PURSUIT PLANES SHOT DOWN FIVE OF SIX OF THE ATTACKERS. A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID "IN SPITE OF FORMIDABLE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE THE ATTACKS WERE PRESSED HOME AT A LOW ALTITUDE," BUT ADDED THAT "SOME OF OUR AIRCRAFT HAVE NOT YET RETURNED."

REPORTS REACHING BERLIN SAID THE FIRST OF SOME 120,000 MEN IN SURRENDERED WARSAW BEGAN MARCHING OUT TONIGHT AND IT WOULD TAKE TWO OR THREE DAYS BEFORE THE LAST WERE IN GERMAN HANDS.

ACROSS THE BORDER FROM FALLEN POLAND, RUMANIA STRENGTHENED HER

30.24-3743

30.24—3743

DEFENSESUON THE BORDER BETWEEN BESSARABIA, PROVINCE SHE GAINED AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR FROM RUSSIA A

DEFENSES ON THE BORDER BETWEEN BESSARABIA, PROVINCE SHE GAINED AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR FROM RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

A GERMAN-RUSSIAN XXX ETC., 1ST GRAPH PREV.

EDITORS

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THE 7TH GRAPH UNDATED HOSTILITIES XXX RELATIVELY MINOR.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES HAD SHOT DOWN FIVE OF SIX BRITISH WARPLANES ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK A GERMAN NAVAL UNIT OFF HELGOLAND, NAZI NAVAL BASE IN THE NORTH SEA. IT SAID THE BRITISH ATTACK OCCURRED THIS MORNING AND WAS WITHOUT SUCCESS.

ON THE EASTERN XXX ETC., 8TH GRAPH OF PREV.

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SEP 30 19..

UNDATED HOSTILITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A GERMAN-RUSSIAN PLEDGE TO DRIVE TOGETHER TO END THE EUROPEAN WAR OVERSHADOWED TODAY THE HOSTILITIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

NAZI GERMANY AND COMMUNIST SOVIET RUSSIA IN A SERIES OF AGREEMENTS REACHED IN MOSCOW:

1. COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO CONSULT EACH OTHER "AS TO NECESSARY MEASURES" UNLESS GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREED TO PEACE IN THEIR WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

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2. PARTITIONED FALLEN POLAND, EACH TAKING ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THE NATION'S TERRITORY.

1939

3. PLANNED TO DRAW UP AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM BY WHICH RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS WILL BE DELIVERED TO GERMANY.

AT THE SAME TIME SOVIET RUSSIA AND ESTONIA REACHED SWEEPING MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND TRADE AGREEMENTS UNDER WHICH RUSSIA GAINED THE RIGHT TO FORTIFY TWO STRATEGIC ESTONIAN ISLANDS AND ONE PORT AS NAVAL AND AIR BASES. RED LAND AND AIR FORCES ARE TO BE ALLOWED IN CERTAIN AREAS; RIGA HEARD THAT PROVISIONS WOULD BE MADE FOR GARRISONING 25,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ESTONIA.

DEVELOPMENTS CHRONICLED ON THE WAR FRONTS WERE RELATIVELY MINOR.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED, POLES WILL BEGIN MARCHING OUT OF WARSAW TONIGHT, BUT IT PROBABLY WILL NOT BE UNTIL OCT. 2, INSTEAD OF TODAY, THAT GERMAN TROOPS TAKE POSSESSION.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE FRENCH WAR MINISTRY SAID THERE WAS A "CALM NIGHT ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT." MILITARY DISPATCHES REPORTED RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS BY BRITISH AND FRENCH AVIATORS; THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED ONE BRITISH AND ONE FRENCH PLANE SHOT DOWN.

ON THE SEA, THREE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTERS WERE SUNK TODAY AND YESTERDAY IN THE NORTH SEA.

ALL THE CREWS WERE SAVED IN WHAT REPRESENTED NORWAY'S FIRST SEA LOSSES IN THE WAR.

SURVIVORS OF TWO VESSELS, THE 875-TON (CORRECT) TAKSTAAS, AND THE 1,200-TON JERN, SAID SUBMARINES TORPEDOED THEIR FREIGHTERS. THE THIRD VESSEL, THE 2,000-TON SALAAS, STRUCK A MINE.

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MEDAIAES

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING RESUME OF DEVELOPMENTS MAY BE ADDED TO THE UNDATED HOSTILITIES WHICH THEN SERVES AS AN UNDATED INTERNATIONAL.)

UNDATED--FIRST ADD UNDATED HOSTILITIES XXX A MINE.

THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN AGREEMENT TO "CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS IF NECESSARY IN COOPERATION WITH THE OTHER FRIENDLY POWERS" TOWARD ENDING THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ALLIED BRITISH AND FRENCH PROMISED THE WIDEST AND MOST IMMEDIATE REACTION INTERNATIONALLY.

THE PLEDGE BY THE TWO NATIONS TO CONSULT "AS TO NECESSARY MEASURES" IF THAT EFFORT WERE UNSUCCESSFUL WAS INTERPRETED IN MOSCOW AS AN IMPLIED THREAT OF POSSIBLE MILITARY ACTION BY THEM AGAINST GERMANY'S ENEMIES.

INFORMED SOURCES IN LONDON SAID BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY WAS CHANGED IN NO WAY BY THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN ACTION. PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WILL MAKE AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT NEXT MONDAY.

IN PARIS THE DECISION WAS REAFFIRMED OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO "FIGHT FOR THEIR SECURITY AND FOR THE SECURITY OF ALL CIVILIZED STATES" AS GERMAN-SOVIET PROPOSALS TO HALT THE WAR WERE AWAITED.

IN BERLIN THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN DEVELOPMENT WAS INTERPRETED AS APPARENTLY CASTING PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY IN THE ROLE OF "PEACEMAKER."

FASCISTS IN ROME, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT ITALY WOULD TAKE ANY FORMAL INITIATIVE UNLESS REQUESTED. THEY EXPRESSED HOPE THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN ACTION WOULD LEAD BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO SETTLE THEIR WAR WITH GERMANY.

A PREREQUISITE OF THE PEACE RUSSIA AND GERMANY DECLARED THEY WERE SEEKING WAS RECOGNITION OF THE PARTITION OF POLAND.

RUSSIA HELD THE DIPLOMATIC SPOTLIGHT ALSO THROUGH HER AGREEMENTS WITH ESTONIA--RUSSIAN TERRITORY FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS BEFORE THE BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION.

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RUSSIA GAINED THE RIGHT TO FORTIFY SAARE MAA AND HIIUMA, STRATEGIC ISLANDS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF RIGA, AND THE MAINLAND PORT

OF PALDISKI AS NAVAL AND AIR BASES. GARRISONS ALSO ARE TO BE ALLOWED ON ESTONIAN TERRITORY.

THIS WILL MEAN THAT RUSSIAN FORCES WILL BE BASED MORE THAN 200 MILES WEST OF THE CURRENT ESTONIAN-RUSSIAN FRONTIER: RUSSIA WON A FIRM MILITARY HOLD OVER THE NORTH BALTIC.

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THE SMALL BALTIC STATES WERE APPREHENSIVE. THEY SAW THE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY AS PUTTING RUSSIA INTO A POSITION TO BECOME BOSS OF THE BALTIC.

THE RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN PACT WAS MADE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD.

IN ADDITION, ECONOMIC MEASURES WILL INCREASE RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN TRADE AN ESTIMATED FOUR AND ONE-HALF TIMES.

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DEBATE IN WASHINGTON ON THE ADMINISTRATION NEUTRALITY BILL WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN MONDAY. SPONSORS PREDICTED IT WOULD BE PASSED WITHIN THREE WEEKS.

A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN PANAMA DRAFTED A GENERAL NEUTRALITY DECLARATION FOR THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. AN APPEAL TO BELLIGERENTS TO HUMANIZE WAR ALSO WAS BEING FORMULATED.

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED HOSTILITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A REPORTED FRENCH ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND A BRITISH AIR RAID ON SHIPS OF THE GERMAN FLEET TOPPED YESTERDAY'S (FRIDAY'S) EUROPEAN WAR NEWS WHILE BRITAIN AND FRANCE GAVE INDICATIONS OF A COLD SHOULDER TO A GERMAN-RUSSIAN PEACE MOVE.

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FRENCH REPORTS SAID THE POILUS MOVED DOWN THE EASTERN BANK OF THE MOSELLE RIVER ABOUT 1,500 YARDS TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE GERMAN VILLAGES OF BESCH AND BORG. A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK A HALF-MILE EAST OF THIS

30.24 - 37.45

3024 — 3745

SECTOR WAS REPORTED REPULSED.

GERMAN AND BRITISH STATEMENTS DISPUTED THE EFFECT OF AN ATTACK BY ROYAL AIR FORCE WARPLANES ON GERMAN WARSHIPS BERTHED AT HELGOLAND, NAZI NAVAL BASE IN THE NORTH SEA.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THE ATTACK HAD BEEN REPULSED AND THAT FIVE OR SIX BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY NAZI PURSUIT PLANES.

THE BRITISH ASSERTED THE ATTACK WAS "PRESSED HOME" AT A LOW ALTITUDE DESPITE "FORMIDABLE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE."

THE BRITISH ADMITTED, HOWEVER, THAT "SOME OF OUR AIRCRAFT HAVE NOT YET RETURNED."

THE TOTAL OF SHIP CASUALTIES IN THE MONTH-OLD WAR REACHED 57.

THREE NEUTRAL SHIPS WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF SCANDINAVIAN WATERS DURING THE 36 HOURS ENDING LAST NIGHT BY WHAT SURVIVORS SAID WERE SUBMARINES. A FOURTH SANK AFTER HITTING A MINE. NO LIVES WERE LOST.

THE LATEST LOSSES WERE THE SWEDISH FREIGHTER NYLAND AND THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTERS JERN, AND TAKSTAAS, REPORTED SUNK BY SUBMARINES, AND THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER SALAAS, WHICH STRUCK A MINE.

WITH WARSAW CONQUERED BY THE GERMANS, THE EASTERN FRONT WAR SPOTLIGHT SHIFTED TO RUMANIA'S BESSARABIAN BORDER, FACING SOVIET RUSSIA.

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RUMANIA STRENGTHENED THE BESSARABIAN DEFENSES BY SENDING THE MORE HIGHLY MECHANIZED AND MOBILE SECOND CORPS THERE TO REPLACE THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

RUMANIA HAS OVER 1,000,000 MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE, WITH 800,000 MORE REPORTED AWAITING A CALL TO ARMS.

POLISH TROOPS--ESTIMATED TO NUMBER 120,000--BEGAN MARCHING OUT OF WARSAW, HEADED FOR GERMAN CAPTIVITY. IT WAS REPORTED THE GERMAN CONQUERORS PROBABLY WOULD NOT ENTER WARSAW UNTIL NEXT MONDAY.

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(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING MAY BE ADDED TO THE NIGHT LEAD UNDATED HOSTILITIES WHICH THEN SERVES AS JN UNDATED INTERNATIONAL.)

UNDATED--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD HOSTILITIES X X X NEXT MONDAY.

TRIUMPHANT AFTER HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW, GERMANY'S FOREIGN MINIUTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, RETURNED TO BERLIN AND REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO FUEHRER HITLER.

VON RIBBENTROP BORE THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN DECLARATION PUTTING THE PEACE MOVE BEFORE FRANCE AND BRITAIN, THE ACCORD ON THE PARTITION OF POLAND, AND LETTERS PROJECTING THE EXPANDED EXCHANGE OF RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS FOR GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

GERMANY, IN EFFECT, TOLD THE WORLD SHE WANTED PEACE BUT ONLY ON THE CONDITION THAT THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT ON POLAND BE RECOGNIZED.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE BOTH GAVE INDICATIONS THEY WOULD TURN DOWN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PEACE MOVE.

JEAN GIRAUDOUX, FRENCH COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF INFORMATION, IN A RADIO ADDRESS CALLED THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PEACE MOVE "BLACKMAIL."

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WILL MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY. MEANWHILE, AUTHORITIATIVE BRITISH SOURCES INDICATED THEY CONSIDERED THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN AGREEMENT A "BOGEY MAN" EFFORT TO FRIGHTEN THE ALLIES INTO PEACE AND SAID IT WOULD NOT ALTER BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THE WAR UNTIL "HITLERISM" IS WIPED OUT.

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WITH HER AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY NOW IN THE OFFICIAL FILE, RUSSIA ALSO CONCLUDED A PACT WITH ESTONIA WHICH MADE THAT LITTLE NATION VIRTUALLY A RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE. RUSSIA WAS GIVEN THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH NAVAL AND AIR BASES AND ARMY GARRISONS ON ESTONIAN SOIL.

HER GERMAN AND BALTIC POLICIES THUS DETERMINED, RUSSIA TURNED TO TALKS WITH A TURKISH DELEGATION AS UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID RUSSIA WOULD DEMAND PARTIAL CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES, BLACK SEA GATEWAY NOW HELD BY TURKEY.

IN THE AMERICAS, THE UNITED STATES SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE APPROVED THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEUTRALITY BILL AND DELEGATES TO THE NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE OF 21 AMERICANNATIONS AT PANAMA CONSIDERED STEPS TO INCREASE TRADE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS AS A DEFENSE AGAINST A LONG EUROPEAN WAR.

OPPONENTS OF THE NEUTRALITY BILL ATTACKED ITS FINANCIAL SECTION, CONTENDING IT INVOLVED "CREDIT AND CARRY" INSTEAD OF "CASH AND CARRY." THE BILL WOULD ALLOW BELLIGERENTS TO BUY ARMS OR OTHER MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES ON A 90-DAY NON-RENEWABLE CREDIT, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

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